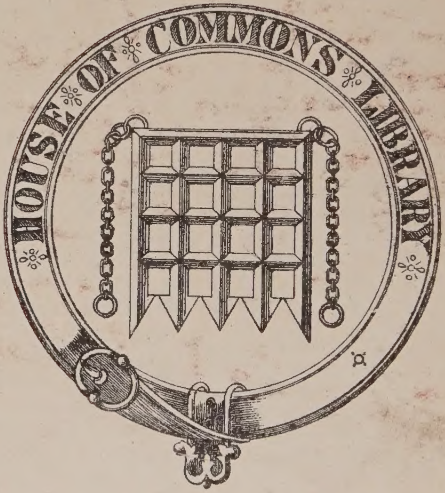
HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY


HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY

B-X.5

CEL.
CATALOGUED
Ref. R. 400
Halliwell

House of Commons Library
54056000920329

CATALOGUED.

Dialects - English

DICTIONARY

OF

ARCHAISMS AND PROVINCIALISMS

A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words

OBSOLETE PHRASES, PROVERBS, AND ANCIENT CUSTOMS, FROM THE XIV CENTURY

2745
29

By
JAMES ORCHARD HALLIWELL F.R.S.

TWO VOLUMES IN ONE

SIXTH EDITION

LONDON
GEORGE ROUTLEDGE AND SONS, LIMITED
NEW YORK : E. P. DUTTON & CO
1904

PREFACE.

THE difficulties proverbially attending the first essay in a literary design of any magnitude constitute one of the very few apologies the public are generally willing to concede an author for the imperfect execution of his undertaking. Perhaps no desideratum in our literature could be named which needs this indulgence more than a Dictionary of the Early English language,—a work requiring such extensive and varied research, that the labours of a century would still leave much to be added and corrected, and one which has been too often abandoned by eminent antiquaries for failure to be conspicuous. It is now brought to a completion for the first time in the following pages, in some respects imperfectly, but comprising a variety of information nowhere else to be met with in a collective state, and forming at present the only compilation where a reader of the works of early English writers can reasonably hope to find explanations of many of the numerous terms which have become obsolete during the last four centuries.*

So far I may be permitted to speak without intrenching on the limits of criticism. A work containing more than 50,000 words,† many of which have never appeared even in scattered glossaries, and illustrated, with very few exceptions, by original authorities, must contain valuable material for the philologist, even if disfigured by errors. With respect to the latter contingency, I am not acquainted with any glossary, comprising merely a few hundred words which does not contain blunders, although in many instances the careful attention of the editor has been specially directed to the task. Can I then anticipate that in a field, so vast that no single life would suffice for a minute examination of every object, I could have escaped proportionate liabilities? That such may be pointed out I have little doubt, notwithstanding the pains taken to prevent their occurrence, but it will be manifestly unfair to make them the test of merit, or thence to pronounce a judgment on the accuracy of the whole. I may add that the greatest care has been taken to render the references and quotations accurate, and whenever it was practicable, they have been collated in type with the originals. The great importance of accurate references will be fully appreciated by the student who has experienced the inconvenience of the many inaccurate ones in the works of Nares, Gifford, and others.

---

* A Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words was compiled about fifty years ago by the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, Vicar of Epsom, but only a small portion, extending to *Bla*, has yet been published. The manuscript, which is in the custody of one of the editors of the work, I have not seen, but to judge from what has appeared, it probably contains much irrelevant matter. Mr. Toone has given us a small manual of early English words, 8vo. 1832. Nares' Glossary, published in 1822, is confined to the Elizabethan period, a valuable work, chiefly compiled from the notes to the variorum edition of Shakespeare.

† The exact number of words in this dictionary is 51,027.

The numerous quotations I have given from early manuscripts will generally be found to be literal copies from the originals, without any attempt at remedying the grammatical errors of the scribes, so frequent in manuscripts of the fifteenth century. The terminal contractions were then, in fact, rapidly vanishing as part of the grammatical construction of our language, and the representative of the vowel terminations of the Anglo-Saxon was lost before the end of that century. It is only within the last few years that this subject has been considered by our editors, and it is much to be regretted that the texts of Ritson, Weber, and others are therefore not always to be depended upon. For this reason I have had recourse in some cases to the original manuscripts in preference to using the printed texts, but, generally, the quotations from manuscripts have been taken from pieces not yet published. Some few have been printed during the time this work has been in the press, a period of more than two years.

In ascertaining the meaning of those early English words, which have been either improperly explained or have escaped the notice of our glossarists, I have chiefly had recourse to those grand sources of the language, Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman. It appeared to me to be sufficient in such cases to indicate the immediate source of the word without referring to the original root, discarding in fact etymological research, except when it was necessary to develop the right explanation. Etymological disquisitions on provincial words have also been considered unnecessary; but in some few instances, where there existed no reasonable doubt, the root has been mentioned.

In explaining terms and phrases of the Elizabethan era, I have had the advantage not enjoyed in preparing that part of the work which relates to the earlier period, of referring to the labours of a predecessor in the same task. The Glossary of Archdeacon Nares has here necessarily in some respects been my guide, generally a faithful one as far as his explanations are concerned, but still very imperfect as a general glossary to the writers of that age. I have attempted to supply his deficiencies by more than trebling his collection of words and phrases, but my plan did not permit me to imitate his prolixity, and I have therefore frequently stated results without explaining the reasoning or giving the reading which led to them. Nares' Glossary is however, notwithstanding its imperfections, a work of great merit, and distinguished by the clearness and discrimination with which the collections of the Shakespearian commentators are arranged and discussed. To find him occasionally in error merely illustrates the impossibility of perfection in philological studies.

Having had in view the wants of readers unskilled in early English rather than the literary entertainment of professed students, I have admitted numerous forms the etymologist will properly regard corrupt, and which might easily have been reduced to their original sources. I may have carried the system too far but to have excluded corruptions would certainly have rendered the work less generally useful; and it is not to be presumed that every one who consults a manual of this kind will despise the assistance thus afforded. There are, too, many corruptions the sources of which are not readily perceivable even by the most experienced.

So many archaisms are undoubtedly still preserved by our rural population, that it was thought the incorporation of a glossary of provincialisms would render the work a more useful guide than one restricted to known archaisms. When Ray in 1674 published the first collection of English localisms, he gives three reasons for having undertaken the task: "First, because I knew not of anything that hath been already done in this kind; second, because I conceive they may be of some use to them who shall have occasion to travel the Northern counties, in helping them to understand the common language there; third, because they may also afford some diversion to the curious, and give them occasion of making many considerable remarks." It is remarkable that Ray seems to have been unacquainted with the real value of provincial words, and most of his successors appear to have collected without the only sufficient reason for preserving them, the important assistance they continually afford in glossing the works of our early writers.

Observations on our provincial dialects as they now exist will be found in the following pages, but under the firm conviction that the history of provincialisms is of far inferior importance to the illustration they afford of our early language, I have not entered at length into a discussion of the former subject. I have spared no pains to collect provincial words from all parts of the country, and have been assisted by numerous correspondents, whose communications are carefully acknowledged under the several counties to which they refer. These communications have enabled me to add a vast quantity of words which had escaped the notice of all the compilers of provincial glossaries, but their arrangement added immeasurably to the labour. No one who has not tried the experiment can rightly estimate the trouble of arranging long lists of words, and separating mere dialectical forms.

The contributors of provincial words are elsewhere thanked, but it would hardly be right to omit the opportunity of enumerating the more extensive communications. I may, then, mention my obligations to Captain Henry Smith, for his copious glossary of Isle of Wight provincialisms; to the Rev. James Adcock, to whom I am principally indebted for Lincolnshire words; to Goddard Johnson, Esq. for his valuable Norfolk glossary; to Henry Norris, Esq. for his important Somersetshire collection; to David E. Davy, Esq. for his MS. additions to Forby; to Major Moor, for his collections for a new edition of his Suffolk Words and Phrases; and to the Rev. J. Staunton, for the use of the late Mr. Sharp's manuscript glossary of Warwickshire words. Most of the other communications have been of essential service, and I cannot call to mind one, however brief, which has not furnished me with useful information. My anonymous correspondents will be contented with a general acknowledgment; but I have not ventured to adopt any part of their communications unsupported by other authority. My thanks are also returned to Mr. Toone, for MS. additions to his Glossary, chiefly consisting of notes on Massinger; to Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., for a few notes on hunting terms in the earlier letters; and to Mr. Chaffers, jun. for a brief glossary compiled a few years since from Chaucer, Lydgate, &c. But my chief obligations are due to Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A., whose suggestions on nearly every sheet of this work, as it was passing through the press, have been of the greatest advantage, and whose profound knowledge of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman has frequently been of essential service when the ordinary guides had been ineffectually consulted.

J. O. HALLIWELL.

BRIXTON HILL, SURREY
Feb. 1st, 1847.

THE ENGLISH PROVINCIAL DIALECTS.

Robert of Gloucester, after describing the Norman Conquest, thus alludes to the change of language introduced by that event:

And the Normans ne couthe speke tho bote her owe speche,
And speke French as dude atom, and here chyldren dude also teche.
So that hey men of this lond, that of her blod come,
Holdeth alle thulke speche that hii of hem nome.
Vor bote a man couthe French, me tolth of hym wel lute,
Ac lowe men holdeth to Englyss, and to her kunde speche ȝute.
Ich wene ther ne be man in world contreyes none,
That ne holdeth to her kunde speche, bote Engelond one.
Ac wel me wot vor to conne bothe wel yt ys,
Vor the more that a man con, the more worth he ys.

This extract describes very correctly the general history of the languages current in England for the first two centuries after the battle of Hastings. Anglo-Norman was almost exclusively the language of the court, of the Norman gentry, and of literature. "The works in English which were written before the Wars of the Barons belong," says Mr. Wright, "to the last expiring remains of an older and totally different Anglo-Saxon style, or to the first attempts of a new English one formed upon a Norman model. Of the two grand monuments of the poetry of this period, Layamon belongs to the former of these classes, and the singular poem entitled the *Ormulum* to the latter. After the middle of the thirteenth century, the attempts at poetical composition in English became more frequent and more successful, and previous to the age of Chaucer we have several poems of a very remarkable character, and some good imitations of the harmony and spirit of the French versification of the time." After the Barons' Wars, the Anglo-Norman was gradually intermingled with the Anglo-Saxon, and no long time elapsed before the mongrel language, English, was in general use, formed, however, from the latter. A writer of the following century thus alleges his reason for writing in English:

In Englis tonge y schal ȝow telle,
ȝyf ȝe so long with me wyl dwelle;
Ne Latyn wil y speke ne waste,
Bot Englisch that men uses maste,
For that ys ȝoure kynde langage,
That ȝe hafe here most of usage;
That can ech man untherstonde
That is born in Englonde;
For that langage ys most schewed,
Als wel mowe lereth as lewed.
Latyn also y trowe can nane,
Bot tho that hath hit of schole tane;
Som can Frensch and no Latyne,
That useth has court and duellt therinne,
And som can of Latyn aparty,
That can Frensch ful febylly;
And som untherstondith Englisch,
That nother can Latyn ne Frensch.
Bot lerde, and lewde, old and ȝong,
Alle untherstondith Englisch tonge.
Therfore y holde hit most siker thanne
To schewe the langage that ech man can:
And for lewethe men namely,
That can no more of clergy,
Tho ken tham whare most nede,
For clerkes can both se and rede
In divers bokes of Holy Writt,
How they schul lyve, yf thay loke hit:
Tharefore y wylle me holly halde
To that langage that Englisch ys calde. *MS. Bodl. 48, f. 48*

The author of the Cursor Mundi thought each nation should be contented with one language, and that the English should discard the Anglo-Norman :

> This ilk bok it es translate
> Into Inglis tong to rede,
> For the love of Inglis lede,
> Inglis lede of Ingland,
> For the commun at understand.
> Frankis rimes here I redd
> Comunlik in ilk sted.
> Mast es it wroght for Frankis man,
> *Quat is for him na Frankis can ?*
> Of Ingland the nacion
> Es Inglisman thar in commun ;
> The speche that man wit mast may spede,
> Mast thar wit to speke war nede.
> *Selden was for ani chance*
> *Praised Inglis tong in France !*
> *Give we ilkan thare langage,*
> *Me think we do tham non outrage.*

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 2.

In the curious tale of King Edward and the Shepherd, the latter is described as being perfectly astonished with the French and Latin of the court :

> The lordis anon to chawmbur went,
> The kyng aftur the scheperde sent,
> He was broȝt forth fulle sone ;
> He clawed his hed, his hare he rent,
> He wende wel to have be schent,
> He ne wyst what was to done.
> When he French and Latyn herde,
> He hade mervelle how it ferde,
> And drow hym ever alone :
> Jhesu, he seid, for thi gret grace,
> Bryng me fayre out of this place !
> Lady, now here my bone !

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.

In the fifteenth century, English may be said to have been the general language of this country.* At this period, too, what is now called old English, rapidly lost its grammatical forms, and the English of the time of Henry VIII., orthography excepted, differs very little from that of the present day. A few archaisms now obsolete, and old phrases, constitute the essential differences.

Our present subject is the provincial dialects, to which these very brief remarks on the general history of the English language are merely preliminary,—a subject of great difficulty, and one which requires far more reading than has yet been attempted to develop satisfactorily, especially in its early period. Believing that the principal use of the study of the English dialects consists in the explanation of archaisms, I have not attempted that research which would be necessary to understand their history, albeit this latter is by no means an unimportant inquiry. The Anglo-Saxon dialects were not numerous, as far as can be judged from the MSS. in that language which have been preserved, and it seems probable that most of our English dialects might be traced historically and etymologically to the original tribes of the Saxons, Angles, and Jutes, not forgetting the Danes, whose language, according to Wallingford, so long influenced the dialect of Yorkshire. In order to accomplish this we require many more early documents which bear upon the subject than have yet been discovered, and the uncertainty which occurs in most cases of fixing the exact locality in which they were written adds to our difficulties. When we come to a later period, the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, there being no standard literary form of our native language, every MS. sufficiently exhibits its dialect, and it is to be hoped that all English works of this period may one day be classed according to their dialects. In such an undertaking, great assistance will be derived from a knowledge of our local dialects as they now exist. Hence the value of specimens of modern provincial language, for in many instances, as in Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, compared with the present dialect of Gloucestershire, the organic forms of the dialect have remained unchanged for centuries. The Ayenbyte of Inwyt is, perhaps, the most remarkable specimen of early English MSS. written in a broad dialect, and it proves very satisfactorily that in the fourteenth century the principal features of what is termed the Western dialect were those also of the Kentish dialect. There can be, in fact, little doubt that the former was long current throughout the Southern counties, and even extended in some degree as far as Essex.* If we judge from the specimens of early English of which the localities of composition are known, we might perhaps divide the dialects of the fourteenth century into three grand classes, the Northern, the Midland, and the Southern, the last being that now retained in the Western counties. But, with the few materials yet published, I set little reliance on any classification of the kind. If we may decide from Mr. Wright's Specimens of Lyric Poetry, which were written in Herefordshire, or from Audelay's Poems, written in Shropshire in the fifteenth century, those counties would belong to the Midland division, rather than to the West or South.

---

* Anne, Countess of Stafford, thus writes in 1438, I “ordeyne and make my testament in English tonge for my most profit redyng, and understandyng in this wise.”

The few writers who have entered on the subject of the early English provincial dialects, have advocated their theories without a due consideration of the probability, in many cases the certainty, of an essential distinction between the language of literature and that of the natives of a county. Hence arises a fallacy which has led to curious anomalies. We are not to suppose, merely because we find an early MS. written in any county in standard English, that that MS. is a correct criterion of the dialect of the county. There are several MSS. written in Kent of about the same date as the Ayenbyte of Inwyt, which have none of the dialectical marks of that curious work. Most of the quotations here given from early MSS. must be taken with a similar limitation as to their dialect. Hence the difficulty, from want of authentic specimens, of forming a classification, which has led to an alphabetical arrangement of the counties in the following brief notices:—

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The dialect of this county has been fully investigated in Batchelor's Orthoepical Analysis of the English Language, 8vo. 1809. *Ew* takes the place of *ow*, *ea* of *a*, *ow* of the long *o*, *oi* of *i*, &c. When *r* precedes *s* and *e* final, or *s* and other consonants, it is frequently not pronounced. *Ow* final is often changed into *er*; *ge* final, into *dge*; and *g* final is sometimes omitted.

BERKSHIRE.

The Berkshire dialect partly belongs to the Western, and partly to the Midland, more strongly marked with the features of the former in the South-West of the county. The *a* is changed into *o*, the diphthongs are pronounced broadly, and the vowels are lengthened. *Way* is pronounced *woye*; *thik* and *thak* for this and that; *he* for him, and *she* for her.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The language of the peasantry is not very broad, although many dialectical words are in general use. A list of the latter was kindly forwarded to me by Dr. Hussey.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

There is little to distinguish the Cambridgeshire dialect from that of the adjoining counties. It is nearly allied to that of Norfolk and Suffolk. The perfect tense is formed strongly, as *hit*, hot, *sit*, sot, *spare*, spore, e. g. "if I am spore," i. e. spared, &c. I have to return my thanks to the Rev. J. J. Smith and the Rev. Charles Warren for brief lists of provincialisms current in this county.

CHESHIRE.

The Cheshire dialect changes *l* into *w*, *ul* into *w* or *oo*, *i* into *oi* or *ee*, *o* into *u*, *a* into *o*, *o* into *a*, *u* into *i*, *ea* into *yo*, and *oa* into *wo*. Mr. Wilbraham has published a very useful and correct glossary of Cheshire words. Second ed. 12mo. 1836.

Extract from a Speech of Judas Iscariot in the Play of Christ's Entry into Jerusalem.

By deare God in magistie!
I am so wroth as I maye be,
And some waye I will wrecken me,
As sone as ever I maie.
My mayster Jesus, as men maye see,
Was rubbed heade, foote, and knye,
With oyntmente of more daintie
Then I see manye a daie.
To that I have greate envye,
That he suffred to destroye
More then all his good thrye,
And his dames towe.
Hade I of it hade maisterye,
I woulde have soulde it sone in hie,
And put it up in tresuerye,
As I was wonte to doe.
Whatsoever wes geven to Jesu,
I have kepte, since I hym knewe,
For he hopes I wilbe trewe,
His purse allwaie I bare.
Hym hade bene better, in good faye,
Hade spared oyntmente that daie.

---

* This is stated on sufficiently ample authority, but Verstegan appears to limit it in his time to the Western counties,—"We see that in some severall parts of England itselfe, both the names of things, and pronuntiations of words, are somewhat different, and that among the country people that never borrow any words out of the Latin or French, and of this different pronuntiation one example in steed of many shal suffice, as this: for pronouncing according as one would say at London, *I would eat more cheese if I had it*, the Northern man saith, *Ay sud eat mare cheese gin ay hadet*, and the Westerne man saith, *Chud eat more cheese an chad it*. Lo heere three different pronountiations in our owne country in one thing, and hereof many the like examples might be alleaged."—*Verstegan's Restitution*, 1634, p. 195.

For wrocken I wilbe some waie
Of waste that was done their;
Three hundreth penny worthes it was
That he let spill in that place;
Therefore God geve me harde grace,
But hymselfe shalbe soulde
To the Jewes, or that I sitte,
For the tenth penye of it:
And this my maister shalbe quite
My greffe a hundreth foulde.

Chester Plays, ii. 12.

CORNWALL.

It is almost unnecessary to observe, that the ancient Cornish language has long been obsolete. It appears to have been gradually disused from the time of Henry VIII., but it was spoken in some parts of the country till the eighteenth century. Modern Cornish is now an English dialect, and a specimen of it is here given. Polwhele has recorded a valuable list of Cornish provincialisms, and a new glossary has recently been published, in 'Specimens of Cornish Provincial Dialect,' 8vo. 1846. In addition to these, I have to acknowledge several words, hitherto unnoticed, communicated by Miss Hicks, and R. T. Smith, Esq.

Harrison, Description of Britaine, p. 14, thus mentions the Cornish language: "The Cornish and Devonshire men, whose countrie the Britons call Cerniw, have a speach in like sort of their owne, and such as hath in deed more affinitie with the Armoricane toong than I can well discusse of. Yet in mine opinion, they are both but a corrupted kind of British, albeit so far degenerating in these daies from the old, that if either of them doo meete with a Welshman, they are not able at the first to understand one another, except here and there in some od words, without the helpe of interpretors."

In Cornwal, Pembr. and Devon they for to milk say milky, for to squint, to squinny, this, thicky, &c., and after most verbs ending with consonants they clap a *y*, but more commonly the lower part of Pembrokeshire.

Lhuyd's MS. Additions to Ray, Ashm. Mus

(1) *The Cornwall Schoolboy.*

An ould man found, one day, a yung gentleman's portmantle, as he were a going to es dennar; he took'd et en and gived et to es wife, and said, "Mally, here's a roul of lither, look, see, I suppoase some poor ould shoemaker or other have los'en, tak'en and put'en a top of the teaster of tha bed, he'll be glad to hab'en agen sum day, I dear say." The ould man, Jan, that was es neame, went to es work as before. Mally then open'd the portmantle, and found en et three hunderd pounds. Soon after thes, the ould man not being very well, Mally said, "Jan, I'ave saaved away a little money, by the bye, and as thee caan't read or write, thee shu'st go to scool" (he were then nigh threescore and ten). He went but a very short time, and comed hoam one day, and said, "Mally, I wain't go to scool no more, caase the childer do be laffen at me; they can tell their letters, and I caan't tell my A, B, C, and I wud rayther go to work agen." "Do as thee wool," ses Mally. Jan had not ben out many days, afore the yung gentleman came by that lost the portmantle, and said, "Well, my ould man, did'ee see or hear tell of sich a thing as a portmantle?" "Portmantle, sar, was't that un, sumthing like thickey? (pointing to one behind es saddle.) I found one the t'other day zackly like that." "Where es et?" "Come along, I carr'd'en en and gov'en to my wife Mally; thee sha't av'en. Mally, where es that roul of lither that I giv'd tha the t'other day?" "What roul of lither?" said Mally. "The roul of lither I broft en and tould tha to put'en a top of the teaster of the bed, afore I go'd to scool." "Drat tha emperance," said the gentleman, "thee art betwattled, that was before I were born."

(2) *A Western Eclogue.*

Pengrouze, a lad in many a science blest,
Outshone his toning brothers of the west:
Of smugling, hurling, wrestling much he knew,
And much of tin, and much of pilchards too.
Fam'd at each village, town, and country-house,
Menacken, Helstone, Polkinhorne, and Grouze;
Trespissen, Buddock, Cony-yerle, Treverry,
Polbastard, Hallabazzack, Eglesderry,
Pencob, and Restijeg, Treviskey, Breague,
Irewinnick, Buskenwyn, Busveal, Roscreague:
But what avail'd his fame and various art,
Since he, by love, was smitten to the heart?
The shaft a beam of Bet Polglaze's eyes;
And now he dumplin loaths, and pilchard pies.
Young was the lass, a servant at St. Tizzy,
Born at Polpiss, and bred at Mevagizzy.
Calm o'er the mountain blush'd the rising day,
And ting'd the summit with a purple ray,
When sleepless from his hutch the lover stole,
And met, by chance, the mistress of his soul.
And "Whither go'st?" he scratched his skull and
cry'd;
"Arrear, God bless us," well the nymph reply'd,
"To Yealston sure, to buy a pound o' backy,
That us and measter wonderfully lacky;
God bless us ale, this fortnight, 'pon my word,
We nothing smoaks but oak leaves and cue-terd."

Pengrouze.

Arrear then, Bessy, ly aloane the backy,
Sty here a tiny bit and let us talky.
Bessy, I loves thee, wot a ha me, zay,
Wot ha Pengrouze, why wot a, Bessy, hæ?

Bet Polglaze.

Ah, hunkin, hunkin, mind at Moushole fair
What did you at the Choughs, the alehouse there?
When you stows eighteen pence in cakes and beer,
To treat that dirty trollup, Mall Rosevear:
You stuffs it in her gills, and makes such pucker,
Arrear the people thoft you wid have choack her.

Pengrouze.

Curse Mall Rosevear, I says, a great jack whore,
I ne'er sees such a dirty drab before:
I stuffs her gills with cakes and beer, the hunk,
She stuffs herself, she meslin and got drunk.
Best[*] drink sure for her jaws wan't good enow,
So lecker[†] makes her drunk as David's sow;
Her feace is like a bull's, and 'tis a fooel,
Her legs are like the legs o' cobler's stooel;
Her eyes be grean's a lick,[‡] as yaffers big,
Noase flat's my hond, and neck so black's a pig.

Bet Polglaze.

Ay, but I've more to say; this isn't ale,
You deanc'd wy Mall Rosevear 't a sartin bale;
She toald me so, and lefts me wy a sneare—
Ay! you, Pengrouze, did deance wy Mall Rosevear

---

[*] Best drink implies strong beer. [†] Brandy.
[‡] Green as a leek

Pengrouze.

Now, Bessy, hire me, Bessy, vath and soale.
Hire me, I says, and thou shat hire the whoale :
One night, a Wensday night, I vows to Goade,
Aloane, a hossback, to Tresouze I roade ;
Sure Bessy vath, dist hire me, 'tis no lies,
A d—mnder bale was never seed wy eyes.
I hires sum mizzick at an oald bearne doore,
And hires a wondrous rousing on the floore ;
So in I pops my head ; says I, arreare !
Why, what a devil's neame is doing heare ?
Why deancing, cries the crowder by the wale,
Why deancing, deancing, measter—'tis a bale.
Deancing, says I, by Gam I hires sum preancers.
But tell us where the devil be the deancers ;
For fy the dust and strawze so fleed about,
I could not, Bessy, spy the hoppers out.
At laste I spies Rosevear, I wish her dead,
Who meakes me deance all nite, the stinking jade.
Says I, I have no shoose to kick a foote :
Why kick, says Mall Rosevear, then kick thy boote.
And, Bet, dist hire me, for to leert us ale,
A furthing candle wink'd again the wale.

Bet Polglaze.

Ah, hunkin, hunkin, I am huge afraid
That you is laughing at a simple maid.

Pengrouze.

Deare, dearest Bet, let's hug thee to my hearte,
And may us never never never pearte !
No if I lies than, Bessy, than I wishes
The Shackleheads may never close the fishes :
That picky dogs may eat the sceane when fule,
Eat'n to rags, and let go ale the schule.

Bet Polglaze.

Then here's my hond, and wy it teake my hearte.

Pengrouze.

Goade bless us too, and here is mines, ods hearte !
One buss, and then to Pilcharding I'll packy.

Bet Polglaze

And I to Yealstone for my master's backy

(3) *A Cornish Song.*

Come, all ye jolly Tinner boys, and lis*ten* to me ,
I'll tell ee of a storie shall make ye for to see,
Consarning Boney Peartie, the schaames which he had maade
To stop our tin and copper mines, and all our pilchard traade.
He summonsed forty thousand men, to Polland they did goa,
All for to rob and plunder there you very well do knawa ;
But *ten*-thou-*sand* were killed, and laade dead in blood and goare,
And thirty thousand ranned away, and I cante tell where, I'm sure.
And should that Boney Peartie have forty thousand still
To maake into an army to work his wicked will,
And try for to invaade us, if he doent quickly fly—
Why, forty thousand Cornish boys shall knawa the reason why.
Hurea for tin and copper, boys, and fisheries likewise !
Hurea for Cornish maadens—oh, bless their pretty eyes !
Hurea for our ould gentrie, and may they never faale !
Hurea, hurea for Cornwall ! hurea, boys, "one and ale !"

CUMBERLAND.

The dialects of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Northumberland, and Durham may be considered to be identical in all essential peculiarities, the chief differences arising from the mode of pronunciation. According to Boucher, the dialect of Cumberland is much less uniform than that of Westmoreland. In Cumberland, *wo* is in frequent use instead of the long *o*, as will be noticed in the following example. A glossary of Cumberland words was kindly forwarded to me by Mr. Thomas Sanderson.

(1) *Love in Cumberland.*

Tune,—"Cuddle me, Cuddy."

Wa, Jwohn, what'n mannishment's 'tis
'At tou's gawn to dee for a hizzy !
Aw hard o' this torrable fiss,
An' aw's cum't to advise tha',—'at is ee.

Mun, thou'll nobbet lwose tee gud neame
Wi' gowlin an' whingin sea mickle :
Cockswunturs ! min beyde about heame,
An' let her e'en ga to auld Nickle.

Thy plew-geer's aw liggin how-strow,
An' somebody's stown thee thy couter ;
Oh faiks ! thou's duin little 'at dow
To fash theesel ivver about her.

Your Seymey has broken car stang,
An' mendit it wid a clog-coaker ;
Pump-tree's geane aw wheyt wrang,
An' they've sent for auld Tom Stawker

Young filly's dung owre the lang stee,
An' leam'd peer Andrew the theeker ;
Thee mudder wad suffer't for tee,
An haw hadn't happ'n't to cleek her.

Thou's spoilt for aw manner o' wark :
Thou nobbet sits peghan an' pleenan.
Odswucke, man ! doff that durty sark,
An' pretha gi'e way git a clean an'

An' then gow to Carel wi' me,—
Let her gang to knock-cross wid her sewornin.
Sec clanken at market we'll see,
A'll up'od ta' forgit her 'or mwornin' !

(2) *Song, by Miss Blamire.*

What ails this heart o' mine ?
What means this wat'ry e'e ?
What gars me ay turn pale as death
When I tak' leave o' thee ?
When thou art far awa',
Thou'll dearer be to me ;
But change o' place, and change o' folk.
May gar thy fancy jee.

When I sit down at e'en,
Or walk in morning air,
Ilk rustling bough will seem to say,
I us'd to meet thee there :
Then I'll sit down and wail,
And greet aneath a tree,
And gin a leaf fa' i' my lap,
I's ca't a word frae thee.

I'll hie me to the bow'r
Where yews wi' roses tred,
And where, wi' monie a blushing bud,
I strove my face to hide ;
I'll doat on ilka spot,
Where I ha'e been wi' thee,
And ca' to mind some kindly look
'Neath ilka hollow tree.

Wi' sec thoughts i' my mind,
Time thro' the warl may gae,
And find me still, in twenty years,
The same as I'm to-day !

'Tis friendship bears the sway,
And keeps friends i' the e'e;
And gin I think I see the still,
Wha can part thee and me?

DERBYSHIRE.

"This dialect," observes Dr. Bosworth, "is remarkable for its broad pronunciation. In *me* the *e* is pronounced long and broad, as *mee*. The *l* is often omitted after *a* or *o*, as *aw* for all, *caw*, call, *bowd*, bold, *coud*, cold. Words in *ing* generally omit the *g*, but sometimes it is changed into *k*; as *think* for thing, *lovin* for loving. They use *con* for can; *conner* for cannot; *shanner* for shall not; *wool*, *wooner* for will, and will not; *yo* for you, &c." Lists of provincial words peculiar to this county have been kindly forwarded by Dr. Bosworth, Thomas Bateman, Esq., the Rev. Samuel Fox, the Rev. William Shilleto, Mrs. Butler, and L. Jewitt, Esq.

A Dialogue between Farmer Bennet and Tummus Lide.

Farmer Bennet. Tummus, why dunner yo mend meh shoom?

Tummus Lide. Becoz, mester, 'tis zo cood, I conner work wee the tachin at aw. I've brockn it ten times I'm shur to de—it freezes zo hard. Why, Hester hung out a smock-frock to dry, an in three minits it wor frozzen as stiff as a proker, an I conner afford to keep a good fire; I wish I cud. I'd soon mend yore shoon, an uthers tow. I'd soon yarn sum munney, I warrant ye. Conner yo find sum work for m', mester, these hard times? I'll doo onnythink to addle a penny. I con thresh—I con split wood—I con mak spars—I con thack. I con skower a dike, an I con trench tow, but it freezes zo hard. I con winner—I con fother, or milk, if there be need on't. I woodner mind drivin plow or onnythink.

Farmer B. I hanner got nothin for ye to doo, Tummus; but Mester Boord towd me jist now that they wor gooin to winner, an that they shud want sumbody to help 'em.

Tummus L. O, I'm glad on't. I'll run oor an zee whether I con help 'em; bur I hanner bin weein the threshold ov Mester Boord's doer for a nation time, becoz I thoot misses didner use Hester well; bur I dunner bear malice, an zo I'll goo.

Farmer B What did Misses Boord za or doo to Hester then?

Tummus L. Why, Hester may be wor summut to blame too; for her wor one on 'em, de ye zee, that jawd Skimmerton,—the mak-gam that frunted zum o'the gentefook. They said 'twor time to dun wee sich litter, or sich stuff, or I dunner know what they cawd it; but they wor frunted wee Hester bout it: an I said, if they wor frunted wee Hester, they mid bee frunted wee mee. This set misses's back up, an Hester hanner bin a charrin there sin. But 'tis no use to bear malice: an zo I'll goo oor, and zee which we the winde blows.

Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, Introd. p. 31.

DEVONSHIRE.

The MS. Ashmole 33 contains an early romance, written about the year 1377, which appears to have been composed by a clergyman living in the diocese of Exeter. Several extracts from it will be found in the following pages. The MS. possesses great interest, having part of the author's original draught of the romance. See farther in Mr. Black's Catalogue, col. 15.

"A Devonshire song" is printed in Wits Interpreter, ed. 1671, p. 171; the "Devonshire ditty" occurs in the same work, p. 247. The Exmoor Scolding and the Exmoor Courtship, specimens of the broad Devonshire dialect at the commencement of the last century, have been lately republished. The third edition was published at Exeter in 1746, 4to. Mr. Marshall has given a list of West Devonshire words in his Rural Economy of the West of England, 1796, vol. i. pp. 323-32, but the best yet printed is that by Mr. Palmer, appended to a Dialogue in the Devonshire Dialect, 8vo. 1837. A brief glossary is also added to the Devonshire Dialogue, 8vo. 1839. My principal guide, however, for the dialectical words of this county is a large MS. collection stated in Mr. Thomas Rodd's Catalogue of MSS. for 1845 (No. 276) to have been written by Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter, and quoted in this work as Dean Milles' MS. I have been since informed that it was compiled by the late Rev. Richard Hole, but in either case its integrity and value are undoubted. Notes of Devonshire words have been kindly transmitted by the Rev. John Wilkinson, J. H. James, Esq., William Chappell, Esq., Mrs. Lovell, and Mr. J. Metcalfe. The West Country dialect is now spoken in greater purity in Devonshire than in any other county.

The following remarks on the English dialects are taken from Aubrey's Natural History of Wiltshire, a MS. preserved in the library of the Royal Society:

> The Northern parts of England speake gutturally; and in Yorkshire and the bishoprick of Durham they have more of the *cadence*, or Scottish tone than they have at Edinborough: in like manner, in Herefordshire they have more of the Welch *cadence* than they have in Wales. The Westerne people cannot open their mouthes to speak *ore rotundo.* Wee pronounce *paal*, *pale*, &c., and especially in Devonshire. The Exeter Coll. men in disputations, when they allege *Causa Causæ est Causa Causati*, they pronounce it, *Caza, Cazæ est Caza Cazati* very un-gracefully. Now è contra the French and Italians doe naturally pronounce *a* fully ore rotundo, and *e*, and even children of French born in England; and the farther you goe South the more fully, qd. NB. This must proceed from the earth or aire, or both. One may observe, that the speech (twang or accent—adiantus) of ye vulgar begins to alter some thing towards the Herefordshire manner even at Cyrencester. Mr. Thom. Hobbs told me, that Sir Charles Cavendish did say, that the Greekes doe sing their words (as the Hereff. doe in some degree). From hence arose the accents, not used by the ancients. I have a conceit, that the Britons of the South part of this isle, e. g. the Trinobantes, &c., did speak no more gutturall, or twangings, than the inhabitants doe now. The tone, accent, &c., depends on the temper of the earth (and so to plants) and aire.

(1) *A Lovers' Dialogue.*

Rab. I love dearly, Bet, to hear the tell; but, good loving now, let's tell o'zummet else. Time slips away.

Bet. I, fegs, that it dith. I warnis our vokes wonder what the godger's a come o'me. I'll drive home. I wish thee good neart.

Rab. Why there now. Oh, Bet! you guess what I ha to tell about, and you warnt hear me.

Bet. I, say so, co;—a fiddle-de-dee—blind mares.

Rab. There agen!—did ever any boddy hear the like? Well, soce, what be I to do?

Bet. I wish, Rab, you'd leave vetting me. Pithee, let's here no more o'at.

Rab. Woll, I zee how 'tis. You'll be the death o'me, that's a zure thing.

Bet. Dear hart. how you tell! I the death o' thee!—no, not vor the world, Rab. Why I'd ne'er the heart to hurt thee nor any kindest thing in all my born days. What whimzies you have! Why do ye put yourself in such a pucker?

Rab. Why, because the minnet I go about to break my meend, whip soce, you be a-go, and than I coud bite my tongue.

Bet. Why than will you veass me away when you know I can't abide to hear o'at? Good-now, don't'ee zay no more about et. Us have always been good friends—let us bide so.

Rab. I've now began, and I want let thee go till thee hast a-heard me out.

Bet. Well, I woll, but don't'ee cream my hand zo.

Rab. I don't know what I do nor what I zay;—many many nearts I ha'n't a teen'd my eyes vor thinking o'thee. I can't live so, 'tis never the neer to tell o'at; and I must make an end o'at wan way or t'other. I be bent upon't; therefore don't stand shilly-shally, but lookeedezee, iv thee disn't zay thee wid ha me, bevore thicca cloud hath heal'd every sheen o' the moon, zure an double-zure I'll ne'er ax thee agen, but go a soger and never zee home no more Lock! lock! my precious, what dist cry vor?

Bet. I be a cruel moody-hearted tiresome body; and you scare wan, you do zo. I'm in a sad quandory. Iv I zay is, I may be sorry; and if I zay no, I may be sorry too, zimmet. I hop you widn't use me badly.

Rab. Dist think, my sweeting, I shall e'er be maz'd anew to claw out my own eyes? and thee art dearer to me than they be.

Bet. Hold not so breach now, but hear first what I've to zay. You must know, Rab, the leet money I've a croop'd up I be a shirk'd out o', but 'twill never goodee way an. I'll tell thee how I was c nced.

Rab. Good-now, lovey, don'tee think o'at. We shall fadgee and find without et. I can work, and will work, an all my carking and caring will be for thee, and everything shall bee as thee woud ha'et. Thee shall do what thee wid.

Bet. I say so too. Co, co, Rab, how you tell! Why, pithee, don't'ee think I be such a ninny-hammer as to desire et. If 'tis ordained I shall ha thee, I'll do my best to make tha a gude wife. I don't want to be cocker'd. Hark! hark! don't I hear the bell lowering for aight?—'tis, as I live. I shall ha et whan I get home.

Rab. If I let thee go now, will meet me agen to-morrow evening in the dimmet?

Bet. No. To-morrow morning at milking time I woll.

Rab. Sure.

Bet. Sure and sure. So I wish thee good neart.

Rab. Neart, neart, my sweeting!

2) *John Chawbacon and his wife Moll, cum up t'Exeter to zee the railway opened, May* 1, 1844.

"Lor Johnny! lor Johnny! now whativver es that,
A urning along like a hoss upon wheels?
'Tis as bright as yer buttons, and black as yer hat,
And jist listen, Johnny, and yer how 'a squeals!"

"Dash my buttons, Moll—I'll be darn'd if I know
Us was vools to come yerr and to urn into danger.
Let's be off—'a spits vire! lor, do let us go—
And 'a holds up his head like a gooze at a stranger

"I be a bit vrighten'd—but let us bide yerr;
And hark how 'a puffs, and 'a caughs, and 'a blows
He edden unlike the old cart-hoss last yer—
Broken-winded;—and yet only zee how 'a goes!

"'A urns upon ladders, with they things like wheels,
Or hurdles, or palings, put down on the ground,
But why do they let 'un stray out of the veels?
'Tis a wonder they don't clap 'un into the pound."

"'A can't be alive, Jan—I don't think a can."
"I bain't zure o' that, Moll, for jist look'ee how
'A breathes like a hoss, or a snivell'd old man:—
And hark how he's bust out a caughing, good now.

"'A never could dra' all they waggins, d'ee zee,
If 'a lived upon vatches, or turmets, or hay;
Why, they waggins be vill'd up with people—they be;
And do 'ee but look how they'm larfin away!

"And look to they childern a urning about,
Wi' their mouths vull of gingerbread, there by the
zhows;
And zee to the scores of vine ladies turn'd out;
And gentlemen, all in their best Zunday clothes.

"And look to this houze made o' canvas zo zmart;
And the dinner zet out with such bussle and fuss,
But us brought a squab pie, you know, in the cart,
And a keg of good zider—zo that's nort to us.

"I tell 'ee what 'tis, Moll—this here is my mind,
The world's gone quite maze, as zure as you'm born
'Tis as true as I'm living—and that they will vind,
With their hosses on wheels that don't live upon corn

"I wouldn't go homeward b'mbye to the varm
Behind such a critter, when all's zed and dun,
We've a travell'd score miles, but we never got harm,
Vor there's nort like a market cart under the zun."

DORSETSHIRE.

"The rustic dialect of Dorsetshire," observes Mr. Barnes, "is, with little variation, that of most of the Western parts of England, which were included in the kingdom of the West Saxons, the counties of Surrey, Hants, Berks, Wilts, and Dorset, and parts of Somerset and Devon." The Dorset dialect, however, has essential features of that of the Western counties which are not heard in Surrey or Hants, as will be sufficiently apparent from the specimens here given. The language of the south-east part of Dorsetshire is more nearly allied to that of Hants.

"In the town of Poole," according to Dr. Salter, "there is a small part which appears to be inhabited by a peculiar race of people, who are, and probably long have been, the fishing population of the neighbourhood. Their manner of speaking is totally different from that of the neighbouring rustics. They have a great predilection for changing all the vowels into short *u*, using it in the second person, but without a pronoun, and suppressing syllables, e. g. *cas'n car't*, can you not carry it, &c." Mr. Vernon, in remarking upon these facts, observes, "the language of our seamen in general is well worth a close investigation, as it certainly contains not a few archaisms; but the subject requires time and patience, for in the mouths of those who call the Bellerophon and the Ville de Milan, the *Billy Ruffian* and the *Wheel-em-along*, there is nothing

> " But doth suffer a sea-change
> Into something new and strange."

This must be received with some limitation, and perhaps applies almost entirely to difficult modern terms not easily intelligible to the uneducated. Many of the principal English nautical terms have remained unchanged for centuries.

Valuable lists of Dorsetshire words have been liberally sent me by the Rev. C. W. Bingham, James Davidson, Esq., Samuel Bagster, Esq., Dr. Salter, and G. Gollop, Esq.; but my principal references have been made to the glossary attached by Mr. Barnes to his " Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect," 8vo. 1844. The same work contains a dissertation on the dialect, with an account of its peculiar features. The change of *o* into *a*, so common in Dorsetshire, completely disappears as we proceed in a westerly direction towards Worcestershire.

(1) *A Letter from a Parish Clerk in Dorsetshire to an absent Vicar, in the Dialect of the County.* From ' Poems on several Occasions, formerly written by John Free, D.D.,' 8vo. Lond. 1757, p. 81.

Measter, an't please you, I do zend
Theaz letter to you as a vriend,
Hoping you'll pardon the inditing,
Becaz I am not us'd to writing,
And that you will not take unkind
A word or zo from poor George Hind,
For I am always in the way,
And needs must hear what people zay.
First of the house they make a joke,
And zay the chimnies never smoak.
Now the occasion of these jests,
As I do think, where zwallows nests,
That chanc'd the other day to vaal
Into the parlour, zut and aal.
Bezide, the people not a few
Begin to murmur much at you,
For leaving of them in the lurch,
And letting straingers zerve the church,
Who are in haste to go agen,
Zo, we ha'nt zang the Lord knows when.
And for their preaching, I do know
As well as moost, 'tis but zo, zo.
Zure if the call you had were right,
You ne'er could thus your neighbours slight.
But I do fear you've zet your aim on
Naught in the world but vilthy mammon, &c.

(2) *Axen Maidens to goo to Fiair.*

To-marra work so hard's ya can
An' git yer jobs up under han',
Var Dick an' I, an' Poll's young man
  Be gwâin to fiair; an' zoo
If you'll tiake hold ov each a yarm
Along the road ar in the zwarm
O' vo'ke, we'll kip ye out o'harm,
  An' gi ye a fiairen too.

We woon't stây liate ther; I'll be boun'
We'll bring our shiades back out o' town
Zome woys avore the zun is down,
  So long's the sky is clear;
An' zoo, when al yer work's a-done,
Yer mother cant but let ye run
An' zee a little o' the fun
  Wher nothin is to fear

The zun ha' flow'rs to love his light.
The moon ha' sparklen brooks at night,
The trees da like the plâysome flight
  Ov ayer vrom the west.
Let zome like empty sounds to mock
Ther luonesome vâice by hill or rock.
But merry chaps da like t' unlock
  Ther hearts to maidens best

Zoo you git ready now, d'ye hear?
Ther's nar another fiair so near,
An' thiese don't come but twice a year,
  An' you woon't vind us spiaren.
We'll goo to al the zights an' shows,
O' tumblers wi' ther spangled cloa's,
An' conjurers wi' cunnen blows,
  An' raffle var a fiairen.

(3) *The Woodlands.*

O spread agen your leaves an' flow'rs,
  Luonesome woodlands! zunny woodlands
Here underneath the dewy show'rs
  O' warm-âir'd spring-time. zunny woodlands
As when, in drong ar oben groun',
Wi' happy buoyish heart I voun'
The twitt'ren birds a-builden roun'
  Your high-bough'd hedges, zunny woodlands

Ya gie'd me life, ya gie'd me jây,
  Luonesome woodlands! zunny woodlands!
Ya gie'd me health as in my plây
I rambled droo ye, zunny woodlands!
Ya gie'd me freedom var to rove
In âiry meäd, ar shiady grove;
Ya gie'd me smilen Fanny's love,
  The best ov all o't, zunny woodlands

My vust shill skylark whiver'd high,
  Luonesome woodlands! zunny woodlands!
To zing below your deep-blue sky,
  An' white spring-clouds, O zunny woodlands
An' boughs o' trees that oonce stood here,
Wer glossy green the happy year
That gie'd me oon I lov'd so dear,
  An' now ha lost, O zunny woodlands!

O let me rove agen unspied,
  Luonesome woodlands! zunny woodlands!
Along your green-bough'd hedges' zide,
  As then I rambled, zunny woodlands!
An' wher the missèn trees oonce stood,
Ar tongues oonce rung among the wood
My memory shall miake em good,
  Though you've alost em, zunny woodlands!

(4) *The Weepen Liady.*

When liate o' nights, upon the green,
By *th*ik wold house, the moon da sheen,
A liady there, a-hangen low
Her head's a-wak-en to an' fro
In robes so white's the driven snow;
  Wi' oon yarm down, while oon da rest
  Al lily-white upon the breast
    O *th*ik poor weepen liady.

The curdlen win' an' whislen squall
Do shiake the ivy by the wall,
An' miake the plyen tree-tops rock,
But never ruffle her white frock,
An' slammen door an' rottlen lock
  That in *th*ik empty house da sound,
  Da never seem to miake look round
    *Th*ik downcast weepen liaday,

A liaday, as the tiale da goo,
That oonce liv'd there, an' lov'd too true.
Wer by a young man cast azide
A mother sad, but not a bride;
An' then her father in his pride

An' anger offer'd oon o' two
Vull bitter things to undergoo
To *th*ik poor weepen liady.

That she herzuf should leäve his door,
To darken it again noo muore,
Ar that her little plâysome chile,
A-zent awoy a thousand mile,
Should never meet her eyes to smile,
An' plây again, till she in shiame
Should die an' leâve a tarnish'd niame,
A sad varsiaken liady.

"Let me be lost," she cried, "the while,
I do but know var my poor chile;"
An' left the huome ov al her pride,
To wander droo the wordle wide,
Wi' grief that vew but she ha' tried,
An' lik' a flow'r a blow ha' broke,
She wither'd wi' *th*ik deadly stroke,
An' died a weepen liady.

An' she da keep a-comen on,
To zee *th*ik father dead an' gone,
As if her soul could have noo rest
Avore her teary chiak's a-prest
By his vargiv-en kiss: zoo blest
Be thev that can but live in love,
An' vine a pliace o' rest above,
Unlik' the weepen liady.

DURHAM.

The Durham dialect is the same as that spoken in Northumberland and the North Riding of Yorkshire, the former being more like Scotch, and the latter more like English, but each in a very slight degree. The Durham pronunciation, though soft, is monotonous and drawling. See the 'Quarterly Review' for Feb. 1836, p. 358.

No glossary of Durham words has yet appeared, but Kennett has recorded a considerable number in his MS. Glossary. I have been enabled to add many unknown to that author, derived from communications by the Rev. R. Douglas, George B. Richardson, Esq., Miss Portus, E. T. Warburton, Esq., and Mr. S. Ward.

If the following anecdote be true, Southern English is but little known amongst some of the lower orders in Durham:

"John," said a master tanner in South Durham, the other day, to one of his men, "bring in some fuel." John walked off, revolving the word in his mind, and returned with a pitchfork! "I don't want that," said the wondering tanner; "I want fuel, John." "Beg your pardon," replied the man, "I thought you wanted something to turn over the skins." And off he went again, not a whit the wiser, but ashamed to confess his ignorance. Much meditating, he next pitched upon the besom, shouldering which, he returned to the counting-house. His master was now in a passion. "What a stupid ass you are, John," he exclaimed; "I want some sticks and shavings to light the fire." "O-h-h-h!" rejoined the rustic, "that's what you want, is it?" Why couldn't you say so at first, master, instead of using a London dictionary word?" And, wishful to show that he was not alone in his ignorance, he called a comrade to the tanner's presence, and asked him if he knew what "fuel" was. "Aye!" answered Joe, "ducks an' geese, and sike like!"—*Gateshead Observer.*

ESSEX.

The dialect of Essex is closely allied in some parts of the county to that of Kent, and in others to that of Suffolk, though generally not so broad, nor spoken with the strong Suffolk whining tone. Mr. Charles Clark has given a glossary of Essex words at the end of 'John Noakes and Mary Styles, or an Essex Calf's Visit to Tiptree Races,' 8vo. 1839, and I am indebted for many othérs to the kindness of the Rev. W. Pridden and Mr. Edward T. Hill. A list of Essex words is given in the Monthly Magazine for July, 1814, pp. 498-9.

(1) *From a Poem of the fifteenth century, by the Vicar of Maldon.*

Therfor, my leffe chyld, I schalle teche the,
Herken me welle the maner and the gyse,
How thi sowle inward schalle aqueyntyd be
With thewis good and vertw in alle wysse:
Rede and conseyve, for he is to dispice,
That redyth ay, and noot what is ment,
Suche redyng is not but wynde despent.
Pray thi God and prayse hym with alle thi hart,
Fadir and modyr have in reverence,
Love hem welle, and be thou never to smert
To her mennys consayle, but kepe the thens,
Tylle thu be clepid be clene withowȝt offence:
Salyw gladly to hym that is moor dygne
Than art thiselfe, thu schalt thi plase resygne.
Drede thi mayster, thy thynge loke thu kepe,
Take hede to thy housold, ay love thy wyff,
Plesaunte wordes ouȝt of thi mowth schalle crepe;
Be not irous, kepe thi behest os lyff,
Be tempryd, wyȝte, and non excessyff;
Thy wyves wordes make thu noon actorité.
In folisclepe no moor thanne nedyth the.

MS. Harl. 271, f. 2

(2) *Cock-a-Bevis Hill.*

At Tottum's Cock-a-Bevis Hill,
A sput suppass'd by few,
Where toddlers ollis haut to eye
The proper pritty wiew;

Where people crake so ov the place,
Leas-ways, so I've hard say;
An' frum its top yow, sarteny,
Can see a monsus way.

Bout this oad Hill, I warrant ya,
Their bog it nuver ceases;
They'd growl shud yow nut own that it
Beats Danbury's all to pieces.

But no sense ov a place, some think,
Is this here hill so high,—
Cos there, full oft, 'tis nation coad,
But that don't argufy.

Yit, if they their inquirations maake
In winter time, some will
Condemn that place as no great shakes,
Where folks ha' the coad-chill!

As sum'dy, 'haps, when nigh the sput,
May ha' a wish to see't,—
From Mauldon toun to Keldon 'tis,
An' 'gin a four releet.

Where up the road the load it goos
So lugsome an' so stiff,
That hosses mosly kitch a whop,
Frum drivers in a tiff.

But who'd pay a hoss when tugging on?
None but a tetchy elf:
Tis right on plain etch chap desarves
A clumsy thump himself.

Haul'd o'er the coals, sich fellars e'er
Shud be, by Martin's Act;
But, then, they're rayther muggy oft,
So with um we're not zact.

But thussins, 'haps, to let um oaf
Is wrong, becos etch carter,
If maade to smart, his P's and Q's
He'd mine for ever arter.

At Cock-a-Bevis Hill, too, the
Wiseacres show a tree,
Which if yow clamber up, besure,
A precious way yow see.

I dorn't think I cud clime it now,
Aldoe I uster cud;
I shudn't warsley loike to troy,
For guelch cum down I shud.

My head 'ood swim,—I 'oodn't do'it
Nut even for a guinea:
A naarbour ax'd me, tother day,
"Naa, naa," says I, "nut quinny."

At Cock-a-Bevis Hill, I was
A-goon to tell the folks,
Some warses back—when I bargun—
In peace there lived John Noakes.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

It has been already remarked that the organic forms of the Gloucestershire dialect have remained unchanged for centuries, and are to be traced in Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle. Many Anglo-Saxon words are here preserved in great purity. "He geunne it him," he gave it him, the verb *geunne* being in general use amongst the peasantry. The dialect is more similar to that of Somersetshire than of the adjoining counties, though not so strongly marked as a Western dialect. They change *o* into *a*, *s* into *z*, *f* into *v*, *t* into *d*, *p* into *b*, short *a* into *i* or *aoy*, long *e* into *eea*, long *i* into *ey*, long *o* into *ooa*. The A.-S. termination *en* is still preserved; *thee* is used for *thou* and *you*; *thilk* is in constant use; *her* is put for *she*, *she* for *her*, *I* for *me*, and *ou* for *he*, *she*, or *it*. Communications of Gloucestershire words have been received from the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, Miss Shipton, and Mr. E. Wright.

George Ridler's Oven.

The stwons that built George Ridler's oven,
And thauy qeum from the Bleakeney's quaar,
And George he wur a jolly old mon,
And his yead it graw'd above his yare.

One thing of George Ridler I must commend,
And that wur not a notable theng;
He mead his braags avoore he died,
Wi' any dree brothers his zons zs'hou'd zeng

There's Dick the treble and John the mean,
Let every mon zing in his auwn pleace;
And George he wur the elder brother,
And therevoore he would zing the beass.

Mine hostess's moid (and her neaum 'twur Nell)
A pretty wench, and I lov'd her well;
I lov'd her well, good reauzon why,
Because zshe lov'd my dog and I.

My dog is good to catch a hen,
A duck or goose is vood for men:
And where good company I spy,
O thether gwoes my dog and I

My mwother told I when I wur young,
If I did vollow the strong-beer pwoot;
That drenk would pruv my auverdrow,
And meauk me wear a thzread-bare cwoat

My dog has gotten zitch a trick,
To visit moids when thauy be zick;
When thauy be zick and like to die,
O thether gwoes my dog and I.

When I have dree zispences under my thumb,
O then I be welcome wherever I come;
But when I have none, O then I pass by,
'Tis poverty pearts good company.

If I should die, as it may hap,
My greauve shall be under the good yeal tap.
In vouled earms there wool us lie,
Cheek by jowl my dog and I!

HAMPSHIRE.

The romance of Octovian, according to Mr. D'Israeli, "is in the Hampshire dialect nearly as it is spoken now." Although somewhat doubtful as to the literal correctness of this opinion, an extract from it may be compared with a modern specimen of the dialect. A short glossary of Hampshire words is given in Warner's collections for that county. The dialect of the west of the county is similar to that of Wiltshire, *f* being changed into *v*, and *th* into *d*; and *un* for him, her, it. It is a common saying, that in Hampshire every thing is called *he* except a tom-cat which is called *she*.

(1) *Extract from the early romance of Octovian Imperator.*

The knyȝtys logh yn the halle,
The mantellys they yeve menstrales alle:
Lavor and basyn they gon calle
To wassche and aryse,
And syth to daunce on the walle
Of Parys.

Whan the soudan thys tydyng herde,
For ire as he wer wod he ferd;
He ran with a drawe swerde
To hys mamentrye,
And alle hys goddys ther he amerrede
With greet envye.

Asterot, Jopyn, and Mahoun
He alle to-hew with hys fachoun,
And Jubiter he drew adoun
Of hys autere;
He seyde, hy nere worth a scaloune
Alle y-fere.

Tho he hadde hys goddys y-bete,
He was abated of alle hys hete.
To sende hys sendys nolde he naȝt lete,
Tho anoonryȝt,
To Babylonye after lordes grete
To help hym fyȝt.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 28.

A Letter to the Editor of the Times, from a poor Man at Andover, on the Union Workhouse.

Sir,—Hunger, as I've heerd say, breaks through Stone Walls; but yet I shodn't have thought of letting you know about my poor Missus's death, but all my neibours say tell it out, and it can't do you no harm and may do others good, specially as Parliament is to meet soon, when the Gentlefoke will be talking about the working foke

I be but a farmers working man, and was married to my Missus 26 years agone, and have three Childern living with me, one 10, another 7, and t'other 3. I be subject to bad rumatiz, and never earns no more, as you may judge than to pay rent and keep our bodies and souls together when we be all well. I was tended by Mr. Westlake when he was Union Doctor, but when the Guardians turned him out it was a bad job for all the Poor, and a precious bad job for me and mine.

Mr. Payne when he come to be our Union Doctor tended upon me up to almost the end of last April, but when I send up to the Union House as usual, Mr. Broad, the Releving Officer, send back word there was nothing for me, and Mr. Payne wodnt come no more. I was too bad to work, and had not Vittals for me, the Missus, and the young ones, so I was forced to sell off the Bed, Bedstead, and furniture of the young ones, to by Vittals with, and then I and Missus and the young ones had only one bed for all of us. Missus was very bad, to, then, but as we knowd twere no use to ask the Union for nothink cept we'd all go into the Workhouse, and which Missus couldn't a bear, as she'd bin parted from the childern, she sends down to tell Mr. Westlake how bad we was a doing off, and he comes to us directly, and tends upon us out of charity, and gives Missus Mutton and things, which he said, and we know'd too well, she wanted of, and he gives this out of his own Pocket.

Missus complaint growd upon her and she got so very bad, and Mr. Westlake says to us, I do think the guardians wouldn't let your wife lay here and starve, but would do something for you if they knowed how bad you wanted things, and so, says he, I'll give you a Sertificate for some Mutton and things, and you take it to Mr. Broad, the releving officer. Well, I does this, and he tells me that hed give it to the guardians and let me know what they said. I sees him again, and O, says he, I gived that Sertificate to the Guardians, but they chucked it a one side and said they wouldnt tend to no such thing, nor give you nothing, not even if Missus was dying, if you has anything to do with Mr. Westlake, as they had turned him off.

I told my Missus this, and then says she we must try to get their Union Doctor, Mr. Payne, as we can't go on for ever taking things from Mr. Westlake's Pocket, and he turned out of Place, and so good to many poor folks besides us. So we gets Mr. Payne after a bit to come down; and he says to Missus you're very bad, and I shall order the Union to send you Mutton and other things. Next Week Mr. Payne calls again, and asks Missus did she have the things he'd ordered for her to have? She says I've had a shillings worth of Mutton, Sir. Why, says he, you wants other things besides Mutton, and I ordered them for you in the Union Book, and you ought to have them in your bad state. This goes on for 5 or 6 weeks, only a shillings worth of Mutton a Week being allowed her, and then one Week a little Gin was allowed, and after that as Missus couldnt get out of bed a Woman was sent to nurse and help her.

I didnt ask Mr. Payne to order these ere things, tho' bad enof God knows they was wanted; but in the first week in last November I was served with a summons to tend afore our Mayor and Justices under the Vagrance Act; I think they said twas cause I had not found these things for Missus myself; but the Union Doctor had ordered em of the Guardians on his sponsibility. Well, I attends afore the Justices, and there was nothing against me, and so they puts it off, and orders me to tend afore em again next week, which I does, and then there wasnt enof for em to send me to Gaol, as the Guardians wanted, for a Month, and they puts it off again for another Week, and says I must come afore em again, and which I does; and they tells me theres nothing proved, that I could aford to pay for the things, and I mite go about my business.

I just loses three days' work, or pretty handy, by this, and that made bad a good bit worse. Next Day Mr. Payne comes again, and Missus was so outdaceous bad, she says cant you give me something to do me good and ease me a bit; says Mr. Payne, I dont see you be much worse. Yes, I be, says Missus, and I wish you'd be so good as to let me send for Mr. Westlake, as I thinks he knows what'd make me easier, and cure the bad pains I do suffer. Mr. Payne abused my Poor Missus, and dared her to do anything of that sort, and so we were feared to do it, lest I should be pulled up again afore the Justices, and lose more days work, and prhaps get sent to Gaol. Eight days after this Mr. Payne never having come nist us, and the Union having lowd us nothing at all, my poor Missus dies, and dies from want, and in agonies of pain, and as bad off as if shed been a Savage, for she could only have died of want of them things which she wanted and I couldnt buy if she'd been in a foreign land, were there no Parsons and People as I've heard tell be treated as bad as dogs.

Years agone, if any body had been half so bad as my Missus, and nobody else would have tended to her, there'd been the clergyman of the parish, at all events, who'd have prayed with her, and seen too that she didn't die of starvation, but our Parson is in favor of this here new Law, and as he gets 60*l.* a year from the Guardians, he arnt a going to quarrel with his Bread and Cheese for the likes of we, and so he didnt come to us. Altho' he must have knowed how ill Missus was; and she, poor creature, went out of this here world without any Spiritual consilation whatsomever from the Poor Man's Church.

We'd but one bed as I've telled you, and only one Bedroom, and it was very bad to be all in the same Room and Bed with poor Missus after she were dead; and as I'd no money to pay for a Coffin, I goes to Mr. Broad, then to Mr. Majer, one of the Guardians, and then to the overseers, and axes all of 'em to find a Coffin, but 'twere no use, and so, not knowing what in the World to do, off I goes to tell Mr. Westlake of it, and he was soon down at the House, and blamed me much for not letting he know afore Missus died, and finding we'd no food nor fire, nothing for a shrowd cept we could wash up something, and that we'd no soap to do that with, he gives us something to get these ere things, and tells me to go again to the Releving Officer and t'others and try and get a Coffin, and to tell un Missus ought to be burried as soon as possible, else t'would make us all ill. This I does as afore, but get nothing, and then Mr. Westlake give me an order where to get a Coffin, and if he had not stood a friend to me and mine, I can't think what would have become of em, as twas sad at Nights to see the poor little things pretty nigh break their hearts when they seed their poor dead mother by their side upon the Bed.

My troubles wasnt to end even here, for strang to tell the Registrer for Deaths for this District dont live in this the largest Parish with about 5000 inhabitants, but at a little Village of not more than 400 People and 5 Miles off, so I had to walk there and back 10 miles, which is very hard upon us poor folk, and what is worse when I got there the Registrer wasnt up; and when he got up he wouldnt tend to me afore hed had his breakfast, and I was aforced to wait about until hed had done breakfast, and it seemed as 'twas a very long time for a poor chap like me to be kept a waiting, whilst a man who is paid for doing what I wanted won't do such little work as that afore here made hisself comfortable, tho' I telled him how bad I wanted to get back, and that I should loose a Day by his keeping me waiting about.

That this is mostly the fault of the Guardians rather than anybody else is my firm beleif, tho' if Mr. Payne had done his duty hed a been with Missus many times afore she died and not have left her as he did, when he knowed she was so bad, and hed a made un give her what she wanted; but then he must do, he says, just what the Guardians wishes, and that arnt to attend much on the Poor, and the Releving Officer is docked if what he gives by even the Doctors orders arnt proved of by the Guardians aterward, and he had to pay for the little Gin the Doctor ordered out of his own Pocket, and, as the Newspaper says, for the Nurse, as this was put in our Paper by I'm sure I don't know who, but I believes tis true, last week.

And now, Sir, I shall leave it to you to judge whether the Poor can be treated any where so bad as they be in the Andover Union.

HEREFORDSHIRE

The pronoun *a* is used for he, she, or it. Strong preterits are current, climb, *clomb*, heave. *hove*, pick, *puck*, shake, *shuck*, squeeze, *squoze*, &c. The dialect of this county must be classed as belonging to the Midiand division. The word *just* is used in rather a peculiar manner. Instead of saying, I have but just returned, they say I returned but just. A list of Herefordshire words is given in Duncumb's History of Hereford, and a more extended one has recently been separately published, 8vo. 1839. I am indebted for many words not to be found in either of these to lists given me by Sir S. R. Meyrick, T. W. Lane, Esq., and Mr. Perry.

(1) *From Maximon, a tale in a MS. written in Herefordshire of the time of Edward II.*

Herkne to my ron,
As ich ou telle con,
  Of elde al hou yt gos,
Of a mody mon,
Hihte Maxumon,
  Soth withoute les.
Clerc he was ful god,
So moni mon understod.
  Nou herkne hou it wes

Ys wille he hevede y-noh,
Purpre and pal he droh,
  Ant other murthes mo.
He wes the feyrest mon,
With-outen Absolon,
  That seththe wes ant tho.
Tho laste is lyf so longe,
That he bigan unstronge,
  As mony tides so.
Him con rewe sore
Al is wilde lore,
  For elde him dude so wo.

So sone as elde him com
Ys boc an honde he nom,
  Ant gan of reuthes rede
Of his herte ord
He made moni word.
  Ant of is lyves dede.
He gan mene is mone;
So feble were is bone,
  Ys hew bigon to wede.
So clene he was y-gon,
That heu ne hade he non
  Ys herte gan to blede.

Care and kunde of elde
Maketh mi body felde,
  That y ne mai stonde upriht;
Ant min herte unbolde,
Ant mi body to colde,
  That er thou wes so lyht.
Ant mi body thunne,
Such is worldes wunne,
  This day me thinketh nyht.

MS. Harl. 2253, f. 82.

(2) *From an English translation of Macer de virtutibus herbarum, made by John Lelamour, scolemaister of Herforde*, 1373.

Mowsere growith lowe by the grownde, and berith a yellowe floure. Drinke the juis with wyne other ale, and anoynte the reynes and the bak with the blode of a fox, for the stone. Also stampe him and mylfoly togadyr, and drinke that juis with white wyne, and that wille make one to pisse. Also drinke the juis with stale ale, a seke man that is woundid, and yf he holdithe that drinke he shalle lyfe, and yf he caste hit he shalle dye. Also drinke the juis of this erbe for the squynancy. *MS. Sloane* 5, f. 35.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

There seem to be no peculiarities of dialect here which are not common to the adjoining county of Cambridgeshire. They say *mort* for a quantity; a *mort* of people, a *mort* of rain. *To-year* for this year, like *to-day* or *to-morrow*. *Wonderful* for very; his pain were *wonderful* great. *To get himself ready*, for to dress himself; he is too weak to get himself ready. If a disorder or illness of any kind be inquired for, they never say it is better or worse, but *that's* better, or *that's* worse, with an emphasis on *that*. The Rev. Joseph Horner kindly favoured me with a list of the few provincial words which may be peculiar to this county.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

The dialect of the native inhabitants of this island differs in many respects from the county to which it is opposite. The accent is rather mincing than broad, and has little of the vulgar character of the West country dialects. The tendency to insert *y* in the middle of words may be remarked, and the substitution of *v* for *f* is not uncommon among the peasantry, but by no means general. The pronunciation may generally be correctly represented by the duplication of the vowels.

No printed glossary of Isle of Wight provincialisms has yet appeared, but a very valuable one in MS., compiled by Captain Henry Smith, was most kindly placed at my disposal by his relative, Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. It has been fully used in the following pages. Useful communications have also been received from E. J. Vernon, Esq., Dr. Bromfield, and Dr. Salter.

Specimen of the Isle of Wight dialect.

Jan. What's got there you?

Will. A blastnashun straddlebob craalun about in the nammut bag.

Jan. Straddlebob! Where ded'st leyarn to caal'n by that neyam?

Will. Why, what shoud 'e caal'n? tes the right neyam esn ut?

Jan. Right neyam, no! why ye gurt zote vool, casn't zee tes a Dumbledore?

Will. I knows tes, but vur aal that Straddlebob's zo right a neyam vorn as Dumbledore ez.

Jan. Come, I'll be deyand if I doant laay thee a quart o' that.

Will. Done! and I'll ax meyastur to night when I goos whooam, bee't how 't wool.

(Accordingly meyastur was applied to by Will, who made his decision known to Jan the next morning.)

Will. I zay, Jan! I axed meyastur about that are last night.

Jan. Well! what ded 'ur zay?

Will. Why a zed one neyam ez jest zo vittun vorn as tother, and he louz a ben caald Straddlebob ever zunce the island was vust meyad.

Jan. The devvul a hav! if that's the keeas I spooas I lost the quart.

Will. That thee has't lucky! and we'll goo down to Arverton to the Red Lion and drink un ater we done work.

KENT.

The modern Kentish dialect is slightly broad, indeed more so than that of Surrey or Sussex. *Daiy*, *plaiy*, *waiy*, for day, play, way, &c. They say *who* for *how*, and *vice versa*. Mate, instead of boy or lad, is the usual address amongst equals. The interchange of *v* and *w* is common here as well as in the metropolis. As in most parts of England, the pronunciation of names of places differs very much from the orthography, e. g. *Sunnuck* for Sevenoaks, *Dairn* for Darenth, *Leusum* for Lewisham, &c. No glossary of Kentish words has yet been published, unless we may so style a short list of words in Lewis's History and Antiquities of the Isle of Tenet, 1736, pp. 35-39, but I have received valuable communications from the Rev. M. H. Lloyd, John Brent, Esq., the Rev. Thomas Streatfeild, the Rev. L. B. Larking, John Pemberton Bartlett, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Hussey, Thomas Wright, Esq., Miss Cotterell, J. R. Hughes, Esq., and A. J. Dunkin, Esq. An early song in this dialect occurs in Ravenscroft's Melismata, 1611.

We have a most curious specimen of the Kentish dialect of the fourteenth century (1340) in the Ayenbyte of Inwyt, a MS. in the Arundel collection. An extract from it will be found at p. 801, and another is here given. The change of *f* into *v*, and *s* into *z*, are now generally peculiar to the West country dialect, but appear at this early period to have extended over the South of England. In the next century, the broadness of the dialect was not so general. At least, a poem of the fifteenth century, in a MS. at Oxford, written in Kent, is remarkably pure, although the author excuses himself for his language:

> And though myn English be sympill to myn entent,
> Hold me excusid, for I was borne in Kent.
>
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 49.

The principal peculiarity in this MS. seems to consist in *e* being the prefix to the verb instead of *i* or *y*. For a long period, however, the dialect of the Kentish peasantry was strongly marked. In a rare tract entitled, "How the Plowman lerned his Paternoster," a character is thus mentioned:

> He was patched, torne, and all to-rente;
> It semed by his langage that he was borne in Kente.
>
> *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, vol. i. p. 46.

The following very curious passage from Caxton will further illustrate this fact:

> And certaynly our langage now used varyeth ferre from that whiche was used and spoken whan I was borne, for we Englysshemen ben borne under the domynacyon of the mone, whiche is never stedfaste, but ever waverynge, wexynge one season, and waneth and dyscreaseth another season; and that comyn Englysshe that is spoken in one shyre varyeth from another, insomoche that in my dayes happened that certayn marchauntes were in a shippe in Tamyse for to have sayled over the see into Zelande, and for lacke of wynde, thei taryed atte Forlond, and wente to lande for to refreshe them. And one of theym, named Sheffelde, a mercer, cam into an hows and axed for mete, and specyally he axyd after eggys; and the goode wyf answerde that she coude speke no Frenshe, and the marchaunt was angry, for he also coude speke no Frenshe, but wolde have hadde egges, and she understode hym not; and thenne at laste another sayd that he wolde have *eyren*. Then the good wyf sayd that she understod hym wel. Loo, what sholde a man in thyse dayes now wryte egges or *eyren*! Certaynly it is harde to playse every man, bycause of dyversité and chaunge of langage. *Caxton's Eneydos*, 1490.

(1) *Extract from the Ayenbyte of Inwyt, MS. Arundel* 57, ff. 86-87.

Me ret ine lives of holy vaderes thet an holy man tealde hou he com to by monek, and zede hou thet he hedde y-by ane payenes zone, thet wes a prest to the momenettes. And tho he wes a child on time he yede into the temple mid his vader priveliche: ther he yzeȝ ane gratne dyevel thet zet ope ane vyealdinde stole, and al his mayné aboute him. Ther com on of the princes, and leat to him; tho he him aksede the ilke thet zet ine the stole huannes he com, and he ansuerede thet he com vram ane londe huer he hedde arered and y-mad manye werren and manye viȝtinges, zuo thet moche volk weren y-sslaȝe, and moche blod ther y-ssed. The mayster him acsede ine hou moche time he hette thet y-do, and he ansuerede ine thritti daȝes. He him zede, Ine zuo moche time hest zuo lite y-do? Tho he het thet ha wer riȝt wel y-beate, and evele y-draȝe. Efter than com another thet alsuo to him leat ase the verste. The mayster him acsede huannes he com. He ansuerede thet he com vram the ze huer he hedde y-mad manye tempestes, vele ssipes to broke, and moche volk adreyct. The maister acsede ine hou long time. He ansuerede ine tuenti daȝes. He zayde, ine zuo moche time hest zuo lite y-do? Efterward com the thridde, thet ansuerede thet he com vram ane cité huer he hedde y-by at ane bredale, and ther he hedde arered and y-mad cheastes and striff, zuo thet moche volk ther were y-slaȝe, and ther-to he hedde y-slaȝe thane hosebounde. Th maister him acsede hou long time he zette thet vor to done. He ansuerede thet ine ten daȝes. Tho he het thet he were wel y-byate vor thet he hedde zuo longe abide thet to done without more. Ate lasten com another to-vore the prince, and to him he beaȝ; and he him acsede, huannes comst thou? He ansuerede thet he com vram the ermitage huer he hedde y-by vourti yer vor to vondi ane monek of fornicacion thet is the zenne of lecherie, and zuo moche ich habbe y-do thet ine thise nyȝt ich hine habbe overcome, and y-do him valle into the zenne. Tho lhip op the mayster, and him keste and beclepte, and dede the coroune ope his heved, an dede him zitte bezide him, and to him zede that he hedde grat thing y-do and grat prowesse. Tho zayde the guode man thet huanne he hedde thet y-hyerd and thet y-zoȝe, he thoȝte thet hit were grat thing to by monek, and be tho encheysoun he becom monek.

(2) *Extract from MS. Laud.* 416, *written by a native of Kent about* 1460.

Also use not to pley at the dice ne at the tablis,
Ne none maner gamys uppon the holidais;
Use no tavernys where be jestis and fablis,
Syngyng of lewde balettes, rondelettes, or virolais;
Nor erly in mornyng to fecche home fresch mais,
For yt makyth maydins to stomble and falle in the breirs,
And afterward they telle her councele to the freirs.

Now y-wis yt were wele done to know
The dyfference bytwene a damselle and a maide,
For alle bene lyke whan they stond in a row;
But I wylle telle what experience said,
And in what wyse they be entyrid and araied;
Maydyns were callis of silk and of thred,
And damsellis kerchevis pynnid uppon ther hed.

Wyffis may not to chirch tille they be entyred,
Ebridyllid and paytrellid, to shew her aray,
And fetyd alle abowte as an hacony to be hyred;
Than she lokyth aboute her if eny be so gay;
And oon thyng I comend, which is most to my pay,
Ther kerchef hanggyth so low, that no man can a-spye,
To loke undirnethe oons to shrew her eie.

Jangelyng in chirche among hem is not usid,
To telle alle her howswyfry of the weke byfore;
And also her husbondis shalle not be accusid,
Now crokyd and crabbed they bene ever more;
And suche thyngges lo! they can kepe no store,
They bene as close and covert as the horn of Gabrielle,
That wylle not be herd but from hevyn to helle.

(3) *From Dick and Sal, a modern poem in the Kentish dialect.*

Ya see, when Middlemas come roun,
I thought dat Sal and I
Ud go to Canterbury town,
To see what we cud buy.
Fer when I liv'd at Challock Leys,
Our Secont-man had been:
An wonce, when we was carrin peas,
He told me what he'd sin.

He said dare was a teejus fair,
Dat lasted for a wick;
An all de ploughmen dat went dare,
Must car dair shining stick.

An how dat dare was nable rigs,
An Merriander's jokes;
Snuff-boxes, shows, an whirligigs,
An houged sights a folks.

But what queer'd me, he sed 'twas ker
All roun about de church;
An how dey had him up de steps
An left him in de lurch.

At last he got into de street,
An den he lost his road;
An Bet an he come to a gate,
Where all de soadgers stood.

Den she ketcht fast hold av his han,
For she was rather scar'd;
Tom sed, when fust he see 'em stan,
He thought she'd be a-fared.

LANCASHIRE.

The dialect of Lancashire is principally known by Collier's Dialogue, published under the name of Tim Bobbin. A glossary of the fifteenth century, written in Lancashire, is preserved in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45. A letter in the Lancashire dialect occurs in Braithwaite's Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, and other early specimens are given in Heywood's Late Lancashire Witches, 4to. 1634, and Shadwell's Lancashire Witches, 4to. 1682. The glossary at the end of Tim Bobbin is imperfect as a collection for the county, and I have been chiefly indebted for Lancashire words to my father, Thomas Halliwell, Esq. Brief notes have also been received from the Rev. L. Jones, George Smeeton, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Hume, G. R. Spencer, Esq., and Mr. R. Proctor. The features of the dialect will be seen from the following specimens; *o* and *ou* are changed into *a*, *ea* into *o*, *al* into *au*, *g* into *k*, long *o* into *oi*, and *d* final into *t*. The Saxon termination *en* is retained, but generally mute.

(1) *Extract from Tim Bobbin's Dialogue between Tummus and Meary.*

M. Odds-fish! boh that wur breve. I wou'd I'd bin eh yore Kele.

T. Whau whau, boh theawst hear. It wur o drey wey too-to; heawe'er I geet there be suse o'clock, on before eh opp'nt dur, I covert Nip with th' cleawt, ot eh droy meh nese weh, t'let him see heaw I stoart her. Then I opp'nt dur; on whot te dule dust think, boh three little tyney Bandyhewits coom weaughing os if th' little ewals wou'd o worrit me, on after that swallut me whick: Boh presontly there coom o fine wummon; on I took her for a hoo justice, hoor so meety fine: For I heard Ruchott o' Jack's tell meh meastor, that hoo justices awlus did th' mooast o'th' wark: Heawe'er, I axt hur if Mr. justice wur o whoam; hoo cou'd naw opp'n hur meawth t' sey eigh, or now; boh simpurt on sed iss, (the dickkons iss hur on him too)—Sed I, I wuddi l'n tell him I'd fene speyk to him.

(2) *A Letter printed and distributed in the procession that was formed at Manchester in commemoration of free trade.*

Bury, July 15th, 1846.

To me Lawrd Jhon Russell,—Well, me Lawrd, yoan gett'n ut last up to th' top o' th' ladthur, un th' heemust stave asnt brokk'n wi yo this time us it did afore. Wayst see i' t'naw wethur yo kun keep yur stonnin ur not; awm rayther fyert ut yoan find it slippy un noan safe footin; but, heawsumevvur, thirs nawt like thryin.

But wot'r yo fur dooin? Yo seemn to think ut vast dyel o things wants merdin, un yo thinkn reet, for they dun:—but kon yo mannidge um? Yur fust job 'll be a twoff un; un tho it'll be o sweet subjek, it'll ha sum seawr stuff obeawt it. But seawr ur not yo mun stick like breek, un not let that cantin, leawsy stuff obeawt "slave-groon un free-groon" stop yo. Bless me life, mon! its anoof to gie won th' bally wratch to yer o set o gawnblins uts beyyin, un spinnin, un weyvin, un warin slave-groon kottn eitch day o thir lives, tawk obeawt thir konshunsus not lettin um sweetn thir faybry pie fur th' chilthur wi o bit o slave-groon shugur. It's oa humbug, me Lawrd, un tell um aw say so. Stick yo fast to the skame o' having oa th' dewties olike: but yo may slip eawt thoos twothrey yer ut yore fur keepin up o differunce, us soon us ynn o mind. We kun spare om wen wer bizzy.

Sum o yur skames ur weel onoof: but th' main thing 'll be for yo to ta care to spend us little brass us yo kon, un giv us o gud thrade.

Yoan lettn Sur Robbut (yoa knoan he's a Berry muff un we're sharp chaps)—aw say yoan lettn Sur Robbut get howd o yur tools and wurtch wi um wonst, wi not beein sharp onooff. He made o gud hondlin on um, too uns gettn t'wajus for his wark, tho' t'skame wur yoars, un iv yo dunnut mind he'll do t'same ogen. He'll let yo get th' patthurns reddy, and make t'kestins, un t'bowts, un t'skrews, un sitchn: but' he'll put t'mosheen togethur, un dray th' wage ut th' Sethurde neet, iv yo annut yur een obeawt yo.

Dunnot be fyert, mon, but rap eawt wi awt uts reet, un us Berry foke 'll elp yo us ard as we kon. Wayn helpt Kobdin, un wayn elp yo, if yoan set obeawt yur wark gradely.

Wayre havvin o greyt stur to day heer for us wurtchin foke, un wayre to have doance o Munday neet. Aw nobbut wush ut yo k'd kum deawn un see us—yoad see sitch o seet un yer sitch sheawtin yoa ne'er seed nur i yor life. They konnut sheawt i Lunnon—its nobbot gradely butthermilk un porritch Lankeshur lads ut kun sheawt woth koin sheawtin.

But yo mun ne'er heed, Lawrd John. Dunnot be fyert, us aw sed ofore, but ston up for wots reet, un iv t' parlyment winnit let yo ha yer oan rode, kum eawt, un let t' gangway kawves thry how thay kun seawk t' public pap.

Awm noan yust to ritin, un aw feel tyert, so aw mun lyev awt moor ut aw av to say tell me honst's restut itsel. So aw remain, me Lawrd,

Yours for evvur,

BURY MUFF.

(3) *A Lancashire Ballad.*

Now, aw me gud gentles, an yau won tarry,
Ile tel how Gilbert Scott soudn's mare Berry.
He soudn's mare Berry at Warikin fair;
When heel be pade, hee knows not, ere or nere.
Soon as hee coom whoom, an toud his wife Grace,
Hon up wi th' kippo, an swat him ore th' face;
Hoo pickdt him oth' hilloc, wi sick a thwack,
That hoo had whel ni a brokken his back.
Thou hooer, quo hee, wo't but lemme rise,
Ile gi thee auth' leet, wench, that imme lies.
Thou udgit, quo hoo, but wher dus hee dwel?
Belakin, quo hee, but I connan tel.
I tuck him to be sum gud greslmon's son;
He spent too pense on mee when hee had doon.
He gin mee a lunch'n o denty snig py,
An shaukdt mee bith' haundt most lovingly.
Then Grace, hoo prompdt hur, so neeat an so ne.
To War'kin hoo went, o Wensday betime.
An theer too, hoo stade ful five [illegible] days,
Til th' mon, wi th' mare, were coom to Raunley Shaw's.
As Grace was restin won day in hur rowm,
Hoo spydt th' mon a ridin o th' mare down the town.
Bounce gus hur hart, an hoo wer so glopen
That out o th' windo hoo'd like fort lopen.
Hoo staumpdt, an hoo star'dt, an down stairs hoo run,
Wi' th' hat under th' arm, an windt welly gon.
Hur hed-gear flew off, an so did hur snowd,
Hoo staumpdt, an hoo star'dt, as an hoo'd been wood.
To Raunley's hoo hy'd, an hoo hove up th' latch,
Afore th' mon had teed th' mare welly too th' cratch.
Me gud mon, quo hoo, frend, hee greets yau merry.
An desires yau'd send him money for Berry.
Ay, money, quo hee, that I connan spare:
Belakin, quo hoo, but then Ile ha th' mare.
Hoo poodt, an hoo thromperdt him, shaum't be seen;
Thou hangmon, quo hoo, Ile poo out thin een:
Ile mak thee a sompan, haud thee a groat
Ile oth'r ha' th' money, or poo out the throat;
'Tween them they made such a wearison din,
That for t' intreat them, Raunly Shaw coom in,
Coom, fy, fy, naunt Grace, coom, fy, an a doon;
What, deel, ar yau monkeen, or ar yau woon?
Belakin, quo hee, yau lane so hard on—
I think now that th' woman has quite spoildt th mon.
Coom, fy, fy, naunt Grace, coom, fy, an a doon,
Yaust ha' th' mare, or th' money, whether yau won
So Grace got th' money, an whoomwardt hoo's gon,
Hoo keeps it aw, an gees Gilbert Scott non.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The dialect of this county has been entirely neglected, with the exception of a few brief remarks in Macaulay's History of Claybrook, 1791; but it deserves a careful study. A valuable glossary of Leicestershire words was given me by Mr. John Gibson, but too late to be used in the early part of the work.

> The dialect of the common people, though broad, is sufficiently plain and intelligible. They have a strong propensity to aspirate their words; the letter *h* comes in almost on every occasion where it ought not, and is as frequently omitted where it ought to come in, The words *fine*, *mine*, and such like, are pronounced as if they were spelt *foine*, *moine*; *place*, *face*, &c. as if they were spelt *pleace*, *feace*; and in the plural sometimes you hear *pleacen*; *closen* for *closes*; and many other words in the same style of Saxon termination. The words *there* and *where* are generally pronounced thus, *theere*, *wheere*; the words *mercy*, *deserve*, &c. thus, *marcy*, *desarve*. The following peculiarities of pronunciation are likewise observable: *uz*, strongly aspirated, for *us*, *war* for *was*, *meed* for *maid*, *faither* for *father*, *e'ery* for *every*-*brig* for *bridge*, *churrough* for *furrow*, *hawf* for *half*, *cart-rit* for *rut*, *malefactory* for *manufactory*, *inactious* for *anxious*.
>
> *Macaulay's Claybrook*, 1791, pp. 128-9

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The river Witham may be considered with tolerable accuracy the boundary line between the Northern and Southern dialects of the county, which differ considerably from each other; the former being more nearly allied to that of Yorkshire, the latter to the speech of East Anglia, but neither are nearly so broad as the more Northern dialects. Many singular phrases are in use. They say, Very not well, I used to could, You shouldn't have ought, &c. The Lincolnshire words were partially collected by Skinner in the seventeenth century, but no regular glossary has yet appeared. This deficiency, however, as far as the present work is concerned, has been amply supplied by as many as nineteen long communications, each forming a small glossary by itself, and of peculiar value, from the Rev. James Adcock of Lincoln, to whom I beg to return my best acknowledgments. I have also to acknowledge assistance from Sir E. F. Bromhead, Bart., the Rev. Dr. Oliver, Robert Goodacre, Esq., T. R. Jackson, Esq., Mr. E. Johnson, and papers kindly inserted at my suggestion in the Lincoln Standard.

(1) *Extract from MS. Digby* 86, *written in Lincolnshire, temp. Edw. I.*

Niȝtingale, thou havest wrong,
Wolt thou me senden of this lond,
   For ich holde with the riȝtte;
I take witnesse of sire Wawain,
That Jhesu Crist ȝaf miȝt and main,
   And strengthe for to fiȝtte.

So wide so he hevede i-gon,
Trewe ne founde he nevere non
   Bi daye ne bi niȝtte.
Fowel, for thi false mouth,
Thi sawe shal ben wide couth,
   I rede the fle with miȝtte.

Ich habbe leve to ben here,
In orchard and in erbere,
   Mine songes for to singe;
Herdi nevere bi no levedi,
Bote hendinese and curteysi,
   And joye hy gunnen me bringe.

Of muchele murthe hy telleth me,
Fere, also I telle the,
   Hy liveth in longinginge.
Fowel, thou sitest on hasel bou,
Thou lastest hem, thou havest wou,
   Thi word shal wide springe.

Hit springeth wide, wel ich wot,
Hou tel hit him that hit not,
   This sawes ne beth nout newe;
Fowel, herkne to mi sawe,
Ich wile the telle of here lawe,
   Thou ne kepest nout hem, I knowe

Thenk on Constantines quene,
Foul wel hire semede fow and grene,
   Hou sore hit son hire rewe:
Hoe fedde a crupel in hire bour,
And helede him with covertour,
   Loke wat wimmen ben trewe *Reliq. Antiq.*

(2) *From* "*Neddy and Sally; a Lincolnshire tale,*" by John Brown. 12mo. n. d.

Cum Sall, its time we started now
   Yon's Farmer Haycock's lasses ready
And maister says he'll feed the cow,
   He didn't say so,—did he Neddy

Yees, that he did, so make thee haste,
   And git thee sen made smart and pretty,
We yaller ribbon round the waist,
   The same as oud Squire Lowden's Kitty.

And I'll go fetch my sister Bess,
   I'm sartin sure she's up and ready,
Come gie's a bus, thou can't do less,
   Says Sally, No, thou musn't, Neddy.

See, yonder's Bess a cummin cross
   The fields, we lots o' lads and lasses.
All haim be haim, and brother Joss
   A shouting to the folks as passes.

Odds dickens, Sall, we'll hev a spree,
   Me heart's as light as ony feather,
There's not a chap dost russel me,
   Not all the town's chaps put together.

MIDDLESEX.

The metropolitan county presents little in its dialect worthy of remark, being for the most part merely a coarse pronunciation of London slang and vulgarity. The language of the lower orders of the metropolis is pictured very faithfully in the works of Mr. Dickens. The interchange of *v* and *w* is a leading characteristic. Some of the old cant words, mixed with numerous ones of late formation, are to be traced in the London slang.

The Thimble Rig.

"Now, then, my jolly sportsmen! I've got more money than the parson of the parish. Those as don't play can't vin, and those as are here harnt there! I'd hold any on you, from a tanner to a sovereign, or ten, as you don't tell which thimble the pea is under." "It's there, sir." "I barr tellings." "I'll go it again." "Vat you don't see don't look at, and vat you do see don't tell. Ill hould you a soveren, sir, you don't tell me vitch thimble the pea is under." "Lay him, sir, (in a whisper); it's under the middle'un. I'll go you halves." "Lay him another; that's right." "I'm blow'd but we've lost; who'd a thought it?" Smack goes the flat's hat over his eyes; exit the confederates with a loud laugh.

NORFOLK.

"The most general and pervading characteristic of our pronunciation," observes Mr. Forby, "is a narrowness and tenuity, precisely the reverse of the round, sonorous, mouth-filling tones of Northern English. The broad and open sounds of vowels, the rich and full tones of diphthongs, are generally thus reduced." The same writer enters very minutely into the subject of the peculiarities of this dialect, and his glossary of East Anglian words, 2 vols. 8vo. 1830, is the most complete publication of the kind. A brief list of Norfolk words is given in Brown's Certain Miscellany Tracts, 8vo. 1684, p. 146. A glossary of the provincialisms of the same county occurs in Marshall's Rural Economy of Norfolk, 1787, and observations on the dialect in Erratics by a Sailor, 1809. In addition to these, I have had the advantage of using communications from the Rev. George Munford, the Very Rev. F. C. Husenbeth, Mrs. Robins, and Goddard Johnson, Esq.

A vocabulary of the fifteenth century, written in Norfolk, is preserved in MS. Addit. 12195, but the Promptorium Parvulorum is a much more valuable and extensive repository of early Norfolk words. A MS. of Capgrave's Life of St. Katherine in the Bodleian Library, MS. Rawl. Poet. 118, was written in this county. It would appear from the following passage that Norfolk was, in early times, one of the least refined parts of the island:

> I wende riflynge were restitucion, quod he,
> For I lerned nevere rede on boke;
> And I kan no Frensshe, in feith,
> But of the fertheste ende of Northfolk.
>
> *Piers Ploughman*, ed. Wright, p. 91.

(1) *Old Measures of Weight.*

From MS. Cotton, Claudius E. viii. fol. 8, of the fourteenth century, written at Norwich.

Sex waxpunde makiet .j. ledpound. .xij. ledpunde .j. fotmel. .xxiiij. fotmel .j. fothir of Bristouwe, ys haved .cc. and .xxviij^{ti}. wexpound.

Sex waxpunde makiet .j. leedpound. .xviij leedpund .j. leed bole. .xviij. leed boles. .j. fothir of the Northleondes, ys haat .xc. and .xiiij. leed punde, that beeth .xix. hundryd and foure and fourti wexpunde, and ys avet more bi six and ...... leed punde, that beeth to hundred and sextene wexpunde.

Sevene waxpund makiet onleve ponde one waye, twelf weyen on fothir, this aveit two thousand and .ix. score and foure wexpund, that beeth thre hundryd and twelfve leedpound, this his more than that of the Norethland be foure and thritti more of leedpoundes, that beeth foure and twenti lasse.

(2) *Norfolk Degrees of Comparison.*

Positive.	*Comparative.*	*Superlative.*
Little	Less	Least
	Lesser	Lessest.
	Lesserer	Lesserest.
	Lesserer still	Lessest of all.
	Littler	Littlest.
Tiny	Tinier	Tiniest.
Titty	Tittier	Tittiest.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A midland dialect, less broad and not so similar to the Northern as Warwickshire. I have to acknowledge communications on the dialect of this county from the Rev. J. B. P. Dennis, and Charles Young, Esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Northumberland has a dialect the most broad of all the English counties, nearly approaching the Scotch, the broadest of all English dialects. The Scottish *bur* is heard in this county and in the North of Durham. A large number of specimens of the dialect have been published, and the provincial words have been collected by Mr. Brockett, but no extensive glossary of words peculiar to the county has been published separately. A short list, however, is given in Ray's English Words, ed. 1691; and others, recently collected, were sent me by George B. Richardson, Esq. and the Rev. R. Douglas. An early specimen of the Northumberland dialect occurs in Bullein's Dialogue, 1564, reprinted in Waldron's notes to the Sad Shepherd, p. 187.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Formerly belonged in dialect to the Northern division, but may now, I believe, be included in the Midland. I speak, however, with uncertainty, no work on the Nottinghamshire dialect having yet appeared.

From a Treatise on the Fistula in ano, by John Arderne, of Newark.

Johan Arderne fro the first pestelence that was in the yere of our Lord 1349, duelled in Newerke in Notinghamschire unto the yere of our Lorde 1370, and ther I heled many men of *fistula in ano;* of which the first was Sir Adam Everyngham of Laxton in the Clay byside Tukkesford, whiche Sir Adam for sothe was in Gascone with Sir Henry that tyme named herle of Derby, and after was made Duke of Lancastre, a noble and worthy lord. The forsaid Sir Adam forsoth sufferend *fistulam in ano*, made for to aske counsell at alle the lechez and corurgienz that he myght fynd in Gascone, at Burdeux, at Briggerac, Tolows, and Neyybon, and Peyters, and many other placez, and alle forsoke hym for uncurable; whiche y-se and y-herde, the forsaid Adam hastied for to torne home to his contree, and when he come home he did of al his knyghtly clothings, and cladde mournyng clothes in purpose of abydyng dissolvyng or lesyng of his body beyng nyȝ to hym. At the laste I forsaid Johan Arderne y-soȝt, and covenant y-made, come to hyme and did my cure to hym, and, our Lorde beyng mene, I heled hyme perfitely within halfe a yere, and afterward hole and sound he ledde a glad life 30 yere and more. For whiche cure I gate myche honour and lovyng thurȝ alle Ynglond; and the forsaid Duke of Lancastre and many other gentilez wondred therof. Afte[r]ward I cured Hugon Derlyng of Fowick of Balne by Snaythe. Afterward I cured Johan Schefeld of Rightwelle aside Tekille.

MS. Sloane 563, f. 124.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The provincial speech of this county has none of the marked features of the Western dialect, although many of the Gloucestershire and Wiltshire words are in use. The Oxfordshire dialect may be described as rather broad, and at the same time sharp, with a tendency to contraction. *Us* is used instead of *I*, as in some other counties. There are not a large number of words quite peculiar to the county, and no glossary has yet been published. Kennett has preserved many now obsolete, and I am indebted for several to Mr. A. Chapman, and Francis Francillon, Esq. In the sixteenth century, the Oxfordshire dialect was broad Western. In Scogin's Jests, we have an Oxfordshire rustic introduced, saying *ich* for I, *dis* for this, *vay* for fay, *chill* for I will, *vor* for for, &c.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

The dialect of Rutlandshire possesses few, if any, features not to be found in the adjoining counties. It would appear to be most similar to that of Leicestershire, judging from a communication on the subject from the Rev. A. S. Atcheson.

SHROPSHIRE.

In the modern dialect of this county, *a* is frequently changed into *o* or *e*; *c* into *q*, *co* into *qu*; *d* final is often suppressed or commuted into *t* in the present tense; *e* is sometimes lengthened at the commencement of a word, as *eend*, end, and it is frequently changed into *a*; *g* is often omitted before *h*; the *h* is almost invariably wrongly used, omitted where it should be pronounced, and pronounced where it should be omitted; *i* is changed into *ei* or *e*; *l* into *w*; *o* is generally lengthened; *r* when followed by *s* is often dropped, the *s* in such cases being doubled; *t* is entirely dropped in many words where it precedes *s*, and is superseded by *e*, especially if there be any plurality; *y* is prefixed to a vast number of words which commence with the aspirate, and is substituted for it. See further observations in Mr. Hartshorne's Shropshire glossary appended to his Salopia Antiqua, 8vo. 1841, from which the above notices of the peculiarities of the dialect have been taken. To this work I have been chiefly indebted for Shropshire words, but many unknown to Mr. Hartshorne have been derived from Llhuyd's MS. additions to Ray, a MS. glossary compiled about 1780, and from communications of the Rev. L. Darwall and Thomas Wright, Esq.

A translation of the Pars Oculi in English verse, made by John Mirkes, a canon of Lilleshul, in Shropshire, is preserved in MS. Cotton. Claud. A. ii. and MS. Douce 60, 103, manuscripts of the fifteenth century. The poem commences as follows:

God seyth hymself, as wryten we fynde,
That whenne the blynde ledeth the blynde,
Into the dyche they fallen boo,
For they ne sen whare by to go.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 127.

God seith himself, as writen y fynde,
That whan the blynde ledeth the blynde,
Into the diche they falleth bo,
For they ne seen howe they go.
MS. Douce 60, f. 147.

It should not be forgotten that the dialect of a MS. is not necessarily that used by the author himself. It oftener depended on the scribe. We have copies of Hampole's Prick of Conscience written in nearly every dialect.

The poems of John Audelay, a monk of Haghmon, who wrote about 1460, afford a faithful specimen of the Shropshire dialect of that period. A small volume of his poetry was printed by the Percy Society, 8vo. 1844:

As I lay seke in my langure,
  In an abbay here be West,
This boke I made with gret dolour,
  When I myȝt not slep ne have no rest;
Offt with my prayers I me blest,
  And sayd hylé to heven kyng,
I knowlache, Lord, hit is the best
  Mekelé to take thi vesetyng,
Ellis wot I wil that I were lorne
  Of al lordis be he blest!
  Fore al that ȝe done is fore the best,
  Fore in thi defawte was never mon lost,
That is here of women borne.
Mervel ȝe not of this makyng
  Fore I me excuse, hit is not I;
This was the Holé Gost wercheng,
  That sayd these wordis so faythfully:
Fore I quoth never bot hye foly,
  God hath me chastyst fore my levyng:
I thong my God my grace treuly
  Fore his gracious vesityng.
Beware, seris, I ȝoue pray,
  Fore I mad this with good entent,
  In the reverens of God omnipotent;
  Prays fore me that beth present,
My name is Jon the blynd Awdlay.

The similarities between the dialect of Audelay's poems and that of modern Shropshire are not very easily perceptible The tendency to turn *o* into *a*, and to drop the *h*, may be recognized, as *ald* for hold, &c. *I* is still turned into *e*, which may be regarded as one of Audelay's dialectical peculiarities, especially in the prefixes to the verbs; but the *ch* for *sh* or *sch*, so common in Audelay, does not appear to be still current. There is much uncertainty in reasoning on the early provincial dialects from a single specimen, owing to the wide difference between the broad and the more polished specimens of the language of the same county; and Audelay's poems can be by no means considered as affording an example of the broadest and purest early Salopian dialect.

SOMERSETSHIRE:

The Parret divides the two varieties of the dialects of Somersetshire, the inhabitants of the West of that river using the Devonshire language, the difference being readily recognized by the broad *ise* for I, *er* for he, and the termination *th* to the third person singular of the present tense of the indicative mood. The Somersetshire dialect changes *th* into *d*, *s* into *z*, *f* into *v*, inverts the order of many of the consonants, and adds *y* to the infinitive of verbs. It also turns many monosyllables into words of two syllables, as *ayer*, air, *booăth*, both, *fayer*, fair, *viēr*, fire, *stayers*, stairs, *shower*, sure, &c. See Jennings' Observations on some of the Dialects in the West of England, 1825, p. 7.

A singularly valuable glossary of Somersetshire words was placed in my hands at the commencement of the present undertaking by Henry Norris, Esq., of South Petherton. It was compiled about fifty years since by Mr. Norris's father, at the suggestion of the late Mr. Boucher, and Mr. Norris has continually enriched it with additions collected by himself. To this I am indebted for several hundred words which would otherwise have escaped me; and many others have been derived from lists formed by my brother, the Rev. Thomas iwell, of Wrington, Thomas Elliott, Esq., Miss Elizabeth Carew, the Rev. C. W. Bingham, Mr. Elijah Tucker, and Mr. Kemp.

Numerous examples of the Somersetshire dialect are to be found in old plays, in which country characters are frequently introduced, and in other early works. It should, however, be remarked that many writers have unhesitatingly assigned early specimens, containing the prevailing marks of Western dialect, to this county, when the style might be referred to many others in the South and West of England; and on this account I have omitted a list of pieces stated by various authors to be specimens of Somersetshire dialect. We have already seen that though the essential features of the present West country dialect may be found, they may possibly suit specimens of the South, Kent, or even Essex dialects, in the state the latter existed two or three centuries ago.

(1) *The Peasant in London, from a work of the seventeenth century.*

Our Taunton-den is a dungeon,
And yvaith cham glad cham here;
This vamous zitty of Lungeon
Is worth all Zomerset-zhere;
In wagons, in carts, and in coaches,
Che never did yet zee more horse,
The wenches do zhine like roches,
And as proud as my fathers vore horse.

Fairholt's Lord Mayors' Pageants, ii. 217.

(2) *John's account of his Trip to Bristol, on the occasion of Prince Albert's visit, to his Uncle Ben*, 1843.

Nunk! did ever I tell thee o' my Brister trip,
Ta zee Purnce Albert an' tha gurt irn ship?
How Meary goo'd wi' me (thee's know Meary mi wife)
An' how I got vrighten'd maust out o' mi life?

Nif us niver did'n, 'ch 'eel tell thee o't now;
An' be drat if tid'n true iv'ry word, I da vow!
Vor Measter an' Miss war bwoth o' m along;
Any one o 'm ool tell thee nif us da zay wrong.

We goo'd to Burgeoter wi' Joe's liddle 'oss;—
Thee's know thick us da meanne, tha da call'n wold Boss:
Àn' a trotted in vine style; an' when we got there,
The voke was sa thick that 'twas jiss lik a vair.

We did'n goo droo et, but goo'd to tha station—
There war gurt irn 'osses all in a new vashion;
An' there war gurt boxes ta 'old moor'n a thousan',
Za long as all Petherton, an' za high as tha houzen.

Ther war gennelmens' sarvants a-dressed all in blue,
Wi' rud-collar'd quoats, an' a lot o' em too;
An' all o' em number'd—vor one us did zee
War mark'd in gurt viggers, a hunderd an' dree.

Hem war nation aveard when tha vuss put hem in
Ta the grut ooden box, maust sa big's a corn binn;
T'had two gurt large winders wi' 'oles vor tha glass;
Tha lock'd op tha doors, an' there hem war vass.

Hem had'n bin there more'n a minnit or zoo,
Vore zumbody wussell'd, an' off us did goo!
My eyes! how hem veel'd!—what a way vor ta ride!
Hem dra'd in her breath, an' hem thought hem'd a died.

Vore ever us know'd et us 'oller'd out "stap!"
Hem opp'd wi' es hond an' catch'd wuld o' es 'at;
All the voke laugh'd at hem, an' that made hem mad;
But thof a' zed nothin, hem veel'd cruel bad.

When vust hem look'd out, hem war vrighten'd still moor;
Hem thoft 'twar tha "wuld one" a-draggin, vor sure;
Vor narry a 'oss, nor nothin war in et;
'll be durn'd if we did'n goo thirty miles in a minit.

Tha cows in tha veels did cock up their tails
An' did urn vor their lives roun' tha 'edges an' rails
Tha 'osses did glowy, an' tha sheep glowied too,
An' the jackasses blared out "ooh—eh—ooh!"

About a mile off hem zeed a church-steeple,
An' in less 'an a minnit a zeed all the people;
Us war glowing right at 'em ta zee who hem cou'd vind,
But avore hem cou'd look, tha war a mile behind.

Thee'st bin to a vare where the conjerers ply—
"Pristo Jack an' begone!" and tha things vlee awy;
Dash my wig! an' if 'twad'n the same wi' tha people.
Wi' the waggins an' 'osses, tha church an' tha steeple.

Gwain auver a brudge, athurt a gurt river,
Tha dreyv'd jis sa hard an' sa ventersom's iver,
An' rummell'd lik thunder; hem thoft to be ground
All ta pieces, an' smash'd, an' murder'd, an' drown'd

Oh dear! my poor hed! when us think o' et now,
How us ever got auver't hem can't tell thee 'ow;
Mi hed did whirdlely all roun' and roun'—
Hem cou'd'n ston' op, nor hem cou'd'n zit down.

When us got in ta Brister—But hem wo'n't tell the now,
(Vor I da zee thee art vidgetty now vor ta goo)
How hem zeed tha Queen's husbond tha Pirnce, an' hes train;
How tha Pirnce an' tha ship war buoth catch'd in tha rain.

Uch 'l tell'ee tha rest o 'et zum other time,
Vor hem promised hem's wife hem'd be woam avore nine;
An' now tha clock's hattin a quarter past ten·
Zo gee us thi hond, an' good night, Nuncle Ben!

(3) *Mr. Guy and the Robbers.*

Mr. Guy war a gennelman
O' Huntspill, well knawn
As a grazier, a hirch one,
Wi' lons o' hiz awn.
A ôten went ta Lunnun
Hiz cattle vor ta zill;
All tha hosses that a rawd
Niver minded hadge or hill.
A war afeard o' naw one;
A niver made hiz will,
Like wither vawk, avaur a went
Hiz cattle vor ta zill.
One time a'd bin ta Lunnun
An zawld iz cattle well;
A brought awâ a power o'gawld,
As I've a hired tell.
As late at night a rawd along
All droo a unket ood,
A ooman rawze vrom off tha groun,
An right avaur en stood.
She look'd za pitis Mr. Guy
At once hiz hoss's pace
Stapt short, a wonderin how, at night,
She com'd in jitch a place.
A little trunk war in her hon;
She zim'd vur gwon wi' chile.
She ax'd en nif a'd take er up
An cor er a veo mile.
Mr. Guy, a man o' veelin
Vor a ooman in distress.
Than took er up behind en:
A cood'n do na less.
A corr'd er trunk avaur en.
An by hiz belt o'leather
A bid er hawld vast: on thâ rawd
Athout much tâk, together

Not vur thâ went avaur she gid
  A whissle loud an long,
Which Mr. Guy thawt very strânge;
  Er voice too zim'd za strong!
She'd lost er dog, she zed; an than
  Another whizzle blaw'd,
That stortled Mr. Guy;—a stapt
  Hiz hoss upon tha rawd.
Goo on, zed she; bit Mr. Guy
  Zum rig beginn'd ta fear:
Vor voices rawze upon tha wine,
  An zim'd a comin near.
Again thâ rawd along; again
  She whissled. Mr. Guy
Whipt out hiz knife an cut tha belt,
  Than push'd er off!—Vor why?
Tha ooman he took up behine
  Begummers, war a *man*!
Tha rubbers zaw ad lâd ther plots
  Our grazier to trepan.
I sholl not stap ta tell what zed
  Tha man in ooman's clawze;
Bit he, an âll o'm jist behine,
  War what you mid suppawze,
Thâ cust, thâ swaur, tha dreaten'd too,
  An âter Mr. Guy
Thâ gallop'd âll; 'twar niver-tha-near.
  Hiz hoss along did vly.
Auver downs, droo dales, awâ a went,
  'Twar dâ-light now amawst.
Till at an inn a stapt, at last,
  Ta thenk what he'd a lost.
A lost?—why, nothin—but hiz belt!
  A zummet moor ad gain'd:
Thic little trunk a corr'd awâ—
  It gawld g'lore contain'd!
Nif Mr. Guy war hirch avaur,
  A now war hircher still:
Tha plunder o' tha highwâmen
  Hiz coffers went ta vill.
In sâfety Mr. Guy rawd whim,
  A ôten tawld tha storry.
Ta meet wi' jitch a rig myzel
  I shood'n, soce, be zorry.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Kennett has recorded numerous Staffordshire provincialisms, most of which are probably now obsolete, and would have escaped me but for his valuable collections. A valuable MS. glossary by Mr. Clive, but extending no further than B in the part seen by me, was also found of use, and a few words in neither of these MSS. were given me by Miss L. Marshall and Mr. Edward T. Gooch. The following specimen of the dialect, taken from Knight's 'Quarterly Magazine,' 1823, will sufficiently exhibit its general character. The lengthening of the vowel *i* appears very common. In the collieries surnames are very frequently confused. It constantly happens that a son has a surname very different from that of his father. Nicknames are very prevalent, e. g. Old Puff, Nosey, Bullyhed, Loy-a-bed, Old Blackbird, Stumpy, Cowskin, Spindleshanks, Cockeye, Pigtail, Yellow-belly, &c.

Dialect of the Bilston Folk.

The dialect of the lower order here has frequently been noticed, as well as the peculiar countenance of the real "Bilston folk." We noticed ourselves (up on the excursion) the following:—"Thee shatn't," for "you sh'a'nt;" "thee cost'na," for "you can't;" "thee host aff, surry, or oil mosh thoi yed fur thee," for "take yourself away, sirrah, or I'll crush your head;" "weear bist thee?" for "where are you?" "in a cazulty wee loik," for "by chance;" with "thee bist, thee shonna;" "you are, you sha'n't." A young woman turned round to address a small child crying after her upon the threshold of the hovel, as she went off towards the mine, "Ah, be seized, yung'un if thee dos'n'r knoo' my bock as well as thee knoo-ast moy fee-as." Some of the better apparelled, who affect a superior style, use words which they please to term "dicksunary words," such as "easement, convinciated, abstimonious, timothy" (for timid). One female, in conversation with a crony at the "truck-shop" door, spoke of "Sal Johnson's aspirating her mon's mind soo'a, and 'maciating his temper," and "I never seed a sentiment o' nothin' bod till it took Tum all at once't," (sentiment here used for symptom) speaking of indisposition.—*Wanderings of a Pen and Pencil.*

Conversation between a Staffordshire Canal Boatman and his Wife.

Lady. Dun yo know Soiden-mouth, Tommy?

Gent. Eees; an' a' neation good feller he is tew.

Lady. A desput quoiet mon! But he loves a sup o' drink. Dun yo know his woif?

Gent. Know her! ay. Her's the very devil when her sperit's up.

Lady. Her is. Her uses that mon sheamful—her rags him every neet of her loif.

Gent. Her does. Oive known her come into the public and call him all the neames her could lay her tongue tew afore all the company. Her oughts to stay till her's got him i'the boat, and then her mit say wha her'd a moind. But her taks aiter her feyther.

Lady Hew was her feyther?

Gent. Whoy, singing Jemmy.

Lady. Oi don't think as how Oi ever know'd singing Jemmy. Was he ode Soaker's brother?

Gent. Eees, he was. He lived a top o' Hell Bonk. He was the wickedest, swearninst mon as ever I know'd. I should think as how he was the wickedest mon i' the wold, and say he had the rheumatiz so bad.

SUFFOLK.

The characteristics of the Suffolk dialect are in all essential particulars the same as those of the Norfolk, so carefully investigated by Mr. Forby. The natives of Suffolk in speaking elevate and depress the voice in a very remarkable manner, so that "the Suffolk whine" has long been proverbial. The natives of all parts of East Anglia generally speak in a kind of sing-song tone. The first published list of Suffolk words is given in Cullum's History of Hawsted, 1784, but no regular glossary appeared till the publication of Major Moor's Suffolk Words and Phrases, 8vo. 1823, a very valuable collection of provincialisms. With the greatest liberality, Major Moor kindly placed in my hands his interleaved copy of this work, containing copious and important additions collected by him during the last twenty years; nor have I been less fortunate in the equally liberal loan of most valuable and numerous MS. additions to Forby's East Anglia, collected in Suffolk by D. E. Davy, Esq. Brief lists have also been sent by Miss Agnes Strickland and the Rev. S. Charles.

An early book of medical receipts, by a person who practised in Suffolk in the fifteenth century, is preserved in MS. Harl. 1735; an English poem, written at Clare in 1445, is in MS. Addit. 11814; and Bokenham's Lives of the Saints in MS. Arundel 327, transcribed in 1447, is also written in the Suffolk dialect.

(1) *Extract from a MS. of English poetry of the fifteenth century, written in Suffolk, in the possession of W. S. Fitch, Esq.*

Herketh now forther at this frome,
How this sheperd wolde come;
To Abraham the tydyngus comyn,
The prophetys hit undernomyn,
That is Moyses and Jonas,
Abacuc and Elias,
Ant Danyell and Jeromie,
And Davyd and I-saye,
And Elisen and Samuell,
Thei seyn Goddys comyng ryȝht well,
Long it were of hem alle to telle.
But herkynth how Ysay con spelle,
A child that is i-boryn to us,
And a sone i-ȝevyn us,
That shalle upholden his kyndome,
And alle this shall byn his nome,
Wondurfull God and of myȝht,
And rewfull, and fadur of ryȝht,
Of the world that hereaftur shall byn,
And Prince of Pes men shalle him seyn:
These buth the nomes as ȝe mowe i-leven,
That the prophetys to hym ȝevyn.

(2) *From Bokenam's Lives of the Saints, written in* 1447.

Whylom, as the story techyth us,
In Antyoche, that grete cyté,
A man ther was clepyd Theodosius
Wych in gret state stood and dignyte,
For of paynymrye the patryark was he,
And had the reule and al the governaunce,
To whom alle prestys dede obecyaunce.

This Theodosius had a wyf ful mete
To hys astate, of whom was born
A doughtyr fayr, and clepyd Margarite,
But ryht as of a ful sharp thorn,
As provyded was of God beforn,
Growyth a rose bothe fayr and good;
So sprong Margrete of the hethene blood.

MS. Arundel 327, f. 7.

(3) *A Letter in the Suffolk Dialect, written in the year* 1814.

Dear Frinnd,

I was axed some stounds agon by Billy P. our 'sesser at Mulladen to make inquiration a' yeow if Master——— had pahd in that there money into the Bank. Billy P. he fare kienda unasy about it, and when I see him at Church ta day he sah timmy, says he, prah ha yeow wrot—so I kienda wef't um off—and I sah, says I, I heent hard from Squire D——— as yit, but I dare sah, I shall afore long—So prah write me some lines, an send me wahd, wutha the money is pahd a' nae. I dont know what to make of our Mulladen folks, but I—but somehow or another, theyre allus in dibles, an I'll be rot if I dont begin to think some on em all tahn up sealy at last; an as to that there fulla—he grow so big and so purdy that he want to be took down a peg—an I'm glad to hare that yeow gint it it em properly at Wickhum. I'm gooin to meet the Mulladen folks a' Friday to go a bounden, so prah write me wahd afore thennum, an let me know if the money be pahd, that I may make Billy P. easy. How stammin cowd tis nowadays—we heent no feed no where, an the stock run blorein about for wittles jest as if twa winter—yeow mah pend ont twool be a mortal bad season for green geese, an we shant ha no spring wahts afore Soom fair. I elipt my ship last Tuesday (list a' me—I mean Wensday) an tha scringe up their backs so nashunly I'm afeard they're wholly stryd—but 'strus God tis a strange cowd time. I heent got no news to tell ye, only we're all stammenly set up about that there corn bill—some folks dont fare ta like it no matters, an tha sah there was a nashun noise about it at Norrij last Saturday was a fautnit. The mob thay got 3 efijis, a farmer, a squire, an a mulla, an strus yeowre alive thay hung um all on one jibbit—so folks sah. Howsomever we are all quite enough here, case we fare to think it for our good. If you see that there chap Harry, give my sarvice to em.

SUSSEX.

The dialect of the East of Sussex is very nearly the same as that of Kent, while that of the West is similar to the Hampshire phraseology. "In Sussex," says Ray, English Words, ed. 1674, p. 80, "for hasp, clasp, wasp, they pronounce hapse, clapse, wapse, &c.; for neck, nick; for throat, throttle; for choak, chock; let'n down, let'n stand, come again and fet'n anon." These observations still hold good. In East Sussex *day* is pronounced *dee*, and the peasantry are generally distinguished for a broad strong mode of speaking. They pronounce *ow* final as *er*, but this habit is not peculiar; and they often introduce an *r* before the letters *d* and *t*. A "Glossary of the Provincialisms in use in the County of Sussex," by W. D. Cooper, was printed in 1836, a neat little work, a copy of which, with numerous MS. additions, was kindly sent me by the author. Several Sussex words, not included in Mr. Cooper's list, were sent to me by M. A. Lower, Esq., the Rev. James Sandham, Colonel Davies, and M. T. Robinson, Esq.; and Mr. Holloway's General Dictionary of Provincialisms, 8vo. 1838, contains a considerable number.

(1) *Tom Cladpole's Journey to Lunnun, the first seven stanzas.*

Last Middlemus I 'member well,
When harvest was all over;
Ou cheps had hous'd up all de banes,
An stack'd up all de clover.

I think, says I, I'll take a trip
To Lunnun, dat I wol,
An see how things goo on a bit,
Lest I shu'd die a fool!

Fer sister Sal, five years agoo,
Went off wud Squyer Brown;
Housemaid, or summut; don't know what,
To live at Lunnun town.

Dey 'hav'd uncommon well to Sal,
An ge ur clothes an dat;
So Sal 'hav'd nashun well to dem,
An grow'd quite tall an fat.

I ax'd Ol' Ben to let me goo,
Hem rum ol' fellur he,
He scratch'd his wig, 'To Lunnun, Tom?'
Den turn'd his quid, 'I'll see.'

So strate to mother home goos I.
An thus to ur did say,
Mother, I'll goo an see our Sal,
Fer measter says I may.

De poor ol' gal did shake ur head,
Ah! Tom, twant never do,
Poor Sal is gone a tejus way,
An must I now loose you?

(2) *A Dialogue between two Farm-labourers in Sussex.*

Tom. Why, Jim, where a bin?

Jim. Down to look at the ship.

Tom. Did ye look at the stack?

Jim. Umps, I did, and it roakes terrible

Tom. Why didn't ye make a hole in it?

Jim. I be guain to it.

Tom. It's a pity, 'twas sich a mortal good 'un.

Jim. Es sure! Well, it's melancholy fine time for the crops, aint it?

Tom. Ah! it'll be ripping time pretty soon now.

Jim. Ah! I shan't do much at that for the rumatiz.

Tom. What be guain to do with that ere jug? You'd better let it bide. Do you think the chimbley sweeper will come to-day?

Jim. Iss! he's safe to come, let it be how t'wull.

Tom. Which way do you think he'll come?

Jim. He'll come athirt and across the common.

Tom. What, caterways, aye?

Jim. Iss. Did you mind what I was a telling of?

Tom. To be sure; but dang ye if I could sense it, could you?

Jim. Lor, yis. I don't think it took much cuteness to do that!

WARWICKSHIRE,

The following observations on the dialect of this county are taken from a MS. glossary of Warwickshire words, compiled by the late Mr. T. Sharp, and kindly communicated to me by Mr. Staunton, of Longbridge House, near Warwick: "The diphthong *ea* is usually pronounced like *ai*, as mait, ait, plaise, paise, waik, say, for *meat*, *eat*, *please*, *weak*, *sea*. The vowel *o* gives place to *u*, in sung, lung, amung, for *song*, *long*, *among*; wunst for *once*; grun, fun, and pun, for *ground*, *found*, and *pound*. *Shownd* is also frequent for the imperative of show. *A* and *o* are often interchanged, as drap, shap, yander, for *drop*, *shop*, *yonder*; and (per contra) hommer, rot, and gonder, for *hammer*, *rat*, and *gander*. *J* is substituted for *d*, in juke, jell, jeth, and jed, for *duke*, *deal*, *death*, and *dead*; whilst *juice* is often pronounced duce. *D* is added to words ending in *own*, as drownded and gownd, for *drowned* and *gown*. *E* is sometimes converted into *a*, as batty, laft, fatch, for *betty*, *left*, and *fetch*. The nom. case and the acc. are perpetually and barbarously confounded in such phrases as, "They ought to have spoke to we; her told him so; he told she so; us wont be hurt, will us? This is one of our most grating provincialisms." This MS. glossary has been fully used in the following pages. I have also received communications from Mr. Perry, Mr. W. Reader, the Rev. W. T. Bree, the Rev. J. Staunton, Mr. J. T. Watson, and Thomas Haslewood, Esq. The modern dialect of Warwickshire contains a very large proportion of North country words, more than might have been expected from its locality. They say *yat* for gate, *feul*, fool, *sheeam*, shame, *weeat*, wheat, *Yethard*, Edward, *Jeeams*, James, *leean*, lane, *rooad*, road, *wool*, will, *p-yaaper*, paper, *feeace*, face, *cooat*, coat, &c.

WESTMORELAND.

"A bran new Wark by William de Worfat, containing a true Calendar of his thoughts concerning good nebberhood," 12mo. Kendal, 1785, pp. 44, is a good specimen of the Westmoreland dialect, but of great rarity. This dialect is very similar to that of Cumberland.

(1) *A Westmoreland Dialogue.*

Sarah. What yee hev hard hee yan ev my sweethearts, Lord! This ward is brimful a lee for sartan.

Jennet. Aye, thears lees enow, but I reckon that nin.

Sarah. Yee may be mistaan as weel as udder fowk; yee mun know I went to Arnside tawer wie aur Breaady toth Bull, an she wod nit stand, but set off an run up Tawer-hill, an throoth loan on tae Middle Barra plane, an I hefter he, tul I wer welly brosen. Dick wor cumin up frae Silver dale, an tornd her, helpt me wie her toth bull, an then went heaam wie me, an while ea leev I'll nivver tak a kaw mair. Ise sure its a varra shamful sarvis to send onny young woman on, en what I think nicone hart is dun ea nae spot but Beothans parish. En frae this nebbors ses we er sweetharts.

(2) *A "Grahamed" Letter.*

TET HEDDITUR ET KENDAL MERCURY.

Sur,—Es as sea oft plaagin ye aboot summut ur udder, it maks me freetend et ye'll be gittin oot uv o' pashens, but, ye kna, et wer varra unlarned in oor dawle, en, therefore, obleiged when in a bit ov a difficultee to ax sumbody et can enleeten us ont. Aw whope, hooiver, et this'en el be't last time et al hev occashun for yer advice; for if aw can manage to git hoad uv this situwashun et aw hev uv me ee, al be a gentelman oot days uv me life. Noo, ye see, Mr. Hedditur, yaw day befowre t'rent com du aw meen afowre t'time et fader was stinted to pay't in: for't landlawrd wiv mickle perswadin gev him a week or twa ower; but he telled him plane enuf if he dudent stum up that he wad send t'Bumballies ta seez t'sticks en turn byath fader en mudder, mesel en oot barns, tut duer. O, man, thur landlawrds thur hard-hart'd chaps. Aw beleev he wad du'it tu, for yan niver sees him luke plissant, especialle et farm, for o'its et best condishun, en we've lade sum uv this neu-fashend manner et they co' Guanney ont (Fadder likes to be like t' neabers). Sartenly, it suits for yaw year, en theer's sum varra bonnie crops whor its been lade on middlin thick; but it we'at stand t'end es weel es a good foad midden. Whiah, Mr. Hedditur, es aw was gangen to say, yaw day afowre t'time et Fader hed ta pay't rent he sent me wid a coo en a stirk tuv a girt fare, they co Branten Fare, nar Appelby, en aw was to sell them if anybody bad me out, for brass he mud hev, whedder aw gat ther woorth ur nut. When aw was ut fare aw gat reet intult middel uv o'at thrang, whor aw thout aw cudnt help but meet wid a customar; but aw was was farely cheeted, for aw stude theer nar o't day we've me hands uv me pockets, en neabody es mickle es axd me what awd gayne aboot, en ye ma be sure aw pood a lang fawce, tell a gude-looken gentleman like feller com up tuv me, and nea doot seen aw was sare grhevd, began ta ax me es to whea aw was? whor aw coo fra? hoo me Fadder gat his leeven, en a deel mare sec like questions. Ov coorse, aw tel!d him nout but truth, for, ye kna, aw nivver like ta tell a lee ta neabody, en aw dudnt forgit, et saame time to let him kna hoo badly off Fadder was, en hoo it wud put him aboot when aw hednt selt beeas. T'gentleman, puer feller! was a varra feelen man, for he seemed a girt deel hurt, en gev me what aw wanted for me coo en stirk, widoot iver a wurd ov barteren. Efthr o' was sattled, en we'ed gitten eader a glass. aw axed him for his nyame to tak ta Fadder, en he wrayate me't doon wid a wad pensel, ont back uv a lall green card; but unfortunatele aw put it intul me wayscowt pocket en't name gat rubbed oot afowre aw gat hyame. Ont tudder side et card, Mr. Hedditur, was an advertisement, ov which this is a wurd for wurd copy:

"WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER,
At a Salary of £500 per Annum,
TO MIND HIS OWN BUSINESS,
And a further sum of £500,
TO LEAVE OTHER PEOPLE'S ALONE!
☞ For further particulars enquire of the Secretary for the Home Department."

Et first aw dudnt tak mickle noutíce ont; but sen aw've been consideren that me Fadder is sare fashed we've sea mony ov us, en, as aw suppowse, all hev as gude a chance a gitten a situwashun es onybody else, aw want to kna, Mr. Hedditur, hoo aw mun gang aboot it. Aw cannet tell what sud ale me gitten ont, for aw've allas bourne a gude carickter, en thats t'sort uv a chap they want, en aw've nea doot aw cud sune larn t'trade. Aw see it coms ta nar twenty pund a week, throot yer, en its a grand thing for a puer body. T'laborin fowks aboot here cant hardlys mak hofe es mony shillens. O man, t'fowk hes sare shift to git a putten on, noo o' days. But besides o' that, aw can tell ye summet mare underneath, et maks me want ta gang ta Lunnen sea mickle es aw suppowse its whare this situwation is. Ye kna, Mr. Hedditur, me sweethart Nanny (es like ta sham we tellen ye, but ye munnet menshion t'our agen for awt worl) es aw was a saing me sweethart Nanny went up ta Lunnen ta be a Leddies made, en aw sud like varra we'el to see her et times. Es we ur sea far off taen t'other, we rite letters back en forrett ivery noo en then es udder fowk does; but theers laytly been sum queer stowries in oor dawle aboot a feller they co Jammy Graam. They sa he's been peepen intul oat letturs et gang up ta Lunnen, en then tellen oot en maken oot mischeef et iver he can. By gum! if aw thout he'ed been breken t'seals ov my letturs es aw sent ta Nanny—first time aw met him aw wad giv him sic a thumppen es he niver gat in his life befowre. Aw wonder they hev'nt kick'd sec a good-for-nout feller oot uv t'Post lang sen, whor hes gilty uv sec like sneeken lo-lif'd tricks es them Me hand's beginning ta wark, en aw mun finish we beggin ov ye ta tell me o' ye kna aboot situwashun, for es detarmend ta heft, en aw dunnet kna whea Secretary of t'Home Department is, et theerfowre es at a loss whea ta apply tu.

Yer effecshunet frind,
JACOB STUBBS,
29th July, 1844. fra t'Dawle.

PS.—T'wedder's nobbet been varra bad thur twea ur thre days back, en thunner shooers hev been fleen aboot.

WILTSHIRE.

The dialect of this county is so nearly related to that which is denominated the West-Country dialect, that the distinction must be sought for in words peculiar to itself rather than in any general feature. The Saxon plural termination *en* is still common, and *oi* is generally pronounced as *wi*. Instances of their perfects may be [illegible]ed, *snap*, snopt, *hide*, hod, *lead*, lod, *scrape*, scrope, &c. Some of their phrases are quaint. *That's makes me out*, puzzles me; *a kind of a middling sort of a way he is in*, out of sorts, &c. Mr. Britton published a glossary of Wiltshire words in his Topographical Sketches of North Wilts, vol. iii, pp. 369-80; and a more complete one by Mr. Akerman has recently appeared, 12mo. 1842. Many words peculiar to this county will be found in the following pages which have escaped both these writers, collected chiefly from Kennett, Aubrey, and MS. lists by the Rev. Dr. Hussey, Dr. S. Merriman, the Rev. Richard Crawley, and Mr. M. Jackson. The Chronicon Vilodunense, edited by W. H. Black, fol. 1830, is a specimen of the Wiltshire dialect in the fifteenth century. It is so frequently quoted in this work that any further notice is unnecessary. The following clever pieces in the modern dialect of the county are from the pen of Mr. Akerman.

(1) *The Harnet and the Bittle.*

A harnet zet in a hollur tree,—
A proper spiteful twoad was he;
And a merrily zung while *he* did zet
His stinge as shearp as a bagganet:
  Oh, whoso vine and bowld as I,
  I vears not bee, nor wapse, nor vly.

A bittle up thuck tree did clim,
And scarnvully did look at him;
Zays he, "Zur harnet, who giv thee
A right to zet in thuck there tree?
  Vor ael you zengs zo nation vine,
  I tell 'e 'tis a house o' mine."

The harnet's conscience velt a twinge,
But grawin' bowld wi his long stinge,
Zays he, "Possession's the best lāāw;
Zo here th' sha'sn't put a clāāw!
  Be off, and leave the tree to me,
  The mixen's good enough for thee!"

Just then a yuckel, passin' by,
Was axed by them the cause to try:
"Ha! ha! I zee how 'tis!" zays he,
"They'll make a vamous nunch vor me!"
  His bill was shearp, his stomach lear,
  Zo up a snapped the caddlin pair!

MORAL.

Ael you as be to lāāw inclined,
This leetle stwory bear in mind ;
Vor if to lāāw you aims to gwo,
You'll vind they'll allus zar 'e so :
You'll meet the vate o these here two,
They'll take your cwoat and carcass too !

(2) *The Genuine Remains of William Little, a Wiltshire man.*

I've allus bin as vlush o' money as a twoad is o' veathers ; but if ever I gets rich, I'll put it ael in Ziszeter bank, and not do as owld Smith, the miller, did, comin' whoam vrom market one nite. Martal avraid o' thieves a was, so a puts his pound-bills and ael th' money a'd got about un in a hole in the wall, and the next marnin' a' couldn't remember whereabouts 'twas, and had to pull purty nigh a mile o' wall down before a' could vind it. Stoopid owld wosbird !

Owld Jan Wilkins used to zay he allus cut's stakes, when a went a hedgin', too lang, bekaz a' cou'd easily cut 'em sharter if a' wanted, but a' cou'dnt make um langer if 'em was too shart. Zo zays I : so I allus axes vor more than I wants. Iv I gets that, well and good : but if I axes vor little, and gets less, it's martal akkerd to ax a zecond time, d'ye kneow !

Piple zay as how they gied th' neam o' *moonrakers* to us Wiltshire vauk bekase a passel o' stupid bodies one night tried to rake the shadow o' th' moon out o' th' bruk, and tuk't vor a thin cheese. But that's th' wrong ind o' th' stwory. The chaps az was doin' o' this was smugglers, and they was a vishin' up some kegs o' sperrits, and only purtended to rake out a cheese ! Zo the exciseman az axed 'em the question had his grin at 'em ; but they had a good laugh at he when 'em got whoame the stuff.

Owld Molly Sannell axed Molly Dafter to gie her a drap o' barm one day. " I ha'n't a got narn !" says she ; " bezides, I do want un mezelf to bake wi'."

Measter Goddin used to zay as how childern costed a sight o' money to breng um up, and 'twas all very well whilst um was leetle, and zucked th' mother, but when um began to zuck the vather, 'twas nation akkerd.

Measter Cuss and his zun Etherd went to Lonnun a leetle time zence, and when um got to their journey's ind, Measter Cuss missed a girt passel a carr'd wi' un to th' cwoach. " Lard, vather !" zays Etherd, " I zeed un drap out at Vize !" (Devizes.)

(3) *North Wiltshire eloquence.*

" Now, do'e plaze to walk in a bit, zur, and rest'e, and dwont'e mind my measter up ag'in th' chimley carner. Poor zowl on hin, he've a bin despert ill ever zence t'other night, when a wur tuk ter'ble bad wi' th' rheumatiz in's legs and stummick. He've a bin and tuk dree bottles o' doctor's stuff, but I'll be whipped if a do simbly a bit th' better var't. Lawk, zur, but I be main scrow to be ael in zich a caddel, ael alang o'they childern. They've a bin a leasin', and whén um coomed whoame, they ael tuk and drowed the carn ael amang th' vire stuff, and zo here we be, ael in a muggle like. And you be lookin' middlinish, zur, and ael as if'e was shrammed. I'll take and bleow up th' vire a mossel : but what be them bellises at ? here they be slat a-two ! and here's my yeppurn they've a' bin and scarched, and I've agot narra 'nother 'gin Zunday besepts thisum !"

This elegant sample of North Wiltshire eloquence was uttered nearly in a breath, by Misaress Varges, the wife of a labourer with a large family, as the poor man's master entered the cottage to inquire after his health, and whether he would be soon able to return to his work.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

In Worcestershire, the peculiarity of speech most striking to a stranger is perhaps the interchange of *her* and *she*, e. g. " her's going for a walk with she." This perversion is even used in the genitive, " she's bonnet." As in Gloucestershire and Herefordshire, the pronoun *which* is constantly used to connect sentences, and to act as a species of conjunction. At a recent trial at Worcester, a butcher, who was on his trial for sheep-stealing, said in defence, " I bought the sheep of a man at Broomsgrove fair, *which* he is a friend of the prosecutor's, and won't appear ; *which* I could have transported the prosecutor ever so long agoo if I liked." As in many other counties, the neuter is frequently invested with the masculine gender. A more striking feature is the continual dropping of the *i* in such words as *stair*, *fair*, pronounced *star*, *far*, &c. ; and the letter *r* is sometimes sounded between a final vowel, or vowel-sound, and an initial one. No works on the dialect of this county have yet appeared, and the majority of the words here quoted as peculiar to it have been collected by myself. I have, however, received short communications from J. Noake, Esq., Jabez Allies, Esq., Miss Bedford, Mrs. John Walcot, Thomas Boulton, Esq., Mr. R. Bright, and Mr. William Johnson. The follow- extract is taken from a MS. in my possession.

Extract from a MS. of medical receipts written by Syr Tomas Jamys, Vicar off Badseye, about the year 1450.

For the skawle a gode medcyn. Take pedylyon to handfulle ever that he be flowryd, and than he ys tendur, and than take and sethe hym welle in a potelle of stronge lye tille the to halfe be soddyn awey, and than wesche the skallyd hede in stronge pysse that ys hoote, and than schave awey the schawle clene, and let not for bledyng ; and than make a plasture of pedylyon, and ley it on the hede gode and warme, and so let it ly a day and a nyth, and than take it awey, and so than take thy mele and ronnyng watur of a broke, and therof make theke papelettes, and than sprede them on a clothe that wolle cover al the soore, and so ley it on the sore hede, and let it ly iij. dayys and iij. nythtes ever it be remeveyd, and than take it of, and wesche the hede welle in strong pysse ayenne, and than take and schave it clene to the flesche, and than take rede oynownce as mony ase wolle suffyce for to make a plasture over the sore, and boyle them welle in wature, and than stampe them, and temper them with the softe of calamynte, and old barow grese that ys maltyne clene, and so use this tylle the seke be hole.

YORKSHIRE.

There are numerous early MSS. still preserved which were written in various parts of Yorkshire, most of them containing marks of the dialect of the county. The Towneley Mysteries, which have been printed by the Surtees Society, were written in the neighbourhood of Wakefield. An English commentary on the Psalms, translated from the Latin work by Hampole, a MS. in Eton College Library, was also written in this county, the writer observing, " in this werke I seke no strange Inglyshe bot the lightest and the comonest, and swilke that es maste like til the Latyn, so that thas that knawes noght the Latyn by the Inglyshe may come to many Latyn wordes." A metrical translation of Grosthead's *Chasteau d'Amour*, in MS. Egerton 927, was made by a " munke of Sallay," who calls it " the Myrour of lewed Men." To these may be added MS. Harl. 1022, MS. Harl. 5396, MS. Coll. Sion. xviii. 6, and the Thornton MS. so often quoted in the following pages.

Higden, writing about 1350, says " the whole speech of the Northumbrians, especially in Yorkshire, is so harsh and rude that we Southern men can hardly understand it ;" and Wallingford, who wrote long before, observes that " there is, and long has been, a great admixture of people of Danish race in that province, *and a great similarity of language*." See the ' Quarterly Review,' Feb. 1836, p. 365. There seem to be few traces of Danish in the modern Yorkshire dialect.

So numerous are modern pieces in the Yorkshire dialect, that it would be difficult to give a complete list. The rustic of this county has even had a newspaper in his native dialect, the ' Yorkshire Comet,' the first number of which appeared in March, 1844 ; but in consequence of certain personal allusions giving offence, the publisher was threatened with a prosecution, and he relinquished the work after the publication of the seventh number, and refused to sell the objectionable parts. The most complete glossary of Yorkshire words was compiled by Mr. Carr, 2 vols. 8vo. 1828, but it is confined to Craven, the dialect said to be used by Chaucer's North country scholars. See Mr. Wright's edition, vol. i. p. 160. Dr. Willan's list of words used in the mountainous district of the West-Riding, in the Archæologia, vol. xvii. pp. 138-167, should also be noticed; and long previously a Yorkshire glossary appeared at the end of the Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 12mo. 1697. Thoresby's list of West-Riding words, 1703, was published in Ray's Philosophical Letters ; and Watson gives a " Vocabulary of Uncommon Words used in Halifax Parish" in his History of Halifax, 1775. These latter have been reprinted in the Hallamshire Glossary, 8vo. 1829, a small collection of words used in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. The Sheffield dialect has been very carefully investigated in an Essay by the Rev. H. H. Piper, 12mo. 1825. In addition to the printed glossaries, I have had the advantage of using MS. lists of Yorkshire words communicated by Wm. Turner, Esq., William Henry Leatham, Esq., Henry Jackson, Esq., Dr. Charles Rooke, the Rev. P. Wright, Mr. M. A. Denham, Mr. Thomas Sanderson, John Richard Walbran, Esq., Mr. Banks, and N. Scatcherd, Esq.

(1) *A charm for the Tooth-ache, from the Thornton Manuscript*, f. 176.

A charme for the tethe-werke.—Say the charme thris, to it be sayd ix. tymes, and ay thrys at a charemynge.

I conjoure the, laythely beste, with that ilke spere,
That Longyous in his hande gane bere,
And also with ane hatte of thorne,
That one my Lordis hede was borne,
With alle the wordis mare and lesse,
With the Office of the Messe,
With my Lorde and his xii. postilles,
With oure Lady and her x. maydenys,
Saynt Margrete, the haly quene,
Saynt Katerin, the haly virgyne,
ix. tymes Goddis forbott, thou wikkyde worme
Thet ever thou make any rystynge,
Bot awaye mote thou wende,
To the erde and the stane !

(2) *Dicky Dickeson's Address to't knawn world, from the first number of the Yorkshire Comet, published in* 1844.

DEAR IVVERYBODY,

Ah sud'nt wonder bud, when some foaks hear o' me startin' on a Paper, they'll say, what in't world hez maade Dicky Dickeson bethink hizsen o' cummin' sich a caaper as that ? Wah, if ye'll nobbut hev hauf o't paatience o' Joab, Ah'll try ta tell ya. Ye mun knaw, 'at aboot six year sin', Ah wur i' a public-hoose, wheare ther wur a feller as wur braggin' on his larnin', an' so Ah axed him what he knawed aboot onny knawledgement, an' he said he thowt he'd a rare lump moare information i' his heead, ner Ah hed i' mine. Noo, ye knaw, Ah sudn't ha' been a quarter as ill mad, if ther hedn't been a lot o' chaps in't plaace 'at reckoned ta hev noa small share o' gumption. Soa, as sooin as Ah gat hoame that neet, Ah sware ta oor Bet, 'at as suare as shoo wur a match-hawker, Ah wud leearn all't polishments 'at Schooilmaister Gill could teich ma. Varry weel, slap at it Ah went, makkin' pothukes, an' stroakes, an' Ah hardly knaws what ; an' then Ah leearnt spelderin', readin', i' fact, all 'at long-heeaded Schooilmaister Gill knew hizsen ; so 'at, when Ah'd done wi' him, Ah wur coonted as clever a chap as me feyther afore ma, an' ye mun consider 'at Ah wur noa small beer when Ah'd come ta that pass, for he could tell, boot lukin', hoo mich paaper it wud tak' ta lap up an oonce o' 'bacca. Weel, as sooin as Ah'd gotten ta be sa wonderful wise, d'ye see ? Ah thowt - an' it wur a bitter thowt, tew !— what a pity it wor 'at ivverybody couldn't dew as mich as Ah could. More Ah studied aboot it, an' war it pottered ma, Ah'll assuare ya. Wun neet, hooivver, as oor Bet an' me wur set be't fireside, shoo turned hersen suddenly roond, an' said. " Thoo's a fooil, Dicky !" " What ! Bet, does thoo really meean ta say Ah'z a fooil ?" " Ah dew," shoo said : " thoo's a real fooil !" " Hoo does ta mak' that oot, Bet ?" said Ah, for Ah wur noane hauf suited aboot it. " Ah'll say it ageean an' ageean," says shoo ; " thoo's a fooil, an' if ta's onny way partikelar ta knaw, Ah'll tell tha hoo Ah maks it oot. In't first plaace, luke what braains thoo hez as starlin' as onny 'at ivver thease gurt men hed an' yet, like a fooil as Ah say thoo is, thoo taks it as eeasy as a pig in't muck." " Weel, weel," Ah continid, " what wod ta ha' ma ta dew, lass ? Tel. us, an' Ah'll dew't." " Then," says shoo, " start a paaper i' thee awn naative tongue, an' call it t'Yorshar Comet. Ah'll be bun for't it'll pay a weel as ivver gooid coin did." Noo, then, as sooin as Ah heeard oor Bet's noations, Ah wur ommust stark mad ta carry 'em oot; for Ah thowt, as shoo did 'at it wod pay capital, an' beside, Ah sud maybe be improovin't staate o' saciaty, an't morals o't vicious. Ye doan't need ta think 'at Ah'z nowt bud an ignarant mushrum, for, though Ah say't mysen, Ah can tell ya 'at Dicky Dickeson's as full o' knawledge as a hegg's full o' meeat. Nut 'at Ah wants ta crack o' mysen, nowt o't soart; it *isn't* what Ah says an' thinks o' mysen, bud what other foaks says an' thinks o' ma; an' if ye ha' no objections, ye's just read a letter 'at Ah gat fro' Naathan Vickus aboot a year an' a hauf sin', when all that talk wur agate relatin' ta Otley gerrin' franchised. It ran as follers:

"Pig-Coit Farm, Octoaber, 1842.

"DEAR DICKY,

"Ah mun confess 'at Ah've heeard some talk aboot oor toon sennin' two Members ta Parlement, an' if ivver it sud come ta pass, thoo ma be suare 'at Naathan Vickus 'll stick ta tha up hill an' doon daale Ah'z noane sa thick, Dicky, bud what Ah knaws pretty near what a chap is be't cut on his jib, thoo unnerstans; an', depend on't, lad, that's what Ah judges thee by. Thoo's a man 'at 'll dew honour to't toon wheareivver ta goes, an' if ther's onny feathers for onnybody's cap, it's Dicky Dickeson 'at's boon ta get 'em, or else Ah's a fooil of a judge o' human flesh, that's all. Ah hev varry gurt pleasure i' offerin' tha my voate, an' oor Toby's in't bargain; an' Ah dew promise tha, 'at if ivvery pig, mule an' cauf aboot my farm wur receavable as common sense creaturs, thoo sud fin' a supporter i' ivvery one on 'em. Wi' a bucket o' compliments ta the sister Bet an't rest o't breed,

"Ah is, dear Dicky,
"Moast respectful thine,
"NAATHAN VICKUS."

Ta Mr. Dickeson, Esq.

Noo, then, Ah ax ageean, is ther onny o' ya, dear readers, as wod hev't leeast bit o' doot o' yer minds noo? Is ther, Ah say? Noa: An fancies Ah can hear some o' ya chucklin', an' sayin', "Hurra for Dicky Dickeson! he flogs all 'at's goane afore him!" An' let ma tell ya, 'at so Ah meeans ta dew; an' if onny of ya is trubbled wi' reets o' ghoasts or dull thowts, Ah'll guarantee ta freeten 'em oot o' ya, an' that's what noa soul afore ma's done yet. Bud Ah mun gi' ower writin' tul ya at present, for oor Bet tells ma 'at me porridge hez been waitin' this hauf hoor, an', as a matter in coarse, they're stiff wi' stannin'. Ah can nobbut beg on ya ta read t'Yorshar Comet ivvery week, an', be dewin' soa, tak' my word for't, ye'll saave monny a poond i't yeear i' pills, boalusses, an' all sich belly-muck as tha are.

Bet joins wi' ma i' luv ta ya all, (shoo's a deacent lass, is Bet!) an' wi' a thoosand hoapes 'at ye'll incourage ma,

Ah is, dear Ivverybody,
Yer varry humble sarvant,
DICKY DICKESON.

T'Editor's Study.

(3) *A Leeds Advertisement.*

MISTRESS BIDDY BUCKLEBEWIT,
Laate Haup'ny Cheesecaake-Makker tul Her Majesty,
Begs ta inform t'public 'at shoo hez just
SETTEN UP FOR HERSEN I' THAT LINE,
26, Paastry Square, Leeds,
Wheare shn carries on
ALL THEM EXTENSIVE BUSINESSES

O' tart-makker, honest brandy-snap baaker, treeaclestick boiler, humbug importer, spice-pig traader, an' univarsal deeaf-nut, breead, cheese, bunnack, an giner-beer deealer; an' fro't experience 'at shoo's hed i' them lines o' genius wal wi' her Majesty, shoo begs ta assuare t'inhabitants 'at shoo's t'impedence ta think here's noabody 'll gi' more for t'brass, or sich inconceeavable qualaty as shoo will.

Biddy Bucklebewit alsoa desires ta noatice, 'at as for punctualaty, noabody can be more soa ner hersen; for shoo awlus hez t'oven hoat, an' what's better, keeps a wheelbarrow for t'express purpose o' despatchin' articles ta all t'paarts o't gloabe.

P.S.—I' consequence o't immense saale an' superioraty o' B. B.'s goods, lots o' unprincapled foaks hez been induced ta adopt her receapts like, an' ta defraud her; ta prevent which t'Honarable Commissioners o' Stamps hez ordered 'at all B. B.'s stuff be figured wi' a billy-goat's heead, (them animals bein' tremendous fond o' lollipop) soa 'at noane i' futur 'll be ge-nu-ine but what is ornamented as afore particalarized. Be suare ta think on

No. 26, Paastry Square, Leeds

(4) *Scraps from Newspapers.*

Fraud.—Felix Flibberton hed a sad roond wi' his wife this week, caused, as we're teld, be Mistress Flibberton bein' guilty on a piece o' roguery, t'like o' which we seldom hear tell on. It's said, when Felix taasted on his teea, t'last Thursday mornin', he fan it oot 'at it worn't ower strong, but, on't contraary, wur considerably weaker ner common. O' this fact comin' ta leet, he called his wife tut scratch, an' axed as lovinly as ha wur aable, hoo it happened 'at his teea wur i' that pickle. Noo, Felix an' his wife's coffee an' sich like, wur aullus prepaared i' separate pots,—Ah meean tea-pots; an', that mornin', Mister Flibberton hevin' ligged rayther long i' bed, his wife hed thowt proper ta gulp her brekfast afore he landed doon. T'question wor, hed t'mistress ta'en t'biggest shaare o't teea, as theare wur noane in t'canister then? T'poor woman said, ther wur precious little ta mak' t'brekfast on; bud what ther wor, shoo divided fairly, leeavin' her husband be far t'bigger hauf. Nut chusin' ta believe all 'at his wife spluttered oot, Felix shooted o't sarvant, whoa depoased 'at when shoo gat up, shoo wur suare 'at theare wur then plenty i't canister ta mak' six rare strong cups. Efter a deeal o' cross-examinaation between t'mistress an't sarvant, t'former began o' roarin', an' confessed 'at shoo hed defrauded her lawful partner, devoatin' tul her awn use three, wal tul her husband shoo nobbut left one an' a hauf spooinful o' teea. Felix wodn't grant noa pardon then, bud bun her ower ta keep t'peeace for three months, an', suppoasin' 'at shoo brak it ageean, he threeatened sendin' a brief o't whoale caase ta Maister Wilkins, barrister, an' ta tak' sich steps as he mud advise.

A Munificent Gift.—Dr. Swabbs, Physician extraordinary ta ivverybody 'at wants poisonin', hez once more come oot ov his shell, an' letten t'world knaw 'at he's t'saame Dr. Swabbs still 'at ivver ha wor. O' Tuesday neet, wal t'doctor wur smookin' his pipe, an' swillin' his tummler o' brandy an' watter, a depitation o' maad-sarvants, consistin' o't cooks an' seven or eight hoose an' chaamer-maads, waated on him wi' a Roond Robin, petitionin' for a small donaation i' order ta buy a mixtur ta poison t'mice wi', as they wur gerrin varry impedent i' ther walks intut kitchen an' cupboard; i' fact, as't trustwarthy cook said, one on 'em hed t'bare-faacedness ta come an' wag his tail i' her chocolate, and then as barefaacedly maade his escaape, wi'oot stoppin' ta be walloped for't. T'doctor wur soa moved be thease argements, 'at he threw doon his pipe, brekkin' on't, as t'hoose-maaid teld ma, thrusted his hand intul his pocket, an' drew sixpence. What a blessin' wod it be if men genarally wod nobbut foller Dr. Swabbs's example!

A Litarary Saciaty.—A Litarary Saciaty hez been formed i' Otley be some perseverin' an' common-sense young men, 'at's ov apinion 'at it's nowt bud reight 'at they sud hev as mich larnin' as tha can afford ta pay for. A committee's been maade, consistin' o' seven o't wisest o' thease conspirators tut owerthraw o' ignarance, an' rules drawn up an' printed i' a hexcellent style, varry creditable boath tut author an' tut printer thereon, Ah's suare. we've just seen a catalogue o't books they've already gotten, an' as it could'nt miss but *speik volums* i' ther faavour, we beg ta subjoin t'naames on a to-three o't principal warks:— Jack t'Giant-Killer, Tom Thumb, Cock Robin, Mother Hubbard, Jumpin' Joan, Puss i' Booits, Tom t'Piper's Son, an' a splendid haup'ny edition o' Whittin'ton an' his Cat. This is a grand opportunaty for lovers o' soond mathamatical, an' other litarary pursuits, ta come forrard, an' suppoart an' sustaan a novelty fro' which tha ma gether all t'informaation ther minds is on t'luke oot for.

(5) *Deborah Duckiton's Advice Corner.*

If ya tuke noatice, ye would see, 'at t'latter end o' March, i't first quarter, t'mooin wur laad ov her back, a suare sign o' stormy weather. Ye'll all knaw, 'at theare's been part frost an' snaw sin'; an', if my judgment isn't awfully wrong, we's ha' some more. Weel, noo, i' frosty weather, ye're aware, it's rayther daangerous walkin', becos o't varry gurt slapeness o't rooads an't flegs; Ah'z quite posative on't, for even i' my time Ah've seen more ner one long-legged coavey browt ov a level wi't grund, an' Ah've seen monny a stoot an' respectable woman, tew. Let me prescribe a remady, then, for all sich misfortuns. Shaadrach Scheddul,—a celebraated horse-shooer i' oor toon, proposed ta *sharpen* barns for three-haupence a heead; lads an' lasses, fro' ten ta sixteen year o' aage, thruppance; an' all aboon that owdness, whether tha've big feet, little feet. or noa feet at all, fowerpence.

N.B. Ivvery allooance 'll be maade for wooden legs; an' o' them 'at honestly doesn't wish ta be blessed wi't last-naamed articles o' weear, it's moast respectfully requested 'at they'll avaal thersens o't sharpenin' invention. Shaadrach Scheddul alloos five per cent. off for ready brass, or six months' credit;—auther 'll dew.

Ah advise all laadies 'at doesn't wish ta hev ther husbands' stockins ootraageously mucky on a wesh-in'-day, nut ta alloo 'em t'privilege o' spoartin' knee-breeches, them hevin' been proved, be varry clever philosophers, ta be t'leeadin' cause theareof, an't principal reeason why t'leg o't stockin' doesn't last as long as t'fooit.

(6) *Visits ta Dicky Dickeson.*

O' Friday, Dicky Dickeson wur visited i' his study be't Marquis o' Crabbum, an', efter a deeal o' enquiries aboot t'weather, an' monny remarks consarnin' this thing an' that, t'latter praceeded ta explaan what ha'd come for, soapin' an' smilin' tut larned editor, as it's genarally knawn all thease top-markers dew—when tha've owt ta ger oot on him. It appears 'at t'aim o't Marquis wur ta induce Mr. Dickeson, as a capitalist o' some noate, ta join wi' him i' buyin' in all t'paaper shaavins 'at tha can lig ther hans on, soa as ta hev all t'traade ta thersens. Mr. Dickeson agreed, an' t'fire-leetin' an' shaavin'-deealin' world is lukin' wi' mich terror an' interest tut result.

Immediately efter t'Marquis o' Crabbum hed maade his exit, a gentle rap wur heeard at t'door o't study, an' when Mr. Dickeson bad 'em walk forrard, in popped a bonny, blue-e'ed, Grecian-noazed, white-tooithed lass o' eighteen, an' be't way i' which t'editor smacked her roasy cheeks wi' his lips, here's na doot bud it wur Nanny Tract. Shoo'd browt two ooatcaakes, 'at shoo'd newly baaked, ye knaw. Mr. Dickeson set tul ta eit 'em, an' Nanny set tul ta watch him; an' when t'first hed finished his performance on't ooat-caakes, here's na need ta say 'at he began o' squeazin't latter; ay, an' ye ma say what ya've a mind aboot t'modesty o't laadies, bud Nanny squeeazed him as weel, an' wor ther owt wrong in't, think ya? Shallywally! Bud, booivver, t'editor hedn't been long at this gam', afore ha heerd another noise,—a shufflin', slinkin' noise, Ah meean, an' nut a reg'lar rap,—ootside o't door; soa, takkin' his shoes off, he crept nicely tut spot, an', be gow! if ha didn't fin't printer's divil lissenin' theare, here's be nowt for tellin' ya on't Mr. Dickeson, ommust choaked wi' madness at this turn-up, (for wheare's ther onnybody 'at likes ta hev ther love-dewins heeard an' seen it) shoved him intut middle on his study; an' commandin' Nanny ta hod him a minute, (which saame shoo did ta perfection,) he went tut other end o't plaace, an' puttin' on a middlin'-sized clog, tuke a run pause at t'posteriors o't impedent printer's divil, an' theareby makkin' him sing "God saave t'Queen" i' sich prime style, 'at delicate Nanny wur ta'en wi' a fit o' faantin' T' music hevin' ceeased as sooin as t'performer wur turned oot, Nanny bethowt hersen ta come roond; bud, shaameful ta say, her an' Dicky didn't paart wal fower i't efternooin, at which time t'lass wur wanted up at hoame ta darn stockins an' crimp frills.

(7) *Miscellanies.*

Men an' women is like soa monny cards, played wi' be two oppoanents, Time an' Eternity: Time get's a gam noo an' then, an' hez t'pleasure o' keepin' his caards for a bit, bud Eternity's be far t'better hand, an' proves, day be day, an' hoor be hoor, 'at he's winnin' incalcalably fast.

Whenivver ya see one o' thease heng-doon, black craape thingums 'at comes hauf doon a woman's bonnet an' faace, be suare 'at shoo's widowed, an' "*Ta Let!*"

It's confidently rumoured in t'palitical world, 'at t'tax is goin' ta be ta'en off leather-breeches, an putten on white hats.

Why does a young laady i' a ridin'-habit resemble Shakspeare? Cos shoo's (offen) miss-cooated (*mis-quoted*).

A lad i' Otley, knawn be t'inhabitants for his odd dewins like, an' for his modesty, tew, wun day went a errand for an owd woman 'at tha called Betty Cruttice: an' he wur sa sharp ower it, an' did it sa pleasantly beside, 'at Betty axed him ta hev a bit o' apple-pie for his trouble. "Noa, thenk ya," said t'lad. "Thoo'd better, Willy," said Betty. "Noa, thenk ya," repeeated t'lad; an' off he ran hoame, an' as sooin as ha gat intut hoose, burst oot a-roarin' an' sobbin' as if his heart wod brek. "Billy, me lad," says his mother, "what's t'matter wi' tha?" "Wah," blubbered poor Billy, "Betty Cruttice axed ma ta hev a bit o' apple-pie, an' Ah said, Noa, thenk ya!'"

Poakers is like brawlin' tongues—just t'things ta stir up fires wi'.

Why does a inland sea resemmle a linen-draaper's shop? Cos it contaans surges an' bays (*serges an' baize*).

"What's said for thease remarkable articles?" shooted an auctioneer at a saale to three week sin'. "Here's a likeness o' Queen Victoria, ta'en in t'year seventeen ninety-two, a couple o' pint pots,'at's been drunk oot on be't celabraated Bobby Burns, an' a pair o' tongs 'at Genaral Fairfax faaght wi' at t'battle o' Marston Moor, all i' wun lot: ay, ay, an' here's another thing ta goa wi' 'em, a hay-fork 'at Noah used ta bed doon his beeasts wi' when ha wur in t'ark, sometime i' fowerteen hundred. Bud, hooivver, it maks na odds tut year. Fower articles here, all antiquaties: what's said for 'em? Sixpence is said for 'em, laadies an' gennlemen—eightpence is said for 'em—ninepence, tenpence, a shillin's said for 'em, laadies and gennlemen, an' thenk ya for yer magnanimaty. Are ya all done at a shillin'? Varry weel, then. Ah sahn't dwell; soo thease three articles is goin'." "Ye're reight, maaster," shooted a cobbler fro't crood, "they *are goin'*, tew; for if my e'es tell ma reight, theare's na hannles on't pots, na noase on't pictur, an' na legs on't tongs."

"Hoo sweet—hoo varry sweet—is life!" as t'flee said when ha wur stuck i' treeacle.

Why does a lad, detected i' robbin' a bee-hive, ger a double booty be't? Cos he gets boath honey an' whacks (*wax*).

A striplin' runnin' up tul a paaver, 'at wur hammerin' an' brayin' soa at his wark, 'at t'sweeat fair ran doon his cheeks, began o' scraapin't sweeat off his faace intul a pot wi' a piece o' tin. "Hollow!" shoots t'man, rubbin' his smartin' featurs wi' his reight hand, "what meeans tha ta be comin' ta scraape t'skin off a man's coontenance?" "Nay, nay," said t'lad, "Ah worn't scraapin't skin off, noo, but nobbut t'sweeat, which wur o' noa use ta ye, maaster, wal it *wor* ta me, as Ah've been all ower, an' couldn't get na *gooise*-greease ounywheare till E saw ye."

(8) *A Fable.*

I't' Fable book, we read at school,
On an owd Frosk, an arrand Fooyl;
Pride crack'd her little bit o'Brains:
(T' book o' me Neyve, Mun) we a pox,
Shoo'd needs meytch Bellies we an Ox:
Troath, shoo wor meeghtily mistayne

Two on hur young ons, they pretend
Just goane a gaterds we a Friend,
Stapisht an' starin', brought her word—
"Mother, we've seen for suer, To neeght,
"A hairy Boggard! sich a seeght!
"As big! as big! eeh Loord! eeh Loord!"

Shoo puffs, and thrusts, and girns, and swells
[Th' Bairns thowt sho' or dooin' summot else]
To ratch her Coyt o' speckl'd Leather;—
"Wor it as big, my Lads, as me?"
"Bless us," said Toan, "as big as ye,
"Yoar but a Beean anent a Blether!"

No grain o' Marcy on her Guts,
At it ageean shoo swells and struts,
As if the varry hangment bad her.
Thinkin' ther Mother nobbut joak'd,
Th' young Lobs wi' laughin', wor hawf choak'd:
A thing which made her ten times madder.

Another thrust, and thick as Hops,
Her Pudding's plaister'd all their Chops,
'Mess there wor then a bonny sturring;
Deead in a Minute as a Stoane
All t'Hopes o' t' Family wor gooane
And not a six-pince left for t' burying.

We think, do ye see, there's no small chonce
This little hectoring Dog o' Fronce
May cut just sitch another Caper;
He'll trust, for sartin, ol a pod
Ye,—mortal Tripes can never hod
Sitch heaps o' wind, an' reek, an' vapor.

What's bred i' t' Booane, an' runs i' t' Blooyd,
If nought, can niver come to gooyd,
Loa Mayster Melville's crackt his Pitcher,
Mooar Fowk are sweeatin', every Lim',
A feeard o' being swing'd like him,
Wi' Sammy Whitbread's twinging switches.

DICTIONARY

OF

ARCHAISMS AND PROVINCIALISMS.

A. The following are the principal obsolete and provincial uses of this letter.

(1) Ah! (*A.-N.*)

A! swete sire, I seide tho.
Piers Ploughman, p. 355.

A! Lorde, he saide, fulle wo es me,
So faire childir als I hafede thre,
And nowe ame I lefte allone!
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 112.

(2) He. *A* for *he* is common in our old dramatists, in the speeches of peasants or illiterate persons, and in the provincial dialects. See Apology for the Lollards, p. 120; King Alisaunder, 7809. In the western counties, it is also used for *she*, and occasionally for *it*.

By Seynt Dynys, *a* swer is oth,
That after that tyme *a* nolde
Ete ne drynke no more that day,
For none kynnes thynge. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 2.
Wyth ys riȝt hond *a* blessid him than,
And pryketh ys stede and forth he nam. *Ib.* f. 48.

(3) They. *Salop.*

(4) *A* is sometimes used in songs and burlesque poetry to lengthen out a line, without adding to the sense. It is often also a mere expletive placed before a word.

(5) Prefixed to verbs of Anglo-Saxon origin, *A* has sometimes a negative, sometimes an intensative power. See Wright's Gloss. to Piers Ploughman, in v.

(6) All. Sir F. Madden says, "apparently an error of the scribe for *al*, but written as pronounced." Compare l. 936.

He shal haven in his hand
A Denemark and Engeland. *Havelok*, 610.

(7) Sometimes prefixed to nouns and adjectives signifying *of the*, *to the*, *on the*, *in the*, and *at the*. See Middleton's Works, i. 262; Morte d'Arthur, ii. 87; Piers Ploughman, p. 340.

Martha fel a-doun *a* Crois,
And spradde anon to grounde.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

(8) Before a noun it is often a corruption of the Saxon *on*. See Havelok, p. 213; Rob. Glouc. p. 353.

And that hii *a* Lammasse day myd her poer come
Echone to Barbesflet, and thes veage nome.
Rob. Glouc. p. 200.

(9) Have. Few provincial expressions are more common than "a done" for *have done*. So in Peblis to the Play, st. 10, ap. Sibbald, Chron. Sc. Poet. i. 132, "*a* done with ane mischaunce," which is quoted as an "old song" by Jamieson, Supp. in v. *A*.

Richard might, as the fame went, *a* saved hymself, if he would *a* fled awaie; for those that were about hym . . . . . suspected treason and willed hym to flie.
Supp. to Hardyng, f. 105.

A don, seris, sayd oure lordynges alle,
For ther the nold no lenger lend.
MS. Rawl. C. 86, f. 178.

(10) One. See Mr. Wright's note to the Alliterative Poem on the Deposition of Richard II. p. 54. In the passage here quoted from the copy of the Erle of Tolous in the Lincoln MS. Ritson's copy reads *oon*, p. 100.

Hyre lord and sche be of *a* blode.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 65.

He wente awaye and syghede sore;
A worde spake he no more,
Bot helde hym wondir stylle.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 115

Thre persones in *a* Godhede,
Als clerkys in bokys rede.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 83.

Hir *a* schanke blake, hir other graye,
And alle hir body lyke the lede.
True Thomas, MS. Lincoln, f. 150

(11) Always; ever. *Cumb.* "For ever and *a*" is an expression used by old rustics.

A the more I loke theron,
A the more I thynke I fon.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 229.

(12) At. *Suffolk.* Major Moor gives it the various meanings of, *he*, *or*, *our*, *if*, *on*, *at*, *have*, and *of*, with examples of each.

Have ye nat perkus and chas?
What schuld ye do *a* this place?
Sir Degrevant, 368.

(13) Yes. *Somerset.*

(14) And. *Somerset.* See Havelok, 359.

Wendyth home, *a* leve youre werryeng,
Ye wynne no worshyp at thys walle.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 121.

Chapes *a* cheynes of chalke whytte sylver.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80

(15) An interrogative, equivalent to *what? What do you say? Var. dial.*

(16) If. *Suffolk.*

And yit, *a* thow woldyst nyghe me nye,
Thow shalt wele wete I am not slayn.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 121

(17) In.

Quod Bardus thanne, *a* Goddes half
The thridde tyme assaye I schalle.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 158.

As hy cam to the neyȝentende vers,
As the corsynge endeth y-wis,
That *hoc opus eorum*
A Latyn y-clepud is. *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.

Hammering this in his heade, on he went to the smith's house: Now, smith, quoth hee, good morrow, is thy wife up? No, quoth the smith, but she is awake; go up and carry your linnen, *a* Gods name. *Cobler of Canterburie*, 1608

(18) Sometimes repeated with adjectives, the substantive having gone before and being understood. See Macbeth, iii. 5, and the notes of the commentators. It is also occasionally prefixed to numeral adjectives, as *a-ten*, *a-twelve*, &c. and even *a-one*, as in Macbeth, iii. 4.

Somers he lette go byfore,
And charyotes stuffede with store,
Wele *a* twelve myle or more.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 120.

(19) A common proverb, "he does not know great A from a bull's foot," is applied to an ignorant or stupid person. Ray has a proverb, "A. B. from a battledore," and Taylor, the water-poet, has a poem on Coryat, addressed "To the gentlemen readers that understand A. B. from a battledore." See *B.*

I know not an *A* from the wynd-mylne,
Ne *A. B.* from a *bole-foot*, I trowe, ne thiself nother.
MS. Digby 41, f. 5.

A-A. (1) Explained by Junius *vox dolentium.* Hampole tells us that a male child utters the sound *a-a* when it is born, and a female *e-e*, being respectively the initials of the names of their ancestors Adam and Eve. See the Archæologia, xix. 322. A couplet on the joys of heaven, in MS. Coll. S. Joh. Oxon. 57, is called *signum a-a.*

Aa! my sone Alexander, whare es the grace, and the fortune that oure goddes highte the? That es to say, that thou scholde alwaye overcome thynne enemys. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 3.

(2) Frequently occurs in an early medical MS. in Lincoln Cathedral for *ana*, q. v., and the contraction is still in use.

AAC. An oak. *North.*

AAD. Old. *Yorksh.*

AADLE. To flourish; to addle. *Suffolk.*

AAGED. Aged. Palsgrave has "*aaged* lyke," in his list of adjectives.

AAINT. To anoint. *Suffolk.* See *Aint.* Major Moor is the authority for this form of the word. See his Suffolk Words, p. 5.

AAKIN. Oaken. *North.*

AALE. Ale. This form of the word, which may be merely accidental, occurs in Malory's Morte d'Arthur, ii. 445.

AALLE. All; every.

Forthy, my sone, yf thou doo ryȝte,
Thou schalt unto thy love obeye,
And folow hire wille by *aalle* wey.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 50.

AALS. Alas!

Suerties her founde to come agayne,
Syr Gawayne and Syr Ewayne;
Aals, he sayed, I shal dye! *Sir Launfal, Douce frag.*

AAN. (1) Own. *North.*

(2) Anan! what say you? *East.*

(3) On.

A sterte to his helm and pult him *aan*,
And to Olyver thanne a seide. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 3
Do, cosyn, anon thyn armys *aan*,
And aray the in syker wede. *Ibid.* f. 44.

AANDE. Breath. This is the Danish form of the word, although it more usually occurs in the Thornton MS. with one *a.* See *And.* This MS. was written in Yorkshire, a dialect which contains much of the Danish language. In old Scotch, it is *Aynd;* Su. Got. *Ande;* Isl. *Ande;* Dan. *Aande;* Swed. *Ande.* See Ihre, in v. *Ande.* *Aand* also occurs in the Morte d'Arthur, Lincoln MS., f. 67, but is apparently a mistake for the conjunction *and.*

Thay hadd crestis one thaire heddez, and thaire brestez ware bryghte lyk golde, and thaire mowthes opene; thaire *aande* slewe any qwikk thynge that it smate apone, and oute of thaire eghne ther come flammes of fyre. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 28.

This *aand* that men draus oft,
Betakens wynd that blaws o-loft.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 4.

AANDORN. An afternoon's repast, or any occasional refection after dinner; also simply the afternoon, in which latter sense it is a corruption of *undern*, q. v. *Cumb.* It would in the North be pronounced much like *arndern*, q. v. This form of the word is found in the Glossarium Northanhymbricum at the end of Ray.

AANE. The beard growing out of barley or other grain.

We call it [wheat] pold or pollard, that hath no *aanes* upon the eares. And that we call the *aane*, which groweth out of the eare, like a long pricke or a dart, whereby the eare is defended from the danger of birds. *Gouge's Husbandry*, 1577, f. 25.

AAR. Ere; before.

And when hy ben of thritty yaar,
Hy ben broun of hare, as hy weren *aar*.
Kyng Alisaunder, 5033.

AARM. The arm.

Judas seide, What wilt thou that be ȝoven to thee for a wed? Sche answeride, thi ring and thi bye of the *aarm*, and the staff whiche thou holdist in thin hond. *Wickliffe, MS. Bodl.* 277.

AARMED. Armed.

Therfore for Crist suffride in fleisch, be ye also *aarmed* bi the same thenking; for he that suffride in fleische ceesside fro synnes.
Wickliffe's New Test. p. 228.

AARON. The herb wakerobin. See Cotgrave, in v. *Veau.*

AARS. The anus. This unusual form occurs in the Middlehill MS. of the Promptorium. See Prompt. Parv., p. 14, in v. *Ars.* In Dutch we have *aarzelen*, to go backward, which involves the same form of the word.

AAS. Aces. See *Ambes-as.*

Stille be thou, Sathanas!
The ys fallen ambes *aas.* *Harrowing of Hell*, p. 21

In Reynard the Foxe, p. 62, "a pylgrym of deux *aas*" is apparently applied to a pretended pilgrim.

AAT. Fine oatmeal, with which pottage is thickened. See Markham's English Housewife, quoted in Boucher's Glossary, in v. *Bannocks.*

AATA. After. *Suffolk.*

AATH. An oath. *North.*

AAX. To ask.

> Whan alle was spoke of that they mente,
> The kynge, with alle his hole entente,
> Thanne at laste hem *aaxeth* this,
> What kyngè men tellen that he is?
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 219.

B. The sap of a tree.

> Yet diverse have assaied to deale without okes to that end, but not with so good successe as they have hoped, bicause the *ab* or juice will not so soone be removed and cleane drawne out, which some attribute to want of time in the salt water.
>
> *Harrison's Description of England*, p. 213.

ABAC. Backwards. *North.*

> Ac dude by-holde *abac*,
> And hudde his eyȝen. *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.

ABACK-A-BEHINT. Behind; in the rear. *North.*

ABACTED. Driven away by violence. *Minsheu.*

ABADE. (1) Abode; remained. See Ritson's Met. Rom. iii. 288; Ywaine and Gawin, 1180; Visions of Tundale, p. 67; Sir Tristrem, pp. 232, 275, 293, 297.

> This kyng Cadwall his feast at London made;
> To hym all kynges, as soverayne lorde, obeyed,
> Save kyng Oswy, at home that tyme *abade*.
>
> *Hardyng's Chronicle*, f. 91.

(2) Delay. See Archæologia, xxi. 49, 62; Sir Tristrem, p. 145; Golagros and Gawane, 311.

> For soone aftir that he was made,
> He fel withouten lenger *abade*.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 3.
>
> Anoynt he was withouten *abade*,
> And kyng of tho Jewes made. *Ibid.* f. 46.
>
> Wyth the knyght was non *abad*,
> He buskyd hyme forth and rade.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6.

ABAFELLED. Baffled; indignantly treated.

> What, do you think chill be *abafelled* up and down the town for a messel add a scoundrel? no chy bor you: zirrah, chil come, zay no more; chill come, tell him. *The London Prodigal*, p. 21.

ABAISCHITE. Ashamed.

> I was *abaischite* be oure Lorde of oure beste bernes!
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 56.

ABAISSED. Ashamed; abashed.

> And unboxome y-be,
> Nouht *abaissed* to agulte
> God and alle good men,
> So gret was myn herte.
>
> *Piers Ploughman*, p. 518.

ABAIST. The same as *Abaissed*, q. v. See Langtoft's Chron. pp. 170, 272; Wicliffe's New Test. p. 261; Chaucer, Cant. T. 8193, 8887; Ywaine and Gawin, 846.

> The grape that thou helde in thi hand, and keste under thi fete, and trade therone, es the citee of Tyre, the whilk thou salle wynne thurgh strenth, and trede it with thi fote, and therfore be nathynge *abaiste*. *Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln*, f. 5.
>
> Hou unstable the world is here,
> For men schulde ben *abaist*.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 41, f. 16.

ABAKWARD. Backwards.

> In gryht ous sette and shyld vrom shome,
> That turnst *abakward* Eves nome.
>
> *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 228.

ABALIENATE. To alienate; to transfer property from one to another. *Rider.*

ABAND. To forsake; to abandon.

> Let us therefore both cruelty *abande*,
> And prudent seeke both gods and men to please.
>
> *Mirour for Magistrates*, p. 27

ABANDON. (1) Liberally; at discretion. (*A.-N.*) Roquefort, in v. *Bandon*, gives the original French of the following passage:

> Aftir this swift gift tis but reason
> He give his gode too in *abandon*.
>
> *Rom. of the Rose*, 2342.

(2) Entirely; freely. (*A.-N.*)

> His ribbes and scholder fel adoun,
> Men might se the liver *abandoun*.
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 223.

(3) Promptly. (*A.-N.*)

> Ther com an hundred knightes of gret might,
> Alle thai folwed him *abaundoun*.
>
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 181.

ABANDUNE. To subject. See Golagros and Gawane, 275.

> Fortune to her lawys can not *abandune* me,
> But I shall of Fortune rule the reyne.
>
> *Skelton's Works*, i. 273.

ABARRE. To prevent.

> The lustie yoong gentlemen who were greedie to have the preie, but more desirous to have the honor, were in a great agonie and greefe that they were thus *abarred* from approching to assaile the citie.
>
> *Holinshed, Hist. of Ireland*, p. 37.
>
> Reducynge to remembraunce the prysed memoryes and perpetuall renowned factes of the famouse princes of Israel, which did not only *abarre* ydolatrye and other ungodlynesse, but utterly abolished all occasyons of the same.
>
> *Wright's Monastic Letters*, p. 209.

ABARSTICK. Insatiableness. This word is found in Cockeram, Skinner, and most of the later dictionaries.

ABARSTIR. More downcast.

> Bot ever alas! what was I wode?
> Myght no man be *abarstir*.
>
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 281.

ABASCHED. Abashed; ashamed.

> The lady was *abasched* withalle,
> And went downe ynto the halle.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 109.

ABASE. To cast down; to humble. See the Faerie Queene, II. ii. 32. Among illiterate persons, it is used in the sense of *debase*. Harrison uses it in this latter sense applied to metal, in his Description of England, prefixed to Holinshed, p. 218.

ABASSCHT. Abashed. See Maundevile's Travels, p. 226. This word occurs in a great variety of forms. It seems to be used for *injured*, in the Morte d'Arthur, i. 366, "He smote Syr Palomydes upon the helme thryes, that he *abasshed* his helme with his strokes."

ABAST. (1) Downcast.

> Wist Isaac where so he were,
> He wold be *abast* now,
> How that he is in dangere.
>
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 37.

(2) A bastard. See Arthour and Merlin, as quoted in Ellis's Met. Rom., ed. 1811, i. 301, where probably the word should be printed ***a bast***.

ABASTARDIZE. To render illegitimate or base. See Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

—— Being ourselves
Corrupted and *abastardized* thus,
Thinke all lookes ill, that doth not looke like us.
Daniel's Queenes Arcadia, 1606, f. ult.

ABASURE. An abasement. *Miege.*

ABATAYLMENT. A battlement.

Of harde hewen ston up to the tablez,
Enbaned under the *abataylment* in the best lawe.
Syr Gawayne, p. 30.

ABATE. (1) To subtract. A-batyn, subtraho. Prompt. Parv. This was formerly the arithmetical term for that operation. To abate in a bargain, to lower the price of any article, was very common. See Prompt. Parv. p. 314; Davies's York Records, p. 156; Rara Mat. p. 60.

Then *abate* the lesse noumbre of these tuo in the umbre toward fro the more, and kepe wele the difference bytuene tho tuo noumbres.
MS. Sloane, 213, f. 120.

(2) Applied to metal to reduce it to a lower temper. See Florio, in v. *Rincalcáre.* It is often metaphorically used in the sense of to depress, variously applied. See Hall's Iliad, 1581, p. 125; Persones Tale, p. 83; Townley Mysteries, p. 194; Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 4; Coriolanus, iii. 3; Sterline's Crœsus, 1604; Britton's Arch. Antiq. iv. 13; Hall's Union, Henry VIII. f. 133.

(3) To beat down, or overthrow. *Blount.*

(4) To flutter; to beat with the wings. Several instances of this hawking term occur in the Booke of Hawkyng, printed in Reliq. Antiq. i. 293-308. It seems to be used as a hunting term in Morte d'Arthur, ii. 355.

(5) To disable a writ. A law term.

Any one short clause or proviso, not legal, is sufficient to *abate* the whole writ or instrument, though in every other part absolute and without exception.
Sanderson's Sermons, 1689, p. 30.

(6) To cease.

Ys continaunce *abated* eny bost to make.
Wright's Political Songs, p. 216.

(7) To lower; applied to banners, &c. See Weber's Met. Rom. ii. 477; Octovian, 1744; Deposition of Richard II. p. 30.

The stiward was sconfited there,
Abated was the meister banere.
Gy of Warwike, p. 440.

ABATEMENT. (1) An abatement, according to Randal Holme, "is a mark added or annexed to a coat [of arms] by reason of some dishonourable act, whereby the dignity of the coat is abased." See his Academy of Armory, p. 71.

(2) A diversion or amusement. *North.* See Malone's Shakespeare, v. 311; Jamieson, in v. *Abaitment.*

ABATY. To abate.

And that he for ys nevew wolde, for to *a-baty* stryf,
Do hey amendement, sawve lyme and lyf.
Rob. Glouc. p. 54.

ABAUED. Astonished. See Abaw.

Many men of his kynde sauh him so *abaued.*
Langtoft's Chron. p. 210.

ABAUT. About. *North.*

ABAVE. To be astonished. *Abaued*, q. v., in Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 210, ought perhaps to be written *Abaved.* See an instance of this word in a fragment printed at the end of the Visions of Tundale, p. 94, which is merely an extract from Lydgate's Life of the Virgin Mary, although it is inserted as a separate production.

Of this terrible doolful inspeccioun,
The peeplis hertys gretly gan *abave.*
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 144.

ABAW. (1) To bow; to bend.

Alle the knyghtes of Walis londe
Ho made *abaw* to his honde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 101

(2) To astonish; to confound.

Loke how ȝe mow be *abawed*,
That seye that the Jewe ys saved.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 63.

ABAWT. Without. *Staffordsh.*

ABAY. At bay. See Kyng Alisaunder, 3882; Shakespeare's Venus and Adonis, ed. Dyce, p. 42, divided by that editor into two words. See *Abbay;* Cotgrave in v. *Rendre.* Our third example exhibits it both as a substantive and a verb.

And where as she hang, thei stood at *abay.*
MS. Laud. 735, f. 19.

Thus the forest thay fraye,
The hertis bade at *abaye.*
Sir Degrevante, MS. Linc. f. 131.

And this doon, every man stond abrod and blowe the deeth, and make a short *abay* for to rewarde the houndes, and every man have a smal rodde yn his hond to holde of the houndes that thei shul the better *abaye.* *MS. Bodl.* 546.

ABAYSCHID. Frightened. *Abaschyd*, or aferde; territus, perterritus. *Prompt. Parv.*

And anoon the damysel roos and walkide: and sche was of twelve yeer, and thei weren *abayschid* with a greet stoneyng. *Wickliffe's New Test.* p. 41

ABAYSSHETTE. Abashed.

The kyng of Scotlond was tho all *abaysshette.*
Chron. Vilodun. p. 25.

ABAYST. Disappointed.

And that when that they were travyst,
And of herborow were *abayst.*
Brit. Bibl. iv. 83

What thyng that ȝe wille to me saye,
Ȝow thare noght be *abayste.*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 18.

ABAYSTE. Abashed. See *Abaist.*

Syr Eglamour es noghte *abayste*,
In Goddis helpe es alle his trayste.
Sir Eglamour, MS. Lincoln, f. 124.

ABB. The yarn of a weaver's warp. *Upton's MS. additions to Junius, in the Bodleian Library.*

ABBARAYED. Started.

And aftyr that he knonnyngly *abbarayed*,
And to the kyng evyn thus he sayd.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 4.

ABBAS. An abbess.

The *abbas*, and odur nonnes by,
Tolde hyt full openlye.
Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1926.

ABBAY. To bay; to bark. An *abbay*, or barking.—*Minsheu.* See *Abay.* To keep at *abbay*, to keep at bay. See Baret's Alvearie, in v.

ABBEN. To have. Different parts of this verb occur in Robert of Gloucester, p. 166, &c.

Maketh ous to don sunne,
And *abben* to monkunne. *MS. Digby* 86, f. 127

ABBEY. (1) The great white poplar, one of the varieties of the *populus alba.* *West.*

(2) To bring an abbey to a grange, is an old proverbial expression. See Skelton's Works, i. 327, and the notes of the Editor upon the phrase.

ABBEY-LUBBER. A term of reproach for idleness. *Somerset*. It is found in the dictionaries of Cotgrave, Howell, Miege, and others. See also Lyly's Euphues; Herrick's Works, i. 128.

> The most of that which they did bestow was on the riche, and not the poore in dede, as halt, lame, blinde, sicke or impotent, but lither lubbers that might worke and would not. In so much that it came into a commen proverbe to call him an *abbay-lubber*, that was idle, wel fed, a long lewd lither loiterer, that might worke and would not.
> *The Burnynge of Paules Church*, 1563.

ABBIGGET. Expiate; pay for.

> Alle they schalle *abbigget* dure,
> That token him in that tide. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 14.

ABBLASTRE. A crossbow-man. This form occurs in the Herald's College MS. of Robert of Gloucester, Hearne's edition, pp. 372, 378.

ABBOD. An abbot.

> The byssop hym ansuerede, and the *abbod* Dynok.
> *Rob. Glouc.* p. 234.

ABBOT-OF-MISRULE. A person who superintended the diversions of Christmas, otherwise called the Lord of Misrule, q. v. See Collier's Annals of the Stage, i. 54; Hampson's Kalendarium, i. 117; Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 525; Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 276. Howell, in the list of games appended to his Lexicon, mentions the game of the *abbot*, which may be an allusion to this custom.

ABBREVYATE. Decreased.

> Thys poetycall schoole, mayster corrector of breves and longes, caused Collyngborne to bee *abbrevyate* shorter by the heade, and to bee devyded into foure quarters. *Hall's Union, Richard III.* f. 18.

ABBROCHYN. To broach a barrel. *Abbrochyn* or attamyn a vesselle of drynke, attamino.—*Prompt. Parv.*

ABBUT. Aye but. *Yorksh.*

ABBYT. A habit.

> And chanones gode he dede therinne,
> Unther the *abbyt* of seynte Austynne.
> *Wright's St. Patrick's Purgatory*, p. 66.

A-B-C. Strutt, in his Sports and Pastimes, p. 398, has printed a curious alliterative alphabet, called the ABC of Aristotle. There are copies of it in MSS. Harl. 541, 1304, 1706, MS. Lambeth 853, and MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48. One of the MSS. ascribe it to a "Mayster Bennet." It is very likely the original of compositions like "A was an apple-pie," in books of nursery rhymes.

A-B-C-BOOK. A catechism, hornbook, or primer, used for teaching children the first rudiments of reading; sometimes, the alphabet in general. See King John, i. 1; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 87; Maitland's Early Printed Books in the Lambeth Library, p. 311; Catalogue of Douce's MSS. p. 42.

> In the *A B C* of bokes the least,
> Yt is written *Deus charitas est.*
> *The Enterlude of Youth*, f. 1.

ABCE. The alphabet. See Cotgrave, in v *Abecé, Carte;* Prompt. Parv. p. 12; Brit. Bibl ii. 397; Greene's Menaphon, 1616, dedication.

ABDEVENHAM. An astrological word, meaning the head of the twelfth house, in a scheme of the heavens.

ABDUCE. To lead away. (*Lat.*)

> Oon thyng I dyd note in bothe these men, that thei thoght a religion to kepe secret betwene God and them certayn thynges, rather than topon their wholl stomake; from the whych opinion I colde not *abduce* them with al my endevor. *State Papers*, i. 55[illegible].

ABÉ. To atone for.

> Here he hadde the destenee
> That the povre man xulde *abé*.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 63.

ABEAR. To deport; to conduct. It is often used among illiterate persons for to bear, to tolerate.

> So did the faerie knight himselfe *abeare*,
> And stouped oft his head from shame to shield.
> *Faerie Queene*, V. xii. 19.

ABECE. An alphabet; an A B C. See Prompt. Parv. p. 12; Rob. Gloucest. p. 266; Reliq. Antiq. i. 63.

> Whan that the wise man acompteth
> Aftir the formel propirté
> Of algorismes *abece*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 193.

ABECEDARIAN. An *abecedarian*, one that teacheth or learneth the crosse row. *Minsheu.*

ABECEDARY. Alphabetical.

> Unto these fewe you may annexe more if you will, as your occasion serveth, and reduce them into an *abecedarye* order. *MS. Coll. Omn. An. Oxon.* 130.

ABECHED. Fed; satisfied. (*A.-N.*) Compare the printed edition of 1532, f. 132.

> Ȝit schulde I sumdelle ben *abeched*,
> And for the tyme wel refreched.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 181.

ABEDDE. In bed. *Var. dial.*

> That night he sat wel sore akale,
> And his wif lai warme *abedde*.
> *The Sevyn Sages*, 1513

ABEDE. (1) To bid; to offer.

> Y schal be the furste of alle
> That our message schal *abede*.
> *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 23.

(2) Abode; remained. See Syr Tryamoure, 374.

> Befyse, with hys felows bronde,
> Smote yn sonder, thorow Godys sonde,
> The rope above the Sarsyns hedd,
> That he with Befyse yn preson *abede*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 108.

ABEGE. To atone for.

> He wolde don his sacrilege,
> That many a man it schulde *abege*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 174.

> Alle Grece it schulde *abegge* sore
> To see the wilde best wone,
> Where whilom dwellid a mannis sone.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 96.

ABEISAUNCE. Obedience. (*A.-N.*)

> An hound is of good *abeisaunce*, for he wol lerne as a man al that a man wol teche hym. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

ABELDE. To grow bold.

> Theo folk of Perce gan *abelde*.
> *Kyng Alisaunder*, 2442.

ABELE. A fine kind of white poplar. *Var. dial.* See Prompt. Parv. p. 17, where Mr. Way says it is "the name given *by botanists* to the *populus alba*." The name is very common in the provinces.

ABEL-WHACKETS. A game played by sailors with cards; the loser receiving so many strokes from a handkerchief twisted into a knot on his hand, as he has lost the games. *Grose.*

ABELYCHE. Ably.

> That he the craft *abelyche* may conne,
> Whersever he go undur the sonne.
> *Constitutions of Masonry*, 243.

ABENCHE. Upon a bench. See Rob. Glouc. p. 118.

> Horn sette him *abenche*,
> Is harpe he gan clenche. *Kyng Horn*, 1497.

ABENT. A steep place. *Skinner.* The *a* is here perhaps merely the article.

ABERDAVINE. The siskin. *Boucher.*

ABERE. To bear.

> And with also good reson, we mowe of hem y-wis
> *Abere* thilke truage, that as thyng robbed is.
> *Rob. Glouc.* p. 196.

ABEREMORD. A law term, meaning murder fully proved, as distinguished from manslaughter, and justifiable homicide. See Junius, in v.

ABERING. A law phrase for the proper and peaceful carriage of a loyal subject. See Hawkins' Engl. Drama, i. 239; MS. Ashmole 1788, f. 20.

ABERNE. Auburn. See a mention of "long *aberne* beardes," in Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 56.

ABESSE. To humble.

> Echeone untille other, what is this?
> Oure kynge hath do this thynge amis
> So to *abesse* his rialté,
> That every man it myȝte see.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 51.

ABESTOR. A kind of stone.

> Among stones *abestor*, which being hot wil never be colde for our constancies. *Lyly's Mother Bombie*, 1594.

ABESYANS. Obeisance.

> Now wursheppful sovereyns that syttyn here in syth,
> Lordys and ladyes and frankelins in fay,
> With alle maner of *abesyans* we recomaunde us ryght,
> Plesantly to ȝour persones that present ben in play.
> *MS. Tanner* 407, f. 44.

ABET. Help; assistance.

> I am thine eme, the shame were unto me
> As wel as the, if that I should assent
> Through mine *abet*, that he thine honour shent.
> *Troilus and Creseide*, ii. 357

ABETTES. Abbots. See Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 206, for an example of this form of the word.

ABEW. Above. *Devon.*

ABEY. To abie, q. v. See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 225; Richard Coer de Lion, 714; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12034; Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 283; Gy of Warwike, p. 169.

> Farewelle, for I schalle sone deye,
> And thenke how I thy love *abeye*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 86.

ABEYD. To abide.

> And to *abeyd* abstinens and forsake abundans.
> *MS. Douce* 302, f. 3.

ABEYE. To bow; to obey.

> To resoune thei moste nedys *abeye*,
> In helle pette ellys schalle they hong.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 139.

ABEYSAUNCE. Obeisance. Skinner thinks the proper form of the word is *abeisance*.

> Unavysyd clerk soone may be forlore,
> Unto that theef to doone *abeysaunce*.
> *MS. Cantab* Ff. i. 6, f. 36.

ABEYTED. Ensnared.

> Hys flesshe on here was so *abeyted*,
> That thyke womman he coveytyd
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 2

ABEYȜEDOUN. Obeyed.

> Ny they *abeyȝedoun* hem nothyng to the kyng hest.
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 97.

ABGREGATE. To lead out of the flock. *Minsheu.*

ABHOMINABLE. An old method of spelling *abominable*, ridiculed in Love's Labour's Lost, v. 1. The word was not always formerly used in a bad sense. See Webster's Works, iii. 175.

ABHOR. To protest against, or reject solemnly. An old term of canon law. See Henry VIII. ii. 4.

ABIDANCE. Tarrying; dwelling.

> Wherein he is like to remain 'till the dissolution of the world, so long is his *abidance*.
> *The Puritan*, p. 22.

ABIDDEN. Endured.

> He looked wan and gash, but spake to them and told them that the Lord, at the prayers of his wife, had restored him to life, and that he had beene in purgatory, and what punishment he had *abidden* for his jealouse. *Cobler of Canterburie*, 1608.

ABIDE. (1) To persevere; to endure; to suffer. Pegge gives the phrase, "you must grin and and *abide* it," applied in cases where resistance is useless, which comes, I believe from the North. It is also another form of *abie*. See Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 356; Malone's Shakespeare, v. 269.

(2) Often used by Lydgate in the sense of to forbear. To tolerate is its meaning in the provinces. See Dent's Pathway to Heaven, p. 120; Topsell's Four-footed Beasts, p. 75.

ABIDYNGE. Patient. (*A.-S.*)

> And bold and *abidynge*
> Bismares to suffre. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 413.

ABIDYNGELY. Staying.

> That these had ben with me familier,
> And in myn housolde ben *abidyngely*
> *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 296.

ABIE. To pay for; to expiate. "To abie it dear" is a phrase constantly met with in old writers. Hearne explains it *to buy* in his glossary to Langtoft.

ABIGGEDE. Suffer. (*A.-S.*)

> The wiche schal it *abiggede*
> Thurch whom he hath don this dede.
> *Legendæ Catholicæ*, p. 206.

ABIGGEN. To abie, q. v. See Gy of Warwike, pp. 49, 129, 138; Piers Ploughman, pp. 35, 127; Kyng Alisaunder, 901; Amis and Amiloun, 390; Sevyn Sages, 497.

> The kynge schalle hyt soone *abygge*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff ii 38, f. 107

ABILIMENTS. Habiliments. See Hall's Union, Richard III. f. 29. Sometimes written *abilments*, as in Archæologia, xvii. 292; and *abbiliment*, as in the Woman in the Moone, 1597.

> But to recounte her ryche *abylyment*,
> And what estates to her did resorte,
> Therto am I full insuffycyent.
> *Skelton's Works*, i. 363

ABILL. To make able.

And namely to thame that *abills* thame thare-to with the helpe of Godd in alle that thay may one the same wyse. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 234.

ABILLERE. Stronger; more able.

Abillere thane ever was syr Ector of Troye.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 81.

ABIME. An abyss.

Columpne and base, upberyng from *abime*.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 539.

No word shul thei ȝitt sowne,
Til that thei be fallen downe
Unto the *abyme* withouten siȝt.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Trin. Coll. Cantab. f. 134.

ABINTESTATE. Intestate. *Minsheu.*

ABISHERING. According to Rastall, as quoted by Cowell, is "to be quit of amerciaments before whomsoever of transgression." Rider translates it by *fisco non reditus*.

ABIST. Payest for it.

Thou lexst, he seyd, vile losanjour!
Thou it *abist* bi seyn Savour!
Gy of Warwike, p. 188.

ABIT. (1) A habit. The word occurs in the senses of clothing, as well as a custom or habit. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 175; Prompt Parv. pp. 97, 179; Gesta Romanorum, p. 246; Wright's Purgatory, p. 141; Rob. Glouc. pp. 105, 434.

(2) An obit; a service for the dead.

Also if thei vow hem to hold an *abit*, or other ritis, and God behitith no meed for the keping, but rather reprove, as he dede sum tyme the Phariseis, doutles that is aȝen the gospel.
Apology for the Lollards, p. 103.

(3) Abideth. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 115; Chaucer, Cant. T. 16643; Rom. of the Rose, 4989.

He sayeth that grace not in him *abit*,
But wikkid ende and cursid aventure.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 263.

Ne haste nouȝt thin owen sorow,
My sone, and take this in thy wit,
He hath nouȝt lefte that wel *abit*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 95.

Seynt Bernard tharfore to swych chyt,
And seyth moche forȝyt that longe *abyt*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 75

ABITACLE. A habitation; a dwelling. (*Lat.*)

In whom also be ȝe bildid togidre into the *abitacle* of God in the Hooli Goost.
Wickliffe's New Test. p. 154.

ABITE. (1) A habitation; an abode.

And eke abidin thilke daie
To leve his *abite*, and gon his waie.
Romaunt of the Rose, 4914.

(2) To atone for.

We, yei, that shal thou sore *abite*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 15.

(3) To bite. (*A.-S.*)

Addres, quinres, and dragouns
Wolden this folk, mychel and lyte,
Envenymen and *abite*.
Kyng Alisaunder, 5611.

Broune lyouns, and eke white,
That wolden fayn his folk *abyte*. *Ibid.* 7096.

(4) Abideth.

And as an esy pacient the lore
Abite of him that goth about his cure,
And thus he drivith forth his avinture.
Troilus and Creseide, i. 1092.

ABITED. Mildewed. *Kent.*

ABITEN. Bitten; devoured.

A thousent shepi ch habbe *abiten*,
And mo, ȝef hy weren i-writen.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 276

ABJECT. (I) A despicable person.

I deemed it better so to die,
Than at my foeman's feet an *abject* lie.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p 20.

(2) To reject; to cast away. See Palsgrave, f. 136; Utterson's Pop. Poet. ii. 7; Giletta of Narbona, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p. 12; Skelton's Works, i. 308.

The bloude of the saied Kynge Henry, althoughe he had a goodly sonne, was clerely *abjected*, and the crowne of the realme, by aucthoritie of parliamente, entayled to the Duke of Yorke.
Hall, Edward V. f. 1.

ABJECTION. Baseness, vileness. See Minsheu, in v.; Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 18. It occurs in Skelton's Works, i. 345, explained by the editor to mean there *objection*.

ABLAND. Blinded; made blind.

The walmes han the *abland*,
And therwhiles thai boilland be,
Sire, thou ne schalt never i-se.
The Sevyn Sages, 2462.

ABLASTE. (1) A crossbow. The Prompt. Parv. p. 9, is the authority for this form of the word.

(2) Blasted.

Venym and fyre togedir he caste,
That he Jason so sore *ablaste*,
That yf ne were his oynement,
His ringe and his enchauntement,
Whiche Medea tok him to-fore,
He hadde with that worme be lore.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 150.

ABLE. (1) This word has two distinct senses, the one to make able or give power for any purpose; the other and more remarkable one, to warrant or answer for, as in King Lear, iv. 6. See also Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 118; Nares, in v.; Middleton's Works, iv. 223.

(2) Fit; proper.

Noye, to me thou arte full *able*,
And to my sacrifice acceptable.
Chester Plays, i. 55.

(3) Wealthy. *Herefordsh.*

ABLECTIVE. Adorned for sale. *Cockeram.*

ABLEGATION. A dismission; a dispersion. *More.*

ABLEMENTES. Habiliments.

He toke a ship of high and greate avantage,
Of *ablementes* for warre, and ordinaunce.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 145.

ABLENDE. To blind; to dazzle. (*A.-S.*) As the early translations of Vegecius will be occasionally quoted, it may be as well to state that the one made at Berkeley's request, 1408, from which the following extract is made, is not by Trevisa, as conjectured by Tanner, but by a person of the name of Clifton. This fact appears from the colophon of copies in MS. Douce 291, and MS. Digby 233; the last-mentioned one having baffled Strutt, Reg. Antiq. ed. Planché, p. 77. Manuscripts of this work are very common. For examples of *ablende*, see

Piers Ploughman, p. 377; Rob. Glouc. p. 208.

He schal both *ablende* his enemyes siȝt, and astonye his mynde, and he schal sodeynlich wounde his enemy.
MS Douce 291, f. 12.

ABLENESS. Power; strength. See Middleton's Works, iv. 519, and the example quoted by Richardson.

ABLENT. Blinded; deceived. See Piers Ploughman, p. 388; Wright's Political Songs, p. 330.

Stronge thef, thou schalt be shent,
For thou hast me thus *ablent.*
MS. Addit. 10036, f. 52.

ABLEPSY. Blindness. *Cockeram.*

ABLESS. Careless and negligent, or untidy or slovenly in person. *Linc.*

ABLESSYD. Blessed. See Tundale, p. 23, where, however, the *a* may be merely the exclamation A!

ABLET. The bleak. *West.*

ABLETUS. Ability. This seems to be the meaning of the word in an obscure and mutilated passage in MS. Ashmole 44.

ABLEWE. Blew [upon her.]

Aswon tho sche overthrewe,
Wawain sone hir *ablewe.* *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 315.

ABLICHE. Ably.

These mowe *abliche* be chosen to chyvalrye, for hereynne stondeth al the helthe and profiȝt of the comynalté.
MS. Douce 291, f. 10.

ABLIGURY. Spending in belly cheere. *Minsheu.*

ABLINS. Perhaps; possibly. *North.*

ABLODE. Bloody; with blood. See Gy of Warwike, p. 315; Arthour and Merlin, p. 333.

Olubrius sat and byheld
How here lymes ronne *a-blode.*
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

ABLOY. An exclamation used in hunting, borrowed from the French, and equivalent to On! On!

The lorde for blys *abloy.* *Syr Gawayne,* p. 44.

ABLUDE. To differ; to be unlike. *Hall.*

ABLUSION. A chemical term, meaning the cleansing of medicines from any drugs or impurities.

And also of ther induracion,
Oiles, *ablusions,* metall fusible.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 123.

A-BLYNDEN. To blind; to dazzle. (*A.-S.*)

Why menestow thi mood for a mote
In thi brotheres eighe,
Sithen a beem in thyn owene
A-blyndeth thiselve. *Piers Ploughman,* p. 189.

ABLYNG. Fitting. See Urry's Chaucer, p. 364; Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 148.

Wherfore what tyme a man dooth what he may in *ablynge* hym to grace, hit sufficith to him, for God askith not of a man that he seeth impossible to hym.
Carton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.

ABNORMETH. Disfigureth; disguiseth.

Al frainith he in luste that he sojourneth,
And all his chere and speche also he *abnormeth.*
Troilus and Creseide, i. 328.

ABOADE. Abided; suffered; endured.

For all her maydens much did feare,
If Oberon had chanc'd to heare
That Mab his Queene should have beene there,
He would not have *aboade* it.
Drayton's Poems, p. 173.

ABOARD. (1) To approach near the shore. (*Fr.*) Cockeram has *abbord,* to approach near the shore, to grapple with a ship. See also Cotgrave, in v. *Abordé, Arrivée.*

Ev'n to the verge of gold, *aboarding* Spain.
Soliman and Persida, 1599.

(2) In many kinds of games, this phrase signifies that the person or side in the game that was either [illegible], or but few, has now got to be as many as the other. *Dyche.*

ABOBBED. Astonished. (*A.-N.*)

The messangers were *abobbed* tho,
Thai nisten what thai mighten do.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 74

ABOCCHEMENT. Increase. *Prompt. Parv.*

ABOCCHYNGE. Increase. *Prompt. Parv.*

ABOCOCKED. A cap of state.

Some say his high cap of estate, called *abococked,* garnished with twoo riche crounes, whiche was presented to Kyng Edward at Yorke the fourth daie of May.
Hall, Edward IV. f. 2.

ABODE. (1) Delay. See Gy of Warwike, p. 46; Croke's Thirteen Psalms, p. 19.

And so he dede withouten *abode,*
Swiftliche hom he rode.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 107.

(2) Waited for.

Y thanke God that y was borne,
That y *abode* thys day.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 53.

ABOFE. Abode; dwelling.

Wolde God, for his modurs luf,
Bryng me onys at myne *abofe,*
I were out of theire eye.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55

ABOFFE. Above.

Be Jhesu Cryst that is *aboffe,*
That man aught me gode loffe.
The Cockwolds Daunce, 217.
Thare was a ryalle roffe
In that chambir *aboffe.*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.

ABOGEN. Bowed. *Bailey.*

ABOGHTEN. Suffered. (*A.-S.*)

And that *aboghten* gultles,
Bothe Dejanire and Hercules.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 75.

ABOHT. Bought. See Kyng Horn, 1402; Chron. of England, 854; Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 7; Harrowing of Hell, pp. 17, 25.

Nou thou hast in that foul hous,
A thyng that is ful precious,
Ful duere hit ys *aboht.*
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 102.

ABOLETE. Antiquated; abolished.

And dare use the experyens,
In there obsolute consciens
To practyve suche *abolete* sciens.
Skelton's Works, ii. 48.

A-BONE. Excellently; well.

Spurres of golde also he had on,
And a good swerde, that wolde byte *a-bone.*
Syr Gawayne, p. 217.

ABONE. (1) To make good or seasonable; to ripen. *Blount.*

(2) To dispatch quickly. *Skinner.*

(3) Above. See The Grene Knight, 513; Richard Coer de Lion, 4361; Lybeaus Disconus, 1816.

Tho thei seiche a litel hem *abone*
Seven knightes y-armed come.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 128.

ABOOD. Remained.

Into the bath I scholde goon,
And in I wente anoon by grace,
And there *abood* but lytel space.
MS. Cott. Tiber. A. vii. f. 85.

ABOON. Above; overhead. *North.*

ABOORD. From the bank.

As men in summer fearles passe the foord,
Which is in winter lord of all the plaine,
And with his tumbling streames doth beare *aboord*
The ploughmans hope and shepheards labour vaine.
Spenser's Ruines of Rome, 1591.

ABOOT. Beaten down. *Skinner.* See *Abote.*

ABOOVE. Above. *West.*

ABORE. Born.

At Taundeane lond I woz *abore* and abred.
MS. Ashmole 36, f. 112.

ABORMENT. An abortion. An unusual form of the word found in Topsell's History of Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 21. *Aborsment* occurs in Higins' Nomenclator, p. 17; and *abort* in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 2.

ABORTYVE. An abortion. It is also an adjective, as in Rich's Honestie of this Age, p. 6.

The childre that are *abortyves*,
Tho are that ben not born in lyves,
Shul rise in thritty ȝeer of elde.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Cantab. f. 136.

ABOSTED. Assaulted. (*A.-N.*) MS. Douce 104 reads *and bosted*, and MS. Douce 333 has *he bosted.*

A Bretone, a braggere,
A-bosted Piers als. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 126.

ABOT. An abbot. The occurrence of this form in early English shows that the new orthography *abbat*, which one sometimes sees, is incorrect. See Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 19; Plumpton Correspondence, p. 84.

ABOTE. (1) Beaten down.

Of whiche sight glad, God it wot,
She was abashid and *abote.*
Chaucer's Dreame, 1290.

(2) About.

With ordir in the bateyllys arayed,
They cum the towne *abote.*
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 21.

ABOTHE. Above.

Abothe half lay mani on,
The heved fro the nek bon.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 18.

A-BOUET. This word, which occurs in Mr. Wright's glossary to the Deposition of Richard II., is perhaps a misprint for *a bonet*, a kind of sail.

ABOUGHT. Bought. Sometimes, atoned for, from *abiggen;* and it is occasionally the orthography of *about.* Jennings gives the Somersetshire proverb (Dialects, p. 80),

Vur vaught,
And dear *abought.*

See Gy of Warwike, pp. 72, 155, 355; Chaucer, Cant. T. 2305; Lybeaus Disconus, 1979; Kyng Alisaunder, 898; Sir Cleges, 43; Thynne's Debate between Pride and Lowlines, p. 62; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 31; Hawkins' Engl. Drama, i. 13. The proverb given above seems to be derived from an old one, "Dear bought and farr fett, are dainties for ladies," which Howell gives in his collection, p. 8.

ABOUGHWED. Bowed; obeyed. See a reading in the College of Arms MS. of Robert of Gloucester, in Hearne's edition, p. 106.

ABOUN. Above.

They said that songe was this to sey,
To God *aboun* be joy and blysse!
Tundale's Visions, p. 158.

ABOUNDE. Abounding.

Ryȝt so this mayde, of grace most *abounde*,
A peerelle hath closid withinne hire brestes whyte.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 3.

ABOURÉ. Protector?

And if thay have any mete,
Parte with them wole we,
Or elles strokes thay shal gete,
By God and Seynte Mary, myn *abouré.*
MS. Douce 175, p. 59.

ABOUT. Circularly; in a circle. See Macbeth, i. 3. It is singularly used in the phrase, "*about*, my brains," signifying, "brains, go to work," as in Hamlet, ii. 2. In the eastern counties it is current in the sense of *near*, as, "this horse is worth nothing *about* fourty pounds."

ABOUTEN. About. According to Cooper's Sussex Glossary, p. 12, it is still in use in East Sussex.

And in this wise these lordes all and some
Ben on the Sonday to the citee come
Abouten prime, and in the toun alight.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 2191.

ABOUT-SLEDGE. A smith's great forging hammer. See a note in Beaumont and Fletcher, ed. Dyce, iv. 289.

ABOUTWARD. Near. See the Plumpton Correspondence, p. 201.

But than syr Marrok, hys steward,
Was faste *abowtewarde*
To do hys lady gyle. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 71.

ABOUYE. To bow.

Alle londys ssole *abouye* to by Weste and by Este.
Rob. Glouc. p. 215

ABOUȜTE. Part. past of *abie*, q. v.

Or it schalle sore ben *abouȝte*,
Or thou schalte worche as y the say.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 55.

And that hath Dido sore *abouȝte*,
Whos deth schall ever be bethouȝte.
Ibid. f. 104.

ABOVE. In old stage directions this word generally refers to the upper stage, the raised platform towards the back of the stage. See Webster's Works, i. 314. *Above*, in common speech, is equivalent to *more than.* As *above a bit*, exceedingly, a very common phrase; and the slang expression *above your hooks*, i. e. too knowing or clever.

ABOVEN. Above.

With sparcles and smeke covered *aboven*,
As hit were a brennyng oven.
Cursor Mundi, Trin. Coll. MS. f. 10.

Hir queynt *aboven* hir kne
Naked the knightes knewe.
Sir Tristrem, p. 246.

ABOWE. (1) To bow. See Kyng Alisaunder, 188; Rob. Glouc. pp. 78, 309.

To Roland than sche gan *abowe*
Almost doun til his fete. *MS. Ashmole* 33,
Tharefore ech man heom scholde *abowie*,
That guode ȝeme tharof nome.
MS. La

(2) Above.

Into thatt reygeon where he ys kyng,
Wyche *abowe* all othur far dothe abownde.
Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 83.

It was busked *aboue*
With besantes fulle bryghte.
MS. Lincoln. A. i. 17, f. 126.

(3) To maintain; to avow. This may be a mistake for *avowe.* See Arthour and Merlin, p. 193, and the example quoted under *Anclowe.*

ABOWEN. Above. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 54, 189; Prompt. Parv. p. 179.

Kepe hyt therfore wyth temperat hete adowne
Full forty dayes, tyll hyt wex black *abowen.*
Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 171.

ABOWES. Abbots. [Avowes?]

God and Seinte Marie, and Sein Denis also,
And alle the *abowes* of this churche, in was ore ich am i-do. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 475.

ABOWGHT. About.

Abowght the body he hyme hente,
As far as he myght last. *Torrent of Portugal*, p 9.

ABOWTH. Bought.

And therfore God, that alle hath wroȝth,
And alle mankynde dere *abowth*,
Sende us happe and grace.
MS. Douce 84, f. 53.

ABOWTYNE. About. Cf. Reliq. Antiq. i. 7; Prompt. Parv. p. 168; Songs and Carols, xi.

He dyd them in a panne of brasse,
Also hote as ever it was,
And made fyere *abowtyne.* *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 5.

ABOȜEDE. Bowed.

Wel corteysly thanne *aboȝede* she,
And to help hure gan him praye.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 27.

ABOȜT. Bought.

These bargeyn wyl be dere *aboȝt.*
MS. Douce 302, f. 1.

ABRACADABRA. This word, written in a peculiar manner, was formerly worn about the neck as a cure for the ague. See Pettigrew on Medical Superstitions, p. 53; Archæologia, xxx. 427.

Mr. Banester sayth that he healed 200 in one yer of an ague, by hanging *Abracadabra* about ther necks, and wold stanch blood, or heal the toothake, althogh the partyes wer 10 myle of.
MS. Addit. 5008.

ABRAD. Withered?

The gode burgeis on a dai,
His ympe thrivende he sai,
Fair i-woxe and fair i-sprad,
But the olde tre was *abrad.* *The Sevyn Sages*, 610.

ABRADAS. A Macedonian pirate, mentioned by Greene and Shakespeare. The commentators have failed in tracing any further notice of him.

ABRADE. To rub, or scrape off. See Richardson in v. The word is still in use as a sea term.

ABRAHAM-COLOURED. See *Abram-coloured.* Cf. Hawkins' Eng. Dram. ii. 276; Blurt Master Constable, 1602.

ABRAHAM-CUPID. The expression occurs in Romeo and Juliet, ii. 1, and is conjectured by Upton to be a mistake for Adam Cupid, and to allude to Adam Bell, the celebrated archer. See his observations on Shakespeare, ed. 1748, p. 243. The conjecture is very plausible, as proper names are frequently abbreviated in early MSS., and it suits the sense and metre.

ABRAHAM-MEN. According to the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575, "an Abraham-man is he that walketh bare-armed, and bare-legged, and fayneth hymselfe mad, and caryeth a packe of wool, or a stycke with baken on it, or such lyke toy, and nameth himself poore Tom." They are alluded to by Shakespeare under the name of Bedlam Beggars, and their still more usual appellation was Toms of Bedlam, q. v. According to Grose, to "sham Abram" is to pretend sickness, which Nares thinks may have some connexion with the other term. See also Aubrey's Nat. Hist. Wilts, MS. p. 259; Harrison's Description of England, p. 184.

ABRAHAM'S-BALM. A kind of willow. According to Bullokar, English Expositor, 1641, it was used as a charm to preserve chastity.

ABRAID. To rise on the stomach with a degree of nausea; applied to articles of diet, which prove disagreeable to the taste or difficult of digestion. *North.* This may be the meaning in Troilus and Creseide, i. 725.

Instead of nourishing, it stimulates, *abrades*, and carries away a part of the solids.
Collins' Miscellanies, 1762, p. 70.

ABRAIDE. (1) To awake; to start. Palsgrave has "I *abrayde*, I inforce me to do a thynge." f. 136.

And if that he out of his slepe *abraide*
He mighte don us bathe a vilanie.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 4188.

(2) Explained *abroad* by Percy. See Reliques, p. 44. It more likely ought to be "a braide," a start. See Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 19.

(3) As a slight variation of our first meaning, it may be mentioned that the word is particularly applied to the action of drawing a sword from a scabbard.

ABRAM. A cant term, according to Coles applied to a naked or very poor man. Cf. Middleton's Works, iii. 32.

ABRAM-COLOURED. Nares considers this expression may be a corruption of *auburn*, and is in some measure confirmed by a passage in Coriolanus, ii. 3: "Our heads are some brown, some black, some *abram*, some bald, but that our wits are so diversly coloured." The folio of 1685 alters *abram* to *auburn.* See Middleton's Works, i. 259; Toone, in v.

ABRASE. Smooth.

The fourth, in white, is Apheleia, a nymph as pure and simple as the soul, or as an *abrase* table, and is therefore called Simplicity.
Ben Jonson, ii. 366.

ABRAYDE. (1) Started; roused himself.

Ipomydon with that stroke *abrayde*,
And to the kynge thus he sayde.
Ipomydon, 1149.

(2) To upbraid. See the True Tragedie of Richard the Third, p. 22, where the editor has divided the word.

Bochas present felly gan *abrayde*
To Messaline, and even thus he sayde.
Bochas, b. vii. c. 4.

ABRAYDEN. To excite.

For theyr comoditčs to *abrayden* up pride.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 121.

ABREAD. Unconfined; exposed; spread out. *North.*

ABRECOCK. An apricot. *Gerard.*

ABRED. Brought up. *West.*

ABREDE. (1) This word is explained to upbraid, by Skinner, who refers to the following passage. The meaning is obviously, "ran out of his senses."

How Troilus nere out of his witte *abrede*,
And wept full sore, with visage pale of hewe.
The Testament of Creseide, 45.

(2) In breadth. *North.* See Chronicle of England, 808, in Ritson's Met. Rom. ii. 303.

(3) Abroad. *Yorksh.*

Thine armis shalt thou sprede *abrede*,
As man in warre were forwerede.
Romaunt of the Rose, 2563.

ABREGE. To shorten; to abridge.

And for he wold his longe tale *abrege*,
He wolde non auctoritee allege.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 9531.

Largesse it is, whos privilege
Ther may non avarice *abregge*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 205.

ABREKE. To break in.

And ȝif we may owhar *abreke*,
Fle we hem with gret reke.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 292.

ABRENOUNCE. To renounce utterly. *Taylor.*

ABREPT. To take away by violence.

——— his nephew's life he questions,
And questioning, *abrepts*.
Billingsly's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1657, p. 40.

ABREYDE. (1) To upbraid. See *Abrayde*. Exprobrare, Anglice to abreyde.—MS. Egerton 829, f. 72.

(2) Started.

Tille at the laste he *abreyde* sodeynely.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 4.

ABRIC. Sulphur. *Coles.*

ABRICOT. An apricot. See Harrison's Descript. of Brit. p. 210; Baret's Alvearie, in v. Rider calls an apricot tree an *abricot-apple*.

ABRIDGEMENT. A dramatic performance; probably from the prevalence of the historical drama, in which the events of years were so *abridged* as to be brought within the compass of a play. See A Mids. Night's Dream, v. 1. It seems, however, to be used for the actors themselves in Hamlet, ii. 2.

ABRIGGE. To shield off.

Alle myscheffes from him to *abrigge*.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 5.

ABRIPTED. Ravished. *Cockeram.*

ABROACH. To "set abroach," to tap. It is sometimes used metaphorically in the state of being diffused or advanced. Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 52; Chaucer, Cant. T. 5759; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 164; Colyne Blowboll, 3.

Ryȝt as who sette a tunne *abroche*,
He percede the harde roche,
And spronge oute watir alle at wille.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 137.

ABROAD. Broad. *Minsheu. Spread abroad*, widely distended. See First Sketches of Henry VI. p. 97.

ABRODE. (1) Abroad. *North.*

Admyt thou shouldst abyde *abrode* a year or twayne,
Should so short absence cause so long and eke so greevous payne? *Romeus and Juliet, ap. Collier*, p. 46.

(2) Spread abroad. *North.*

ABROKE. (1) One that has a rupture is said to be *abroke*. Kennett's MS. Glossary.

(3) Torn. *Hants.*

A-BROKEN. Broken out; escaped.

And saide thei wer no men
But develis *a-broken* oute of helle.
Sir Ferumbras, MS

ABRON. Auburn.

A lusty courtier, whose curled head
With *abron* locks was fairly furnished.
Hall's Satires, iii 5

ABROOD. (1) Abroad. (*A.-S.*)

To bere bisshopes aboute
A-brood in visitynge. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 38.

(2) Sitting, applied to a hen. See Baret's Alvearie, in v. The term is still in use in the provinces.

Like black cur scar'd, with tail betwixt his legs,
Seeing he sate *abrood* on addle eggs.
Clobery's Divine Glimpses, p. 105.

ABROOK. To bear; to endure. The same meaning as *brook*, with the *a* redundant. See 2 Henry VI. ii. 4.

ABRUPT. Separated. See Middleton's Works, ii. 151. *Abruption*, a breaking off, is found in Minsheu, and Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

ABRYGGE. To abridge.

My dayes, make y never so queynte,
Schullen *abrygge* and sumwhat swage.
MS. Cantab. Ff ii. 38, f. 21.

ABSINTHIUM. Wormwood. See an early medical receipt in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 285

ABSOLENT. Absolute.

And afterward, syr, verament,
They called hym knyght *absolent*.
The Squyr of Lowe Degre, 63

ABSOLETE. Obsolete. *Minsheu.*

ABSOLUTE. (1) Highly accomplished; perfect. See Pericles, iv. 4, and Malone's note, p. 134.

(2) Absolved; freed. *Chaucer.*

ABSOLVE. To finish. See a somewhat peculiar use of this word in Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 89.

ABSONANT. Untunable. *Cockeram.* Hence discordant, disagreeing. Glanville has *absonous* in the same sense. See Richardson, in v.

ABSTABLE. Able to resist.

He thanked God of his myracle,
To whose myght may be none *abstable*.
Gower, ed. 1532, f. 33

ABSTENEDEN. Abstained.

Siche myraclis pleying not onely pervertith oure bileve but oure verrey hope in God, by the which seyntis hopiden that the more thei *absteneden* hem fro siche pleyes, the more mede thei shuld then have of God. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 47

ABSTENT. Absent. *Warw.*

ABSTER. To deter.

As the other fixed upon the door maketh me to rejoice and to put my whole affiance in Christ, so this in like manner should *abster* and fear me and mine from doing evil. *Becon's Works*, p. 63.

ABSTINENT. Abstemious. *Minsheu.* Abstirency, which is not given by Richardson, occurs in Harrington's Nugæ Ant. ii. 247. See the quotation under *Almesfulle.*

ABSTRACT. A separation. See Anthony and Cleopatra, iii. 6; Douce's Illustrations, ii. 93. The verb is used in the sense of taking away surreptitiously, and sometimes by the vulgar for *extract.* I was once asked by the porter of an ancient college whether I was come "agen to-day to *abstract* some of the old writings."

ABSURD. A scholastic term, employed when false conclusions are illogically deduced from the premises of the opponent. See the Broken Heart, i. 3.

ABTHANE. A steward. *Minsheu.* There is a dispute about the exact meaning of the word, which is generally said to be the old title of the High Steward of Scotland.

ABU. Above. *Devon.*

ABUCHYMENT. An ambush.

Y-leiede ȝond on *abuchyment*
Sarasyns wonder fale,
In the wode that ȝonder stent,
Ten thousant al by tale. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 10.

ABUDE. To bid; to offer.

And in the fairest manere that he can,
The message he gan *abude.* *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 24.

ABUE. To bow; to obey.

Ne understonde hou luther yt ys to do eny outrage.
Other werny out the noble stude, that al the world
abueth to. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 193

ABUF. Above.

Methoght I showed man luf when I made hym to be
Alle angels *abuf,* like to the Trynyté.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 22

Dere lady, graunt me thi lufe,
For the lufe of Hym that sittis *abufe,*
That stongene was with a spere.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 119.

Me thane to luffe
Alle thynge *abuffe,*
Thow aughe be fayne, *MS. Laud.* 330.

ABUGGEN. To abie, q. v. See Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 112; Walter Mapes, p. 341; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 276; Kyng Horn, 1081.

Ac let us and oure ofspryng
Abugge oure mysdede.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57, f. 11.

Help me, God! and this day
He sschal *abugge,* ȝef ich may. *MS. Douce* 376, p. 36.

ABUIN. Above. *North.*

ABUNDAND. [Those who are] abounding in riches.

Pil not the pore peple with your prechyng,
Bot begge at *abundand* and at ryche aray.
Audelay's Poems, p. 30.

ABUNDATION. Abundance. *Herefordsh.*

ABURNE. Auburn. See Florio, in v. *Albúrno.* Auburn colour is translated by *citrinus* in the Prompt. Parv. which would make it an orange tinge, rather than the brownish colour now so called. It is also spelt *abourne,* as in the Triall of Wits, 1604, p. 255. Another example of *aburne* occurs in Well met, Gossip, 4to. Lond. 1619.

Her black, browne, *aburne,* or her yellow hayre,
Naturally lovely, she doth scorne to weare.
Drayton's Poems, p. 233.

ABUS. The river Humber.

Foreby the river that whylome was hight
The ancient *abus,* where with courage stout
He them defeated in victorious fight.
Faerie Queene, II. x. 16.

ABUSCHID. Ambushed; in ambush.

That was *abuschid* ther biside in a brent greve.
William and the Werwolf, p. 131.

ABUSE. To deceive; to impose upon. See Cymbeline, i. 5; Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 169. The noun occurs in Measure for Measure, v. 1.

ABUSED. Vitiated; depraved.

Such as have cure of soule,
That be so farre *abused,*
They cannot be excused
By reason nor by law. *Skelton's Works*, i. 155.

ABUSEFUL. Abusive. *Herefordsh.*

ABUSHMENTLY. In ambush. *Huloet.*

ABUSION. An abuse. (*A.-N.*) See the Faerie Queene, II. xi. 11; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 141; Hawkins' Engl. Dram. i. 154; Troilus and Creseide, iv. 990; Palsgrave, f. 17; Hall, Henry VI. f. 62.

Moreovyr wys right a gret *abusion,*
A woman of a land to be a regent.
MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 98.

Marke welle thys conclusyon,
Throughe suche *abusyon.* *MS. Rawl.* C. 258.

ABUSIOUS. Abusive.

Even on the very forehead of thee, thou *abusious*
Villaine! therefore prepare thyselfe.
Taming of a Shrew, 1607.

ABUSSHEMENT. An ambush.

Full covertly to lay *abusshement,*
Under an hyll att a strayght passage.
MS. Rawl. C. 48.

ABUST. To arrange?

Wel, said he, y knowe ys wille,
Fairer thou *abust* thy tale;
Let another ys message telle,
And stond thou ther by thy fale.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 24.

ABUT. But. *North.*

ABUTTAL. A boundary. See a quotation from Coke, by Boucher, in v.

ABUY. (1) To bow.

Tho he was kyng y-mad, ys hest he made anon,
That clanliche to Vortiger ys men *abuyde* echon.
Rob. Glouc. p. 106.

(2) To abie, q. v. See Cotgrave, in v. *Enchere.*

ABUYȜE. To abie, q. v.

Thi ryot thow schalt now *abuyȝe,*
As othere that leeveth uppon ure lore.
Walter Mapes, p. 345

ABVERT. To turn away. *Cockeram.*

ABVOLATE. To fly away. *Cockeram.*

ABWENE. Above.

Thane come of the oryente ewyne hyme agaynez
A blake bustous bere *abwene* in the clowdes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61

ABYCHE. To suffer for.

Ther start in Sander Sydebreche,
And swere, be his fader sowle, he schulde *abyche.*
Hunttyng of the Hare, 179

ABYDDE. Abided.

Some hope that whan she knowith the case,
Y trust to God, that withyne short spase,
She will me take agayne to grace:
Than have y well *abydde.* *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 24

ABYDE. To forbear. Cf. Urry, p. 113.

Considering the best on every side
That fro his lust wer him better *abyde*,
Than do so hie a churlishe wretchidnesse.
Chaucer, MS. Cantab.

ABYME. An abyss. See *Abime.*

ABYN. Been.

Lord, and thou haddyst byn here, werely
My brother had natt *abyn* ded, I know well thysse.
Digby Mysteries, p. 104.

ABYSM. An abyss. *Shak.*

ABYT. Abideth; continueth. See Kyng Alisaunder, 3638; Urry's Chaucer, p. 542. Cf. *Abit.*

ABYYD. (1) Stay.

Abyyd, syr emperour, yf thou wylt! *Octovian*, 248.

(2) Suffer.

Hast thou broke my comaundement,
Abyyd ful dere thou schalle. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 91.

AC. But. (*A.-S.*)

ACADEME. An academy. *Shak.*

Come, brave spirits of the realme,
Unshaded of the *academe.*
Peacham's Thalia's Banquet, 1620.

ACAID. Vinegar. *Howell.*

ACALE. Cold. (*A.-S.*)

And eek he was so sore *acale*,
That he wiste of himselfe no bote.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 233.

For blood may suffre blood,
Bothe hungry and *a-cale.*
Piers Ploughman, p. 393.

ACARNE. The sea-roach. *Kersey.*

A-CAS. By chance. *Sir Tristrem.*

A-CAST. Cast away; lost.

And weneth for te kevere, and ever buth *a-cast.*
Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 149.

My purpos is y-failed;
Now is my comfort *a-cast.*
Piers Ploughman, p. 457.

ACATER. A caterer; a purveyor. See Sad Shepherd, ii. 2; Rutland Papers, p. 78.

He is my wardrobe man, my *acater*, cook,
Butler, and steward. *Devil is an Ass*, i. 2.

ACATES. Victuals; provisions purchased. See Hoceleve's Poems, p. 40; Cotgrave, in v. *Pitance.*

I, and all choice that plenty can send in;
Bread, wine, *acates*, fowl, feather, fish, or fin.
Sad Shepherd, i. 3.

ACATRY. The room or place allotted to the keeping of all such provisions as the purveyors purchased for the king.

ACATS. Agates.

Of *acats* and of amatistes and adamants fyne.
MS. Ashmole 44, f. 91.

ACAUSE. Because. *Suffolk.* The following Suffolk lines are from Major Moor's MS.

Yow mussent sing a' Sunday,
Acause it is a sin;
But yeou mah sing a' Monday,
Till Sunday come aginn.

ACAWMIN. Coming. *Somerset.*

ACAZDIR. Tin. *Howell.*

ACAZE. Against.

The barons it bispeke, that it nas noȝt wel i-do
Acaze the pourveance, vor hii nolde Frenssman non.
Rob. Glouc. p. 535.

ACCABLE. To press down. *Junius.*

ACCAHINTS. Accounts. *Staffordsh.*

ACCENSED. Kindled.

Although thei perceved their company to be *accensed* and inflamed with fury and malice ynough, yet to augment and encrease their madnes, thei cast oyle and pitche into a fyre. *Hall, Henry VII.* f. 41.

ACCEPCION. Reception; acceptation.

Ther is nothing riȝtliche bygunne undir God, bot the emperour ȝive therto favorable *accepcion* and undirfonging. *Vegecius, MS. Douce* 291, f. 4.

There is a second *acception* of the word faith, put either for the whole system of that truth which God hath been pleased to reveal to his Church in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, or some part thereof. *Sanderson's Sermons*, 1689, p. 61.

ACCEPTILATION. A verball acquittance, when the debtour demandeth of the creditour, Doe you acknowledge to have had and received this or that? And the creditour answereth, Yea, I doe acknowledge it. *Minsheu.*

ACCERSE. To call together; to summon. (*Lat.*) See Hall's Union, 1548, Edward IV. f. 26; Henry VII. f. 40.

ACCESS. Augmentation.

Brought thereunto more *accesse* of estimation and reverence than all that ever was done before or since. *Lambarde's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 301.

ACCESSE. (1) A fit of any illness. See Florio, in v. *Accesso.* According to Blount, "the *access* of an ague is the approach or coming of the fit;" and "in Lancashire they call the ague itself the access." See *Axes.*

(2) A fever.

A water lilly, whiche dothe remedy
In hote *accesses*, as bokes specify.
Bochas, b. i. c. 15.

For as the grayne of the garnet sleeth
The stronge *acces*, and doth the hete avale.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 13.

ACCESSIVELIE. Accessoriaménte, *accessivelie*, by his own seeking. *Florio.*

ACCIDAVY. An affidavit. *North.*

ACCIDE. Sloth; indolence; more especially applied to religious duties. (*Lat.*)

Vayne dole, perplexité, and pryde,
Irkyng of gode and *accide.*
MS. Coll. Sion. xviii. 6.

Swych synne men kalle *accyde*,
Yn Goddys servyse sloghe betyde.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 29.

Accide ys slowthe in Godes servise,
In which y fynde many a vice.
MS. Bodl. 48, f. 135.

ACCIDENT. A symptom of illness. *Rider.* The situation of a too confiding girl, when her swain has proved faithless, is sometimes thus politely designated:

"When lovely woman stoops to folly,
And finds too late that men betray."

ACCIDIE. Indolence; sloth.

He hadde an *accidie*,
That he sleep Saterday and Sonday.
Piers Ploughman, p. 99.

ACCIPITRARY. A falconer. *Nash.*

ACCITE. To call; to summon. *Shak.*

ACCLOY. To cram; to clog; to overload; to cloy. Hardyng uses this word very frequently. See his Chronicle, ff. 47, 59, 82, 94, 137, 140, 198.

> And who so it doth, full foule himself *accloyeth*,
> For office uncommitted ofte annoyeth.
> *Chaucer, MS. Cantab.*

ACCLOYD. A wound given to a horse in shoeing, by driving a nail into the quick. See Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 414. To accloy originally meant to drive a nail in shoeing a horse. See Prompt. Parv. p. 6; Cotgrave, in v. *Enclouer.*

ACCOAST. To sail coastwise; to approach the coast. *Spenser.*

ACCOIL. To bustle.

> About the caudron many cookes *accoyld*,
> With bookes and ladles, as need did requyre.
> *Faerie Queene*, II. ix. 30.

ACCOL. To embrace round the neck. See Surrey's Virgil, quoted by Richardson, in v.

ACCOLADE. The ceremony of embracing, formerly customary at the creation of knights. *Skinner.*

ACCOLDED. Cold.

> When this knyght that was *accolded*,—and hit was grete froste,—and he saw the fyre, he descendide of his horse, and yede to the fyre, and warmide him.
> *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 83.

ACCOMBEROUS. Cumbersome; troublesome.

> A litil tyme his yeft is agreable,
> But ful *accomberous* is the usinge.
> *Complaint of Venus*, 42.

ACCOMBRE. To embarrass; to bring into trouble; to overcome; to destroy. See Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 56, 94; Piers Ploughman, gloss. See *Acombre.*

> Nay, knave, yf ye try me by nomber,
> I wyll as knavishly you *accomber.*
> *Playe called the Foure PP.*

ACCOMMODATE. A very fashionable word in Shakespeare's time, ridiculed both by him and Ben Jonson, the latter calling it one of "the perfumed terms of the time." The indefinite use of it is well ridiculed by Bardolph's vain attempt to define it in 2 Henry IV. iii. 2. Justice Shallow has informed us just previously that it was derived from the Italian *accommodo.*

ACCOMPLICE. A partner, associate, or companion. This word was not formerly applied exclusively in a bad sense. See 1 Hen. VI. v. 2.

ACCOMPLISH. To equip, to dress out, to adorn either in body or mind. See Hen. V. iv. ch.

ACCOMPTE. To tell; to recount.

> Syr, to *accompte* you the contynewe of my consayte,
> Is from adversyté Magnyfycence to unbynde.
> *Skelton's Works*, i. 305

ACCONFERMENT. A confirmation *Rob. Glouc.*

ACCORAGE. To encourage.

> But that same froward twaine would *accorage*,
> And of her plenty adde unto their need.
> *Faerie Queene*, II. ii. 38.

ACCORATH-EARTH. A field; green arable earth. *North.*

ACCORD. Action in speaking, corresponding with the words. See Titus Andronicus, v. 2.

ACCORDABLE. Easy to be agreed. *Minsheu.*

ACCORDAND. Agreeing.

> For the resoun of his saule was ay *accordand* with the Godhed for to dye. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 30.

ACCORDANT. Agreeing.

> Whiche saying is not *accordaunte* with other writers. *Fabian*, 1559, i. 18

ACCORDEDEN. Agreed.

> Whan my fellows and I weren in that vale, wee weren in gret thought whether that wee dursten putten oure bodyes in aventure, to gon in or non, in the proteccioun of God. And somme of oure fellowes *accordeden* to enter, and somme noght.
> *Maundevile's Travels*, p. 282.

ACCORDING. Granting.

> To shew it to this knight, *according* his desire
> *Faerie Queene*, I. x. 50.

ACCORT. Heedy; wary; prudent. *Minsheu.*

ACCOST. Explained by Cockeram "to appropriate." It occurs in a curious manner in Twelfth Night, i. 3. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, explains it "to trie, to attempt;" Minsheu, to "draw neare unto one;" and the author of the New English Dictionary, 1691, says, "wrestlers do *accost* one another, by joining side to side."

ACCOUNSAYL. To counsel with.

> And called him without fail,
> And said he wold him *accounsayl.*
> *Richard Coer de Lion*, 2140.

> And the thirde sorte haith their ffees to be *accounseill* with the howse, and yet the greatest nomber of theym hath no lernynge.
> *Wright's Monastic Letters*, p. 289

ACCOUNT. To count; to reckon. *Spenser.* To *account of*, to esteem, as in Tarlton's News out of Purgatory, p. 59.

ACCOUNTANT. Accountable; responsible for. *Shak.*

ACCOUPLE. To join; to couple. See Hall and Bacon, quoted by Richardson, in v.

ACCOURTING. Courting. *Spenser.*

ACCOWARD. To make one a coward.

> I thought that al the wordes in the world shulde nat have *accowarded* the. *Palsgrave*, f. 137.

ACCOY. To alarm; to daunt; to render diffident, shy, or coy; and sometimes to soothe, to pacify, or make quiet. Spenser frequently uses the word. See *Acoie.* Cf. Peele's Works, iii. 152.

> Forsaken wight, she verilie believde
> Some other lasse Ulysses had *acoyde.*
> *Turbevile's Ovid*, 1567, arg.

ACCOYNTED. Acquainted. (*Fr.*)

> The people, having so graciouse a prince and souverayne lorde as the kinges highnes is, with whom, by the continuance of his regne over them thies 28 yeres, they ought to be so well *accoynted.*
> *State Papers*, i. 475

ACCRASE. To crush; to destroy.

> Fynding my youth myspent, my substance ympayred, my credyth *accrased*, my talent hydden, my follyes laughed att, my rewyne unpytted, and my trewth unemployed. *Queen's Progresses*, i. 21.

ACCREASE. To increase; to augment. See Florio, in v. *Accrescere.*

ACCREW. To increase; to accrue. Spenser uses this word, but without *to* or *from*, which *accrue* now requires.

ACCRIPE. A herb?

> Some be browne, and some be whit,
> And some be tender as *accripe.*
> *Reliq. Antiq.* i. [illegible]

ACCROCHE. To increase; to gather; to encroach. See Palsgrave, f. 137.

And fyre, whan it to tow approcheth,
Tho him anon the strengthe *accrocheth*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 162.

He never *accroched* treasour nere nor ferre
Towarde hymselfe. *Bochas*, b. v. c 16.

ACCRUMENT. Increase; addition. *Taylor.*

ACCTECLOTHE. In an old inventory, dated 1586, in Reliq. Antiq. i. 254, mention is made of " *accteclothe* of j. yerd."

ACCUB. The footmark of any animal. *Cockeram.*

ACCUITY. Top; summit.

The cause whie, as telleth autors old,
Is that theire *accuity* is duld with cold.
Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 77.

ACCURSE. To curse. *Skinner.*

ACCUSE. To discover.

The entrees of the yerde *accuseth*
To him that in the watir museth.
Rom. of the Rose, 1591.

ACCUSTOM. A custom. *Skinner.*

ACCUSTOMED-TO. Acquainted with. *Dorset.*

ACELED. Sealed.

The legat, tho it was *aceled*, wende vorth over se.
Rob. Glouc. p. 517.

ACENTE. Assent. See Rob. Glouc. p. 96; Prompt. Parv. p. 15. The latter work gives the verb *acentyn*, p. 5.

ACENTENDEN. Assented.

The douzze peres *acentenden* ther-to,
To bide til winter were i-do.
MS. Douce 376, p 27.

ACERBATE. To make sour; to sharpen.

Tis this, said he, that *acerbates* my woe.
Billingsly's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1657, p. 53

ACEROTE. Brown bread. *Minsheu.*

ACERTAINED. Confirmed in opinion.

For now I am *acertained* throughly
Of every thing I desired to know.
Todd's Gower and Chaucer, p 225.

ACESCENT. Sour. *Arbuthnot.*

ACESE. To cease; to satisfy. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 126.

Al wo and werres he schal *acese*,
And set al reams in rest and pese.
MS. Douce 302, f. 29.

And litel thinge ȝowre nede may *acesen*,
So that nature may have hire sustenaunce.
Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 295.

ACETHE. This form of *aseth*, q. v., occurs in Prompt. Parv. pp. 5, 182. The quotation given by Mr. Way from Piers Ploughman is scarcely applicable. See *Asseth.*

ACH. Smallage; water-parsley. The word occurs in an old list of plants in MS. Harl. 978, f. 24, explained by the Latin *apium*. See also Prompt. Parv. pp. 6, 246; Reliq. Antiq. i. 51, 53; Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 26; MS. Med. Lincoln, f. 280.

ACHAHI. Alum-water. A chemical term. *Howell.*

ACHAMECK. The dross of silver. *Howell.*

A-CHARMED. Delighted.

Ther ben somme that eten chyldren and men, and eteth noon other flesh fro that tyme that thei be *a-charmed* with mannys flesh, for rather thei wolde be deed; and thei be cleped werewolfes, for men shulde be war of hem *MS. Bodl.* 546.

A-CHARNE. To set on. (*A.-N.*)

That other resoun is whanne thei *a-charneth* in a contré of werre there as batayles have y-be, there thei eteth of dede men, or of men that be honged.
MS. Bodl. 546.

ACHAT. A contract; a bargain. See Urry's Chaucer, p. 362.

Cursed be he, quod the kyng, that the *achat* made.
MS. Cott. Vespas. E. xvi. f. 83

ACHATES. An agate. *Minsheu.*

ACHATOUR. The person who had the charge of the acatry; the purveyor.

A gentil manciple was ther of a temple,
Of which *achatours* mighten take ensemple.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 570.

ACHAUFE. To warm; to make hot. (*A.-N.*)

Whanne the hert hath be xv. dayes at the rutte skarslyche, the bukke bygynneth to *achaufe* hymself and bolne. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

That swollen sorow for to put away,
With softe salve *achaufe* it and defie.
Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 290.

And be-sete in that settel semlych ryche,
And *achaufed* hym chefly, and thenne his cher mended.
Syr Gawayne, p. 34.

ACHAUNGED. Changed; altered.

Whan the emperice that understod,
Al *achaunged* was hire blod.
The Sevyn Sages, 466.

ACHAYERE. Gere; array.

Scho was frely and fayre,
Wele semyd hir *achayere*.
Sir Degrevante, MS. Lincoln.

ACHE. (1) An ash tree. This seems to be the meaning of it in the Plumpton Correspondence, p. 188.

(2) Age.

But thus Godis low and he wil welde,
Even of blod, of good, of *ache*.
MS. Douce 302, f. 30.

ACHEKID. Choked.

And right anon whan that Theseus sethe
The best *achekid*, he shal on him lepe
To sleen him, or they comin more to hepe.
Leg. of Ariadne, 123.

ACHELOR. Ashler, or hewn stone used for the facings of walls. A contract for building Burnley church, co. York, temp. Henry VIII. specifies " a course of *achelors*." See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v. *Ashlar.*

ACHER. An usher. In Archæologia, xxvi. 278. mention is made of Loys Stacy, " *acher* to the Duke of Burgoine."

ACHES. Convulsions are called " pricking aches" by Rider. It was sometimes used as a dissyllable. See Hudibras, III. ii. 407.

ACHESOUN. Reason; cause. Hearne, gloss. to P. Langtoft, explains it *occasion.*

And all he it dede for traisoun,
King to be was his *achesoun*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 6.

A-CHETYN. To escheat. *Prompt. Parv.*

ACHEVE. To accomplish. Urry reads *achived.*

And through falshed ther lust *acheved*,
Wherof I repent, and am greved.
Rom. of the Rose, 2049.

A-CHOKED. Choked.

For he was *a-choked* anon,
And toward the dethe he drouȝh.
MS. Laud. 108, f 108.

ACHON. Each one.

The lady tok her maydenys *achon*,
And wente the way that sche hadde er gon.
Launfal, 1018.

ACHORN. An acorn. *Chesh.*

ACHRAS. A wild choak-pear. *Kersey.*

ACHWYN. To shun; to avoid. *Prompt. Parv.* We have also, "*achuynge*, or beynge ware, *precavens, vitans.*"

ACISE. Assizes. In Archæologia, xvii. 291, it is used in the sense of assize.

Ther he sette his owne *acise*,
And made bailifs, and justices.
Kyng Alisaunder, 1423.

ACK. To mind; to regard. *North.*

ACKE. But. (*A.-S.*)

Acke that ne tel thou no man
For the sothe thou hast i-founde.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 1.

ACKELE. To cool.

But verray love is vertue as I fele,
For verray love may freile desire *ackele.*
Courte of Love, 1076.

ACKER. (1) A ripple on the surface of the water. So explained in the Craven dialect, but Huloet, in his Abcedarium, 1552, has "*aker* of the sea, whiche preventeth the flowde or flowynge, *impetus maris*," a more precise definition, *preventeth* being of course used in the sense of *precedeth.* In the Prompt. Parv. p. 8, *akyr* occurs with the same Latin that Huloet gives. See *Eager*, and *Higre*, ramifications of the same term, which appear to be applied to commotions of more violence that the generality of Huloet's explanations necessarily implies. Mr. Way has a good note on this word in the Prompt. Parv. p. 8, and makes the following extract from MS. Cott. Titus A. xxiii. f. 49:

Wel know they the reume yf it a-ryse,
An *aker* is it clept, I understonde, [wytstonde.
Whos myght there may no shippe or wynd
This reume in thoccian of propre kynde,
Wytoute wynde hathe his commotioun;
The maryneer therof may not be blynde,
But when and where in every regioun
It regnethe, he moste have inspectioun,
For in viage it may bothe haste and tary,
And unavised thereof, al myscary.

This extract scarcely bears out Mr. Way's opinion as to the extended meaning of the word *aker.* The third line probably refers to the *reume*, or tide, and merely means to express the great and then necessary importance of the tide to navigation, not any particular commotion or current implied in *aker.* Jamieson has *aiker*, "the motion, break, or movement made by a fish in the water, when swimming fast," which is similar to the meaning of the word in Craven. Lily mentions the *agar*, but this seems to be the *higre*, not in the sense of a tide, but a sea-monster. See Nares, in v. *Agar.* But, after all, it may mean the double tide, called by Dryden the *eagre.* The word *acker* is also used as a verb in the north, to curl, as the water does with wind. See Carlyle's Hero Worship, p. 30, who says the word is still applied, on the river Trent, to a kind of eddying twirl when the river is flooded, which is often extremely dangerous to the bargemen.
(2) Fine mould. *North.*
(3) An acre; a field. *Yorksh.*

ACKERSPRIT. Said of potatoes, when the roots have germinated before the time of gathering them. *Chesh.* See *Acrospire.* It is also used among masons and stone-getters, in reference to stone which is of a flinty or metallic quality, and difficult to work.

ACKERY. Abounding with fine mould, applied to a field. *North.*

ACKETOUN. A quilted leathern jacket, worn under the mail armour; sometimes used for the armour itself. (*A.-N.*)

Hys fomen were well boun
To perce hys *acketoun.* *Lybeaus Disconus*, 1175.

ACKNOWN. Acknowledged. *North.* See Harington's Ariosto, 1591, p. 418; Lambard's Per. of Kent, 1596, p. 461; Supp. to Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 75.

ACKSEN. Ashes. *Wilts.* This form of the word occurs in Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

ACKWARDS. When a beast lies backwards, and cannot rise. See the glossary prefixed to the Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 89.

ACLIT. Adhered together. *Devon.*

ACLITE. Awry. *North.*

ACLOYE. To cloy; to overload; to overrun. See *Accloy;* Wright's Political Songs, p. 335; Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 201.

And told hym all the cas unto the end,
How her contrey was grevously *acloyed*
Wyth a dragon venoms and oribie of kend.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 55.

A-CLUMSID. Benumbed with cold. *Wickliffe.*

ACME. Mature age.

He must be one that can instruct your youth,
And keep your *acme* in the state of truth.
Ben Jonson's Stap. of News, prol.

ACOATHED. Rotten or diseased in the liver, as sheep. *Dorset.*

A-COCK-HORSE. Triumphant. See Ellis's Literary Letters, p. 265. A somewhat slang expression, not quite obsolete.

ACOIE. To make quiet.

Sith that ye reft him thaquaintaunce
Of Bialacoil, his most joie,
Whiche all his painis might *acoie.*
Rom. of the Rose, 3564.

ACOILD. Congealed. (*A.-N.*)

Al to michel thou art afoild;
Now thi blod it is *acoild.* *Gy of Warwike*, p 20

ACOILE. See Level-coil, a game which is mentioned by Brome, under the title of *levell Acoile.* See Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 215, note.

ACOLD. (1) Cold. Dr. Forman, in his Autobiography, MS. Ashmole 208, informs us that when his master "was *acold*, he wold goe and carry his faggots up into a lofte till he was hote."

Thus lay this povere in gret distresse,
Acolde and hungrid at the gate.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 183.

(2) In the following quotation, which is put into

Joseph's mouth after he had made the discovery of the Virgin Mary's presumed guilt, Mr. Sharp explains *acold*, called; but the ordinary interpretation, as given above, will suit the context, implying that his powers were impaired.

Husebond, in feythe, and that *acold*.
Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 87.

ACOLDYNG. Getting cold.

The syknesse of the world thou schalt knowe by charyté *acoldyng*, and elde of hys feblenesse.
Wimbleton's Sermon, 1388, *MS. Hatton* 57, p. 24.

ACOLED. Cooled. This is the reading of the Herald's College MS. of Robert of Gloucester, the other being *akelde*. See Hearne's edition, p. 442.

ACOLEN. To embrace. (*A.-N.*)

Then *acoles* he the knyȝt, and kysses hym thryes,
As saverly and sadly as he hem sette couthe.
Syr Gawayne, p. 71.

ACOMBRE. To encumber; to trouble. (*A.-N.*) Cf. Arthour and Merlin, p. 26; Depos. of Rich. II. pp. 29, 30; Skelton's Works, i. 298; Kyng Alisaunder, 8025; Prompt. Parv. p. 6; Chaucer, Cant. T. 510; Piers Ploughman, p. 31.

Acombred was he for to here
Aske of so mony lettres sere.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 76.

A-COMELYD. Enervated with cold. *Prompt. Parv.* We have also the form *a-clommyde*, which would connect it perhaps with the provincial term *clamm'd*.

ACON. Aix la Chapelle.

At *Acon* it was brought to pas,
As by myne auctor tried it was.
Skelton's Works, ii. 48.

ACONICK. Poisonous. *Rider.*

ACOP. Conical; ending in a point.

Marry she's not in fashion yet; she wears a hood, but it stands *acop*.
Alchemist, ii. 6.

ACOPUS. Either a herb or stone, introduced by Middleton, in the Witch, as an ingredient for a charm. See his Works, iii. 327.

ACORDAUNT. Agreeing. (*A.-N.*)

Suche thynge whereof a man may lere,
That to vertu is *acordaunt*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 11.

ACORDEND. Agreeing. (*A.-N.*)

Nowe myght thou here next sewend
Whiche to this vyce is *acordend*.
Gower, ed. 1532, f. 36.

ACORE. To sorrow; to grieve. (*A.-N.?*)

Ich am a man: ich schal go fifore:
Thou ne auȝtest nowȝt mi deȝ *acore*.
Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 112.

At Gloucestre he deide, ac eir nadde he non;
That *acorede* al this lond, and ys men echon.
Rob. Glouc. p. 75.

ACORSE. To curse. (*A.-S.*)

Callede hem caytyves
Acorsed for evere. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 375.
Acorsed beo that me bar,
And the tyme that ich was i-bore.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 107.

A-CORSY. To bury.

Deus laudem it is y-clepud; —
This salme the quene radde
For to *a-corsy* here brother body,
And alle that him ladde.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

ACORYE. Same as *Acore*, q. v.

Bu a peyre of a marc, other thou ssalt be *acorye* sore.
Rob. Glouc. p. 390

Art thou, he seide, on of thulke?
Thou it schalt *acorie* sore! *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 122

ACOST. On the side. (*A.-N.*)

No schal [scape] non of this ost:
Siweth me thus al *acost*. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 2144.
Forth thai passeth this lond *acost*
To Clarence with alle her ost.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 2[illegible].

ACOUNTRE. An encounter.

With hard *acountres* hym agayne.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 106.
The *acountre* of hem was so strong,
That mani dyed ther among.
Gy of Warwike, p. 291.

ACOUPE. To blame; to accuse; to inculpate. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 272; Rob. Glouc. p. 544.

Alle ys pryde and vanyté,
Of al shalt thou *acouped* be.
MS. Harl 1701, f. 23.

ACOUPEMENT. An accusation. (*A.-N.*)

Withouten answere to *acoupement*.
Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 109.

ACOUPYNG. An onset.

At the *acoupyng* the kniȝtes [speres] either brak on
Swiftli with here swerdes swinge thei togeder. [other,
William and the Werwolf, p. 124.

ACOVERD. Recovered.

Belisent, withouten lesing,
Acoverd and undede her eyin.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 315.

ACOW. Crooked; obliquely; awry. *North.*

A-COYNTEDE. Made his acquaintance.

Heo *a-coyntede* hym anon, and bicomen frendes gode,
Bothe for here prowes, and for heo were of on blode
Rob. Glouc. p. 15

ACOYSYNG. Accusing.

He is forth brought, and the kyng
Geveth him *acoysyng*. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 3973

ACQUEYNT. Quenched.

The more that my herte drynketh
The more I may, so that me thynketh
My thurst shall never be *acqueynt*.
Gower, ed. 1532, f. 129.

ACQUILL. A term in hunting. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 151. It was applied to the buck and doe, the male and the female fox, and all vermin, and corresponds to the French term *enquiller* or *aquiller*, a form of *accuellir*, for which see Roquefort, in v. It is nearly synonymous with the more modern word *imprime*, which was afterwards applied to unharbouring the hart. See Sir H. Dryden's Twici p. 26.

ACQUIST. An acquisition. *Milton.* Skinner has it as a verb, explained by *acquirere*.

ACQUIT. Acquitted. *Spenser*

ACQUITE. To requite.

O, how ill dost thou *acquite* the love I beare thee, and that which, for thy sake, I do nowe forsake!
The Shepherdess Felismena, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p.28.

ACQUITTANCE. (1) Acquaintance. *Skinner.*
(2) A receipt. *North.*
(3) Requital. See Othello, iv. 2. It is also used by Shakespeare in the sense of "to procure an acquittance, to acquit." See Richard III. iii. 7.

ACQUYSE. To acquire.

> Late to go to rest, and erly for to ryse,
> Honour and goodes dayly to *acquyse*.
> *Maitland's Lambeth Books*, p. 281.

ACRASED. Crazed. *Grafton.*

ACRE. (1) A field. The word at first signified not a determined quantity of land, but any open ground, especially a wide campagne; and that sense of it seems preserved in the names of places, as Castle-acre, West-acre, in co. Norf. See *Aker;* Kennett's Glossary, p. 4; MS. Lansd. 1033; Gloss. to P. Langt. p. 518-21.

> Pople with alle the rechesse, and *akres*, als thei wonnen
> Thorgh ther douhtinesse, the lond thorgh thei ronnen. *Peter Langtoft*, p. 115.

(2) An old sort of duel fought by single combatants, English and Scotch, between the frontiers of their kingdom, with sword and lance. *Cowell.*

ACRE-DALE. Lands in a common field, in which different proprietors hold portions of greater or lesser quantities. *North.*

ACREME. Ten acres of land. A law term.

ACRE-MEN. Husbandmen. (*Dut.*)

> The foules up, and song on bough,
> And *acre-men* yede to the plough *Lay le Freine*, 176.

ACRES. The town so called?

> Armede hym in a actone, with orfraeez fulle ryche,
> Aboven one that a jeryne of *Acres* owte over.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 63.

ACRE-SHOT. A kind of local land-tax, or charge.

> The said in-dikes should be carefully maintained and repaired by those dyke-reeves, out of the common *acre-shot*, assessed within every of the said towns. *Dugdale's Imbanking*, p. 275.

ACRESTAFF. The plough-staff. *Huloet.* Howell translates it *le curoir du coutre.* See also Cotgrave, in v. *Curette.*

ACROKE. Crooked.

> Who so byldeth after every man his howse, hit schalle stonde *acroke*. *MS. Douce* 52.

ACROOK'D. Crooked; awry. *Yorksh.*

ACROSPIRE. When unhoused grain, exposed to wet weather, sprouts at both ends, it is said to *acrospire.* According to Kersey, the *acrospyre* of corn is "that part which shoots out towards the smaller end of the seed." (*Gr.*)

> Other will have the sprit drowned, and most of those which come without extraordinary pains, will send forth their substance in an *acrospire*.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 304.

ACROSS. (1) A kind of exclamation when a sally of wit miscarried. An allusion to jousting. See All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

(2) On cross.

> When other lovers in arms *across*,
> Rejoice their chief delight.
> *Surrey's Complaint of Absence.*

ACROSTIC. Crossed on the breast.

> Agreed: but what melancholy sir, with *acrostic* arms, now comes from the Family?
> *Middleton's Works*, ii. 179.

ACROTCH. To take up; to seize. *Huloet.*

ACSEDE. Asked. (*A.-S.*)

> The kyng Alesandre *acsede*
> Hwan sall that be. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 30.

ACT. To behave; to conduct. *Essex.*

ACTÆON. Shakespeare has a classical allusion in the Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 1, applying this name to a cuckold. The commentators have not noticed that Blount remarks it is so used "in a waggish sense."

ACTE. The sea-shore; also, the elder tree. *Phillips.*

ACTILLY. Actually. *Tim Bobbin.*

ACTIOUS. Active.

> He knows you to be eager men, martial men, men of good stomacks, very hot shots, very *actious* for valour, such as scorn to shrink for a wetting.
> *Webster's Works*, ii. 296.

ACTON. A leather jacket sometimes worn under a coat of mail; a kind of tunic. See *Acketoun.*

> His *acton* it was all of blacke,
> His hewberke and his sheelde. *Sir Cauline.*
> To Jerusalem he did hym lede,
> His *actone* and his other wede.
> *Torrent of Portugal*, p 96.

ACTOURES. Governors; keepers. (*Lat. Med.*) See glossary to Baber's ed. of Wickliffe, in v.

ACTRESSES. In explanation of numerous passages in our old plays, it may be well to observe that actresses were not generally introduced into English theatres till after the Restoration. In Shakespeare's time the female characters were personated by boys. There is a curious letter on this subject in MS. Tanner 77. It would appear from the following anecdote, written in a copy of the Memoirs of the Count de Grammont, that this practice was continued to a later period:

> It is said the fleet which went for the queen [of Charles II.] stayed six weeks at Lisbon, without any reason given. Some suppose a change in the queen's person was the cause; to which William Davenant alluded when the king, one night at the play, was impatient to have the play begin,—"Sire," said Davenant, "*they are shaving the Queen!*"

ACTUATE. To put into action; to produce. See the Roman Actor, iv. 2; Florio, in v. *Attuáre.*

ACTURE. Action.

> Love made them not; with *acture* they may be,
> Where neither party is nor true nor kind
> *A Lover's Complaint*, p. 240.

ACUATE. Sharpened. (*Lat.*)

> Gryndyng with vynegar tyll I was fatygate,
> And also with a quantyté of spyces *acuate*.
> *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.* p. 191.

ACUMBRE. To encumber; to worry. (*A.-N.*)

> And but thou sone amende the,
> Tharfor mayst thou *acumbred* be.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 36.
> Gii of Warwike mi name is;
> Ivel ich am *acumbred* y-wis.
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 217.

ACUNTRED. Encountered. (*A.-N.*)

> So kenli thei *acuntred* at the coupyng to-gadere,
> That the knizt spere in speldes al to-schivered.
> *William and the Werwolf*, p 130

ACURE. A chemical term, applied to a drug when its power is increased by the addition of some other. *Kersey.*

ACURSEN. To curse (*A.-S.*)

> Which is lif that oure Lord
> In alle lawes *acurseth*. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 375.

ACYCE. Assize. *Ritson.*

A-CYDENANDYS. Aside; obliquely. *Prompt. Parv.* The King's College MS. reads *acydnande*, and Pynson's edition *acydenam.*

A-CYNEN. To assign. *Prompt. Parv.*

ACYSE. Manner; custom.

> An halyday fyl, as ys the *acyse*,
> Men to go to Goddys servyse.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 81.
>
> And of these berdede bukkes also,
> Wyth hemself thy moche mysdo,
> That leve Crysten mennys *acyse*,
> And haunte al the newe gyse.
>
> *MS. Bodl.* 415, f. 21.

AD. Hath.

> Lo, hou he *ad* me to-rent,
> Mi bodi and mi face i-schent.
>
> *The Sevyn Sages*, 489.

ADACTED. Driven in by force. *Minsheu.*

ADAFFED. Daunted. Junius refers to this word in Chaucer. Urry reads *adassid*, q. v.

ADAM. (1) The following is one of the most common early English proverbs, and John Ball took it as a text for one of his revolutionary sermons. See Wright's Songs and Carols, song i.

> When Adam delv'd and Eve span,
> Who was then the gentleman?

(2) A serjeant, or bailiff, was jocularly so called. See the Comedy of Errors, iv. 3, "Not that *Adam* that kept the paradise, but that *Adam* that keeps the prison."

ADAM-AND-EVE. The bulbs of *orchis maculata*, which have a fancied resemblance to the human figure. *Craven.*

ADAMANT. The magnet; the loadstone. Early writers frequently use it in this sense, and occasionally the Latin *adamas* is so interpreted, but not in Prompt. Parv. p. 6, where the synonyme is "precyowse stone," meaning of course the diamond. Cf. Mids. Night's Dream, ii. 2.

ADAMATE. To love dearly. *Minsheu.*

ADAM-BELL. A northern outlaw, so celebrated for archery that his náme became proverbial. Percy has a ballad concerning him.

> With loynes in canvass bow-case tyde,
> Where arrowes stick with mickle pride;
> Like ghosts of *Adam Bell* and Clymme,
> Sol sets for fear they'l shoot at him.
>
> *D'Avenant's Works*, ed. 1673, p. 291.

ADAMITES. A sect of enthusiasts who are said to have imitated the nakedness of Adam in their public assemblies. They are alluded to in the Merry Beggars, ii. 1.

ADAM'S-ALE. Water. *Var. dial.* Jamieson gives *Adam's-wine*, a similar phrase current in Scotland.

ADAM'S-APPLE. A kind of citron. *Gerard.* The nob in a man's throat is also called by this name.

ADAM'S-FLANNEL. White mullein. It may have obtained this name, says Carr, from the soft white hairs, with which the leaves are thickly clothed on both sides. *Craven.*

ADANT. Daunt; quench; mitigate.

> Ageyns heom thy wraththe *adant*,
> Gef heom mercy and pes heom graunt.
>
> *Kyng Alisaunder*, 2853.

ADARNECH. Colour like gold. *Howell.*

ADARNED. Ashamed. *Coles.*

ADARRIS. The flower of sea-water. *Howell.*

ADASE. To dazzle.

> My clere and shynynge eyen were all *adased* and derked. *Caxton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.*
>
> The glittring therof wold have made every man's eyes so *adased*, that no man should have spied his falshed, and founden out the trouth.
>
> *Sir T. More's Workes*, p. 459.

ADASSID. Dazzled; put out of countenance.

> Beth not *adassid* for your innocence,
> But sharpely take on you the governaile.
>
> *Chaucer, ed. Urry*, p. 106.

ADAUDS. In pieces. *Yorksh.* To rive all *adauds*, i.e. to tear all in pieces. See Kennett's MS. Glossary, the glossary at the end of The Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 12mo, York, 1697, p. 89, and the Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 41.

ADAUNT. (1) To tame. (*A.-N.*) See Rob. Glouc. pp. 61, 372; MS. Cott. Nero A. x. f. 41.

> His flesshe wolde have charged him with fatnesse, but that the wantonesse of his wombe with travaile and fastyng he *adaunteth*, and in ridyng and goyng travayleth myghteliche his youthe.
>
> *Rob. Glouc.* p. 482.

(2) To daunt. *Daniel.*

ADAUNTRELEY. Same as *arauntlay*, q. v.

> At last he upstarted at the other side of the water, which we call soil of the hart, and there other hunts men met him with an *adauntreley*.
>
> *Hawkins' Engl. Dram.* iii. 23

ADAW. To be daunted. *Spenser.*

ADAWE. (1) To awake. Palsgrave has, "I adawe or adawne, as the daye dothe in the mornynge whan the sonne draweth towardes his rysyng;" and, "I adawe one out of a swounde." Cf. Troilus and Cresceide, iii. 1126.

> But, sire, a man that waketh of his slepe,
> He may not sodenly wel taken kepe
> Upon a thing, ne seen it parfitly,
> Til that he be *adawed* veraily.
>
> *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 10274.
>
> For this is Spica with hire bryȝt spere,
> That toward evene, at mydnyȝt and at morwe,
> Downe fro hevene *adaweth* al oure sorowe.
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Hatton* 73.

(2) Down. The MS. Bodl. 415, f. 26, reads "do adawe," in the following passage. Cf. Cov. Myst. p. 294.

> Eutycyus the abbot, hys felawe,
> Herd sey hys bere was so *adawe*.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 27.

(3) To kill; to execute.

> Some wolde have hym *adawe*,
> And some sayde it was not lawe.
>
> *Richard Coer de Lion*, 973.

ADAY. In the daytime.

> For what thing Willam wan *aday* with his bowe
> Were it fethered foul, or foure-foted best.
>
> *William and the Werwolf*, p. 8.

ADAYS. A shorter form of the common phrase "now-a-days." *East Anglia.* In the following passage it probably means the same as *aday*, q. v.

> What useth the eorl *adayes?*
> Hontes he ar revayes?
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 85

ADAZ. An addice. *Kennett's MS. Gloss.*

ADDE. Had.

> And he byhet hym and ys al Kent ver and ner,
> Al that Hengyst *adde* wule wythe kynges daye
> Vortyger. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 221.

ADDEEM. To think; to judge; to determine. (*A.-S.*)

> And for revengement of those wrongfull smarts,
> Which I to others did inflict afore,
> *Addeem'd* me to endure this penaunce sore.
> *Faerie Queene*, VI. viii. 22.

ADDER-BOLT. The dragon fly. *Var. dial.*

ADDER-SAY. I dare say. *Yorksh.*

ADDER'S-GRASS. A plant mentioned by Gerard, of which the generic name is *cynosorchis.* See his Herball, ed. Johnson, p. 205.

ADDER'S-TONGUE. A description of this common plant is in Gerard's Herball, ed. Johnson, p. 404. [*Gerard.*

ADDER-WORT. The bistort or snake-weed.

ADDICE. (1) An addled egg. *Huloet.*

(2) An adze or axe. This is a common form of the word. Nares quotes Lyly's Mother Bombie.

ADDICT. Addicted.

> To studies good *addict* of comely grace.
> *Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 175.

ADDITION. A title given to a man over and above his first, or Christian, and surname, showing his rank, occupation, &c. or alluding to some exploit or achievement. A law term, frequently occurring in Shakespeare.

ADDIWISSEN. Had I known it. *North.* An expression nearly obsolete, though still retained by some old persons. See Marshall's Rural Economy of Yorkshire, ii. 315. It seems to be merely a corruption of the very common old method of expressing repentance for any hasty action, *had I wist*, had I known the consequences. The following extracts give forms of the phrase very close to the provincial term.

> This dredfule ded I drawe me tylle,
> And alle ys tornyd to *adywyst.*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 51.
> *Addiwyst* yt wylle not bee. *Ibid.* f. 51.

ADDLE. (1) To earn. *North.* Forby says "to earn, to profit gradually." It occurs in the Townley Mysteries, p. 195. See *Adyld.*

> With goodmen's hogs, or corn, or hay,
> I *addle* my ninepence every day.
> *Richard of Dalton Dale.*

(2) "To addle his shoon" is said in the North of a horse that falls upon his back, and rolls from one side to the other. In the South, when a horse does so, he is said to "earn a gallon of oats."

(3) To grow; to thrive. *East.*

> Where ivye embraseth the tree very sore,
> Kill ivye, or tree else will *addle* no more.
> *Tusser's Five Hundred Points*, 1573, f. 47.

(4) A swelling with matter in it. *Somerset.*

(5) Labourer's wages. *Yorksh.*

ADDLE-HEADED. Stupid; thoughtless. *Var. dial.*

ADDLE-PATE. A foolish person. *Kent.*

ADDLE-PLOT. A person who spoils any amusement. *South.*

ADDLE-POOL. A pool or puddle, near a dunghill, for receiving the fluid from it. *South.*

ADDLINGS. Earnings from labour. *Yorksh.*

ADDOLORATE. To grieve. See Florio, in v *Doloráre.*

ADDOUBED. Armed; accoutred. (*A.-N.*)

> Was hotter than ever to provide himselfe of horse and armour, saying he would go to the island bravely *addoubed*, and shew himself to his charge.
> *Sidney's Arcadia*, p. 277.

ADDOULSE. To sweeten. This term occurs in the dictionaries of Minsheu and Howell. See *Adulce.*

ADDRESS. To prepare for anything; to get ready. (*Fr.*) A very common use of the word in our old dramatists.

ADE. To cut a deep gutter across ploughed land. *Salop.*

ADEC. A vinegar milk. *Howell.*

ADECOUE. On oath. Perhaps an error of the scribe in the following passage, the other MSS. reading *a-vowe.*

> By a token thou me troue,
> I breke a solem *adecoue.*
> *Robson's Romances*, p. 8.

ADELANTADO. The king's lieutenant of a country, or deputy in any important place of charge. Cf. Middleton's Works, i. 241; Minsheu, in v. It is a Spanish word.

ADELE. Added; annexed. So explained in the glossary to Urry's Chaucer. It should be two words, *a dele*, a portion.

ADEMAND. The loadstone. This form of the word occurs in Maundevile's Travels, p. 161.

ADENT. To fasten. *Minsheu.*

ADENYD. Dinned; stunned.

> I was *adenyd* of that dynt,
> Hit stoned me and mad me stout
> Styl out of my steven. *MS. Douce* 302, f. 12.

ADEPCION. An acquirement. (*Lat.*)

> In the *adepcion* and obteynyng of the garland, I being seduced and provoked by sinister counsail and diabolical temptacion, did commyt a facynorous and detestable acte. *Hall, Richard III.* f. 30.

ADEQUATE. To make even or equal. *Minsheu.*

ADERCOP. A spider. More generally written *attercop*, q. v. Araneus, an *adercop*, or a spynner.—*Stanbrigii Vocabula*, sig. d. ii. Palsgrave has *addircop.* See Prompt. Parv. p. 16.

ADES. An addice. *Kennett.*

ADEWEN. To moisten; to bedew.

> Thy gracious shourys lat reyne in habundaunce,
> Upon myn herte t'*adewen* every veyne.
> *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 251.
> The hie hevynes doth your grace *adewe.*
> *MS. Ashmole* 59, f. 174.

ADGE. An addice. *North.*

ADHIB. A name given to the herb eyebright, in Dr. Thomas More's MS. additions to Ray.

ADHIBITE. To admit. In the following example it perhaps ought to be *adhibited.* Cf. Rhomeo and Julietta, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p. 89.

> To which counsaill there were *adhibite* very fewe, and they very secrete. *Hall, Edward V.* f. 13.

ADHORT. To advise; to exhort.

> Julius Agricola was the first that by *adhorting* the Britaines publikely, and helping them privately, wun them to builde houses for themselves.
> *Stow's Survay of London*, ed. 1598, p. 4.

ADIHTETH. Adihteth him, i.e. fits himself with.

> *Adihteth* him a gay wenche of the newe jet.
> *Wright's Political Songs*, p. 329.

ADIN. Within. *Sussex.*

ADIR. Either.

> It is agreid that the said Thomas Wrangwysh and William Welles shalbe captens of the soghers for the said cite, and that *adir* of them shall have iiij. *so.* of the day. *Davies's York Records*, p. 155.

ADIT. A sough or level in a mine, generally made for drawing off water. *Derbysh.*

ADJOYNATE. Joined.

> Two semely princes, together *adjoynate*,
> In all the world was none theim like alowed.
> *Hardyng's Chronicle*, f. 154.

ADJOYNAUNTES. Those who are contiguous. The adjective *adjoynaunte* occurs in the Dial. of Creat. Moral. p. 192.

> Sought and practised waies and meanes how to joine himself with forein princes, and to greve and hurte his neighbors and *adjoynauntes* of the realme of England. *Hall, Henry VI.* f. 53.

ADJOYNT. A person joined with another; a companion, or attendant. See Daniel's Civ. Wars, iv. 69, quoted by Nares.

ADJUMENT. Help; succour. *Miege.*

ADJUNCT. United with; immediately consequent. See King John, iii. 3, and Richardson, in v. *Adjoin.*

ADJUTE. To assist; to help. See Ben Jonson, as quoted by Richardson, in v.

ADJUTORIES. The arm bones. *Vigo tr.*

ADJUVANT. Assisting, See Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 109, for an instance of the word, the same with that taken by Richardson from Howell, Dict. in v. *Adjute.*

ADLANDS. Those butts in a ploughed field which lie at right angles to the general direction of the others; the part close against the hedges. *Salop.* [Headlands?]

ADLE. (1) Unsound; unwell. *East.*

(2) To addle; to earn. Skinner and Kennett give this as a Lincolnshire form of the word.

ADMERALLYS. Commanders. See *Admiral.*

> He sende aftur lordyngys,
> Fyftene *admerallys* and kyngys,
> And armyd them to fyght.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 123.

ADMIRABLIST. Most admirable. Accented on the antepenult. *Yorksh.*

ADMIRAL. This word, which the reader will find under other forms, did not always imply its present acceptation, but a Saracen commander, sometimes a king. According to Kennett, the term admiral was not introduced before the latter end of the reign of Edward I. See his Glossary, 1816, in v. *Marinarius;* and *Admyrold;* Richard Coer de Lion, 5042; Maundevile's Travels, p. 38. Robert of Gloucester has the form *amrayl.* See Hearne's Gloss. in v. According to some, the word was obtained in the wars with the Saracens of Spain, from *Emir-alma*, or emir of the water, which readily resolves itself into the other word. See Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. Introd. p. cxcv.

ADMIRATIVE. Minsheu calls the note of admiration, the *admirative* point.

ADMISSION. An *admission*, as when a prince doth avow another prince to be under his protection. *Hollyband.*

ADMITTANCE. In general the same as *admission*, but used by Shakespeare in the sense of custom, privilege, or prerogative of being admitted into the presence of great personages. Ford tells Falstaff he is a gentleman "of great *admittance.*" See the Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.

ADMONISHMENT. Admonition. *Shak.*

ADMOVE. To move to. (*Lat.*)

ADMYROLD. A Saracen commander, or king.

> Tho spec on *admyrold*,
> Of wordes he wes swythe bold. *Kyng Horn*, 95.

ADNOTE. To note; to observe. (*Lat.*)

> In this mateir to bee *adnoted*,
> What evyl counsell withe pryncys maye induce.
> *Brit. Bibl.* iv. 204.

ADNUL. To annul.

> Shal uttirly stonde voide and *adnullid*, accordyng to the olde custume therof hadde and made.
> *MS. Bodl. e Mus.* 229.

ADNYCHELL. To annihilate. See an instance of this form of the word in Skelton's Works, i. 202.

ADO. (1) Done; finished. *Somersetsh.*

(2) To do.

> I wol that thei togithir go,
> And done al that thei han *ado*.
> *Romaunt of the Rose*, 5080.

ADON. (1) Adonis. Cf. Troilus and Creseide, iii. 722.

> For thilke love thou haddest to *Adon*,
> Have pitee on my bitter teres smert.
> *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 2226.

(2) Done away. Cf. Morte d'Arthur, ii. 29.

> And what with Venus, and othir oppression
> Of housis, Mars his venime is *adon*
> *Leg. of Hypermn.* 32.

ADONNET. A devil. *North.* In Yorkshire one sometimes hears the saying, "Better be in with that *adonnet* than out."

ADOORS. At doors; at the door.

> But when he sawe her goe forth *adores*, he hasted after into the streate. *Riche's Farewell*, 1581.

> But what, sir, I beseech ye, was that paper,
> Your lordship was so studiously imployed in,
> When ye came out *a-doors*?
> *Woman Pleased*, iv. 1.

ADOPTIOUS. Adopted. See All's Well that Ends Well, i. 1. The commentators do not furnish another instance of the word.

ADORAT. A chemical weight of four pounds. *Phillips.*

ADORE. To adorn. See the Faerie Queene, IV. xi. 46; Beaumont and Fletcher, quoted by Nares in v.

ADORNE. (1) To adore.

> The sonne, the moone, Jubiter and Saturne,
> And Mars the God of armes they dyd *adorne*.
> *Hardyng's Chronicle*, f. 56

(2) Adorning; ornament. *Spenser.*

ADOTE. To doat; to grow silly.

It falleth that the moste wise
Ben otherwhile of love *adotid*,
And so by-whaped and assotid.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 177.

ADOUNE. Below; down. (*A.-S.*)

So lette thy grace to me discende *adoune*.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 27.

And when the gospel ys y-done,
Aȝayn thou myȝth knele *adown*.
Constitutions of Masonry, p. 35

ADOUTED. Feared; redoubted. (*A.-N.*) Cf. Morte d'Arthur, ii. 69.

He was corajous and gode knight,
And michel *adouted* in everich fight.
Gy of Warwike, p. 120.

ADOYNGE. Going on.

Alle the whyle the turnement was *adoynge*, she was with Quene Guenever, and ever the Quene asked her for what cause she came into that countrey.
Morte d'Arthur, i. 361.

ADPOYNTE. To appoint. See Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 194.

ADRAD. Afraid; frightened. (*A.-S.*)

The lady wase nevyr so *adrad*,
Into the hale sche hym lad.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 13

ADRAMING. Churlish. *Kersey*.

A-DRAWE. (1) To draw away; to withdraw.

Awey fro hem he wold *a-drawe*,
Yf that he myght. *Octovian*, 357.

(2) To draw. In the Dorset dialect we have *a-draen*, drawing.

The ȝeant, tho he sey hym come, bygan ys mace *adrawe*. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 207.

ADREAMT. Dosing. This is the provincial meaning of the word in Oxfordshire, and probably other counties. "You see, ma'am, all this time she is *adreamt*, between sleeping and waking," applied to an infant. The phrase "I was adream'd," for "I dreamt," occurs in the City Night-Cap, act iv. Cf. Webster's Works, i. 139.

I was even now *adream'd* that you could see with either of your eyes, in so much as I waked for joy, and I hope to find it true.
Wits, Fittes, and Fancies, 1595, p. 94.

ADREDE. To dread.

So mighti strokes ther wer given,
That strong schaftes al to-driven;
No was ther non in that ferrede,
That of his liif him might *adrede*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 47.

Ganhardin seighe that sight,
And sore him gan *adrede*. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 288.

ADRELWURT. The herb federfew. This name occurs in an early list of plants, in MS. Harl. 978.

ADRENCHEN. To drown. (*A.-S.*)

The see the shal *adrenche*,
Ne shal hit us of-thenche. *Kyng Horn*, 109.

ADRENT. Drowned. See Rob. Glouc. pp. lxxxiv. 39, 384.

ADRESSID. Dressed; clothed.

Of vayne glorye excuse me,
That y ne have for love be
The bettre *adressid* and arayed.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 56.

How here ȝelow heer was tressid,
And hire atire so wel *adressid*. *Ibid.* f. 225.

ADREST. Dressed; adorned. *Somersetsh.*

ADREYNTE. Drowned. Cf. Sevyn Sages, 1486; Piers Ploughman, p. 198; Gesta Romanorum, p. 104; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 229; Minot's Poems pp. 58, 60, 62.

So that he gan to swymme forth,
Over for to wende;
Ac his mester so evele he couthe,
That he *adreynte* atte ende.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

ADRIANE. Ariadne.

The plaint of Dejanire and Hermion,
Of *Adriane* and Ysiphilee.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 4487.

ADRIHE. Aside; behind. See Jamieson, in v. *Adreich*.

The kyngis douȝter whiche this syȝe,
For pure abaschement drow hire *adrihe*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 112.

The kyngys douȝter woche this syȝt,
For pure abasschyde drow hyre *adryȝt*.
Ibid. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 6

A-DRINK. Drunk. See the example quoted under *Amorwe*.

A-DROGH. Drew away. See the Herald's College MS. of Robert of Gloucester, quoted in Hearne's edition, p. 241.

ADRONQUE. Drowned. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 433.

Tho fond hue hire sonde
Adronque by the stronde. *Kyng Horn*, 988

ADROP. A species of aurichalc, mentioned by Ben Jonson, in the Alchemist, ii. 1. Ashmole alludes to it in his Theat. Chem. Brit. pp. 135, 151, 333.

A-DROWE. Drew. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 307.

Hure swerdes than thay *a-drowe*,
That wern scharp y-grounde.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 30

ADROWED. Dried. *Devon.*

ADRY. Thirsty. *Var. dial.*

A-DRYE. To bear; to suffer. (*A.-S.*)

In alle thys londe ther ys not soche a knyȝt,
Were he never so welle y-dyȝt,
That hys stroke myȝt *a-drye*,
But he schulde hyt sore abye.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 218

ADULABLE. Easy to be flattered. *Minsheu.*

ADULCE. To sweeten. (*Lat.*)

Not knowing this, that Jove decrees
Some mirth, t'*adulce* man's miseries.
Herrick's Works, ii. 47.

ADULTERATE. Adulterous; false. Often used in the latter general seme, without any reference to adultery. Cf. Richard III. iv. 4; Comedy of Errors, ii. 2; Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 240; Rider's Dict. in v. *Adulterine* for *adulterous* occurs in the Mirour for Magistrates, p. 85.

ADUN. Down. Cf. Wright's St. Patrick's Purgatory, p. 55.

Sleilich is this vers i-seid,
Hit wer harme *adun* i-leiid. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 175.

ADUNATION. Union. *Taylor.*

ADUNCITY. Crookedness. *Rider.*

ADURE. To burn. *Bacon.*

ADUSTON. Adustion. This form of the word occurs in Greene's Planetomachia, 1585, f. 11.

ADUTANTE. Fine?

With ther coppentante
They loke *adutante*. *Skelton's Works*, ii. 429

ADVANCE. To grace; to give a lustre to. See Timon of Athens, i. 2.

ADVANCERS. The second branches of a buck's horn. See the Lexicon Tetraglotton of Howell, and *Avanters*.

ADVAUNT. A boast.

> And if ye wyn, make none *advaunt*,
> For you are sure of one yll servaunte.
> *Playe called the foure PP.*

ADVAUNTOUR. A boaster. *Palsgrave.*

ADVAYLE. Profit; advantage.

> In any wise to do,
> For lucre or *advayle*,
> Ageynst thyr kyng to rayle.
> *Skelton's Works*, ii. 432.

ADVENTAYLE. The open and moveable portion of the helmet which covered the mouth, for the purpose of respiration.

> Hys *adventayle* he gan unlace,
> Hys hed he smoot of yn the place. *Octovian*, 1153.

ADVERE. To turn to.

> And doo then accompte their good service had clerely out of rememberaunce, whiche stirreth theym and others, for drede and their awne securities, to *advere* in maner in way of allegiaunce to th Erle of Kyldare, omytting wele nigh their hole ductie to the Kingis Highnes. *State Papers*, ii. 168.

ADVERSACYON. Contention.

> Desyringe so a castell in to dwell,
> Hym and his men to kepe frome all *adversacyon*.
> *Hardyng's Chronicle*, f. 55.

ADVERSE. Be unpropitious.

> And seeyde how that was a presage,
> Touchende unto that other Perse,
> Of that fortune him schulde *adverse*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 73.

ADVERSER. An adversary.

> Myn *adversers* and false wytnes berars agaynste me say that they hard Prate saye that I shuld call my very god lorde Chauncellour knave.
> *Archæologia*, xxiii. 46.

ADVERSION. Attention.

> The soul bestoweth her *adversion*
> On something else. *More's Phil. Poems*, p. 294.

ADVERTACYONNE. Information.

> Of your good herts I have *advertacyonne*,
> Where thorow in sowle holl made ȝe be.
> *Digby Mysteries*, p. 106.

ADVERTASH'D. Advertised. *North.*

ADVERTENCE. Attention.

> Although the body sat emong hem there,
> Her *advertence* is alwaie ellis-where.
> *Troilus and Creseide*, iv. 698.

ADVERTISEMENT. Admonition. This is the original meaning of the word in prefatory notices. Cf. Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1; Harrington's Nug. Antiq. i. 46.

ADVEST. To put a person in possession. See Cotgrave, in v. *Adheriter*, *Advestir*.

ADVISEMENT. Consideration.

> Thereto, if you respect their position, they are situat in maner of a circle or ring, having an huge lake or portion of the sea in the middest of them, which is not without perill to such as with small *advisement* enter into the same.
> *Harrison's Description of Britaine*, p 33.

ADVITE. Adult. (*Lat.*)

> Fyrste such persones, beyng nowe *advite*, that is to saye, passed their chyldehoode, as wel in maners as in yeres *Sir Thos. Elyot's Governor*, p. 85.

ADVOCACIES. Lawsuits. (*A.-N.*)

> Be ye not ware how that false Poliphete
> Is now about eftsonis for to plete,
> And bringin on you *advocacies* new?
> *Troilus and Creseide*, ii. 1469

ADVOCAS. Lawyers; advocates.

> As shameful deth as herte can devise,
> Come to thise juges and hir *advocas*.
> *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 12225.

ADVOCATION. Pleading. *Shak.*

ADVOCATRICE. A female advocate. *Eliot.*

ADVOID. To avoid; to leave; to quit. "*Void* the bar" is a phrase still used by the crier at the courts in Westminster Hall. Cf. Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 198; Hall, Henry IV. f. 27; Supp. to Hardyng, f. 83.

ADVOUCH. To avouch.

> Yet because it hath beene by us experimented, and found out to be true, we maie the better *advouch* it. *Stanihurst's Description of Ireland*, p. 30.

ADVOWE. To avow; to plead. See Palsgrave, f. 138.

> So that I maie saie and *advowe* that never prince bearyng scepter and croune over realmes and regions, hath found or proved more faithfuller counsailers, nor trewer subjectes, then I.
> *Hall, Edward IV.* f. 60.

ADVOWTRY. Adultery. Cf. Cov. Myst. p. 216; Hardyng, f. 194; Supp. to Hardyng, f. 67; Percy's Reliques, p. 120; Apology for the Lollards, p. 78; Rom. of the Rose, 4954.

> We giffe noȝte oure bodyse to lecherye; we do nane *advowtrye*, ne we do na synne wharefore us sulde nede to do penaunce.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 33.

ADVYSYON. A vision; a dream.

> O good knyghte, sayd he, thow arte a foole, for that gentilwoman was the maister fende of helle, the whiche hath power above alle devyls, and that was the old lady that thow sawest in thyn *advysyon* rydynge on the serpent. *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 245.

ADWARD. Award; judgment; sentence. *Spenser.* This poet also uses it as a verb.

ADWAYTHE. To wait for. This peculiar form occurs in Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 202.

ADYGHT. Dressed; adorned. (*A.-S.*)

> The terys ranne on the kingis kne,
> For joye that he sawe Bors *adyght*.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 105

ADYLD. Addled; earned.

> He has *adyld* his ded, a kyng he hym calde.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 196.

ADYT. The innermost part of a temple; the place where the oracles were pronounced.

> Behold, amidst the *adyts* of our gods.
> *Greene's Works*, i. 114.

ADYTE. To indite; to write.

> Kyng Rychard dede a lettre wryte
> A noble clerk it gan *adyte*,
> And made therinne mensyoun,
> More and lesse, of the raunsoun.
> *Richard Coer de Lion*, 11[illegible]

ADZE. An addice. *Minsheu.*

AE. One; one of several; each. *North.*

AER. An ear. *East.*

AEREMANCÉ. Divination by the air.

> He tempteth ofte, and eek also,
> *Aeremancé* in juggement.
> *Gower, MS. Soc Antiq.* 134, f.

ÆSTIVE. Summer.

I must also shew how they are likewise ingendered out of the dust of the earth by warme, *æstive*, and summer shewers, whose life is short, and there is no use of them. *Topsell's History of Serpents*, p. 178.

AEWAAS. Always. *North.*

AEY. (1) Yes. *Var. dial.*

(2) Always; ever.

Off lewtyng, welle y wote,
He bare the pryes *aey*. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 80.

AF. Of.

Fore as possebil fore soth hit is,
With a tere *af* thyn ye. *MS. Douce* 302, f. 19.

AFAITEN. To tame. (*A.-N.*)

It *afaiteth* the flessh
Fram folies ful manye. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 291

A-FALLE. Fallen. Cf. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 272; Gesta Romanorum, p. 472.

Lordynges, wel ȝe wyteth alle,
How Charles the kyng of Fraunce
Now is oppon my lond *a-falle*,
With pride and gret bobaunce.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 20

AFARE. Affairs; business. *Skinner.*

AFARNE. Afar off; at a distance.

Al thay wald wiht hym *afarne*.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

AFATEMENT. Behaviour; good manners. (*A.-N.*)

Theo thridde him taughte to play at bal;
Theo feorthe *afatement* in halle.
Kyng Alisaunder, 661.

AFAUNCE. Weber conjectures this word to mean *affiance*. The Bodl. MS. reads *avaunce*.

By anothir mon thou knowest *afaunce*,
And by the steorres telle his chaunce.
Kyng Alisaunder, 732.

A-FAYLE. To fail; to be wanting.

Two hundurd knyghtys take the
The Lerons boldely to assayle,
Loke yowre hertys not *a-fayle*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 178.

AFAYTY. To tame; to subdue. (*A.-N.*)

As sone as somer come, to Yrlond he gan wende,
Vor to *afayty* that lond, and to wynne ech ende.
Rob. Glouc. p. 179.

AFEARD. Afraid. *Var. dial.* This form of the word is a common archaism. See Merch. of Venice, ii. 9.

AFEDE. To feed. *Chaucer.*

AFEFED. Feofed; gave fiefs.

Thei lete make a guode abbey,
And well yt *afefed* tho.
Amis and Amiloun, 2486.

AFELD. (1) In the field.

This brethren wendeth *afeld*
To witen here fe;
Ac Josep levede at hom,
That hende was and fre. *MS. Bodl.* 652, f. 2.
Ant hou he sloh *afelde*
Him that is fader aquelde. *Kyng Horn*, 997.

(2) Felled; destroyed. (*A.-S.*)

That lond destrud and men aqueld,
And Cristendom thai han michel *afeld*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 96.

AFELLE. To fell; to cut down. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng dude onon *afelle*
Many thousande okes, ich telle
Kyng Alisaunder, 5240

AFENCE. Offence. *Prompt. Parv.*

AFEND. To offend.

Thi God thou schalt noȝt *afend*,
Bot bryng thiselfe to good end.
MS. Douce 302, f. 2.

AFENGE. Received. (*A.-S.*)

Seinte Martha guod was,
As ȝe hereth of telle,
Hy *afenge* oure Lord in here hous,
As it seith in the gospelle.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57

AFEORMED. Confirmed; made fast. (*A.-N.*)

Have who so the maistry may,
Afeormed faste is this deray.
Kyng Alisaunder, 7356.

AFER. A horse. *Northumb.*

AFERD. Instructed. (*A.-N.*)

And hoteth him sende, fer and nere,
To his justices lettres hard,
That the contrais beo *aferd*
To frusche the gadelyng, and to bete,
And none of heom on lyve lete.
Kyng Alisaunder, 1813.

AFERE. (1) Afraid. As Tyrwhitt does not explain this word, I give the French original of the passage in which it occurs.

Mine hert for ire goith *afere*,
That I let any entre here.
Romaunt of the Rose, 4073
Trop yré suis au cueur du ventre,
Quant oncques nul y mist le pié.
Le Roman de la Rose, 3827

(2) To make afraid. (*A.-S.*)

Ye have with yow good engynes,
Swilke knowe but few Sarezynes;
A mangenel thou doo arere,
And soo thou schalt hem wel *afere*.
Richard Coer de Lion, 4104.

AFERID. Afraid. (*A.-S.*)

Ha! cowarde herte of love unlerid,
Whereof arte thou so sore *aferid*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 107.

AFERRE. Afraid. (*A.-S.*)

ȝytte sche that is *aferre* lette her flee.
Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 77.

AFERT. Afraid. (*A.-S.*)

So gryslich thei were wrought,
Uche of hem a swerd brought,
And mad hire *afert* so sore.
The Kyng of Tars, 411.

A-FETID. This term is applied to deer in the following passage, and apparently means well or full shaped. (*A.-N.*)

And wel *a-fetid* is whanne the hed is wel woxen by ordynaunce after the highte and the schap, whan the tyndes be wel growe yn the beem by good mesure. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

AFFADIL. A daffodil. A common old form of the word, found in Palsgrave, Minsheu, Florio, and Cotgrave. "Flour of *affadille*" is recommended in a receipt to cure madness, in an old medical MS. in Lincoln Cathedral, f. 282. See also Archæologia, xxx. 382.

AFFAIED. Afraid; affrighted; affected. *Langtoft.*

AFFAIES. Burdens. *Langtoft.*

AFFAINED. Feigned. *Hall.*

AFFAMISH. To famish with hunger. *Spenser.*

AFFAYTED. Prepared; instructed; tamed (*A.-N.*)

He hadde a clergon yonge of age,
Whom he hath in his chamber *affaited.*
Gower, ed. 1532, f. 43.

His cookes ben for hym *affayted*,
So that his body is awayted. *Ibid.* f. 130.
The ȝonge whelpe whiche is *affayted*,
Hath not his mayster better awayted
To couche, whanne he sayeth, "Goo lowe!"
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 46.
And eche of hem his tale *affayteth*
Alle to deceyve an innocent.
Ibid. f 64.

AFFE. Have.

That mester *affe* to wynne theem mede.
Ritson's Ancient Songs, i. 47.

AFFEARED. Afraid. *Shak.* Few provincial words are more common.

AFFECT. (1) To love. This word is used both as a substantive and a verb.

True worth moves few: but sure I am, not many
Have for bare vertues sake *affected* any.
Wither's Abuses, p. 34.

(2) A property of the mind.

Yea, they were utterlie void of that *affect*, which is naturallie ingraffed in man, which is to be pittifull to the humble and prostrate, and to resist the proud and obstinat. *Holinshed, Hist. of Ireland*, p. 55.

AFFECTATED. Affected. "A stile or oration to much *affectated* wyth strange words." *Baret.*

AFFECTATION. A curious desire of a thing which nature hath not given. *Rider.*

AFFECTEOUSLY. Affectionately. See *Affectuously.*

After hys death, his life again was daily wisshed, and *affecteously* emong his subjectes desyred, but wishyng served not, nor yet their desyre tooke none effecte. *Hall, Edward IV.* f. 61.

AFFECTION. (1) Affectation. *Shak.*

(2) Sympathy. See a curious passage in the Merch. of Venice, iv. 1, and the notes of the commentators. Parson Hugh, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1, makes a verb of it, to love.

AFFECTIONATED. Attached. See the Cobler of Canterburie, 1608, sig. E. iii.

And albeit he trusted the Englishmen well inough, yet being borne on the other side of the seas, he was more *affectionated* to the people of those provinces there subject unto him.
Holinshed, Hist. of Ireland, p. 55.*

AFFECTIONED. Affected. *Shak.*

AFFECTUALL. Effectual. Such seems to be the meaning of the word in Archæologia, xxv. 90, while in the same document, p. 89, *affectually* occurs in the same sense as *affectuously*, q. v.

Alonso failed not with *affectuall* and manifest argumentes to perswade her that her housband had now no more right or title to her at all.
Riche's Farewell, 1581.

AFFECTUOUSLY. Passionately; affectionately. Cf. Giletta of Narbona, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p. 10; Harrington's Nug. Ant. i. 19; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 99; State Papers, i. 827.

I have sought hym desirusly,
I have sought hym *affectuosly*. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 157.

AFFEEBLED. Enfeebled.

In the restreinte of naturall issues, strengthening the *affeebled* members, assisting the livelie forces, dispersing annoious oppilations, and qualifieng of sundrie griefes. *Harrison's Desc. of England*, p. 214.

AFFEER. To settle; to confirm. See Macbeth, iv. 3. Affeerours, says Cowell, are "those that be appointed upon oath to mulct such as have committed faults arbitrarily punishable, and have no express penalty set down by statute."

AFFENDE. To offend.

Lawe is nyȝe flemid oute of contré,
For fewe ben that dide it to *affende.*
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 267.
But now to the mater that I be-ffore meved,
Of the gomes so gay that grace hadde *affendid.*
Deposition of Richard II. p. 21.

AFFERAUNT. The haunch. (*A.-N.*)

He bereth moo tyndes then doith an herte. His heed may noht be wel devysed withoute payntyng. Thei have a longere tayl than the hert, and also he hath more grece to his *afferaunt* then the hert.
MS. Bodl. 546

AFFERDEDE. Frightened.

Me thoghte scho hade no powere, for the Passyone of God comforthed me; but the grysely syghte of hir *afferdede* me. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 251.

AFFERE. (1) To belong. (*Fr.*)

He was then buryed at Winchester in royall wise,
As to suche a prince of reason should *affere.*
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 106.

(2) Countenance; demeanour. *Gaw.*

(3) To terrify.

The flom the soudan nam, Richard for to *affere.*
Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 187

AFFERMID. Confirmed.

And whan that lawe was confermid
In dewe forme, and alle *affermid.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 80.
Among the goddes highe it is *affermed*,
And by eterne word written and confermed.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 2351.

AFFESED. Frightened. The following extract from Browne is given by Richardson, in v. *Pheeze*, but it is, perhaps, the same with *fesyne*, Prompt. Parv. p. 158, explained *to make afraid*, and which has no connexion, I believe, with either *pheeze*, or A.-S. *fesian*, as Mr. Way seems to intimate. See *Fese.*

She for a while was well sore *affesed.*
Browne's Shepheard's Pipe, Ecl. i.

AFFICHE. To affirm. (*A.-N.*)

Of that they sen a womman riche,
Ther wol they alle here love *affiche.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 142.

AFFIE. To trust; to rely. See Rom. of the Rose, 5480; Kyng Alisaunder, 7347.

AFFINAGE. The refining of metals. *Skinner*

AFFINE. (1) A relative. Shakespeare has it as a verb.

Howe heynous or detestable a cryme sooever he had committed, treason onely except, shoulde likewise as *affines* and alyes to the holy orders be saved, and committed to the bysshoppes pryson.
Hall, Henry VII. f. 5

(2) To refine. *Skinner.*

AFFIRE. On fire.

And hir to love liche as I desire,
Benigne Lorde, so set myn hert *affire.*
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 12

AFFIRMABLY. With certainty.

I cannot wryte of suche *affirmably.*
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 5

AFFLIGHT. Flight.

Of the gripe he had a sight,
How she flew in *afflight*.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 82.

AFFLIGIT. Afflicted. *Maundevile.*

AFFOND. Have found.

A moneth after a mon myghtte hom *affond*,
Lyand styll on the grownd.
Huntyng of the Hare, 253.

AFFONG. Same as *Afonge*, q. v. This form occurs in MS. Arund. Coll. Arm. 8.

AFFORCE. To strengthen; to compel.

Gorge upon gorge to *afforce* hys lechery;
The longe daye he spent in glotony.
Bochas, b. v. c. 8.

Swa sulde we do agaynes develles that *afforces* thame to reve fra us the hony of poure lyfe and of grace.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 194.

AFFORD. To afford to sell. *Non possum tantulo vendere*, I cannot *afford* it at so little a price. *Rider.*

AFFORE. To make effective.

So that thou ous sykerye *affore*
To help ous in this clos. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 27.
Heete and moysture directyth ther passages,
With greene fervence *t'affore* yong corages.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 244.

AFFORME. To conform.

Ye servauntes that wayte upon the table,
Be ye honest and dylygent;
To hym that is most honourable
Afforme your maners and entent.
Doct. of Good Servauntes, p. 8.

AFFORN. Before.

And alle the Sarsyns thay a-slowe,
That thay *afforn* him founde.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 3

AFFORST. Thirsty.

Not halffe ynowh therof he hadde,
Oft he was *afforst*. *The Frere and the Boy*, iv.

AFFRAIE. Fear.

But yet I am in grete *affraie*
Lest thou sholdest nat doe as I saie.
Rom. of the Rose, 4397.

AFFRAMYNGE. Framynge, or *afframynge*, or wynnynge, *Lucrum, emolumentum.* Prompt. Parv. p. 176.

AFFRAP. To encounter; to strike down.

They bene y-mett, both ready to *affrap.*
Faerie Queene, II. i. 26.

AFFRAY. (1) A disturbance. (*A.-N.*)

Who lived ever in swiche delite o day,
That him ne meved other conscience,
Or ire, or talent, or som kin *affray*.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 5557.

(2) To frighten. (*A.-N.*)

Needles, God wot, he thought hire to *affray*.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 8331.

AFFRAYED. Afraid.

And whenne Kynge Edwardes hooste had knowlege that Sere Perys le Brasille with the Scottesmenne were comynge, thei remewed from the sege and were *affrayed*. *Warkworth's Chronicle*, p. 2.

AFFRAYNE. To question; to ask. (*A.-S.*)

Byfore the amyral thanne he goth,
And bygan him for to *affrayne*.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 28.
I *affrayned* hym first
Fram whennes he come.
Piers Ploughman, p. 347.

AFFRENDED. Reconciled.

Where when she saw that cruell war so ended,
And deadly foes so faithfully *affrended*,
In lovely wise she gan that lady greet,
Which had so great dismay so well amended.
Faerie Queene, IV. iii. 50

AFFRET. An assault; an attack. (*Fr.*)

And, passing forth with furious *affret*,
Pierst through his bever quite into his brow.
Faerie Queene, IV. iii. 11.

AFFRICTION. Friction. *Boyle.*

AFFRODILE. A daffodil. *Chesh.*

AFFRONT. To meet face to face; to encounter. Cf. Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2; Hamlet, iii. 1. "On affront," face to face. Ben Jonson, iv. 51, has the word as a substantive.

The brigge ys of fair entaylie,
On brede fourty fete:
An hundred knyȝtes wythoute faille,
Ther on *affront* mowe meet.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 22.

AFFRONTEDNESS. Great impudence. *Skinner.*

AFFULDEM. Struck down. (*A.-S.*)

Roland is an hardi man,
So strong man and so wiȝt;
In no batail ther he cam,
Ne fond he nevere knyȝt
That onys a strok him astod,
That he on him leide,
That he ne *affuldem* were wod,
Outher slowe at a braide. *MS. Ashmole* 33.

AFFYAUNCE. Trust.

He shrove hym with grete repentaunce,
But of Goddys mercy he hadde none *affyaunce*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 82.

AFGODNESS. Idolatry. *Skinner.*

AFILE. To file; to polish. Cf. Troilus and Creseide, ii. 1681.

Whanne he hath his tunge *afilid*
With softe speche and with lesynges.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.
For wel he wiste, whan that song was songe,
He must preche, and wel *afile* his tonge.
Chaucer Cant. T. 714.

AFILED. Defiled.

Alas, heo saide, y nere y-spilled!
For men me cleputh quene *afiled.*
Kyng Alisaunder, 1064.

A-FINE. *Wel a-fine*, in perfection. See *Afyn.*

For no man at the firste stroke
Ne may not fel adoune an oke,
Nor of the reisins have the wine,
Till grapes be ripe and wel *a-fine*.
Rom. of the Rose, 3690.

AFINGRET. Hungry. Cf. Wright's Political Songs, p. 342; Piers Ploughman, pp. 133, 176, 283, 403.

A vox gon out of the wode go,
Afingret so, that him wes wo;
He nes nevere in none wise
Afingret erour half so swithe.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 272.
As hy were on a day sore *afyngred*,
To the bord hy sete.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57, f. 3.

AFIT. On foot. *North.*

A-FIVE. Into five pieces.

Sir Gii to him gan to drive,
That his spere brast *a-five*. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 306.

AFLAMING. Flaming.
The sting of tongues the *aflaming* fire doth feed.
Append. to W. Mapes, p. 291.

AFLAT. Flat. *Bacon.*

AFLAUNT. Showily dressed.
Al *aflaunt* now vaunt it;
Brave wench, cast away care;
With layes of love chaunt it,
For no cost see thou spare.
Promos and Cassandra, i. 2.

AFLED. Escaped.
He shoke his eares,
And from grete feares
He thought hym well *afled.*
Sir Thomas More's Workes, 1557.

AFLIGHT. To be uneasy. (*A.-N.*)
Upon this worde hir herte *aflight*,
Thynkende what was best to doone.
Gower, b. ii.

Tho was the boy *aflyght*,
And dorst not speke. *Octovian*, 191.

A-FLORE. On the floor.
And over keveryd with a pal,
A-flore where she stondes.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 90.

AFLOȜEN. Flown.
And were *afloȝen* grete and smalle,
And eke the amerel. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 41

AFLYȜTE. Same as *Aflight*, q. v.
Upon his worde hire herte *aflyȝte.*
Thenkende what was best to done
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq 134, f. 6
And tho for fere hire herte *aflyȝte. Ibid.* f. 11

AFO. To take; to undertake; to receive.
Themperour that was so fre.
With him Gij than ladde he;
Castels him bede and cités,
Gret worthschip and riche fes;
Ac he therof nold *afo*,
For nothing that he might do.
Gy of Warwike, p. 94.

Bi mi Lord Jhesus Crist,
This message ichil *afo.* *Ibid.* p. 133.
For nought that y might *afo*,
Y nil bitray therl Tirri. *Ibid.* p. 199

AFOAT. On foot. *Var. dial.*

AFOILD. Foiled; cast down.
Felice hadde of him gret rewthe.
Gii, quod sche, thou lovest me in trewthe!
Al to michel thou art *afoild;*
Now thi blod it is acoild. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 20.

AFONGE. To take; to receive. "Afonge hem who so afonge," take them who will take them. Cf. Wright's Middle-age Treat. on Science, p. 140; Rob. Glouc. p. 91; Arthour and Merlin, p. 126; Kyng Alisaunder, 606, 972, 7289, 7534.
Alas! sede seinte Cuthberd,
Fole ech am to longe!
I nelle this schep no longer kepe,
Afonge hem who so *afonge!*
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57, f. 2

AFORCE. (1) To force; to compel. Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 789; Rob. Glouc. pp. 121, 323; Skelton's works, i. 31, 308, explained to mean, to attempt, to exert one's self.
Thoghe men *aforced* hym, for drede,
To sey that that man dyd that dede.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 25.

For ȝif a mon *aforce* hym ay
To do the goode that he may
ȝit may his goode dedus be so wrought,
That par chaunce God aloweth hym nought.
MS. Ashmole 41, f. 3

(2) To force; to ravish.
He hath me of vilanie bisought;
Me to *aforce* is in his thought.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 88.

AFORE. (1) Before; forward; in time past. (*A.-S.*) It is used in the two latter senses with quick speakers; especially in the northern provinces, and in Norfolk. In MS. Digby 40, f. 19, is the proverb, "Hee that will not beware *afore* will be sory afterwardes."
And when the lyenas hungurd sore,
Sche ete of the gryffyn more,
That *afore* was stronge and wyght.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 84.

(2) Gone. So explained in a MS. Somersetshire glossary, lent to me by a native of that county.

AFOREN. Before. *Chaucer.*

AFORE-TUZ. Before thou hast. *Yorksh.*

AFORETYME. In time past. Still in use. See an instance in the Dial. of Creat. Moral. p. 144.

AFORE-YENE. Over against; directly in front of. *Somerset.*
And sayid, nece, who hath arayid thus
The yondir house, that stante *aforyene* us?
Troilus and Creseide, ii. 1188

AFORNANDE. Beforehand. *Prompt. Parv.*

AFORNE. Before; formerly. *West.*
Aforne provided by grace of Crist Jhesu,
To were ij crownys in Yngland and in Fraunce.
MS. Harl. 2251, f. 4

AFORNE-CASTE. Premeditated.
By high imaginacion *aforne-caste*,
On a night thorghe the hoggis sty hee brast.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 171.

AFORRAN. In store; in reserve. *North.* A corruption apparently of *aforehand.*

A-FORSE. By necessity.
Than ffelle it *a-fforse* to ffille hem aȝeyne.
Deposition of Richard II. p. 28

AFORTHE. (1) To afford. (*A.-S.*)
And yaf hem mete as he myghte *aforthe*,
And mesurable hyre. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 129.

(2) Continually. (*A.-S.*)
And here and there, as that my litille wit
Aforthe may eek thinke I translate hit.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 26

A-FORWARD. In front.
Mid thre hondred knyȝtes, a duk, that het Siward,
Asailede Corineus hymself *a-forward.*
Rob. Glouc. p. 17

AFOTE. On foot.
Whenne Adam Abelle body fond,
For sorwe *afote* myȝt he not stond.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 8
It felle they fouȝten bothe *afote.*
Gower MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 117

AFOUE. A vow.
Jake seyde, y make *afoue*,
Y am as redey as thow.
The Frere and the Boy, st. lxvi

AFOUNDE. Discovered.
And tho the Sarsenes *afounde*
Her lord was slayn,
Everych to fle away that stounde
Was ferly fayn. *Octovian*, 1659

AFOUNDRIT. Foundered.

He was ner *afound[r]it*, and coud none othir help.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 599.

AFOUR. Over.

This men, on the kinges sond,
Went *afour* half Inglond.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 24.

A-FOYSTE. In Prompt. Parv. p. 7, this is translated by *lirida*, the meaning of which may be seen in that work, p. 163. The *a* is probably the article, although Mr. Way informs me the Winchester MS. reads *affyste*.

A-FRAWL. For all; in spite of. *Suffolk*.

AFRAYE. Fear; fright. Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 175.

That other rode his waye,
His herte was in grete *afraye*.
Syr Tryamoure, 1382.

AFRAYET. Afraid.

The freson was *afrayet*, and ferd of that fere.
Robson's Romances, p. 15.

AFREED. Afraid. *Derbysh.*

AFRET. Fretted; placed crosswise. (*A.-N.*)

For round environ her crounet
Was full of riche stonis *afret*.
Rom. of Rose, 3204

AFRETIE. To devour.

Spedeth ou to spewen,
Ase me doth to spelle;
The fend ou *afretie*
With fleis ant with felle.
Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 240.

AFREYNE. To judge. (*A.-S.*)

But evere we hope to Thin goodnesse,
Whanne Thow schalt this werde *afreyne*.
Hampole's Stim. Consc. MS.

AFRONT. In front. See *Berners*.

Least his people should be assailed not onlie *afront*, but also upon everie side the battels, he caused the ranks so to place themselves, as their battels might stretch farre further in bredth than otherwise the order of warre required.
Holinshed, Hist. England, p. 50.

AFRONTTE. Abreast.

And worst of all that Tundale fand,
Afrontte unnethe thei myght passe
Tundale's Visions, p 32.

AFRORE. Frozen. *Somerset*.

AFROUGHTE. Asked? (*A.-S.*)

The bysschope spake withoute fayle,
Thoughe he were nothynge *afroughte*.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 114.

AFROUNT. To accost; to encounter; to attack. (*A.-N.*)

An if a pore man speke a word, he shal be foule *afrounted*. *Wright's Political Songs*, p. 337.

And with Nede I mette,
That *afrounted* me foule,
And faitour me called. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 425.

AFRY3TE. Frightened

Hire herte was so sore *afry3te*,
That sche ne wiste what to thinke.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 161

He be-helde 3if the hinde evel hurt were,
And fond sche nas but *a-fri3t* for fere of that dint.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 100.

AFT. (1) Oft. *Percy*.

(2) Behind. Generally a sea term, but it is in common use on the banks of the Tyne, and occasionally in other places, in the sense here given, without any relation to nautical subjects.

AFTE. Foolish?

Hit nis bot trewth, I wend, an *afte*,
For te sette *nego* in eni crafte.
Wright's Political Songs, p. 210.

AFTER. Afterwards; according to; according to the shape of. "After that they ware," according to their degree. So in the Common Prayers, "Neither reward us *after* our iniquities," i. e. according to our iniquities. The word occurs apparently in a peculiar sense in Ritson's Ancient Songs, i. 40.

Theo othir ladies *after* that they ware,
To knyghtis weore deliverid there.
Kyng Alisaunder, 2503.

AFTERBURTHEN. The afterbirth. This word is often used in the curious depositions relating to the birth of the Prince of Wales in 1688. See Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, 1797.

AFTERCLAP. Any thing disagreeable happening after all consequences of the cause have been thought at an end. Hartshorne, Salop. Antiq. p. 303, says, "the consequence, issue, result, generally received *in malam partem*." Cf. Reliq. Antiq. i. 77; Collier's Old Ballads, p. 94; Holinshed, Hist. Engl. p. 197.

To thy frende thowe lovest moste,
Loke thowe telle not alle thy worste,
Whatesoever behappes;
For whane thy frende ys thy foo,
He wolle tell alle and more too;
Beware of *afterclappes!* *MS. Lansd.* 762, f. 100.

So that hit was a sory happe,
And he was a-gast of *after-clappe*
MS. Douce 236, f. 14

AFTERDEAL. Disadvantage. Cf. Reynard the Foxe, p. 149.

For otherwise the partie ys dryven to a greate *afterdele*, and must be enforced, to his greate chardges, to repaire to your majestie for the same, whiche he is not well able to doo. *State Papers*, iii. 460.

AFTER-EYE. To keep a person in view; to follow him. *Shak.*

AFTERFEED. The grass that grows after the first crop has been mown, and generally fed off, not left for an *aftermath*, as in some other counties. *Oxon.*

AFTERINGS. The last milk drawn from a cow. *Var. dial.*

AFTER-KINDRED. Remote kindred.

Yet nathelesse your kinrede is but *after-kinrede*, for they ben but litell sibbe to you, and the kinne of your enemies ben nie sibbe to hem.
Chaucer, ed Urry, p. 153.

AFTERLEYS. Aftermaths. *Berks.*

AFTER-LONGE. Long afterwards.

And *after-longe* he lyved withouten stryfe,
Tyll he went from his mortall lyfe.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 47.

AFTER-LOVE. Love after the first love. *Shak.*

AFTERMATH. A second crop of grass. *Var. dial.*

AFTER-SAILS. The sails that belong to the main and mizen masts, and keep the ship to the wind.

AFTER-3ERNE. To long after.

God grauntes us noghte ay that we for-pray, for he wille gyfe us better thenne we *after-3erne*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 237

AFTIN. Often.

For as *aftin* tyme as thou scorgediste him with thi punyshementes, for to make him to obeye to thi commaundmentes, he wolde never, but encline to me. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 126.

AFTIRCASTE. A throw at dice after the game is ended; anything done too late.

Thus ever he pleyeth an *aftircaste*
Of alle that he schalle say or do.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 109.

AFT-MEAL. A late meal.

Indeede, quoth he, I keepe an ordinary,
Eightpence a meale who there doth sup or dyne;
And dyse and cardes are but an accessarye:
At *aft-meales* who shall paye for the wine?
Thynne's Debate, p. 49.

AFTYR-PARTE. The behind side. *Prompt. Parv.*

AFURE. On fire.

He ssoc ys suerde and grunte, and myd such ernest smot,
That the sprong out myd ech dunt of helme so there,
That yt thoȝte myd ech dunt, as that heved *afure* were.
Rob. Glouc. p. 308.

AFURST. Thirsty. The two forms *a-fyngred* and *a-furst*, according to Mr. Wright, appear to be characteristic of the dialect of the counties in the West of England; and a confirmation of this conjecture occurs in MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2, where the word *furst* is given as current in Wiltshire in that sense in 1697. Cf. Piers Ploughman, pp. 176, 283, 529; Kyng Horn, 1120; *Afforst*.

A-ferst hy were for werynesse;
So sore that nas ende. *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.

AFURT. Sullen. *West.*

AFVED. Had.

Of G. will I now lef my tale,
And of hys felaugh spek I sale,
That south him al obout;
Of hym *afved* gret dout.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

AFWORE. Before. *North.*

AFYE. To trust.

In thaym thu may the *afye*.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

Pors *afyed* in his streynthe,
In his muchehed, and in his leynthe.
Kyng Alisaunder, 7351.

AFYGHE. To trust.

Who that hath trewe amye,
Joliflich he may hym in her *afyghe*.
Kyng Alisaunder, 4753.

AFYGHTETH. Tames; reduces to subjection. (*A.-N.*)

Delfyns they nymeth, and cokedrill,
And *afyghteth* to heore wille,
For to beore heom to the flod.
Kyng Alisaunder, 6583.

AFYN. In fine; in the end. (*A.-N.*) Cf. Boke of Curtasye, p. 21; Sevyn Sages, 1106; Maitland's Lambeth Books, p. 307; Gy of Warwike, p. 334; Arthour and Merlin, pp. 3, 143; Emaré, 913; Launfal, 343. On comparing these examples, it seems we should occasionally read *a fine*, i. e. and fine. So, "wel a fine," well and fine. See *A-fine*.

AG. To cut with a stroke. *North.*

AGAAN. Against; again. *North.*

A-GADE. In the following passage is explained by Ellis "distracted," while Weber reads *a gade*, a gadling.

And saide, Dame, thou art *i-gade*,
That thou mournest for the ded,
That mai the do nother god ne qued.
The Sevyn Sages, 2038

AGADRED. Gathered. *Skinner.*

AGAH. The ague. *North.*

AGAIN. (1) Against; near to. These senses of the word are not obsolete in the provinces.

Whose lordshyp doutles was slayne lamentably
Thorow treson, *again* him compassed and wrought.
Skelton's Works, i. 6

(2) Towards.

And praide hem for to riden *again* the quene,
The honour of his regne to sustene.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 4811

Scho felle hir lorde one knees *agayne*,
And of his sorow scho ganne hym frayne.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 99

AGAINST. To ride *against* the king, or other noble person, signified to ride *to meet*. The term is not unfrequently used by early writers See Fairholt's Hist. of Lord Mayors' Pageants p. 6; Octavian, 1289.

AGAINSTAND. To resist; to oppose.

With castelles strong and towres for the nones,
At eche myles ende, to *agaynstande* all the foonyse.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 53.

AGAINSTANDANS. Withstanding; resisting.

For *againstandans* thi rigthand fleghe,
Home thou me als shit of heghe.
MS. Bodl. 425, f. 1

AGAINTH. Against. *North.*

A-GAME. In game. *Chaucer.*

AGAN. Gone.

The day hym was ful neȝ *agan*,
And come was neȝ the niȝt. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 30.

AGAPE. On the gape.

More solemn than the tedious pomp that waits
On princes, when their rich retinue long
Of horses led, and grooms besmear'd with gold,
Dazzles the crowd, and sets them all *agape*.
Paradise Lost, b. v

AGAR. An exclamation. See the Exmoor Courtship, p. 19.

AGARICK. The fungus on the larch. See Gerard, ed. Johnson, p. 1365. Minsheu calls it "a white and soft mushroom." It is also the name of an Assyrian herb. Cf. Topsell's Hist. of Serpents, p. 46; Clerk's ed. of Withals, p. 113; Halle's Expostulation, p. 21.

AGARIFIED. Having the ague. *Suffolk.*

AGAS-DAY. Agatha's Day. See the Paston Letters, iv. 426, quoted in Hampson's Med. Kalendar. ii. 7.

AGASED. Astonished; aghast. Shakespeare has the word in 1 Henry VI. i. 1.

In this cittye all aboute
Was non so stearne ney so stowte,
That up loked for greate doubte,
The were so sore *agased*. *Chester Plays*, ii. 8

AGASPE. To gasp.

Galba, whom his galantys garde for *agaspe*.
Skelton's Works, i. 274

AGAST. Frightened. *North.*

He met a dwarfe, that seemed terrifyde
With some late perill which he hardly past,
Or other accident which him *agast*.
Faerie Queene, III. v

AGATE. (1) A-doing; a-going. To "get agate" is to make a beginning of any work or thing; to "be agate" is to be on the road, on the way, approaching towards the end. See Hunter's Hallamshire Glossary, in v. Cotgrave has the expressions "to set the bells *a-gate*" and "to set a wheelbarrow *a-gate*." See his Dict. in v. *Brimbaler*, *Brouëter*, and the old play called Lingua, iii. 6.
(2) Used metaphorically for a very diminutive person, in allusion to the small figures cut in agate for rings. See Nares, in v.

AGATE-WARDS. To go *agate-wards* with any one, is to accompany him part of his way home, and was formerly the last office of hospitality towards a guest, frequently necessary even now for guidance and protection in some parts of the country. In Lincolnshire it is pronounced *agatehouse*, and in the North generally *agaterds*.

AGATHA. In a little tract by Bishop Pilkington called "The Burnynge of Paules Church," 8vo. Lond. 1563, sig. G. i, "St. Agatha's Letters" are mentioned as a charm for houses on fire. Cf. Becon's Works, 1843, p. 139.

AGATHRID. Gathered.

With the griffon come foulis fele,
Ravins, rokis, crowis, and pie,
And graie foulis, *agathrid* wele.
Chaucer, ed. *Urry*, p. 188.

AGAYNBYER. The Redeemer. *Prompt. Parv.*

AGAYNE-COMMYNGE. Return.

For wha so ever tournez one the riȝte hande, he salle fynde many obstaclez and grevancez that salle peraventure lett his *agayne commynge*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 40.

AGAYNE-STANDE. To resist; to oppose.

For no resone ne lawe of lande,
May noghte ther *agayne-stande*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 120.

AGAYNSAY. Contradiction. Also, a verb, as in the following example.

To which Rogiers daughter called Anne, my most derest and welbeloved mother, I am the very trew and lineall heyre, whiche discent all you cannot justely *agaynsay*, nor yet truly deny.
Hall, Henry VI. f. 96.

AGAYNSAYYNG. Contradiction.

They grauntyd hym hys askyng
Withouten more *agaynsayyng*
Richard Coer de Lion, 600.

AGAYNWARDE. On the contrary; on the other hand.

Rekon *agaynwarde* how these princes three
Were full ungoodly quit by the comonté.
Bochas, b. v. c. 19.

AGE. To advance in years. "My daam *ages* fast," i. e. she looks older in a short space of time. It is sometimes used in Yorkshire in the sense of affecting with concern and amazement, because those passions, when violent and long indulged, are supposed to bring on gray hairs and premature old age. The verb *agyn* occurs in Prompt. Parv. p. 8, and Palsgrave has, "I *age* or wexe olde."

AGEE. Awry; obliquely; askew. *North.* It is sometimes used for "wrong," and occasionally a corruption of "ajar," as applied to a door.

AGEEAN. Against; again. *North.*

AGEINS. Towards.

Ageins an olde man, hore upon his hede,
Ye shuld arise. *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 12677.

AGELT. (1) Forfeited. (*A.-S.*)

Thei he had i-wraththed your wif,
Yit had he nowt *agelt* his lif.
Sevyn Sages. 686.

(2) Offends. (*A.-S.*)

And huo thet *agelt* ine enie of the ilke hestes, himsel therof vorthencke. *MS. Arundel.* 57, f. 13.

AGEN. Again. A very common form in old works, and the provincial dialects of the present day. It is sometimes used for *against*. Hartshorne, Salop. Antiq. p. 303, gives the meanings, against, contiguous, by, towards, when.

AGENFRIE. The true lord, or owner of any thing. *Skinner.*

AGENHINE. A guest at a house, who, after three nights' stay, was reckoned one of the family. *Cowell.*

AGERDOWS. Eager; keen; severe.

He wrate an epitaph for his grave-stone,
With wordes devoute and sentence *agerdows*.
Skelton's Works, i. 411

AGEST. Afraid; terrified. *Exmoor.*

AGETHE. Goeth. *Ritson.*

AGEYN. Towards.

Al day wentyn tho chylderin too,
And sleych fowndyn he non,
Til it were *a-geyn* evyn,
The chylderin wold gon hom.
Songs and Carols, x.

AGEYN-BYINGE. Redemption. *Prompt. Parv.*

AGEYNWARDE. On the other hand.

Men must of right the vertuous preferre,
And triewly labour preyse and besynesse;
And *ageynwarde* dispreyse folke that erre,
Whiche have no joye but al in idelnesse.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 84.

AGG. (1) To incite; to provoke. *Exmoor.*
(2) A grudge; a spite. *Northumb.*
(3) To hack; to cut clumsily. *Wilts.*

AGGERATE. To heap up. *Rider.*

AGGESTED. Heaped up. *Coles.*

AGGIE. To dispute; to murmur. *Devon.*

AGGING. Murmuring; raising a quarrel. *Exmoor.*

AGGLATED. Adorned with aglets.

The third day of August in the citie of Amias came the Frenche kyng in a cote of blacke velvet upon white satin, and tied with laces *agglated* with golde. *Hall, Henry VIII.* f. 162.

AGGRACE. To favour. *Spenser.* This writer also uses it as a substantive.

AGGRATE. (1) To irritate. *Var. dial.*
(2) To please; to gratify. *Spenser.*

AGGREDE. To aggravate. *Coles.*

AGGREEVANCE. A grievance.

Unlesse they were proclaimed traitors, and with all diligence followed and pursued, the event therof would be verie evill, to the *aggreevance* of good subjects, and to the incouragement of the wicked.
Stanihurst's Hist. of Ireland, p. 172.

AGGREGE. The same as *agreg*, q. v.

But al dred more lest thei geit therof harme to the soule, and tymung for defaut of trespase; forthi that in swelk the synne *aggregith* bi resoun of the degré. *Apology for the Lollards*, p. 4.

AGGRESTEYNE. A sickness incident to hawks. A receipt for its cure is given in the Book of St. Albans.

AGGREVAUNS. A grievance; an injury. *Prompt. Parv.*

AGGROGGYD. Aggravated. *Prompt. Parv.*

AGGROUP. To group. *Dryden.*

AGGY. Agnes. *North.*

AGHAST. Did frighten. *Spenser.*

AGHE. Ought.

> Wele *aghe* we to breke the bandes of covaytise. and ille to drede that byndes men in syn. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 4

AGHEN. Own.

> And made tille hys *aghen* lyknes.
> *MS. Coll. Sion.* xviii. 6.
>
> That thou destroy thin enimy, that es, he that es wise in his *aghen* eghen. *MS Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 12.

AGHER. Either.

> For when y shuld *agher* go or ryde,
> Y dyghte my hevede ryȝt moche with pryde.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 22.

AGHFUL. Fearful. (*A.-S.*)

> David he was an *aghful* man,
> Ful right wisli he regnd than.
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 44.

AGHLICH. Fearful; dreadful. (*A.-S.*)

> Ther hales in at the halle-dor an *aghlich* mayster,
> On the most on the molde on mesure hygh.
> *Syr Gawayne*, p 8.

AGHT. (1) Anything. (*A.-S.*)

> Whan *aght* was do aȝens hys wylle,
> He cursed Goddys name wyth ylle.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 33.

(2) Owes; ought. Cf. Chester Plays, i. 233.

> I was noght than so avesé,
> Als a damysel *aght* to be.
> *Ywaine and Gawin*, 724
>
> A, Lord, to luf the *aght* us welle
> That makes thi folk thus free.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 59.
>
> Wele *aghte* myne herte thane to be his,
> For he es that frende that never wille faile.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 219.

(3) Possessions; property. See the Towneley Mysteries, p. 11. (*A.-S.*)

> And ox, or hors, or other *aght.*
> *MS. Cott Vespas.* A. iii. f. 38.
>
> Or make hym lese hys wurldly *aghte*,
> Or frendys also to be unsaghte.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 28.

(4) Possesses. (*A.-S.*)

> The man that this pitt *aght*,
> O the beist sal yeild the pris.
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 38.

(5) The eighth.

> The *aght* es a maister of lare,
> May bete a clerk. *MS. Cott. Galba*, E. ix. f. 70

(6) Eight. Cf. Towneley Mysteries, p. 13; Ywaine and Gawin, 1438.

> And also he wrate unto thame that thay scholde make grete solempnytee lastyng *aghte* dayes, because of the weddynge of Alexander.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 23.

AGHTAND. The eighth.

> Do your knave barns to circumces
> The *aghtand* dai that thai are born.
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 16.
>
> Seven dais sal wit thair moders duell,
> The *aghtan* sal thai offerd be. *Ibid.* f. 38.

AGHTELD. Intended. (*A.-S.*)

> The knight said, May I traist in me
> For to tel my preveté
> That I have *aghteld* for to do. *Sevyn Sages*, 3053.
>
> And Alexander went into a temple of Apollo, whare als he *aghteled* to hafe made sacrifice, and hafe hadd ansuere of that god of certane thynges that he walde hafe aschede. *MS. Linc.* A. i. 17, f. 11
>
> For ur Lord had *aghteld* yete,
> A child to rais of his ofspring.
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 8.

AGHTENE. Eight.

> Thes are the *aghtene* vices to knowe,
> In which men falleth that are slowe.
> *MS. Bodl.* 48, f. 140.

AGILER. A spy. This is Skinner's explanation of the word, but it is probably founded on a mistaken reading in one of Chaucer's ballads.

AGILITE. Agile.

> If it be, as I have sayd, moderately taken after some weightie businesse, to make one more freshe and *agilite* to prosecute his good and godly affaires, and lawfull businesse, I saye to you againe, he maye lawfullye doe it.
> *Northbrooke's Treatise against Dicing*, p. 53

AGILT. Offended. Cf. Arch. xxi. 72. (*A.-S.*)

> Ye wite wel that Tirri that is here
> Hath *agilt* the douk Loere.
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 202
>
> He *agilte* her nere in othir case,
> Lo here all wholly his trespase.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, 5833.

AGIN. (1) As if. *Yorksh.*

(2) Against. *East.*

(3) Again. *Var. dial.*

(4) To begin. See *Agynne.*

> The child was don the prisoun in:
> The maister his tale he gan *agin.*
> *The Sevyn Sages*, 1410.

AGIPE. A coat full of plaits. *Coles.*

AGISTMENT. (1) The feeding of cattle in a common pasture, for a stipulated price. The agistment of a horse for the summer cost 3*s.* 4*d.* in 1531. See the Finchale Charters, p. 417.

(2) An embankment; earth heaped up. In marshy counties, where the tenants are bound to make and keep up a certain portion of dyke, bank, or dam, in order to fence out a stream, such bank is called an *agistment.*

AGITABLE. Easily agitated.

> Suche is the mutacyon of the common people, lyke a rede wyth every wind is *agitable* and flexible.
> *Hall, Edward IV.* f. 23.

A-GLEED. Started up.

> When the body ded ryse, a grymly gost *a-gleed.*
> *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 116

AGLER. A needle-case. It is the translation of *acuar* in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45, a list of words written in Lancashire in the fifteenth century.

AGLET. The tag of a lace, or of the points formerly used in dress, and which was often cut into the shape of little images. A little plate of any metal was called an aglet. Cf. Coventry Mysteries, p. 241; Spanish Tragedy, iv. 4; Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 42; Baret's Alvearie, in v. Mr. Way tells us the word properly denotes the tag, but is often used to signify the lace to which it was attached. See

Prompt. Parv. p. 8. Mr. Hartshorne, Salop. Antiq. p. 303, says, "a spangle, the gold or silver tinsel ornamenting the dress of a showman or rope dancer."

AGLET-BABY. A diminutive being, not exceeding in size the tag of a point. See Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

AGLETS. The catkins of the hazel are called *aglets* in Gerard's Herbal, ed. Johnson, p. 1439. Kersey gives them the more generic interpretation of *antheræ*. See Higins' Nomenclator, p. 142.

AGLOTYE. To glut; to satisfy.

To maken with papelotes
To *aglotye* with here gurles
That greden aftur fode. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 529.

AGLUTTYD. Choked.

And whan she is waking, she assayeth to put over at thentring, and it is *agluttyd* and kelyd wyth the glette that she hath engendered.
Book of St. Albans, sig. C. ii.

AGLYFTE. Frightened.

As he stode so sore *aglyfte*,
Hys ryȝt hand up he lyfte. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 24.

AGNAIL. A hang-nail, either on the finger or toe. Palsgrave has "agnayle upon one's too." Cf. Cotgrave, in v. *Agassin;* Florio, in v. *Ghiándole;* Minsheu, in v. In MS. Med. Linc. f. 300, is a receipt "for *agnayls* one mans fete or womans." (*A.-S.*)

AGNATION. Kindred by the father's side. *Minsheu.*

AGNES-DAY. On the eve of St. Agnes many divinations were practised by maids to discover their future husbands. Aubrey, p. 136, directs that "on St. Agnes's night take a row of pins, and pull out every one, one after another, saying a paternoster, sticking a pin in your sleeve, and you will dream of him or her you shall marry."

And on sweet St. Anna's night,
Feed them with a promised sight,
Some of husbands, some of lovers,
Which an empty dream discovers.
Ben Jonson's Satyr, 1603.

Brand, who gives these lines without a reference, reads "St. Agnes" in the first line, which is, I believe, Aubrey's emendation. Annes, or Agnes, was a virgin who refused the addresses of the son of the prefect of Rome, as she was, she said, espoused to Christ. See Becon's Works, p. 139; Keightley's Fairy Mythology, ii. 143.

AGNITION. An acknowledgment. *Miege.*

AGNIZE. To acknowledge; to confess. See Othello, i. 3; Hawkins' Engl. Dram. i. 258, 268; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 146.

AGNOMINATE. To name; to designate from any meritorious action. See Locrine, iii. 3. Minsheu explains *agnomination* to be a "surname that one obtaineth for any act, also the name of an house that a man commeth of."

A-GO. (1) Gone; passed away. *Somerset.*

Of feloni hi ne taketh hede,
Al thilk trespas is *a-go*.
Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 197.

To mete with Cocke they asked how to do,
And I tolde them he was *a-go*.
Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 14.

(2) To go. Cf. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 4.

Wolde ȝe beleve my wrdys as y,
Hyt shulde *a-go* and sokun ky.
MS. Bodl. 415.

A-GOD-CHEELD. God shield you! *Pegge.*

AGON. Gone; past. *West.* Cf. Harrowing of Hell, p. 15; Wright's Political Songs, p. 149; Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 123; Chaucer, Cant. T. 2338; Constitutions of Masonry, p. 24.

Of bras, of silver, and of golde,
The world is passid and *agone*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 36.

Go and loke wele to that stone,
Tyll the thyrd dey be *agone*.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 139.

AGONE. Ago. *Var. dial.*

As, a while *agone*, they made me, yea me, to mistake an honest zealous pursuivant for a seminary.
Barth. Fair, ii. 1.

AGONIOUS. Agonizing; full of agony. *Fabian.*

AGONIST. A champion; a prize-fighter. *Rider.*

AGONIZE. To fight in the ring. *Minsheu.*

A-GONNE. To go.

Syr Key arose uppon the morrowne,
And toke his hors, and wolde *a-gonne*.
Syr Gawayne, p. 201.

AGOO. (1) Ago; since. *Dorset.*

(2) Gone. *Somerset.*

Evyr leve in shame, and that is al my woo,
Farewele, Fortune! my joye is al *agoo!*
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 44.

AGOOD. In good earnest; heartily.

The world laughed *agood* at these jests, though, to say sooth, shee could hardly afford it, for feare of writhing her sweet favour.
Arnim's Nest of Ninnies, 1606.

AGORE. Gory?

And of his hauberk *agore*,
And of his aketoun a fot and more.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 237.

A-GOTH. Passes away.

Be the lef, other be the loth,
This worldes wele al *a-goth*. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 160.

AGRADE. To be pleased with. See Florio, in v. *Gradire.*

AGRAMEDE. Angered. (*A.-S.*)

Lybeauus was sore aschamed,
And yn hys herte *agramede*,
For he hadde y-lore hys sworde.
Lybeaus Disconus, 1916.

AGRASTE. Showed grace and favour. *Spenser.*

AGRAUNTE. Satiated with. (*A.-N.*)

Thoghe every day a man hyt haunte,
Ȝyt wyl no man be hyt *agraunte*.
MS. Bodl. 415.

AGRAYDE. To dress, to decorate.

Thyn halle *agrayde*, and hele the walles
With clodes, and wyth ryche palles. *Launfal*, 904.

AGRAZING. "To send agrazing," seems to be a phrase applied to the dismissal of a servant. See Cotgrave, in v. *Envoyer.*

AGRÉ. (1) In good part; kindly. (*A.-N.*)

Whom I ne founde froward, ne fell,
But toke *agré* all whole my plaie.
Rom. of the Rose, 4349.

(2) Kind. (*A.-N.*)

Be mercyfulle, *agré*, take parte, and sumwhat pardoone,
Disdeyne nott to help us, kepe you frome discencioune.
MS. Harl. 7526, f. 35.

(3) To please. Some editions read *angre* in the following passage:

If harme *agre* me, wherto plaine I thenne.
Troilus and Creseide, i. 410.

AGREABILITE. Easiness of temper; equanimity. See Urry's Chaucer, p. 369.

AGREAGE. To allege.

Neither dyd I ever put in question yf I shoulde doe you right, as you appeare to *agreage*, but onlye what was the ordynarye judgement.
Egerton Papers, p. 226.

AGREAT. Altogether. To take a work *agreat*, is to take the whole work altogether at a price. See Baret's Alvearie, and Blount's Glossographia, in v.

AGREEABLE. Assenting to any proposal. *Var. dial.*

AGREEABLY. In an uniform manner; perfectly alike.

At last he met two knights to him unknowne,
The which were armed both *agreeably*.
Faerie Queene, VI. vii. 3.

A-GREF. In grief. Cf. Rom. of the Rose, 7573.

He dasscheth forth overward,
Theo othres comen afterward:
He soughte his knyghtis in meschef,
He tok hit in heorte *a-gref*.
Kyng Alisaunder, 3785.

And, nece mine, ne take it nat *a-grefe*.
Troilus and Creseide, iii. 864.

Madame, takes not *a-greve*
A thyng that y yow say. *Sir Degrevant*, 467.

AGREG. To augment; to aggravate.

And some tonges venemous of nature,
Whan they perceyve that a prince is meved,
To *agreg* hys yre do their busy cure.
Bochas, b. iii. c. 20.

Of ravyne and of sacrilege,
Whiche maketh the conscience *agregge*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 175.

That ȝe myȝten my gref thus have breggid,
As ȝe have done, so sore I was *agreggid*.
Occleve, MS. ibid. f. 234.

AGREMED. Vexed. See *Agramede*.

Ac the douk anon up stert,
As he that was *agremed* in hert.
Gy of Warwike, p. 84.

AGRESSE. To approach. (*Lat.*)

Beholde, I see him now *agresse*,
And enter into place.
Hawkins's Engl. Dram. i 258.

A-GRET. In sorrow. (*A.-S.*)

And giff ȝe holde us *a-gret*,
Shall I never ete mete. *Sir Degrevant*, 1769.

AGRETHED. Dressed; prepared. (*A.-S.*)

Clothed ful komly for ani kud kinges sone,
In gode clothes of gold *agrethed* ful riche.
William and the Werwolf, p. 3.

AGREVE. To grieve any one; to vex. Cf. Wright's Monastic Letters, pp. 188, 189; Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 102; Holinshed, Hist. of Ireland, p. 80; The Basyn, xvii.; Gy of Warwike, pp. 295, 318; Coventry Mysteries, p. 41; Morte d'Arthur, i. 9, 377; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 189; Arch. xxi. 71.

Syr Befyse therof was *agrevyd*,
And as swythe smote of his hedd.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 123.

He was *agrevyd* and nye owte of wyt. *Ibid.* f. 247.

AGRIOT. A tart cherry. *Howell.*

AGRIPPA. Apparently the name of a herb. It is mentioned in a recipe for the stone in MS. Linc. Med. f. 298.

AGRISE. To terrify; to disfigure; to be terrified. It is both an active and a neuter verb. Cf. Brit. Bibl. i. 304; Cov. Myst. p. 331; Gy of Warwike, p. 245: Florio in v. *Legáre*; Plowman's Tale, 2300; Troilus and Creseide, ii. 1435.

Other bringe him in such turmentes
That he ther-of *agryse*.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

Thys man for fere wax sore *agrysyn*,
He spak whan he was rysyn. *MS. Bodl.* 425.

In the ende of hervyst wynde shalle rise,
And whete shalle in the felde *agrise*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 77.

AGROMED. Angered. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng wes ful sore *agromed*,
Ant of ys wordes suithe aschomed.
Chronicle of England, 863

AGROPE. To grope; to search out.

For who so wele it wel *agrope*,
To hem bilongeth alle Europe.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 173.

In love *agropeth* oute the sore. *Ibid.* f. 144.

AGROS. Shuddered; trembled; was affrighted. Cf. Sevyn Sages, 886; Kyng Horn, 1326; Troilus and Creseide, ii. 930; Legende of Thisbe of Babylon, 125.

The wif *agros* of this answere,

And seyd, have thou no power me to dere?
Arthour and Merlin, p. 39

Gii with spors smot the stede,
As a man that hadde nede,
That fire under the fet aros;
Nas ther non that him *agros*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 49.

Strife and chest ther aros,
Moni kniȝt therof *agros*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 106.

AGROTID. Cloyed; surfeited.

But I am all *agrotid* here beforne
To write of hem that in love ben forsworne.
Urry's Chaucer, p. 356.

Gorges *agroteied* enbossed their entrayle.
Bochas, b. v. c. 20.

AGROTONE. To surfeit with meat or drink. *Prompt. Parv.* The same work gives the substantive *agrotonynge*.

AGROUND. To the ground.

And how she fel flat downe before his feete *aground*.
Romeus and Juliet, 1562.

AGRUDGE. Palsgrave has "I *agrudge*, I am agreved, je suis grevé."

AGRUM. A disease of hawks, for which a receipt is given in the Book of St. Alban's, sig. C. ii.

AGRYM. Algorism; arithmetic. Palsgrave is the authority for this form of the word. "to count by cyfers of *agrym*."

AGUE. (1) Awry; obliquely: askew. *North.*

(2) Swelling and inflammation from taking cold. *East.* Shakespeare has *agued* in the sense of *chilly*. See Coriolanus, i. 4. In Norfolk an ague in the face is said to be invariably cured by an unguent made of the leaves of elder, called *ague-ointment*.

AGUE-TREE. The sassafras. *Gerard.*

AGUILER. A needle-case. (*A.-N.*)

A silvir nedil forth I drowe,
Out of *aguiler* queint i-nowe,
And gan this nedill threde anone.
Rom. of the Rose, 98.

AGUISE. To put on; to dress; to adorn. *Spenser.* More, as quoted by Richardson, uses it as a substantive.

AGULT. To be guilty; to offend; to fail in duty towards any one; to sin against. Cf. Piers Ploughman, pp. 273, 518, 561; Rob. Glouc. gloss. in v. (*A.-S.*)

Thanne Lucifer *a-gulte* in that tyde,
And alle that helden with hym in pride,
Crist on hym vengeaunce gan take,
So that alle they by-comen develes blake.
MS. Douce 236, f. 19.

AGWAIN. Going. *Somerset.* The same county has *agwon* for *gone.*

AGYE. (1) Aside; askew. *North.*

(2) To guide; to direct; to govern.

Syr Launfal schud be stward of halle,
For to *agye* hys gestes alle. *Launfal*, 623.

AGYNNE. To begin. Cf. Ritson's Anc. S. p. 20.

Thou wendest that ich wrohte
That y ner ne thohte,
By Rymenild forte lygge,
Y-wys ich hit withsugge,
Ne shal ich ner *agynne*
Er ich Sudenne wynne. *Kyng Horn*, 1285.

AH. (1) I. *Yorksh.*

(2) Yes. *Derbysh.*

A-HANG. Hanged; been hanged. *Rob. Glouc.*

AH-BUT. A negative, for "nay, but." *Var. dial.*

A-HEIGHT. On high.

From the dread summit of this chalky bourn
Look up *a-height*; the shrill-gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. Do but look up.
King Lear, iv. 6.

A-HERE. To hear.

Of oon the best ye mowne *a-here*,
That hyght Ottovyan. *Octovian*, 23.

A-HIGH-LONE. A phrase used by Middleton, i. 262, apparently meaning *quite alone.* See also another instance in Mr. Dyce's note on the above place.

AHINT. Behind. *North.*

A-HIȜT. Was called. (*A.-S.*)

That amiabul maide Alisaundrine *a-hiȝt.*
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 22.

A-HOIGHT. Elevated; in good spirits. See Cotgrave, in v. *Cheval*, *Gogue*; Florio, in v. *In-trésca.*

A-HOLD. To lay a ship *a-hold*, to stay her or place her so that she may *hold* or keep to the wind. See the Tempest, i. 1, as explained by Richardson, in v.

AHORSE. On horseback. *North.* It also occurs in Robert of Gloucester. See Hearne's Gloss. in v.

AHTE. (1) Eight.

Ahte moneth, ant dawes thre,
In Engelond king wes he. *Chron. of England*, 1019.

(2) Possessions; property. Cf. W. Mapes, p. 348.

Ah! feyre thinges, freoly bore!
When me on woweth, beth war bifore
Whuch is worldes *ahte.* *Wright's Lyric Poetry*, p. 46.

(3) Ought. *Percy.*

AHUH. Awry; aslant. *Var. dial.*

A-HUNGRY. Hungry. *Shak.*

AHY. Aloud.

But for she spake ever vyleyny
Among here felaws al *ahy.* *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 11.

AHYGH. On high.

And owt of the lond no myghte schyp go,
Bote bytweone roches two,
So *ahygh* so any mon myghte seone,
That two myle was bytweone. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 6236.
One is schippe that saileth in the see,
A egle *ahyȝe*, a worme in lowe.
MS. Bib. Reg. 18 A. x. f. 119.

AHȜE. Fear.

Than it spac Olibrious,
Hath sche non *ahȝe*;
Alle the paines ȝe hir do,
Hir thenke it bot plawe. *Leg. Cathol.* p. 88.

AID. In Staffordshire, a vein of ore going downwards out of the perpendicular line, is called an *aid.* In Shropshire, a deep gutter cut across ploughed land, and a reach in the river, are also called *aids.*

AIDLE. To addle; to earn. *North.*

AIE. An egg.

And for the tithing of a ducke,
Or of an apple, or an *aie.* *Urry's Chaucer*, p. 185.

AIELS. Forefathers. (*A.-N.*)

To gyve from youre heires
That youre *aiels* yow lefte. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 314.

AIER-DEW. Manna. See Higins's Adaptation of Junius's Nomenclator, p. 106.

AIESE. Pleasure; recreation.

Then seide the jurrour, Syne I may not by it, lete it me to ferme. He seide, Sir, I wil nether selle it, ne lete it to ferme, for the *aiese* that it dothe me.
Gesta Romanorum, p. 435.

AIG. (1) A haw. *Lanc.*

(2) Sourness. *North.*

AIGHENDALE. A measure in Lancashire containing seven quarts. *Ash.*

AIGHS. An axe. *Lanc.*

AIGHT. Ought; owed. *Yorksh.*

AIGHTEDEN. The eighth.

The *aighteden* dai, ich meselve,
So the ax pelt in the helve,
That schal hewe the wai atwo
That had wrout me this wo. *Sevyn Sages*, 383.

AIGLE. A spangle; the gold or silver tinsel ornamenting the dress of a showman or rope-dancer. *Salop.*

AIGRE. Sour; acid. *Yorksh.*

AIGREEN. The house-leek. *Kersey.*

AIGULET. The clasp of a buckle. "*Aiguelet* to fasten a claspe in."—*Palsgrave*, f. 17. Spenser has *aygulets* in the Faerie Queene, II. iii. 26.

AIK. An oak. *North.*

AIL. To be indisposed. *Var. dial.* Gill gives *ail* as the Lincolnshire pronunciation of *I will.* See Guest's English Rhythms, ii. 205.

AILCY. Alice. *North.*

AILE. (1) A writ that lieth where the grandfather, or great-grandfather was seised in his demaines as of fee, of any land or tenement in fee simple, the day that he died, and a stranger abateth or entreth the same day and dispossesseth the heir. *Cowell.*

(2) A wing, or any part of a building flanking another. The term is usually applied to the passages of a church, and it seems necessary to call attention to the technical meaning of the word. See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v.

AILED. Depressed. (*A.-S.*)

Schent war tho schrewes,
And *ailed* unsele,
For at the Nevil-cros
Nedes bud tham knele. *Minot's Poems*, p. 41.

AILETTES. Small plates of steel placed on the shoulders in ancient armour, invented in the reign of Edward I. See Arch. xvii. 300, xix. 137.

AILS. Beards of barley. *Essex.* Hollyband has, "the *eiles* or beard upon the eare of corne."

AILSE. Alice. *North.*

AIM. (1) To intend; to conjecture. *Yorksh.* Shakespeare has it as a substantive in the same sense in the Two Gent. of Verona, iii. 1.

(2) To aim at. *Greene.*

(3) "To give aim," to stand within a convenient distance from the butts, to inform the archers how near their arrows fell to the mark. Metaphorically, it is equivalent to, *to direct.* See Collier's Shakespeare, i. 167; Tarlton's Jests, p. 24; True Tragedie of Richard the Third, p. 27.

(4) "To cry aim," in archery, to encourage the archers by crying out *aim*, when they were about to shoot. Hence it came to be used for, to applaud, to encourage, in a general sense. See King John, ii. 1. A person so employed was called an *aim-crier*, a word which is metaphorically used for an abettor, or encourager. See Nares, in v.

AIN. (1) Own. *North.*

(2) Eyes.

Than was Sir Amis glad and fain;
For joie he wepe with his *ain.*
Amis and Amiloun, 2138.

AINCE. Once. *North.*

AINOGE. Anew. *Rob. Glouc.*

AINT. To anoint. It is figuratively used to denote a beating. *Suffolk.*

AIR. (1) Early.

I griev'd you never in all my life,
Neither by late or *air*;
You have great sin if you would slay
A silly poor beggar. *Robin Hood*, i. 107.

(2) An heir. Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 763; Minot's Poems, p. 14.

Than was his fader, sothe to say,
Ded and birid in the clay;
His *air* was Sir Gioun. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 267.

(3) Appearance. "The air of one's face. *Symmetria quædam lineamentorum vultus.*"—*Skinner.*

(4) Previously; before. See *Are.*

AIRE. An aerie of hawks. *Miege.* Howell terms a well-conditioned hawk, "one of a good *aire.*"

AIREN. Eggs.

Another folk there is next, as negges crepeth;
After crabben and *airen* by skippen and lepeth.
Kyng Alisaunder, 4943.

AIRLING. A light airy person; a coxcomb.

Some more there be, slight *airlings*, will be won
With dogs and horses. *Jonson's Catiline*, i. 3.

AIRMS. Arms. *North.*

AIRN. (1) Iron. Burns uses this word, and it also occurs in Maundevile's Travels. See Glossary, in v.

(2) To earn. *Wilts.*

AIRT. A point of the compass. *North.*

AIRTH. Afraid. *North.*

AIRTHFUL. Fearful. *North.*

AIRY. An aiery; an eagle's nest. See this form of the word in Massinger's Maid of Honour, i. 2. It is also used for the brood of young in the nest.

AIS. Ease.

Whanne the gestes weren at *ais*,
Thai wenten hom fram his paleis.
The Sevyn Sages, 1869

AISE. Axweed. *Skinner.*

AISH. Stubble. *Hants.*

AISIELICHE. Easily.

And to the contreye that ȝe beoz of
Seththe ȝe schullen i-wende,
Withoute travail al *aisieliche*,
And thare owre lif ende. *MS. Laud.* 108, *f.* 106.

AISILYHE. Vinegar.

And in mi mete thai gaf galle tole,
And mi thrist with *aisilyhe* drank thai me.
MS. Bodl. 425, f 35.

AISLICHE. Fearfully. (*A.-S.*)

There I auntrede me in,
And *aisliche* I seyde. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 471

AISNECIA. Primogeniture. *Skinner.*

AIST. Thou wilt. *Linc.*

AISTRE. A house. This word is in common use in Staffordshire, Shropshire, and some other counties, for the fire-place, the back of the fire, or the fire itself: but formerly it was used to denote the house, or some particular part of the house, chambers, or apartments.

AISYLL. Vinegar. *Minsheu.*

AIT. A little island in a river where osiers grow. See the Times, Aug. 20, 1844, p. 6.

AITCH. An ach, or pain; a paroxysm in an intermitting disorder. *Var. dial.* See a note on this pronunciation of *ache* in Boswell's Malone, vii. 99.

AITCH-BONE. The edge-bone. *Var. dial.*

AITCHORNING. Acorning; gathering acorns. *Chesh.*

AITH. An oath. *North.*

AITHE. Swearing. (*A.-S.*)

Pride, wrathe, and glotonie,
Aithe, sleuthe, and lecherie.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 31.

AITHER. (1) Either. *North.* Some of the provincial glossaries explain it, *also, each.*

Chese on *aither* hand,
Whether the lever ware
Sink or stille stande. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 154.

(2) A ploughing. *North.*

AI-TO. Always. So explained in the glossary to the Apology for Lollard Doctrines, attributed to Wickliffe, in v.

AITS. Oats. *North.*

AIXES. An ague. *North.*

AIYAH. The fat about the kidney of veal or mutton. *Suffolk.*

AJAX. Pronounced with the second syllable long. A silly quibble between this word and *a jakes* was not uncommon among Elizabethan writers; and Shakespeare alludes to it in this way in Love's Labours Lost, v. 2. Sir John Harrington was the principal mover in this joke. See an apposite quotation in Douce's Illustrations, i. 245.

AJEE. Awry; uneven; *Var. dial.*

AJORNED. Adjourned.

> He *ajorned* tham to relie in the North at Carlele.
> *Langtoft's Chronicle*, p. 309.

AJUGGEDE. Judged.

> The gentileste jowelle, *a-juggede* with lordes,
> Fro Geene unto Gerone, by Jhesu of hevene.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 62.

AJUST. To adjust.

> For whan tyme is, I shal move and *a-just* soch thinges that percen hem ful depe.
> *Urry's Chaucer*, p. 367.

AK. But. (*A.-S.*)

> *Ak* loke that we never more
> *Nego* sette in trew lore.
> *Wright's Pol. Songs*, p. 211.

AKALE. Cold. (*A.-S.*) See *Acale.*

> That night he sat wel sore *akale*,
> And his wif lai warme a-bedde.
> *Sevyn Sages*, 1512.

AKARD. Awkward. *North.*

AKCORN. An acorn. Cf. Florio, in v. *Acilóne*; Urry's Chaucer, p. 364, spelt *akehorne.* (*A.-S.*)

> He clambe hye upon a tree,
> And *akcorns* for hungur ete he.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f 131.

AKE. An oak. *Ake-appilles* are mentioned in MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 285.

> Tak everferne that grewes on the *ake*, and tak the rotes in Averell, and wasche hit wele.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 52.

> It was dole to see
> Sir Eglamour undir ane *ake*,
> Tille on the morne that he gunne wake.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 140.

AKEDOUN. The acton, q. v.

> Through brunny and scheld, to the *akedoun*,
> He to-barst atwo his tronchon.
> *Kyng Alisaunder*, 2153.

AKELDE. Cooled. (*A.-S.*)

> The kyng hyre fader was old man, and drou to feblesse, [destresse,
> And the anguysse of hys doȝter hym dude more
> And *akelde* hym wel the more, so that feble he was.
> *Rob. Glouc.* p. 442.

AKELE. To cool. (*A.-S.*)

> And tauȝte, yf love be to hot,
> In what maner it schulde *akele*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 120.

> Nym ȝeme that the fury coles
> Moche *a-keleth* me,
> And sholle into the stronge pyne
> Of helle brynge the.
> *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.

AKENNYNGE. Reconnoitring; discovering. (*A.-S.*)

> At the othir side *akennynge*,
> They sygh Darie the kyng.
> *Kyng Alisaunder*, 3468.

AKER. (1) Sir F. Madden, glossary to Syr Gawayne, conjectures this to be an error, for *uch a*, each, every. See p. 53. Its meaning seems rather to be *either.* It may be an error for *aither*, or *ather.*

(2) The expression "*halse aker*" occurs in Gammer Gurton's Needle, i. 2, but is conjectured to be an error for "halse anker," or halse anchor. The halse, or halser, was a particular kind of cable.

(3) An acre; a field; a measure of length.

> The Frenschemen thai made reculle
> Wel an *akers* lengthe. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 13.

AKER-LOND. Cultivated land. (*Dut.*)

> In thilke time, in al this londe,
> On *aker-lond* ther nes y-founde.
> *Chron. of England*, 16

AKER-MAN. A husbandman. See the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 513; and Florio, in v. *Aratóre.*

> Ake *aker-men* weren in the feld,
> That weren of him i-war.
> *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 168.

AKETHER. Indeed. *Devon.* In the Exmoor Scolding, p. 4, we are told it means, "quoth he, or quoth her."

AKEVERED. Recovered.

> Sche *akevered* parmafay,
> And was y-led in liter.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, 8550.

AKEWARD. Wrongly.

> Thus use men a newe gette,
> And this world *akeward* sette.
> *MS. Ashmole* 41, f. 18

AKNAWE. On knees; kneeling.

> And made mony knyght *aknawe*,
> On medewe, in feld, ded bylaue.
> *Kyng Alisaunder*, 3540

A-KNAWE. To know; to acknowledge; known; acknowledged.

> Bot ȝif y do hir it ben *a-knawe*,
> With wild hors do me to-drawe.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 42

> And seyd, Thef, thou schalt be slawe,
> Bot thou wilt be the sothe *aknawe*,
> Where thou the coupe fond!
> *Amis and Amiloun*, 2099.

> For Jhesu love, y pray the,
> That died on the rode tre,
> Thi right name be *aknawe*.
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 335.

AKNAWENE. Known.

> Bot we beseke ȝow latez us gaa, and we schallo mak *aknawene* untille hym ȝour grete glory, ȝour ryaltee and ȝour noblaye. *MS. Lincoln*, f. 8

AKNEN. On knees.

> Tho Athelbrus astounde,
> Fel *aknen* to grounde. *Kyng Horn*, 340.
> Sire Eustas sat adoun *akne*;
> Loverd, he sede, thin ore.
> *MS. Ashmole* 43, f. 178.

A-KNEWES. On knees.

> To-forn him *a-knewes* sche fel.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 88

AKNOWE. Conscious of. Used with the auxiliary verb, it appears to signify, to acknowledge. Cf. Gloss. to Urry; Sevyn Sages, 1054; Courte of Love, 1199; Prompt. Parv. p. 280; Suppl. to Hardyng, f. 7; Seven Pen. Psalms

p. 22; Gesta Romanorum, pp. 326, 360, 361, 363; MS. Ashmole 59, f. 130.

And he wole in hys laste throwe,
Sorow for hys synne, and be of hyt *aknowe*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 35.

Be than *aknowen* to me openly,
And hide it nouȝt, and I the wil releven.
Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 287.

I and my wif are thyne owen,
That are we wel *aknowen*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 20.

A-KNOWE. On knee. Cf. K. Alis. 3279.

A-knowe he sat, and seyd, merci,
Mine owen swerd take, beiami.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 358

AKSIS. The ague.

I lekyn uche a synful soule to a seke man,
That is y-schakyd and schent with the *aksis*.
Audelay's Poems, p. 47.

AKSKED. Asked.

And afterwardes the same Prate *aksked* me what newes I hade harde of Kynge Edward, and I answered hyme, none at all. *Archæologia*, xxiii. 23.

AKYR. An acorn.

The bores fedyng is propreliche y-cleped *akyr* of ookys berynge and bukmast. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

AL. Will. *Yorksh.* In the North, we have the elliptical form *a'l*, for *I will*, and in other counties the same for *he will*.

ALAAN. Alone. *North.*

——— the *alaan*
And thy Troyanes, to have and enhabite.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 14.

ALABLASTER. (1) A corrupt pronunciation of *alabaster*, still common, and also an archaism. See the Monasticon, iv. 542; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 268.

(2) An arbalest.

But surely they wer sore assauted, and marveylously hurte with the shot of *alablasters* and crossebowes, but they defended themselfes so manfully that their enemies gat small advauntage at their handes. *Hall, Henry VI.* f. 21.

ALABRE. A kind of fur.

And eke his cloke with *alabre*,
And the knottes of golde.
MS. Rawl. Poet. 137, f. 25.

ALACCHE. To fell. (*A.-N.*)

The Frensche laid on with swerdis briȝt,
And laiden doun hur fon,
Alle that thai than *alacche* miȝt;
Ther na ascapeden non. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 41.

A-LADY. Lady-day. *Suffolk.*

AL-ALONE. Quite alone.

The highe God, whan he had Adam maked,
And saw him *al alone* belly naked.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 9200

ALAMIRE. The lowest note but one in Guido Aretine's scale of music. See Skelton's Works, ii. 279.

ALAND. (1) On land; to land.

Where, as ill fortune would, the Dane with fresh [supplies
Was lately come *aland*.
Drayton's Pol. ed. 1753, p. 903

(2) A kind of bulldog. In Spanish *alano*. See Ducange, in v. *Alanus;* Chaucer, Cant. T. 2150; Ellis's Metr. Rom. ii. 359; Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 145. On a spare leaf in MS. Coll. Arm. 58, is written, "A hunte hath caste of a cople of *aloundys*." They were chiefly used for hunting the boar. See Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 19. The Maystre of the Game, MS. Bodl. 546, c. 16, divides them into three kinds. See further observations on them in Sir H. Dryden's notes to Twici.

ALANE. Alone. *North.*

ALANEWE. New ale; ale in corns. See Huloet's Abcedarium, 1552, in v.

ALANG. Along. *North.* In North Hants they say, "the wind is all down *alang*."

ALANGE. Tedious; irksome. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 9, we have it in the sense of *strange*, translated by *extraneus, exoticus.*

In time of winter *alange* it is;
The foules lesen her blis.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 156.
The leves fallen of the tre,
Rein *alangeth* the cuntré. *Ibid.* 4212.

ALANGENES. Explained by Weber "single life." In Prompt. Parv. p. 9, *strangeness.*

His serjaunts ofte to him come,
And of *alangenes* him undernome,
And [bade] him take a wif jolif,
To solace with his olde lif. *Sevyn Sages*, 1736.

ALANTUM. At a distance. *North.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, gives the examples, "I saw him at *alangtun*," and, "I saw him *alantum* off."

ALAPT. This is the reading of one of the quartos in a passage in King Lear, i. 4, generally read *attask'd*. The first two folios read *at task*. If the word be correct, it probably agrees with the context if explained in the same way as *attask'd;* and the term *alapat*, in the following passage, seems used in a similar sense. All editors, I believe, reject *alapt*. The following work is erroneously paged, which I mention in case any one compares the original.

And because the secret and privy boosome vices of nature are most offensive, and though least seene, yet most undermining enemies, you must redouble your endeavor, not with a wand to *alapat* and strike them, onely as lovers, loath to hurt, so as like a snake they may growe together, and gette greater strength againe. *Melton's Sixe-fold Politician*, p. 125.

ALARAN. A kind of precious stone.

Here cropyng was of ryche gold,
Here parrelle alle of *alaran:*
Here brydyll was of reler bolde,
On every side hangyd bellys then.
MS. Lansd. 762, f. 24

ALARGE. To enlarge. Cf. Gen. ix. 27.

God *alarge* Japheth, and dwelle in the tabernaclis of Sem, and Chanaan be the servaunt of hym.
Wickliffe, MS. Bodl. 277.

ALARGID. Bestowed; given.

Such part in ther nativitie
Was then *alargid* of beautie.
Chaucer's Dreame, 156.

ALARUM. Rider explains *alarum* to be a "watchword showing the neernesse of the enemies." The term occurs constantly in the stage directions of old plays.

ALAS-A-DAY. An exclamation of pity. *Var. dial*

ALAS-AT-EVER. An exclamation of pity. *Yorksh*

ALASSN. Lest. *Dorset.*

ALAST. At last; lately. Cf. Ritson's Anc. Songs, p. 9; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 217.

Whose hath eny god, hopeth he nout to holde,
Bote ever the levest we leoseth *alast.*
Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 149.

ALATE. (1) Lately. Cf. Percy's Reliques, p. 27; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 148.

Thy minde is perplexed with a thousand sundry passions, *alate* free, and now fettered, *alate* swimming in rest. *Greene's Gwydonius*, 1593

(2) Let. So at least the word is explained in a glossary in the Archæologia, xxx. 403.

ALATRATE. To growl; to bark. (*Lat.*)

Let Cerberus, the dog of hel, *alatrate* what he liste to the contrary.
Stubbe's Anatomie of Abuses, p. 179.

ALAUND. On the grass.

Anone to forest they founde,
Both with horne and with hound,
To breng the dere to the grond
Alaund ther they lay. *Sir Degrevant*, 492.

ALAWK. Alack; alas. *Suffolk.*

ALAY. (1) To mix; to reduce by mixing. Generally applied to wines and liquors. See Thynne's Debate, p. 59.

(2) A term in hunting, when fresh dogs are sent into the cry.

With greyhounds, according my ladyes bidding,
I made the *alay* to the deere.
Percy's Faery Pastorall, p 150.

ALAYD. Laid low.

Socoure ows, Darie the kyng!
Bote thou do us socoure,
Alayd is, Darie, thyn honoure!
Kyng Alisaunder, 2386.

ALAYDE. Applied.

But at laste kyng Knowt to hym *alayde*
These wordes there, and thus to hym he sayde.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 119.

ALAYNED. Concealed.

The sowdan sore them affrayned
What that ther names were;
Rouland saide, and noght *alayned*,
Syr Roulande and sire Olyvere.
MS. Douce 175, p. 37.

ALBACORE. A kind of fish. (*Fr.*)

The *albacore* that followeth night and day
The flying fish, and takes them for his prey.
Brit. Bibl. ii. 482.

ALBE. (1) Albeit; although.

Albe that she spake but wordes fewe,
Withouten speche he shall the treuthe shewe.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 46.
Albe that he dyed in wretchednes.
Bochas, b. iv. c. 13.

(2) A long white linen garment, worn by Roman Catholic priests. See Peter Langtoft, p. 319, and gloss. in v.

Mon in *albe* other cloth whit,
Of joie that is gret delit. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 262.

ALBESPYNE. White-thorn.

And there the Jewes scorned him, and maden him a crowne of the braunches of *albespyne*, that is white thorn, that grew in that same gardyn, and setten it on his heved. *Maundevile's Travels*, p. 13.

ALBEWESE. All over.

Take a porcyown of fresche chese,
And wynd it in hony *albewese.*
Archæologia, xxx. 355.

ALBIAN. An old term for that variety of the human species now called the *Albino.* See an epitaph quoted by Mr. Hunter in his additions to Boucher, in v.

ALBIFICATION. A chemical term for making white. See Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit pp. 128, 168.

Our fourneis eke of calcination,
And of wateres *albification.*
Chaucer, Cant. T. 16273.

ALBLADE. See a list of articles in Brit. Bibl. ii. 397.

ALBLAST. An instrument for shooting arrows.

Both *alblast* and many a bow
War redy railed opon a row
Minot's Poems, p. 16.
Alle that myghte wapyns bere,
Swerde, *alblastus*, schelde or spere.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 115.

ALBLASTERE. A crossbow-man. Sometimes the crossbow itself.

That sauh an *alblastere*; a quarelle lete he flie.
Langtoft, p. 205.
With *alblastres* and with stones,
They slowe men, and braken bones.
Kyng Alisaunder, 1211.

ALBRICIAS. A reward or gratuity given to one that brings good news. (*Span.*)

Albricias, friend, for the good news I bring you;
All has fallen out as well as we could wish. *Elvira*, ii.

ALBURN. Auburn. *Skinner.* It is the Italian *alburno*, and is also Anglicised by Florio, in v.

ALBYEN. The water, &c. The meaning of the term will be found in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 164.

ALBYN. White.

The same gate or tower was set with compassed images of auncient prynces, as Hercules, Alexander and other, by entrayled woorke, rychely lymned wyth golde and *albyn* colours. *Hall, Henry VIII.* f. 73.

ALBYSI. Scarcely. The MS. in the Heralds' College reads "unnethe."

Tho was Breteyn this lond of Romaynes almest lere,
Ac *albysi* were yt ten ȝer, ar heo here aȝeyn were.
Rob. Glouc. p. 81.

ALCALY. A kind of salt.

Sal tartre, *alcaly*, and salt preparat.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 16278.

ALCAMYNE. A mixed metal. Palsgrave has this form of the word, and also Pynson's edition of the Prompt. Parv. See that work, p. 9; Unton Inventories, p. 26; Skelton's Works, ii. 54.

ALCATOTE. A silly fellow. *Devon.* In the Exmoor Courtship, pp. 24, 28. it is spelt *alkitotle*, and explained in the glossary, "a silly elf, or foolish oaf."

Why, you know I am an ignorant, unable trifle in such business; an oaf, a simple *alcatote*, an innocent.
Ford's Works. ii. 212.

ALCATRAS. A kind of sea-gull. (*Ital.*)

Ned Gylman took an *alcatrash* on the mayn topmast yerd, which ys a foolysh byrd, but good lean rank meat. *MS. Addit* 5008.

Most like to that sharp-sighted *alcatras*,
That beats the air above the liquid glass.
Drayton's Works, ed. 1748, p. 407.

ALCE. Also. Sir F. Madden marks this as an irregular form. See *Als.*

The kyng kyssez the knyȝt, and the whene *alce*,
And sythen mony syker knyȝt, that soȝt hym to haylce. *Syr Gawayne*, p. 91.

ALCHEMY. A metal, the same as *Alcamyne*, q. v.

——— Four speedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the sounding *alchemy*.
Paradise Lost, ii. 517.

ALCHOCHODEN. The giver of life and years, the planet which bears rule in the principal places of an astrological figure, when a person is born. See Albumazar, ii. 5.

ALCONOMYE. Alchemy.

Of thilke elixir whiche men calle
Alconomye, whiche is befalle
Of hem that whilom weren wise.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 120.

ALD. (1) Old.

Princes and pople, *ald* and ȝong,
Al that spac with Duche tung. *Minot's Poems*, p. 8.

(2) Hold.

Thof I west to be slayn,
I sal never *ald* te ogayn.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.
Curatus resident thai schul be,
And *ald* houshold oponly.
Audelay's Poems, p. 33.

ALDAY. Always. (*Dan.*)

They can afforce them *alday*, men may see,
By singuler fredome and dominacion.
Bochas, b. i. c. 20.

ALDER. (1) The older.

Thus when the *alder* hir gan forsake,
The yonger toke hir to his make. *Sevyn Sages*, 3729.

(2) According to Boucher, this is "a common expression in Somersetshire for cleaning the alleys in a potatoe ground." See Qu. Rev. lv. 371.

(3) Of all. Generally used with an adjective in the superlative degree. See the instances under *alder* and *alther*, compounded with other words.

Of alle kinges he is flour,
That suffred deth for al mankin;
He is our *alder* Creatour! *Leg. Cathol.* p. 173.

ALDER-BEST. Best of all. Cf. Prompt. Parv. pp. 9, 33; Gy of Warwyke, p. 22; Dreme of Chaucer, 1279; Skelton's Works, ii. 63.

That all the best archers of the north
Sholde come upon a day,
And they that shoteth *alderbest*
The game shall bere away. *Robin Hood*, i. 51.

ALDERES. Ancestors.

Of *alderes*, of armes, of other aventures.
Syr Gawayne, p. 6.

ALDER-FIRST. The first of all. Cf. Rom. of the Rose, 1000; Troilus and Creseide, iii. 97.

That smertli schal smite the *alderfirst* dint.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 121.
The soudan forthwith *alderfarst*
On the Cristen smot wel fast.
Gy of Warwike, p. 123.

ALDER-FORMEST. The foremost of all. Cf. Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 76.

William and themperour wènt *alderformest*.
Will. and the Werwolf, p 176.

ALDER-HIGHEST. Highest of all.

And *alder-highest* tooke astronomye
Albmusard last withe her of sevyn,
With instrumentis that raught up into hevyn.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 11.

ALDERKAR. A moist boggy place where alders, or trees of that kind grow. See Prompt. Parv. pp. 9, 272. In the former place it is explained *locus ubi alni et tales arbores crescunt.*

ALDER-LAST. Last of all.

And *alder-last*, how he in his citee
Was by the sonne slayne of Tholomé.
Bochas, b. v. c. 4.

ALDER-LEEFER. Instances of this compound in the comparative degree are very unusual.

An *alder-leefer* swaine I weene,
In the barge there was not seene.
Cobler of Canterburie, 1608, sig. E. ii.

ALDER-LEST. Least of all.

Love, ayenst the whiche who so defendith
Himselvin moste, him *aldirlest* availeth.
Troilus and Creseide, i. 605.

ALDER-LIEFEST. Dearest of all. This compound was occasionally used by Elizabethan writers. See Collier's Annals of the Stage, i. 262; 2 Henry VI. i. 1; Troilus and Creseide, iii. 240.

ALDERLINGS. A kind of fish, mentioned in Muffet's Treatise on Food, p. 175, and said by him to be betwixt a trout and a grayling.

ALDER-LOWEST. Lowest of all. See a gloss in MS. Egerton 829, f. 23, and Reliq. Antiq. i. 7.

ALDERMANRY. "The government of Stamford was long before their written charter, held and used amongst themselves by an ancient prescription, which was called the *Aldermanry* of the guild."—*Butcher's Stamford*, 1717, p. 15.

ALDERMEN. Men of rank.

Knyȝtes and sqwyers ther schul be,
And other *aldermen*, as ȝe schul se.
Const. of Masonry, 414.

ALDER-MEST. Greatest of all. Cf. Arthour and Merlin, p. 83; Legendæ Catholicæ, pp. 170, 252.

But *aldirmost* in honour out of doute,
Thei had a relicke hight Palladion.
Troilus and Creseide, i. 152.

ALDERNE. The elder tree. Goats are said to love *alderne*, in Topsell's Hist. of Foure-footed Beasts, p. 240.

ALDER-TRUEST. Truest of all.

First, English king, I humbly do request,
That by your means our princess may unite
Her love unto mine *aldertruest* love.
Greene's Works, ii. 156.

ALDER-WERST. Worst of all.

Ye don ous *alderwerst* to spede,
When that we han mest nede.
Gy of Warwike, p. 198.

ALDER-WISIST. The wisest of all.

And truiliche it sitte well to be so,
For *aldirwisist* han therwith ben plesed
Troilus and Creseide, i. 247.

ALDES. Holds.

For wham myn hert is so hampered and *aldes* so nobul. *Will. and the Werwolf*, p. 17.

ALDO. Although. *East.*

ALDREN. Elders.

Thus ferden oure *aldren* bi Noees dawe,
Of mete and of drinke hi fulden here mawe.
MS. Bodl. 652, f. 1.

ALDRIAN. A star on the neck of the lion.

Phebus hath left the angle meridional,
And yet ascending was the beste real,
The gentil Lion, with his *Aldrian.*
Chaucer, Cant. T. 10579.

ALDYN. Holden; indebted.

Meche be ȝe *aldyn* to the pore. *MS. Douce* 302, f. 20.

ALE. (1) A rural festival. See *Ale-feast.*

And all the neighbourhood, from old records
Of antique proverbs, drawn from Whitsun lords,
And their authorities at wakes and *ales.*
Ben Jonson's Tale of a Tub, prol.

(2) An ale-house. This is an unusual meaning of the word. See Two Gent. of Verona, ii. 5; Greene's Works, i. 116; Davies's York Records, p. 140; Lord Cromwell, iii. 1; Piers Ploughman, p. 101.

When thei have wroght an oure ore two,
Anone to the *ale* thei wylle go.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 25.

(3) The meaning of the words *beer* and *ale* are the reverse in different counties. Sir R. Baker's verses on hops and beer are clearly erroneous, ale and beer having been known in England at a very early period, although hops were a later introduction. See Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 27. Sir Thopas, l. 13801, swears "on ale and bred," though this oath may be intended in ridicule. Ale was formerly made of wheat, barley, and honey. See Index to Madox's Exchequer, in v.

(4.) All.

And lafft it with hem in memoré,
And to *ale* other pristis truly.
Audelay's Poems, p. 69.

ALEBERRY. A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and sops of bread. It appears from Palsgrave to have been given to invalids.

They would taste nothing, no not so much as a poor *aleberry*, for the comfort of their heart.
Becon's Works, p. 373.

ALECCIOUN. An election.

And seyd, made is this *aleccioun*,
The king of heven hath chosen ȝou on.
Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 63.

Besechyng you therfore to help to the resignacion therof, and the kynges lettre to the byshop of Lincoln for the *aleccion.*
Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 240.

ALECIE. Drunkenness caused by ale.

If he had arrested a mare instead of a horse, it had beene a slight oversight; but to arrest a man, that hath no likenesse of a horse, is flat lunasie, or *alecie* *Lyly's Mother Bombie.*

ALECONNER. According to Kersey, "an officer appointed in every court-leet to look to the assize and goodness of bread, ale, and beer." Cf. Middleton's Works, i. 174; Harrison's Description of England, p. 163.

A nose he had that gan show
What liquor he loved I trow:
For he had before long seven yeare,
Beene of the towne the *ale-conner.*
Cobler of Canterburie, 1608.

ALECOST. Costmary. So called, because it was frequently put into ale, being an aromatic bitter. *Gerard.* It is not obsolete in the North.

ALED. Suppressed. (*A.-S.*)

And sayde, Maumecet, my mate,
Y-blessed mote thou be,
For *aled* thow hast muche debate
Toward thys barnee *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 18.

ALEDGEMENT. Ease; relief. *Skinner.*

ALE-DRAPER. An alehouse keeper.

So that nowe hee hath lefte brokery, and is become a draper. A draper, quoth Freeman, what draper, of woollin or linnen? No, qd he, an *ale-draper*, wherein he hath more skil then in the other.
Discoverie of the Knights of the Poste, 1597

A-LEE. On the lee.

Than lay the lordis *a-lee* with laste and with charge.
Depos. of Richard II. p. 29.

ALEECHE. Alike. So explained by Mr. Collier in a note to Thynne's Debate, p. 20, "his gayne by us is not *aleeche.*" Perhaps we should read *a leeche*, i. e. not worth a leech.

ALEES. Aloe trees.

Of erberi and *alees*,
Of alle maner of trees. *Pistill of Susan*, st. i.

ALE-FEAST. A festival or merry-making, at which ale appears to have been the predominant liquor. See an enumeration of them in Harrison's Desc. of England, p. 138; Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 158-9, and the account of the *Whitsun-ale*, in v. A merry meeting at which ale was generally drunk, often took place after the representation of an old mystery, as in a curious prologue to one of the fifteenth century in MS. Tanner 407, f. 44.

ALEFT. Lifted.

Ac tho thai come thider eft,
Her werk was al up *aleft.*
Arthour and Merlin, p. 22.

A-LEFT. On the left.

For *a-left* half and a right,
He leyd on and slough down-right.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 182.

ALEGAR. Ale or beer which has passed through the acetous fermentation, and is used in the North as a cheap substitute for vinegar. It is an old word. See the Forme of Cury, p. 56.

ALEGE. To alleviate. (*A.-N.*)

But if thei have some privilege,
That of the paine hem woll *alege.*
Rom. of the Rose, 6626.

ALEGEANCE. Alleviation. (*A.-N.*) "*Allegyance*, or softynge of dysese, *alleviacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.* p. 9. Cf. Chaucer's Dreame, 1688.

The twelfed artecle es enoyntynge, that mene enoyntes the seke in perelle of dede for *alegeance* of body and saule. *MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, f. 202.

ALEGGEN. To allege. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 207; Flor. and Blanch. 692; Gesta Romanorum, p. 48; Rob. Glouc. p. 422.

Thus endis Kyng Arthure, as auctors *alegges*
That was of Ectores blude, the kynge sone of Troye. *MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, f. 98.

ALEGGYD. Alleviated. See *Alege.*

Peraventure ȝe may be *aleggyd*,
And sum of ȝoure sorow abreggyd.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12.

ALEHOOFE. Ground ivy. According to Gerard, it was used in the making of ale. See Prompt. Parv. p. 250.

ALEICHE. Alike; equally.

> Laye fourth iche man *oleiche*
> What he hath lefte of his livercye.
> *Chester Plays*, i. 122.

ALEIDE. Abolished; put down.

> Thes among the puple he put to the reaume,
> *Aleide* alle luther lawes that long hadde ben used.
> *Will. and the Werwolf*, p. 188.

> Do nom also ich have the seid,
> And alle thre sulen ben *aleid*.
> *MS. Digby* 86, f. 126.

ALE-IN-CORNES. New ale. See Huloet's Abcedarium, 1552, in v.

> I will make the drincke worse than good *ale in the cornes.* *Thersytes*, p. 56.

ALEIS. (1) Alas! *North.*

(2) Alces.

> Cherise, of whiche many one faine is,
> Notis, and *aleis*, and bolas.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, 1377.

(3) Alleys.

> Alle the *aleis* were made playne with sond.
> *MS. Harl.* 116, f. 147.

ALEIVED. Alleviated; relieved. *Surrey.*

ALEKNIGHT. A frequenter of alehouses. See Cotgrave, in v. *Beste;* Florio, in v. *Beóne;* Baret's Alvearie, in v. *Ale;* Harrison's Descr. of Engl. p. 170.

ALEMAYNE. Germany.

> Upon the londe of *Alemayne*.
> *Gower*, ed. 1532, f. 145.

ALENDE. Landed.

> At what haven thai *alende*,
> Ase tit agen hem we scholle wende
> With hors an armes brighte.
> *Rembrun*, p. 428.

ALENGE. Grievous.

> Now am I out of this daunger so *alenge*,
> Wherefore I am gladde it for to persever.
> *Complaynte of them that ben to late Maryed.*

ALEOND. By land.

> Warne thow every porte thatt noo schyppis a-ryve,
> Nor also *aleond* stranger throg my realme pas,
> But the for there truage do pay markis fyve.
> *Sharp's Cov. Myst.* p. 99.

ALE-POLE. An ale-stake, q. v.

> Another brought her bedes
> Of jet or of cole,
> To offer to the *ale-pole*. *Skelton's Works*, i. 112.

ALE-POST. A maypole. *West.*

ALES. Alas! See the Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 5.

ALESE. To loose; to free. (*A.-S.*)

> To day thou salt *alesed* be. *MS. Digby* 86, f. 120.

ALE-SHOT. The keeping of an alehouse within a forest by an officer of the same. *Phillips.*

ALE-SILVER. A rent or tribute paid yearly to the Lord Mayor of London by those who sell ale within the city. *Miege.*

ALE-STAKE. A stake set up before an alehouse, by way of sign. Speght explained it *a maypole*, and hence have arisen a host of stupid blunders; but the ale-stake was also called the maypole, without reference to the festive pole. See Tarlton's Newes out of Purgatorie, p. 56. Grose gives *ale-post* as a term for a maypole. See his Class. Dict. Vulg. Song. in v. and supra. Palsgrave, f. 17, translates it by "le *moy* d'une taverne." From Dekker's Wonderful Yeare, 1603, quoted by Brand, it appears that a bush was frequently placed at the top of the ale stake. See *Bush.* Hence may be explained the lines of Chaucer:

> A garlond had he sette upon his hede,
> As gret as it werin for an *ale-stake*.
> *Urry's ed.* p. 6.

Which have been erroneously interpreted in Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. i. 56. But the bush was afterwards less naturally applied, for Kennett tells us "the coronated frame of wood hung out as a sign at taverns is called a *bush*." See his Glossary, 1816, p. 35. Cf. Hawkins' Engl. Dram. i. 109; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12255; Reliq. Antiq. i. 14; Hampson's Calend. i. 281 Skelton's Works, i. 320.

> She as an *ale-stake* gay and fresh,
> Half hir body she had away e-giff.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 56.

> For lyke as thee jolye ale-house
> Is alwayes knowen by the good *ale-stake*,
> So are proude jelots sone perceaved, to,
> By theyr proude foly, and wanton gate.
> *Bansley's Treatise*, p. 4.

ALESTALDER. A stallion. *East Sussex.*

ALESTAN-BEARER. A pot-boy. See Higins' adaptation of the Nomenclator, p. 505.

ALESTOND. The ale-house.

> Therefore at length Sir Jefferie bethought him of a feat whereby he might both visit the *alestond*, and also keepe his othe. *Mar. Prelate's Epistle*, p. 54.

ALE-STOOL. The stool on which casks of ale or beer are placed in the cellar. *East.*

ALET. (1) A kind of hawk. Howel says it is the "true faucon that comes from Peru."

(2) A small plate of steel, worn on the shoulder.

> An *alet* enamelde he oches in sondire.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 80.

(3) Carved, applied to partridges and pheasants. *Boke of Huntinge.*

ALEVEN. Eleven. Cf. Maitland's Early Printed Books at Lambeth, p. 322; Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 80; Minsheu, in v.

> He trips about with sincopace,
> He capers very quicke;
> Full trimly there of seven *aleven*,
> He sheweth a pretty tricke.
> *Galfrido and Bernardo*, 1570.

> I have had therto lechys *aleven*,
> And they gave me medysins alle.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 46.

ALEW. Halloo.

> Yet did she not lament with loude *alew*,
> As women wont, but with deepe sighes and singulfs few. *Faerie Queene*, V. vi. 13.

ALE-WIFE. A woman who keeps an ale-house. See Tale of a Tub, iv. 2.

ALEXANDER. Great parsley. Said by Minsheu to be named from Alexander, its presumed discoverer.

ALEXANDER'S-FOOT. Pellitory. *Skinner.*

ALEXANDRYN. Alexandrian work.

> Syngly was she wrappyd perfay,
> With a mauntelle of hermyn,
> Coverid was with *Alexandryn*.
> *MS. Rawl.* C 86, f. 121.

ALEXCION. Election.

> Be *alexcion* of the lordys free,
> The erle toke they thoo. *Erle of Tolous*, 1202.

ALEYD. Laid down. See *Aleide.*

Do ȝou ase ichave the seyd,
Ant alle thre shule ben *aleyd*
With huere foule crokes.
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 105.
For al love, leman, sche seyd,
Lete now that wille be doun *aleyd.*
Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 230.

ALEYE. An alley. (*A.-N.*)

An homicide therto han they hired
That in an *aleye* had a privee place.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 13498.

ALEYN. Alone.

My lemman and I went forth *aleyn.*
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

ALEYNE. (1) To alienate.

In case they dyde eyther selle or *aleyne* the same or ony parte therof, that the same Edwarde shulde have yt before any other man.
Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 86.

(2) Laid down. So explained in Urry's MS. collections.

ALF. (1) Half; part; side.

The Brutons to helpe her *alf*, vaste aboute were.
Rob. Glouc. p. 212.

(3) An elf; a devil.

With his teth he con hit tug,
And *alfe* Rofyn begon to rug.
MS. Douce 302, f. 11.

ALFAREZ. An ensign. (*Span.*) The term is used by Ben Jonson, and Beaumont and Fletcher. According to Nares, who refers to MS. Harl. 6804, the word was in use in our army during the civil wars of Charles I. It was also written *alferes.*

ALFEYNLY. Slothfully; sluggishly. *Prompt. Parv.*

ALFRIDARIA. A term in the old judicial astrology, explained by Kersey to be "a temporary power which the planets have over the life of a person."

I'll find the cusp and *alfridaria*,
And know what planet is in cazimi.
Albumazar, ii. 5.

ALFYN. (1) So spelt by Palsgrave, f. 17, and also by Caxton, but see *Aufyn.* The alfyn was the bishop at chess. Is *alfyns* in Reliq. Antiq. i. 83, a mistake for *alkyns ?*

(2) A lubberly fellow; a sluggard.

Now certez, sais syr Wawayne, myche wondyre have I
That syche an *alfyne* as thow dare speke syche wordez. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 67.

ALGAROT. A chemical preparation, made of butter of antimony, diluted in a large quantity of warm water, till it turn to a white powder. *Phillips.*

ALGATES. Always; all manner of ways; however; at all events. Still in use in the North. It is, as Skinner observes, a compound of *all* and *gates*, or ways. (*A.-S.*) Tooke's etymology is wholly inadmissible. Cf. Diversions of Purley, p. 94; Chaucer, Cant. T. 7013; Thynne's Debate, p. 36.

These were ther uchon *algate*,
To ordeyne for these masonus astate.
Constitutions of Masonry, p. 15.

ALGE. Altogether. (*A.-S.*)

Sche muste thenne *alge* fayle
To geten him whan he were deed.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 148.

ALGERE. A spear used in fishing. It is the translation of *fuscina* in the Canterbury MS. of the Medulla. See a note in Prompt. Parv. p. 186.

ALGIFE. Although.

Eche man may sorow in his inward thought
This lordes death, whose pere is hard to fynd,
Algife Englond and Fraunce were thorow saught.
Skelton's Works, i. 13.

ALGRADE. A kind of Spanish wine.

Both *algrade*, and respice eke.
Squyr of Lowe Degré, 756.
Osay, and *algarde*, and other y-newe..
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.

ALGRIM. Arithmetic.

The name of this craft is in Latyn *algorsimus*, and in Englis *algrim*; and it is namid off *Algos*, that is to say, craft, and *rismus*, that is, nounbre; and for this skille it is called craft of nounbringe.
MS. Cantab. Ll. iv. 14.

ALGUS. A philosopher frequently mentioned by early writers, as the inventor of Algorism. According to MS. Harl. 3742, he was king of Castile. Cf. MS. Arundel 332, f. 68.

ALHAFTE. See a list of articles in the Brit. Bibl. ii. 397.

AL-HAL-DAY. All-hallows day, Nov. 1st. *Gaw.*

ALHALWE-MESSE. All-hallows.

The moneth of Novembre, after *Alhalwemesse*,
That wele is to remembre, com kyng William allefresse. *Peter Langtoft*, p. 145.

ALHALWEN-TYD. The feast of All-hallows.

Men shulle fynde but fewe roo-bukkys whan that they be passed two ȝeer that thei ne have mewed hure heedys by *Alhalwentyd.* *MS. Bodl.* 546.

ALHIDADE. A rule on the back of the astrolabe, to measure heights, breadths, and depths. See Blount's Glossographia, p. 18; Cotgrave, in v. *Alidade.*

ALHOLDE. "Alholde, or Gobelyn" is mentioned in an extract from the Dialogue of Dives and Pauper, in Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 3.

AL-HOLLY. Entirely.

I have him told *al holly* min estat.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 7678.

ALHONE. Alone.

Alhone to the putte he hede. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii 278.

ALIANT. An alien. *Rider.*

ALIBER. Bacchus; liber pater.

Aliber, the god of wyne.
And Hercules of kynne thyne.
Kyng Alisaunder, 2849.

ALICANT. A Spanish wine made at Alicant, in the province of Valencia. It is differently spelt by our old writers. See Tymon, ed. Dyce, p. 39; Higins' Junius, p. 91.

Whan he had dronke ataunte
Both of Teynt and of wyne *Alicaunt*,
Till he was drounke as any swyne. *MS. Rawl.* C. 86.

ALIED. Anointed.

He tok that blode that was so bright,
And *alied* that gentil knight.
Amis and Amiloun, 2330.

ALIEN. To alienate. *Nares.*

ALIEN-PRIORY. A priory which was subordinate to a foreign monastery. See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v. *Priory.*

A-LIFE. As my life; excessively. See Winter's Tale, iv. 3; Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 55, 235, 309, 351.

ALIFED. Allowed. *Skinner.*

ALIGHT. (1) Lighted; pitched.

Opon sir Gy, that gentil knight,
Y-wis mi love is alle *alight.*
Gy of Warwike, p. 270.

(2) To light; to kindle. *Surrey.*

ALINLAZ. An anlace.

Or *alinlaz*, and god long knif,
That als he lovede leme or lif. *Havelok*, 2554.

ALIRY. Across. (*A.-S.*) MS. Rawl. Poet. 137, and MS. Douce 323, read *alery;* MS. Douce 104 has *olery;* and MS. Rawl. Poet. 38 reads *alyry.*

Somme leide hir legges *aliry*,
As swiche losels konneth,
And made hir mone to Piers,
And preide hym of grace.
Piers Ploughman, p. 124.

ALISANDRE. Alexandria. Cf. Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 36.

At *Alisandre* he was whan it was wonne.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 51.

ALISAUNDRE. The herb *alexander*, q. v.

With *alisaundre* thare-to, ache ant anys.
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 26.

ALIȜT. Alighted; descended.

And deyde two hondred ȝer,
And two and thretty riȝt,
After that oure swete Lord
In his moder *aliȝt.* *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.

ALKAKENGY. The periscaria. See Prompt. Parv. p. 10; Higins's Junius, p. 125.

ALKANET. The wild buglos. See the account of it in Gerard's Herball, ed. Johnson, p. 799. It is also mentioned in an ancient receipt in the Forme of Cury, p. 29, as used for colouring.

ALKANI. Tin. *Howell.*

ALKE. Ilk; each.

Now, sirris, for your curtesy,
Take this for no vilany,
But *alke* man crye ȝow . . . *The Feest*, xvi.

ALKENAMYE. Alchemy. (*A.-N.*)

Yet ar ther fibicches in forceres
Of fele mennes makyng,
Experimentz of *alkenamye*
The peple to deceyve. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 186.

ALKERE. In the Forme of Cury, p. 120, is given a receipt "for to make rys *alkere.*"

ALKES. Elks.

As for the plowing with ures, which I suppose to be unlikelie, because they are in mine opinion untameable, and *alkes*, a thing commonlie used in the east countries. *Harrison's Descr. of England*, p. 226.

ALKIN. All kinds.

Dragouns and *alkin* depenes,
Fire, hail, snaweis. *MS. Bodl.* 425, f. 92.
For to destroy flesly delite,
And *alkins* lust of lichery.
MS. Harl 4196, f. 102.

ALKITOTLE. See *Alcatote.*

ALKONE. Each one.

Then Robyn goes to Notyngham,
Hymselfe mornyng allone,
And litulle Johne to mery Scherewode,
The pathes he knew *alkone.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 12[illegible]

ALKYMISTRE. An alchemist.

And whan this *alkymistre* saw his time,
Riseth up, sire preest, quod he, and stondeth by me.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 16679

ALL. (1) Although.

All tell I not as now his observances.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 2266.

(2) Entirely. *Var. dial.* Spenser has it in the sense of *exactly.*

(3) "For all," in spite of. *Var dial.* "I'll do it *for all* you say to the contrary."

(4) "All that," until that. So explained by Weber, in gloss to Kyng Alisaunder, 2145.

(5) "For good and all," entirely. *North.*

And shipping oars, to work they fall,
Like men that row'd *for good and all.*
Cotton's Works, ed. 1734, p. 127.

(6) Each. *Prompt. Parv.*

ALL-A-BITS. All in pieces. *North.*

ALL-ABOUT. "To get *all about* in one's head," to become light-headed. *Herefordsh.* We have also "that's *all about* it," i. e. that is the whole of the matter.

ALL-ABROAD. Squeezed quite flat. *Somerset.*

ALL-A-HOH. All on one side. *Wilts.*

ALL-ALONG. Constantly. *Var. dial.* Also "All along of," or "All along on," entirely owing to.

ALL-AMANG. Mingled, as when two flocks of sheep are driven together. *Wilts.*

ALL-AND-SOME. Every one; everything; altogether.

Thereof spekys the apostell John,
In his gospell *all and some.*
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 83.

We are betrayd and y-nome!
Horse and harness, lords, *all and some!*
Richard Coer de Lion, 2284.

Thi kyngdam us come,
This is the secunde poynte *al and some!*
MS. Douce 302, f. 33

ALLANE. Alone.

Hys men have the wey tane;
In the forest Gye ys *allane.*
MS. Cantab Ff. ii. 38, f. 174.

ALL-ARMED. An epithet applied to Cupid in A Mids. Night's Dream, ii. 2, unnecessarily altered to *alarmed* by some editors, as if the expression meant armed all over, whereas it merely enforces the word *armed.* The expression is used by Greene, and is found earlier in the Morte d'Arthur, i. 215.

ALL-AS-IS. "*All as is* to me is this," i. e. all I have to say about it. *Herefordsh.*

ALL-A-TAUNT-O. Fully rigged, with masts, yards, &c. A sea term.

ALLAY. According to Kersey, to *allay* a pheasant is to cut or carve it up at table. The substantive as a hunting term was applied to the set of hounds which were ahead after the beast was dislodged.

ALLAYMENT. That which has the power of

allaying or abating the force of something else. *Shak.*

ALL-B'EASE. Gently; quietly. *Herefordsh.*

ALL-BEDENE. Forthwith. Cf. Minot's Poems, p. 34; Havelok, 730, 2841; Coventry Mysteries, p. 4; Gloss. to Ritson's Met. Rom. p. 360.

Thane thay sayde *al-bydene*,
Bathe kynge and qwene,
The doghtty knyght in the grene
Hase wonnene the gree.
Sir Degrevante, MS. Lincoln.

Whan thai were wasshen *al-bedene*,
He set hym downe hem betwene.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 14.

ALL-BE-THOUGH. Albeit. *Skinner.*

ALLE. Ale. See this form of the word in Skelton's Works, i. 151; The Feest, v. It apparently means *old* in the Towneley Mysteries, p. 101.

ALLECT. To allure; to bring together; to collect. (*Lat.*)

I beyng by your noble and notable qualities *allected* and encouraged, moste hertely require your helpe, and humbly desyre your ayde.
Hall's Union, 1548, *Hen. IV.* f. 27.

ALLECTIVE. Attraction; allurement. See the Brit. Bibl. iv. 390.

For what better *allective* coulde Satan devise to allure and bring men pleasantly into damnable servitude. *Northbrooke's Treatise*, 1577.

ALLECTUARY. An electuary.

Allectuary arrectyd to redres
These feverous axys. *Skelton's Works*, i. 25.

ALLEFEYNTE. Slothful; inactive. *Prompt. Parv.*

ALLEGATE. (1) To allege. See Peele's Works, iii. 68; Skelton's Works, i. 356.

(2) Always; algate. (*A.-S.*)

Ac, *allegate*, the kynges
Losen ten ageyns on in werrynges.
Kyng Alisaunder, 6094.

ALLEGE. To quote; to cite.

And for he wold his longe tale abrege,
He wolde non auctoritee *allege*.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 9532.

ALLEGYAUNCE. Citation; the act of quoting. Translated by *allegacio*, in Prompt. Parv. p. 9.

ALLE-HALWEN. Allhallows.

Here fest wol be, withoute nay,
After *Alle-halwen* the eyght day.
Const. of Masonry, p. 32.

ALLE-HOOL. Entirely; exactly. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 151; Sir H. Dryden's Twici, p. 38. *Alle* answers to *omnino*, and strictly speaking, cannot grammatically be used in composition. *Alle if*, MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 24. See *Alle-ȝif.*

ALLELUYA. The wood-sorrel. *Gerard.*

ALLE-LYKELY. In like manner. *Prompt. Parv.*

ALLEMAIGNE. A kind of solemn music, more generally spelt *Almain*, q. v. It is also the name of several dances, the new allemaigne, the old, the queen's allemaigne, all of which are mentioned in MS. Rawl. Poet. 108, and the figures given. See Brit. Bibl. ii. 164, 610.

ALLEMASH-DAY. Grose says, i. e. Allumage-day, the day on which the Canterbury silk-weavers began to work by candle-light. *Kent.*

ALLEMAUNDIS. Almonds.

Therfore Jacob took grete ȝerdis of popelers, and of *allemaundis*, and of planes, and in party dide awey the rynde. *Wickliffe, MS. Bodl.* 277.

ALLEN. Grass land recently broken up. *Suffolk.* Major Moor says, "unenclosed land that has been tilled and left to run to feed for sheep."

ALLE-ONE. Alone; solitary.

Alle-one he leved that drery knyghte,
And sone he went awaye.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 109.

ALLER. (1) An alder tree. A common form of the word, still used in the western counties. See Florio, in v. *Alno;* Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 178; Gerard's Herball, ed. Johnson, p. 1469.

(2) Of all. It is the gen. pl.

Adam was oure *aller* fader,
And Eve was of hymselve.
Piers Ploughman, p. 342.

Than thai it closed and gun hyng
Thaire *aller* seles thareby. *MS. Coll. Sion.* xviii. 6.

ALLER-FLOAT. A species of trout, usually large and well grown, frequenting the deep holes of retired and shady brooks, under the roots of the *aller*, or alder tree. *North.* It is also called the *aller-trout.*

ALLER-FURST. The first of all.

Tho, *aller-furst*, he undurstode
That he was ryght kyngis blod.
Kyng Alisaunder, 1569

ALLER-MOST. Most of all.

To wraththe the God and paien the fend hit serveth *allermost.* *Wright's Pol. Songs*, p. 336.

ALLERNBATCH. A kind of botch or old sore. *Exmoor.* Apparently connected with *allers*, a Devonshire word for an acute kind of boil or carbuncle.

ALLERONE. Apparently the pinion of a wing, in the following passage. Roquefort has *alerion*, a bird of prey.

Tak pympernolle, and stampe it, and take the jeuse therof, and do therto the grese of the *allerone* of the gose-wenge, and drope it in thyne eghne.
MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 283

ALLES. Very; altogether; all; even. See Rob. Glouc. p. 17; Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 7; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 176.

ALLESAD. Lost. (*A.-S.*)

Bisek him wiȝ milde mod,
That for ous *allesad* is blod.
MS. Egerton 613, f. 2

ALLE-SOLYNE-DAY. All Souls' Day. See MS. Harl. 2391, quoted in Hampson's Kalendarium, ii. 11

ALLETHER. Gen. pl. of *all.*

Than doth he dye for oure *allether* good.
Cov. Myst. p. 14

ALLETHOW. Although.

Torrent thether toke the way,
Werry *allethow* he were.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 10

ALLETOGEDERS. Altogether.

Into the water he cast his sheld,
Croke and *alletogeders* it held.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 68

ALLEVE. Eleven.

Ethulfe in that ilke manere,
Wonned at Rome *alleve* ȝere.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 90.

ALLEVENTHE. The eleventh.

The *alleventhe* wyntur was witturly
Ther aftir, as telleth us me to dy.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 13.

ALLE-WELDAND. Omnipotent.

That I before Gode *alleweldand*
Weme in the liht of livyand.
MS. Bodl. 425, f. 27.

ALLEY. The conclusion of a game at football, when the ball has passed the bounds. *Yorksh.* A choice taw, made of alabaster, is so called by boys. See the Pickwick Papers, p. 358.

ALLEYDE. Alleged.

With alle hire herte sche him preyde,
And many another cause *alleyde*,
That he with hire at hom abide.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 115.

ALLE-ȝIF. Although. See *Alle-hool.*

Y wyl make ȝow no veyn carpyng,
Alle ȝif hit myȝte som men lyke.
MS. Bodl. 48, f. 47.

ALL-FOOLS-DAY. The first of April, when a custom prevails of making fools of people by sending them on ridiculous errands, &c. whence the above name. See further in Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 76. The custom seems to have been borrowed by us from the French, but no satisfactory account of its origin has yet been given.

ALL-FOURS. A well-known game at cards, said by Cotton, in the Compleat Gamester, ed. 1709, p. 81, to be "very much played in Kent."

ALL-GOOD. The herb good Henry. *Gerard.*

ALLHALLOWN-SUMMER. Late summer. In 1 Henry IV. i. 2, it simply appears to mean an old man with youthful passions.

ALLHALLOWS. Satirically written by Heywood as a single saint. See his play of the Foure PP, 1569, and the following passage:

Here is another relyke, eke a precyous one,
Of *All-helowes* the blessyd jaw-bone,
Which relyke, without any fayle,
Agaynst poyson chefely dothe prevayle.
Pardoner and the Frere, 1533.

ALL-HEAL. The herb panax. See Gerard's Herball, ed. Johnson, p. 1004; Florio, in v. *Achilea.*

ALL-HID. According to Nares, the game of hide-and-seek. It is supposed to be alluded to in Hamlet, iv. 2. See *Hide-Fox.* It is mentioned by Dekker, as quoted by Steevens; but Cotgrave apparently makes it synonymous with Hoodman-blind, in v. *Clignemusset*, *Clinemucette.* Cotgrave also mentions Harry-racket, which is the game of hide-and-seek. See *Hoodman-blind.* "A sport call'd *all-hid*, which is a meere children's pastime," is mentioned in A Curtaine Lecture, 12mo, Lond. 1637, p. 206. See also Hawkins' Engl. Dram. iii. 187; Apollo Shroving, 1627, p. 84.

ALL-HOLLAND'S-DAY. The Hampshire name for All Saints' Day, when plum-cakes are made and called All Holland cakes. Middleton uses the word twice in this form. See his Works, ii. 283, v. 282.

ALLHOOVE. Ground ivy. *Minsheu.*

ALLHOSE. The herb horsehoof. See Florio, in v. *Béchio.*

ALL-I-BITS. All in pieces. *North.*

ALLICHOLLY. Melancholy. Shakespeare uses this word, put into the mouths of illiterate persons, in Two Gent. of Verona, iv. 2, and Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 4. See Collier's Shakespeare, i. 148, 197, where the word is spelt two different ways.

ALLICIATE. To attract. (*Lat.*)

Yea, the very rage of humilitie, though it be most violent and dangerous, yet it is sooner *alliciated* by ceremony than compelled by vertue of office.
Brit. Bibl. ii. 186.

ALLIENY. An alley; a passage in a building. See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v. *Alley.*

ALLIGANT. A Spanish wine. See *Alicant.*

In dreadful darkenesse *Alligant* lies drown'd,
Which marryed men invoke for procreation.
Pasquil's Palinodia, 1634.

ALLIGARTA. The alligator. Ben Jonson uses this form of the word in his Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

ALL-IN-A-CHARM. Talking aloud. *Wilts.*

ALL-IN-ALL. Everything. Shakespeare has the phrase in a well-known passage, Hamlet, i. 2, and several other places.

In London she buyes her head, her face, her fashion. O London, thou art her Paradise, her heaven, her *all-in-all!* *Tuke on Painting*, 1616, p. 60.

Thou'rt *all in all*, and all in ev'ry part.
Clobery's Divine Glimpses, p. 75.

The phrase *all in all with*, meant very intimate or familiar with. See Howell's Lexicon, in v.

ALL-IN-A-MUGGLE. All in a litter. *Wilts.*

ALLINE. An ally.

Wisdom is immortality's *alline*,
And immortality is wisdom's gain.
Middleton's Works, v. 394

ALLINGE. Totally; altogether. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Const. of Masonry, p. 37; Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 7; Rob. Glouc. p. 48; Maundevile's Travels, p. 189

For hire faired and hire chere,
Ich hire bouȝte *allinge* so dere.
Flor. and Blanch. 674

Ich hote that thou me telle,
Nouthe thou art *allingues* here.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 127

ALL-IN-ONE. At the same time.

But *all in one* to every wight,
There was sene conning with estate.
Chaucer's Dreame, 670.

ALL-IN-THE-WELL. A juvenile game in Newcastle and the neighbourhood. A circle is made about eight inches in diameter, termed the well, in the centre of which is placed a wooden peg, four inches long, with a button balanced on the top. Those desirous of playing give buttons, marbles, or anything else, according to agreement, for the privilege of throwing a short stick, with which they are furnished, at the peg. Should the button fly out of the ring, the player is entitled to double the stipulated value of what he gives for the stick. The game is also practised at the Newcastle races, and other places of amusement in the north, with three pegs, which are put into three circular holes, made in the ground, about two feet apart, and forming a triangle. In this case each hole contains a peg, about nine inches long, upon which are deposited either a small knife or some copper. The person playing gives so much for each stick, and gets all the articles that are thrown off so as to fall on the outside of the holes.

ALLISON. The wood-rose. So at least Florio seems to understand it, in v. *Alisso.*

ALL-LANG-OFF. Entirely owing to. *North.*

That I have no childe hidur tille,
Hit is *al-longe-on* Goddes wille.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 64.

Therby wist thei it was *alle*
Longe one her, and not one Landavalle.
MS. Rawl. C. 86, f. 124.

ALL-LOVES. The phrase *of all loves,* or *for all loves,* i. e. by all means, occurs twice in Shakespeare, and occasionally in contemporary writers. The earliest instance I have met with is in the romance of Ferumbras, below quoted. Other examples are given in Boswell's Malone, viii. 82; and Nares, in v. *Loves.*

And saide to him she moste go
To viseten the prisoneris that daye,
And said, sir, for *alle loves,*
Lete me thy prisoneres seen;
I wole the gife both golde and gloves,
And counsail shalle it bene. *Middlehill MS.*

Alack, where are you? speak, an if you hear!
Speak, of *all loves!* I swoon almost with fear.
A Mids. Night's Dream, ii. 2.

ALL-MANNER-A-WOT. Indiscriminate abuse. *Suffolk.*

ALLMEES. Alms. *East Sussex.* See the example under *Almesse.*

ALL-OF-A-HUGH. All on one side. *Suffolk.*

ALL-OF-A-ROW. A child's game. *Suffolk.*

ALLONCE. All of us. *Somerset.*

ALLONELI. Exclusively. Cf. Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 126; Supp. to Hardyng, f. 44; Prompt. Parv. p. 54; Maundevile's Travels, p. 8; Morte d'Arthur, ii. 427; Hall, Edw. IV. f. 12; Patterne of Painefull Adventures, p. 239; Minot's Poems, pp. 133, 152.

Now wold I fayne sum myrthis make,
Alle-oneli for my ladys sake. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6.

We spered noȝte the ȝates of citee to that entent for to agaynestande the, bot *allanly* for the drede of Darius, kyng of Perse.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 10.

ALL-ON-END. Eager; impatient. *Somerset.*

ALLOTTERY. An allotment. *Shak.*

ALLOUS. All of us. *Somerset.*

ALL-OUT. Entirely; quite. Minsheu has it for a carouse, to drink *all out.* Cf. Rob. Glouc. pp. 26, 244; Rom. of the Rose, 2101. Still in use in the former sense in the north of England and in Scotland.

Thane come theise wikkyde Jewes, and whene they sawe thise two thefes that hang by oure Lorde one lyfe, they brake theyre thees, and slewe theme *alle-owte,* and caste theme vilainely into a dyke.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 184.

ALL-OVERISH. Neither sick nor well. *Var. dial.*

ALLOW. To approve. A Scripture word. See Romans, xiv. 22; Baret's Alvearie, in v. Perhaps connected with *alowe,* to praise. (*A.-N.*)

ALLOWANCE. Approbation. *Shak.*

ALLOWED. Licensed. An "*allowed* fool" is a term employed by Shakespeare in Twelfth Night, i. 5. In Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, mention is made of "an *allowed* cart or chariot."

ALL-PLAISTER. Alablaster. *Yorksh.*

ALLS. (1) Arles, q. v. *North.*

(2) Also. (*A.-S.*)

Thare was crakked many a crowne
Of wild Scottes, and *alls* of tame.
Minot's Poems, p. 4.

ALL-SALES. All times. *Suffolk.* "Sales" is of course merely a form of *cele* or *sele.* See Prompt. Parv. p. 65.

ALL-SEED. The orach. *Skinner.*

ALL-SEER. One who sees everything. *Shak.*

ALL-THE-BIRDS-IN-THE-AIR. A Suffolk game. See Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 238, where another game is mentioned called all-the-fishes-in-the-sea.

ALL-TO. Entirely. In earlier writers, the *to* would of course be a prefix to the verb, but the phrase *all-to* in the Elizabethan writers can scarcely be always so explained.

Mercutio's ycy hand had *al-to* frozen mine.
Romeus and Juliet, 1562.

ALL-TO-NOUGHT. Completely. *Var. dial.*

ALL-TO-SMASH. Smashed to pieces. *Somerset.* The phrase is not peculiar to that county. A Lancashire man, telling his master the mill-dam had burst, exclaimed, "Maister, maister, dam's brossen, and *aw's to-smash!*"

ALLUTERLY. Altogether; wholly.

As yf thy love be set *alluterly*
Of nice lust, thy travail is in vain.
MS. Seld. Arch. B. 24.

ALLUVION. A washing away. (*Lat.*)

ALL-WATERS. "I am for *all waters,*" i. e. I can turn my hand to anything. A proverbial expression used by the clown in Twelfth Night, iv. 2.

ALLY. The aisle of a church. *Var. dial.*

ALLYFE. Although. This form of the word occurs in a letter dated 1523, in Monast. Angl. iv. 477.

ALL-Y-FERE. Altogether.

And hurre lappe was hole aȝeyn *all-y-fere.*
Chron. Vilodun. p. 74

ALMAIN. (1) A German.

Upon the same pretence, to furnish them a band
Of *Almains,* and to them for their stout captain gave
The valiant Martin Swart.
Drayton, ed. 1753, p. 1102

(2) A kind of dance. A stage direction in Peele's Works, i. 28, is, "Hereupon did enter nine knights in armour, treading a warlike *almain,* by drum and fife."

ALMAIN-LEAP. A dancing leap; a kind of jig. See Florio, in v. *Chiarantána.*

Skip with a rhyme on the table from New-Nothing,
And take his *almain-leap* into a custard.
Devil is an Ass, i. 1

ALMAIN-RIVETS. Moveable rivets. The term was applied to a light kind of armour, "so called," says Minsheu, "because they be rivetted, or buckled, after the old Alman fashion." See Test. Vetust. p. 622; Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 56; Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 195.

ALMAN. A kind of hawk, mentioned by Howell, and also called by him the Dutch falcon.

ALMANDIN. Made of almond.

> And it was an *almandin* wand,
> That ilk frut tharon thai fand,
> Almandes was groun tharon
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 39.

ALMAND-MILK. Almonds ground and mixed with milk, broth, or water. See an old receipt in Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 5.

ALMANDRIS. Almond-trees.

> And trees there werin grete foison,
> That berin nuttes in ther seson,
> Suche as menne nutemiggis y-call,
> That sote of savour ben withall;
> And of *almandris* grete plenté,
> Figgis, and many a date tre.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, 1363.

ALMANE-BELETT. A part of armour, mentioned in an account of Norham Castle, temp. Hen. VIII. in Archæologia, xvii. 204.

ALMANY. Germany.

> Now Fulko comes, that to his brother gave
> His land in Italy, which was not small,
> And dwelt in *Almany*.
> *Harrington's Ariosto*, 1591, p. 19.

ALMARIE. A cupboard; a pantry; a safe. See Kennett's Gloss. MS. Lansd. 1033. The North country word *aumbry* seems formed from this. It is glossed by the French *ameire*, in MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. B. xiv. 40. Cf. Prompt. Parv. pp. 10, 109, 315; Becon's Works, p. 468. In the latter place Becon quotes Deut. xxviii. 17, where the vulgate reads *basket*; a reference which might have saved the editor's erronious note. Howel has the proverb, "There is God in the *almery*."

> Ther avarice hath *almaries*,
> And yren bounden cofres.
> *Piers Ploughman*, p. 288.

ALMARIOL. A closet, or cupboard, in which the ecclesiastical habits were kept. See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v. *Armarium*.

ALMATOUR. An almoner.

> After him spak Dalmadas,
> A riche *almatour* he was. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 3042.

ALMAYNE. Germany.

> Thane syr Arthure onone, in the Auguste theraftyre,
> Enteres to *Almayne* wyth ostez arrayed.
> *Morte Arthure*, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 78.

ALME. An elm. (*Dan.*) "Askes of alme-barke" are mentioned in a remedy for "contrarius hare" in MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 282.

ALMESFULLE. Charitable. It is found in Pynson's edition of the Prompt. Parv. See Mr. Way's edition, p. 10.

> I was chaste enogh, abstinent, and *almesfulle*, and for othere [th]yng I ame note dampned.
> *MS. Harl.* 1022, f. 1.

ALMESSE. Alms. Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 117.

> And thus ful great *almesse* he dede,
> Wherof he hadde many a bede.
> *Gower*, ed. 1532, f. 35.

ALMESTE. Almost.

> And as he priked North and Est,
> I telle it you, him had *almeste*
> Betidde a sory care. *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 13684

ALMICANTARATH. An astrological word meaning a circle drawn parallel to the horizon Digges has the word in his Stratioticos, 1579 applied to dialling. Cf. Brit. Bibl. iv. 58 Chaucer on the Astrolabe, ed. Urry, p. 441.

> Meanwhile, with scioferical instrument,
> By way of azimuth and *almicantarath*.
> *Albumazar*, i. 7.

ALMODZA. An alchemical term for tin. It is so employed by Charnocke in an early MS. in my possession.

ALMOND-FOR-A-PARROT. A kind of proverbial expression. It occurs in Skelton's Works, ii. 4; Webster's Works, iii. 122. Nash and Wither adopted it in their title-pages. Douce, in his MS. additions to Ray, explains it "some trifle to amuse a silly person."

ALMOND-FURNACE. "At the silver mills in Cardiganshire, they have a particular furnace in which they melt the slags, or refuse of the lithurge not stamped, with charcoal only which they call the *almond furnace*." *Kennett, MS. Lansd.* 1033.

ALMOND-MILK. The Latin *amigdolatum* is translated by *almond-mylke* in MS. Bodl. 604, f. 43. See *Almand-milk*.

ALMONESRYE. The almonry. In a fragment of a work printed by Caxton, in Douce's Collection, the residence of our earliest printer is stated to be at "the *almonesrye* at the reed pale."

ALMOSE. Alms. Cf. Hall, Edward IV. f. 11 Becon's Works, p. 20.

> He bad hir love *almose* dede.
> *Legendæ Catholicæ*, p. 53
>
> And therto gude in alle thynge,
> Of *almous* dedes and gude berynge.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 115

ALMOYN. Alms.

> For freres of the croice, and monk and chanoun,
> Haf drawen in o voice his feez to ther *almoyn*.
> *Peter Langtoft*, p. 239

ALMS-DRINK. "They have made him drink *alms-drink*," an expression used in Anthony and Cleopatra, ii. 7, to signify that liquor of another's share which his companion drinks to ease him.

ALMSMAN. A person who lives on alms. See Richard II. iii. 3. In Becon's Works, p. 108, the term is applied to a charitable person.

ALMURY. The upright part of an astrolabe. See Chaucer's treatise on the Astrolabe, ed. Urry, p. 442.

ALMUSLES. Without alms.

> For thef is reve, the lond is penyles;
> For pride hath sleve, the lond is *almusles*.
> *Wright's Pol. Songs*, p. 255.

ALMUTE. A governing planet. An astrological term.

> One that by Ylem and Aldeboran,
> With the *almutes*, can tell anything.
> *Randolph's Jealous Lovers*, 1646. p. 84.

ALMYFLUENT. Beneficent.

And we your said humblie servants shal evermore pray to the *almyfluent* God for your prosperus estate.
Davies's York Records, p. 90.

ALMYS-DYSSHE. The dish in the old baronial hall, in which was put the bread set aside for the poor.

And his *almys-dysshe*, as I ȝou say,
To the porest man that he can fynde,
Other ellys I wot he is unkynde.
Boke of Curtasye, p. 30.

ALMYȜHT. All-powerful.

Pray we now to God *almyȝht*,
And to hys moder Mary bryȝht,
That we mowe keepe these artyculus here.
Const. of Masonry, p. 31.

ALNATH. The first star in the horns of Aries, whence the first mansion of the moon takes its name.

And by his eighte speres in his werking,
He knew ful wel how fer *Alnath* was shove
Fro the hed of thilke fix Aries above,
That in the ninthe spere considered is.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 11593.

ALNER. A purse, or bag to hold money. (*A.-N.*)

I wyll the yeve an *alner*,
I-mad of sylk and of gold cler,
Wyth fayre ymages thre. *Launfal*, 319.
He lokede yn hys *alner*,
That fond hym spendyng all plener,
Whan that he hadde nede,
And ther nas noon, for soth to say. *Ibid.* 733.

ALNEWAY. Always. See the extracts from the Ayenbite of Inwit, in Boucher.

ALNIL. And only.

Sertis, sire, not ic noȝt;
Ic ete sage *alnil* gras,
More harm ne did ic noȝt.
Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 201.

ALOD. Allowed.

Therfor I drede lest God on us will take venjance,
For syn is now *alod* without any repentance.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 21.

ALOES. An olio, or savoury dish, composed of meat, herbs, eggs, and other ingredients, something similar to the modern dish of olives. The receipt for aloes is given in the Good Housewife's Jewel, 1596. See also Cooper's Elyot, in v. *Tucetum.*

ALOFEDE. Praised. (*A.-S.*)

Now they spede at the spurres, withowttyne speche more,
To the marche of Meyes, theis manliche knyghtez,
That es Lorrayne *alofede*, as Londone es here.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.

ALOFT. "To come aloft," i. e. to vault or play the tricks of a tumbler.

Do you grumble? you were ever
A brainless ass; but if this hold, I'll teach you
To *come aloft*, and do tricks like an ape.
Massinger's Bondman, 1624, iii. 3.

A-LOFTE. On high. (*A.-S.*)

Leve thow nevere that yon light
Hem *a-lofte* brynge,
Ne have hem out of helle.
Piers Ploughman, p. 378.

ALOGE. To lodge; to pitch. (*A.-S.*)

On that ich fair roume
To *aloge* her pavilioun.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 298.

A-LOGGIT. Lodged. (*A.-S.*)

I am *a-loggit*, thought he, best, howsoevir it goon.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 597

A-LOGH. Below. (*A.-S.*)

Lewed men many tymes
Maistres thei apposen,
Why Adam ne hiled noght first
His mouth that eet the appul,
Rather than his likame *a-logh*.
Piers Ploughman, p. 242.

ALOMBA. Tin. *Howell.*

ALONDE. On land.

For the kende that he was best,
Alonde men he gnouȝ. *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.

ALONG. (1) Slanting. *Oxon.*

(2) Used in somewhat the same sense as "all along of," i. e. entirely owing to, a provincial phrase.

I can not tell wheron it was *along*,
But wel I wot gret strif is us among.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 16398

(3) Long.

Here I salle the gyve alle myn heritage,
And als *along* as I lyve to be in thin ostage.
Peter Langtoft, p. 196.

(4) The phrases *up along* and *down along* answer sometimes to *up the street* and *down the street.* The sailors use them for up or down the channel. Sometimes we hear *to go along*, the words *with me* being understood.

ALONGE. To long for. Cf. Richard Coer de Lion, 3049, 3060; Piers Ploughman, p. 526.

Alle thouȝ my wit be not stronge,
It is nouȝt on my wille *alonge*,
For that is besy nyȝte and day
To lerne alle that he lerne may.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 109
This worthy Jason sore *alongeth*
To se the straunge regionis. *Ibid.* f. 147.
He goth into the boure and wepeth for blisse;
Sore he is *alonged* his brethren to kisse.
MS. Bodl. 652, f. 9.

ALONGST. Along; lengthwise. *Somerset.* See early instances in Holinshed, Hist. Engl. pp. 24, 146; Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, 1607, repr. p. 46.

ALOORKE. Awry; out of order. (*Isl.*)

His heed in shappe as by natures worke,
Not one haire amisse, or lyeth *aloorke*.
MS. Lansd. 208, (*quoted in Boucher.*)

A-LORE. Concealed.

Whereof his schame was the more,
Whiche ouȝte for to ben *a-lore*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 132.

A-LORYNG. A parapet wall. See Willis's Architectural Nomenclature, p. 33. It is merely another form of *alure*, q. v.

ALOSED. Praised; commended. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 450; Rom. of the Rose, 2354. (*A.-N.*)

Ones thou schalt justi with me,
As knight that wele *alosed* is.
y of Warwike, p. 64.
So that he bigon at Oxenford of divinité;
So noble *alosed* ther nas non in all the universeté.
MS. Ashmole 43, f. 180.

ALOSSYNGE. Loosing; making loose. See the early edition of Luke, c. 19, quoted by Richardson, in v. *Alosing.*

ALOST. Lost. *Somerset.*

ALOUGH. Below. See *Alogh.*

And willest of briddes and of beestes,
And of hir bredyng, to knowe
Why some be *alough* and some aloft,
Thi likyng it were. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 241.

ALOUR. An alure, q. v.

Alisaunder rometh in his toun,
For to wissen his masons,
The touris to take, and the torellis,
Vawtes, *alouris*, and the corneris.
Kyng Alisaunder, 7210.

Into her cité thai ben y-gon,
Togider thai asembled hem ichon,
And at the *alours* thai defended hem,
And abiden bataile of her fomen.
Gy of Warwike, p. 85.

ALOUTE. To bow. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Piers Ploughman, p. 495; Lybeaus Disconus, 1254.

And schewede hem the false ymages,
And hete hem *aloute* ther-to.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

This gret ymage never his heed enclyne,
But he *alout* upon the same nyȝte.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 15.

Alle they schalle *alowte* to thee,
Yf thou wylt *alowte* to me.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 38.

ALOW. Halloo.

Pillicock sat on pillicock hill;
Alow, alow, loo, loo!
King Lear, ed. 1623, p. 297.

ALOWE. (1) Low down. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Court of Love, 1201; Tusser's Works, p. 101; Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 2.

Do we, sayden he,
Nail we him opon a tre
Alowe,
Ac arst we sullen scinin him
Ay rowe. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 101.

(2) To humble. *Wyatt.*

(3) To praise; to approve. (*A.-N.*)

Cursyd be he that thy werk *alowe!*
Richard Coer de Lion, 4662

ALOYNE. To delay. (*A.-N.*)

That and more he dyd *aloyne*,
And ledde hem ynto Babyloyne.
MS. Bodl. 415.

ALOYSE. Alas! So explained by the editors. A kind of precious stone so called is mentioned in the Book of St. Albans, sig. F. i.

Aloyse, aloyse, how pretie it is!
Damon and Pithias, 1571.

ALPE. A bull-finch. *East.* Ray says it was in general use in his time. It is glossed by *ficedula* in Prompt. Parv. p. 10.

There was many a birde singing,
Thoroughout the yerde all thringing:
In many placis nightingales,
And *alpes*, and finches, and wode-wales.
Rom. of the Rose, 658.

ALPES-BON. Ivory.

Thai made hir body blo and blac,
That er was white so *alpes-bon*.
Leg. Cathol. p. 185.

ALPI. Single. (*A.-S.*)

A, quod the vox, ich wille the telle,
On *alpi* word ich lie nelle.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 275.

ALPICKE. Apparently a kind of earth. See Cotgrave, in v. *Chercée.*

ALPURTH. A halfpenny-worth. See Monas Angl. i. 198. We still say *hapurth* in common parlance.

ALRE-BEST. The best of all. Cf. Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 104. (*A.-S.*)

For when ȝe weneth *alrebest*
For te have ro ant rest. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 116

ALRE-MOST. Most of all. (*A.-S.*)

The flour of chyvalarie now have y lost,
In wham y trust to *alremost.*
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 31

ALRE-WORST. The worst of all. (*A.-S.*)

Mon, thou havest wicked fon,
The *alre-worst* is that on.
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 104.

ALRICHE. An ancient name for a dog. It occurs in MS. Bib. Reg. 7 E. iv. f. 163.

ALS. Also; as; likewise; in like manner. The Dorset dialect has *al's*, a contracted form of *all this.* (*A.-S.*)

He made calle it one the morne,
Als his fadir highte byforne.
Perceval, Lincoln MS. f. 162.

ALSAME. Apparently the name of a place. The Cambridge MS. reads "Eylyssham."

With towels of *Alsame*,
Whytte als the see fame,
And sanappis of the same,
Served thay ware.
Sir Degrevante, MS. Lincoln.

ALSATIA. A jocular name for the Whitefriars, which was formerly an asylum or sanctuary for insolvent debtors, and persons who had offended against the laws. Shadwell's comedy of the Squire of Alsatia alludes to this place; and Scott has rendered it familiar to all readers by his Fortunes of Nigel.

ALSAUME. Altogether.

He cursed hem there *alsaume*,
As they karoled on here gaume.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 60.

ALSE. (1) Alice. In the ancient parish register of Noke, co. Oxon., is the following entry: "*Alse* Merten was buried the 25. daye of June, 1586."

(2) Also. (*A.-S.*)

The fowrthe poynt techyth us *alse*,
That no mon to hys craft be false.
Const. of Masonry, p. 23.

(3) As. (*A.-S.*)

Fore *alse* moné as ȝe may myn.
Audelay's Poems, p. 74.

ALSENE. An awl. It is found in MS. Arundel. 220, quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 138. *Elsin* is still used in the North of England in the same sense. Mr. Way derives it from French *alène*, but perhaps more probably Teut. *aelsene*, subula. See Brockett, in v. *Elsin.* Jamieson gives *alison* as still in use in the same sense.

ALSO. (1) Als; as. It occurs occasionally in later writers, as in the Triall of Wits, 1604, p. 308.

Kyrtyls they had oon of sylke,
Also whyte as any mylke.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 148

(2) All save; all but. *Midland C.*

ALSOME. Wholesome.

Tak a halvpeny worthe of schepe talghe moltene, and alle the crommes of a halpeny lafe of *alsome* brede of whete, and a potelle of alde ale, and boile alle samene. *MS. Lincoln Med.* f. 313.

ALSONE. As soon; immediately. Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 5024; Sevyn Sages, 2847.

And Pausamy pursued after hyme, and overhied hym, and strake hym thurghe with a spere, and ȝitt ife-alle he were grevosely wonded, he dyde noȝte *alsone*, bot he laye halfe dede in the waye.
Alisander, MS. Lincoln f. 3.

ALSQUA. Also. (*A.-S.*)

The signe of pes *alsqua* to bring
Bitwix William and the tother king.
MS. Fairfax 14.

ALSTITE. Quickly.

Unto the porter speke he thoe,
Sayd, To thi lord myn ernde thou go,
Hasteli and *alstite*.
Robson's Romances, p. 50.

ALSTONDE. To withstand. *Rob. Glouc.* Is this a misprint for *at-stonde?*

ALSUITHE. As soon as; as quickly as.

For *alsuithe* als he was made
He fell; was thar na langer bade.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 4.

ALSWA. Also. (*A.-S.*)

Alswa this buke leres to kepe the ten comandmentes, and to wirke noght for erthely thyng.
MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 1.

And, sir, I drede me yit *alswa*,
That he sold have the empire the fra.
Sevyn Sages, 3945.

Oure lantarnes take with us *alsway*,
And loke that thay be light.
Towneley Myst. p. 186.

ALTEMETRYE. Trigonometry.

The bookis of *altemetrye*,
Planemetrye and eek also.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 202.

ALTERAGE. One of the amends for offences short of murder. Hearne, in gloss. to Peter Langtoft, explains it, "the profits which accrue and are due to the priest by reason of the altar."

Item, the beginneng and thendeng of the decaie of this lande growethe by the immoderate takeng of coyne and lyverey, withought order, after mennes awne sensuall appetites, cuddees, gartie, takeng of caanes for felonies, murdours, and all other offences, *alterages*, biengis, saultes, slauntiaghes, and other like abusions and oppressions. *State Papers*, ii 163.

ALTERATE. Altered; changed. Palsgrave has it as a verb, *to alter*.

Undir smiling she was dissimulate,
Provocative with blinkis amorous,
And sodainly chaungid and *alterate*.
Test. of Creseide, 227.

And thereby also the mater ys *alterate*,
Both inward and outward substancyally.
Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 163.

ALTERCAND. Contending.

The parties wer so felle *altercand* on ilk side,
That non the soth couth telle, whedir pes or werre suld tide.
Peter Langtoft, p. 314.

ALTERN. Alternately. *Milton.*

ALTHAM. In the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575, the wife of a "curtall" is said to be called his *altham*. See the reprint of that rare tract, p. 4.

ALTHER-BEST. The best of all. Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 4878; Prompt. Parv. p. 161.

When y shal slepe, y have good rest;
Somtyme y had not *alther-best*.
Relig. Antiq. i. [illegible]

The barne *alther-beste* of body scho bare.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 231.

Kepe I no more for al my service,
But love me, man, *altherbest*.
MS. Coll. Caii Cantab. E. 55

ALTHER-FAIREST. The fairest of all. See Rom. of the Rose, 625; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 82.

ALTHER-FEBLEST. The most feeble of all.

Now es to *alther-feblest* to se,
Tharfor mans lyve schort byhoves be.
MS. Coll. Sion. xviii. 6.

ALTHER-FIRSTE. First of all. Cf. Le Bone Florence of Rome, 292; Hartshorne's Met Tales, p. 85.

Alther-firste, whanne he dide blede
Upon the day of Circumcisioun.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 20.

Before matyns salle thou thynke of the swete byrthe of Jhesu Cryste *alther-fyrste*, and sythyne eftyrwarde of his Passione.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 206

ALTHER-FORMEST. The first of all.

For there thai make semblant fairest,
Thai wil bigile ye *alther-formest*.
Sevyn Sages, 2726

ALTHER-FOULLESTE. The foulest of all.

That schamefulle thynge es for to saye,
And foulle to here, als sayse the buke,
And *alther-foulleste* one to luke.
Hampole, MS. Lincoln, f. 277.

ALTHER-GRATTEST. Greatest of all. This compound occurs in an imperfect line in Syr Gawayne, p. 54.

ALTHER-HEGHEST. The highest of all.

I sal syng til the name of the Lorde *alther-heghest*
MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 12.

Whenne hir frendes gan hir se
Upon the *alther-heȝest* degré,
Thei wondride how she thider wan.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 66.

This es the name that es abowne alle names, name *althir-hegeste*, withowttene whilke na man hopes hele. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 192.

ALTHER-LASTE. Last of all.

And *alther-laste*, with fulle gret cruelte,
For us he suffreth circumcisioun.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 20.

Hur own lorde, *alther-laste*,
The venom out of hys hedd braste.
Le Bone Florence of Rome, 2115.

ALTHER-LEEST. Least of all.

Hir lif in langure lastyng lay,
Gladshipe had she *alther-leest*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 65.

That of the *alther-leste* wounde
Were a stede brouht to grunde. *Havelok*, 1976.

ALTHER-MIGHTIEST. See *Alther-wisest.*

ALTHER-MOST. Most of all. See the Sevyn Sages, 3560.

The mare vanité [illegible] es and *althermaste* agayn mans deed, when lufe is perfitest. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 1.

He dud hym unto the hethen ooste,
There the prees was *alther-moost*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 92.

The firste poynte of alle thre
Was this, what thynge in his degré
Of alle this world hath nede leste,
And ȝit men helpe it *alther-meste.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 58.

And to hem speke I *alther-moost,*
That ledeth her lyves in pride and boost.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 2.

And ȝit mare fole es he, for he wynnes hym na mede in the tyme, and *althermaste* fole he es, for he wynnes hym payne. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17. f. 245.

ALTHER-NEXT. Next of all. Cf. Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 20; Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1963.

Or thou art yn state of prest,
Or yn two ordrys *alther-nest.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12

Sithen *althernext* honde.
Meke beestis thei shul undirstonde.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 11.

Aftir Sampson *altherneest,*
Was domes-man Hely the preest. *Ibid.* f. 46

ALTHER-TREWIST. The truest of all.

That *alther-trewist* man y-bore
To chese amonge a thousande score.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 64.

ALTHER-WERST. The worst of all.

Alther-werst then shal hem be,
That for mede come to dygnyte.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 73.

And thus a mannis ye firste
Himselfe greveth *alther-werste.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f 40.

ALTHER-WISEST. The wisest of all.

Godd that es withowttyne begynnynge, and es withowttene chaungeyng, and duellys withowttyne endynge, for he es althir-myghtyeste and *althirwyseste,* and alswa althire-beste.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 203.

ALTHER-ȜONGEST. The youngest of all.

Samuel seide, sir Jesse, say
Where is thin *alther-ȝongest* son.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 46.

ALTIFICATION. An alchemical term. See Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 97.

ALTITONANT. Thundering from on high. Middleton applies the term to Jupiter. See his Works, v. 175; Minsheu, in v.

ALTRICATE. To contend. (*Lat.*)

Bishops with bishops, and the vulgar train
Do with the vulgar *altricate* for gain.
Billingsly's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1657, p. 41.

ALUDELS. Subliming-pots without bottoms, fitted into each other, without luting. An alchemical term.

Look well to the register,
And let your heat still lessen by degrees,
To the *aludels.* *The Alchemist,* ii. 1.

ALUFFE. Aloof; more nearly to the wind. This word is of high antiquity, being noticed by Matthew Paris.

Aluffe at helm there, ware no more, beware!
Taylor's Praise of Hempseed, p. 12.

ALUMERE. Bright one? (*A.-N.*)

Noht may be feled lykerusere,
Then thou so suete *alumere.*
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 68.

ALURE. A kind of gutter or channel behind the battlements, which served to carry off the rain-water, as appears from the Prompt. Parv. p. 10. It is certainly sometimes used for an alley, or passage from one part of a building to another. See Ducange, in v. *Allorium,* and a quotation from Hearne in Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 300; Rob. Glouc. p. 192. The parapet-wall itself is even more generally meant by the term. See the examples under *Alour.*

ALUTATION. Tanning of leather. *Minsheu.*

ALUTE. Bowed. (*A.-S.*)

That child that was so wilde and wlong,
To me *alute* lowe. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 101.

ALVE. Half.

Thys *alve* men ȝe ssolle wynne wel lyȝtloker and vor noȝt. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 214.

ALVERED. Alfred. See the name as spelt in the Herald's College MS. of Robert of Gloucester, Hearne's text (p. 326) reading *Aldred.*

ALVISCH. Elfish; having supernatural power

Hadet wyth an *alvisch* mon, for angardez pryde.
Syr Gawayne, p. 27

ALWAY. Always.

Daughter, make mery whiles thou may,
For this world wyll not last *alway.*
Jests of the Wyddow Edyth, 1573.

ALWAYS. However; nevertheless. *North.*

ALWELDAND. All-ruling. Cf. Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 162; Minot's Poems, p. 27. (*A.-S.*)

I prai to grete God *alweldand,*
That thai have noght the hegher hand.
Ywaine and Gawin, 2199

Befyse betaȝt hym God *alleweldyng.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 125.

Oure Lord God *al-weldynge,*
Him liked wel her offrynge.
MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. R. iii. 8, f. 3.

ALWES. Hallows; saints.

And than be-kenned he the kouherde Crist and to hal *alwes.* *Will. and the Werwolf,* p. 14.

ALY. Go. (*Fr.*)

Aly! he saide, *aly* blyve!
No leteth non skape on lyve.
Kyng Alisaunder, 4370.

ALYCHE. Alike.

In kyrtels and in copes ryche,
They were clothed all *alyche.*
Gower, ed. 1532, f. 70.

ALYCKENES. Similarity.

And lyke of *alyckenes,* as hit is devysed.
Tundale, p. 87.

ALYE. (1) To mix. (*Fr.*)

And if it be not in Lent, *alye* it with ȝolkes of eyren.
Forme of Cury, p. 14.

(2) Kindred.

If I myght of myn *alye* ony ther fynde,
It wold be grett joye onto me.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 145.

ALYES. Algates; always. *Percy.*

ALYFE. Alive. Cf. Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 115.

And he ne wolde leve *alyfe*
Man, beste, chylde, ne wyfe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 88.

A-LYGHTELY. Lightly.

A-lyghtely they sey, as hyt may falle,
God have mercy on us alle. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 30.

A-LYKE-WYSE. In like manner. *Prompt. Parv.*

ALYN. A kind of oil, mentioned by Skinner, who refers to Juliana Barnes as his authority.

ALYS. Hales; tents. See the Paston Letters, v. 412, quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 222. They were made of canvas. See the Archæologia, xxvi. 402.

ALYSSON. The herb madwort. It is mentioned by Huloet, 1572, as a cure for the bite of a mad dog.

A-LYVED. Associated.

> And whanne the bycche of hem is moost hoot, ȝif ther be any wolfes yn the contré, thei goith alle after hure as the houndes doith after the bycche when she is ioly, but she shal not be *a-lyved* with noon of the wolfes saf on. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

ALYZ. Isabel, Countess of Warwick, in her will dated 1439, leaves a "gown of green *alyz* cloth of gold, with wide sleeves," to our Lady of Walsyngham. See the Test. Vetust. p. 240.

AM. Them. An old form, and still in use in the provinces. See an example in Middleton's Works, i. 351, where the editor erroneously prints it *a'm*, which implies a wrong source of the word.

> And make *ame* amend that thai du mys.
> *MS. Douce* 302, f. 21.

AMABLE. Lovely.

> Face of Absolon, moost fayre, moost *amable!*
> *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 25.

AMACKILY. In some fashion; partly. *North.*

A-MAD. Mad.

> Heo wendeth bokes un-brad,
> Ant maketh men a moneth *a-mad.*
> *Wright's Pol. Songs*, p. 156.
>
> Here was Jhesus i-lad to scole, and overcam alle the maistres with puyr clergie, so that everech heold himsulf *amad*, for he schewede heom wel that huy weren out of riȝhte muinde. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 13.

AMADETTO. A kind of pear, so named by Evelyn after the person who first introduced it. *Skinner.*

AMAIL. Mail.

> Camillus put on a coat of *amail*, and went arm'd with sword and dagger to defend himself against all assaults. *The Fortunate Lovers*, 1632.

AMAIMON. A king of the East, one of the *principal devils* who might be bound or restrained from doing hurt from the third hour till noon, and from the ninth hour till evening. He is alluded to in 1 Henry IV. ii. 4, and Merry W. of Windsor, ii. 2. According to Holme, he was "the chief whose dominion is on the north part of the infernal gulf." See Douce's Illustrations, i. 428; Malone's Shakespeare, ed. 1821, viii. 91.

AMAIN. All at once. A sea term. The term is also used in boarding; and to *strike amain*, is to let the top-sails fall at their full run, not gently. *Waving amain*, is waving a sword for a signal to other ships to strike their top-sails. See the Sea Dictionary, 12mo. Lond. 1708, in v.

AMAISTER. To teach. *Salop.*

AMAISTREN. To overcome; to be master of. (*A.-N.*)

> And now wolde I wite of thee
> What were the beste;
> And how I myghte *a-maistren* hem,
> And make hem to werche. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 129.

AMALGAMING. A chemical term for mixing quicksilver with any metal.

> And in *amalgaming*, and calcening
> Of quiksilver, y-cleped mercurie crude.
> *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 16238

AMALL. Enamel. See *Amell.*

> Upon the toppe an ern ther stod
> Of bournede gold ryche and good,
> I-floryschede with ryche *amall.* *Launfal*, 270

AMAND. To send away; to remove. (*Lat.*)

> Opinion guideth least, and she by faction
> Is quite *amanded*, and in high distraction.
> *MS. Rawl.* 437, f. 11

AMANG. Among. *Var. dial.*

> He outtoke me thar *amang*
> Fra mi faas that war sa strang.
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* D. vi

AMANG-HANDS. Work done conjointly with other business. In Yorkshire it sometimes means lands belonging to different proprietors intermixed.

AMANSE. To excommunicate. (*A.-S.*)

> And the kyng hymsulf was therate; hii *amansede* tho
> Alle thulke, that clerkes such despyt dude and wo.
> *Rob. Glouc.* p. 464.

A-MANY. Many people. *North.* See Massinger's Works, i. 35.

> If weather be fayre, and tydie thy graine,
> Make spedely carrige for feare of a raine:
> For tempest and showers deceaveth *a-meny*,
> And lingering lubbers loose many a peny.
> *Tusser*, ed. 1573, f. 55

AMARRID. Marred; troubled. Cf. Deposition of Richard II. p. 2; Gesta Romanorum, p. 207.

> Eld me hath *amarrid*,
> Ic wene he be bi-charrid,
> That trusteth to ȝuthe. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 211

A-MARSTLED. Amazed?

> Hupe forth, Hubert, hosede pye,
> Ichot thart *a-marstled* into the mawe.
> *Wright's Lyric Poetry*, p 111.

AMARTREDE. Martyred.

> And *amartrede* so thane holie man,
> And a-slouȝh him in a stounde.
> *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 165.

AMASEDNESSE. Amazement.

> Not only the common sort, but even men of place and honour, were ignorant which way to direct their course, and therby, through *amasednesse*, as likely to run from the place affected, as to make to the succour of it. *Lambarde's Perambulation*, ed. 1596, p. 69.

AMASEFULL. Frightened. *Palsgrave.*

A-MASKED. "To go *a-masked*," to wander or be bewildered. This is given as a Wiltshire phrase in MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2, in a letter dated 1697.

AMASTE. An amethyst. *Rider.* Minsheu gives the form *amatyste.*

AMAT. To daunt; to dismay. Cf. Drayton's Poems, p. 303; Florio in v. *Spontáre*; Coventry Mysteries, p. 294. (*A.-N.*)

> There myght men sorow see,
> *Amatud* that there had be.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. [illegible]
>
> And all their light laughyng turnd and translated
> Into sad syghyng: all myrth was *amated.*
> *Heywood on Englishe Proverbes*, 1561, sig. A. vii.

AMAWNS. To excommunicate?

> With a penyles purs for to pleye,
> Lat scho can the pepul *amawns*.
>
> *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 74.

AMAWST. Almost. *West.*

AMAY. To dismay. Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 7243; Arthour and Merlin, p. 86. (*Fr.*)

> With thyn aunter thou makest heer
> Thou ne mizt nozt me *amaye*.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 6.
>
> Whereof he dradde and was *amayed*.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 232.

AMAZE. To confound; to perplex; to alarm. *Shak.*

AMBAGE. Circumlocution. See the Spanish Tragedy i. 1; Marlowe's Works, iii. 257. In an old glossary in MS. Rawl. Poet. 108, it is explained by "circumstance." See the Brit. Bibl. ii. 618. It is used as a verb, apparently meaning to travel round, in the Morte d'Arthur, i. 135. (*Lat.*)

AMBASSADE. An embassy. (*A.-N.*)

> Aboute him there, th'*ambassade* imperyall
> Were fayre brought unto his royal dignité.
>
> *Hardyng's Chronicle*, p. 138.

AMBASSADOR. A game played by sailors to duck some inexperienced fellow or landsman, thus described by Grose. A large tub is filled with water, and two stools placed on each side of it. Over the whole is thrown a tarpaulin, or old sail, which is kept tight by two persons seated on the stools, who are to represent the king and queen of a foreign country. The person intended to be ducked plays the ambassador, and after repeating a ridiculous speech dictated to him, is led in great form up to the throne, and seated between the king and queen, who rise suddenly as soon as he is seated, and the unfortunate ambassador is of course deluged in the tub.

AMBASSAGE. An embassy. *Shak.*

AMBASSATE. An embassy. See Hardyng's Chronicle, ff. 74, 95, 186, who sometimes spells it *ambassyate*. In MS. Ashmole 59, f. 45, is "a compleynte made by Lydegate for the departing of Thomas Chaucier into Fraunce by hes servauntz upone the kynges *ambassate*."

AMBASSATRIE. An embassy. (*A.-N.*)

> I say, by tretise and *ambassatrie*,
> And by the popes mediation,
> And all the chirche, and all the chevalrie,
> That in destruction of maumetrie,
> And in encrese of Cristes lawe dere,
> They ben accorded so as ye may here.
>
> *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 4653

AMBER'D. Scented with ambergris.

> The wines be lusty, high, and full of spirit,
> And *amber'd* all. *Beaumont and Fletcher*, iv. 433.

AMBER-DAYS. The ember days.

> And sufferages of the churche, bothe *amber-dayes* and lentes. *Bale's Kynge Johan*, p. 41.

AMBES-AS. The two aces, the lowest throw in the dice; and hence often used figuratively for bad luck. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 4544; Harrowing of Hell, p. 21; All's Well that ends Well, ii. 3. Howell, p. 19, tells us that when this throw was made, the dicers in London would say "ambling annes and trotting Joan." This is also the reading of one MS. in Rob. Glouc. p. 51.

> This were a hevy case,
> A chaunce of *ambesase*,
> To se youe broughte so base,
> To playe without a place.
>
> *Skelton's Works*, ii. 438.

AMBIDEXTER. In familiar writing a kind of Vicar of Bray. According to Cowell, "that juror that taketh of both parties for the giving of his verdict." See Nash's Pierce Penilesse, p. 10; Florio in v. *Destreggiáre*.

AMBLANT. Ambling.

> And mony faire juster corant,
> And mony fat palfray *amblant*.
>
> *Kyng Alisaunder*, 3462.

AMBLERE. An amble.

> But Oliver him rideth out of that plas
> In a softe *amblere*,
> Ne made he non other pas
> Til they were met in fere.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 5.

AMBLINDE. Ambling.

> Y sett hir on a mule *amblinde*,
> In the way we dede ous rideinde.
>
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 163.

AMBOLIFE. Oblique.

> And take gode kepe of this chapiter of arisinge of celestiall bodyes, for ther trusteth wel that neither mone neither sterre in our *ambolife* orizont.
>
> *Chaucer, ed. Urry*, p. 445.

AMBROSE. Wild sage. See an old receipt in Reliq. Antiq. i. 55; Prompt. Parv. p. 11; Archæologia, xxx. 404.

AMBRY. A cupboard; a pantry. See *Aumbry*. Cf. Florio in v. *Gazzára;* Skinner and Baret, in v. The almonry was sometimes so called, the alms being kept in an *ambry*. See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v. *Almonry*.

AMBULENDE. Ambling.

> On fayre *ambulende* hors they set.
>
> *Gower, ed.* 1532, f. 70.

AMBULER. An ambling horse.

> Sire, said Palomydes, we will be redy to conduyte you bycause that ye are sore wounded, and soo was Epynogrys and his lady horsed, and his lady behynde hym upon a softe *ambuler*.
>
> *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 148.

AMBUSCADO. An ambuscade. *Shak.*

> Nay, they have *ambuscadoes* laid within thee,
> Self against self suborn'd, thereby to win thee.
>
> *Clobery's Divine Glimpses*, p. 104.

AMBUSION. An abuse.

> But this me thinketh an *ambusion*,
> To see on walke in gownis of scarlete
> Twelve zerdis wide, with pendant sleves doun
> On the grounde, and the furroure therinne.
>
> *Occleve, MS Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 252.
>
> Fy! hit is to gret an *ambusion*
> To se a man that is but wormis mete.
>
> *Ibid.* f. 256.

AMBYNOWRE. An almoner.

> Peté es spensere, that dose servesse to gud alle that scho maye; and Mercy hir syster salle be *ambynowre*, that gyffes to alle, and noghte kane kepe to hirselfe.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 273.

AME. (1) To guess; to think; to tell. From the German *ahmen*, according to Qu. Rev. lv. 371; but it certainly, in middle English, is merely another form of *aim*, q.v. In Palsgrave we have

"*I ayme*, I mente or gesse to hyt a thynge." The meaning is clearly ascertained from Prompt. Parv. p. 190, "gessyne, or amyne, *estimo, arbitror, opinor.*" Cf. Rom. and Jul. i. 1.

Of men of armes bold the numbre thei *ame*,
A thousand and tuo hundred told of Cristen men
bi name. *Peter Langtoft*, p. 228.

And alle Arthurs oste was *amede* with knyghtes,
Bot awghtene hundrethe of alle entrede in rolles.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 95.

No mon upon mold miȝt *ayme* the noumber,
Al that real aray reken schold men never.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 58.

Yes, wyth good handelyng, as I *ayme*,
Even by and by, ye shall her reclayme.
Commune Secretary and Jalowsye, n. d.

(2) The spirit; the soul. (*A.-S.*) See Stevenson's ed. of Boucher in v.

(3) For a third sense, see Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 14. A dish is there called "douce ame."

AMEAUNT. Ellis and Utterson propose *adamant* as the meaning of this word. The Cambridge MS. reads, "Thys swyrde ys gode and *aveaunt*." (*A.-N.*)

Therfore my swearde he shall have,
My good swerde of *ameaunt*,
For therwith I slewe a gyaunt. *Syr Degoré*, 105.

AMEE. The herb *ameos*. *Gerard*.

AMEKIDE. Soothed.

Ande thenne spake he, Ne was not this yonge man getyne by me? Yis, sir, quod she, dowtithe hit not, for he is your lawefully bigetene sone. Thenne the Emperoure was *amekide*, ande saide to his sonne, Son, quod he, I am thi fadir.
Gesta Romanorum, p. 177.

AMEL-CORN. A kind of corn, said by Markham to be "of a middle size betwixt wheat and barlie, unlike altogether unto winter wheat whereof we last spake, but of a sort and facultie like unto spelt, whereof we will speake next in order." See Markham's Countrey Farme, 1616, p. 551; Cotgrave, in v. *Scourgeon;* Florio, in v. *Oriza*. It appears from Markham that *scourgeon* is scarcely synonymous with amel-corn, and therefore Cotgrave's account of it is not quite applicable. It seems to be the Teut. *Amelkoren*, explained by Kilian *far candidum*, and the corn of which amydon is made. Gerard calls it the starch-corn, a species of spelt.

AMELL. (1) Enamel. It is also used as a verb by Chaucer, Palsgrave, and others. See *Amiled;* Beaumont and Fletcher, Introd. p. lix; Cotgrave and Hollyband, in v. *Email;* Prompt. Parv. p. 261; Twine, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p. 206. *Amall* is a similar form, q. v. See an example in v. *Amelyd*.

(2) Between. *Northumb.* It seems to be the Icelandic *á milli*. See Qu. Rev. lv. 363, where it is stated not to be used in Scotland. It is inserted in the glossary to the Towneley Mysteries, without a reference, and explained "among."

AMELYD. Enamelled.

The frontys therwith *amelyd* all
With all maner dyverse amell.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 154.

AMENAGE. To manage; to direct by force.

With her, who so will raging furor tame,
Must first begin, and well her *amenage*.
Fuerie Queene, II. iv. 11.

AMENAUNCE. Behaviour; courtesy. (*Lat.*)

And with grave speech and grateful *amenaunce*,
Himself, his state, his spouse, to them commended.
Fletcher's Purple Island, xi. 9.

AMENDABLE. Pleasant.

That til oure lif is ful profitable,
And to oure soule *amendable*.
MS. Ashmole 60, f. 5.

AMENDEN. A kind of oath. *Suffolk.*

AMENDMENT. Dung or compost laid on land. *Kent.*

AMENDS. An addition put into the scale of a balance, to make just weight. See the Nomenclator, p. 337. So the modern phrase, to make amends.

AMENE. Pleasant; consenting. (*Lat.*)

Whan that mercy wolde have ben *amene*,
Rightwyssenesse gan hit anon denye
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 20.

To thi servaunttis of grace now see,
And to thi son befor hus *amene*. *Tundale*, p. 125

AMENGE. To mingle. We may perhaps read, "And menge it."

Amenge it with gres of a swyne.
Archæologia, xxx. 357.

AMENNE. To amend.

As we be wont, erborowe we crave,
Your life to *amenne* Christ it save.
Rom. of the Rose, 7496.

AMENSE. Amends.

To tell you the cause me semeth it no nede,
The *amense* therof is far to call agayne.
Skelton's Works, i. 226.

AMENTE. Amend.

But y leve synne, hyt wole me spylle;
Mercy, Jhesu! y wole *amente*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 17

AMENUSE. To diminish; to lessen. (*A.-N.*) See the Persones Tale, pp. 36, 38.

His mercy is surmounting of foyson,
Ever encreaseth without *amenusyng*.
Bochas, b. ii. c. 31

AMEOS. The herb bishop's-weed. See Florio, in v. *Ammi*.

AMERAL. An admiral, q. v. The word is very changeable in its orthography. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 11, it occurs in the modern sense of *admiral*. The word *ameralté* in the following passage seems to mean the sovereignty of the sea.

Cherish marchandise and kepe the *ameralté*,
That we be maisters of the narow see.
MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 50.

AMERAWD. An emerald.

An *amerawd* was the stane,
Richer saw I never nane. *Ywaine and Gawin*, 361.
His ston is the grene *amerawde*,
To whom is ȝoven many a lawde.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 207

AMERAWDES. The hemorrhoids. "A gud medcyne for the *amerawdes*" is mentioned in MS. Harl. 1600 and 1010.

AMERCE. To punish with a pecuniary penalty; to inflict a fine or forfeiture. Sometimes, to punish, in general. See Romeo and Juliet, iii. 1

And yf thou kanste not lete thi playntes be,
Unlawful quarel oweth to ben *amersed*.
Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 292.

AMERCY. To amerce. (*A.-N.*)
And though ye mowe *amercy* hem,
Lat mercy be taxour. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 119.

AMERE. Bitterly. So explained by Weber in the following passage, where the Lincoln's Inn MS. reads, "and gan him beore." Stevenson considers it a noun, *mischief, damage*, a more likely interpretation. (*A.-N.*)
Dariadas, Daries brother,
He hadde y-slawe on and othir.
Tauryn and Hardas he slowe with spere.
With sweord ryden he dud *amere*'
In this strong fyghtyng cas,
He mette with Dalmadas.
Kyng Alisaunder, 4427.

AMERELLE. The translation of *umbraculum* in the Canterbury MS. of the Medulla. See the Prompt. Parv. p. 301. The corresponding term in MS. Harl 2270 is "an umbrelle."

AMERRE. To mar; to spoil; to destroy. See the Sevyn Sages, 2266, wrongly glossed by Weber. (*A.-S.*)
He ran with a drawe swerde
To hys mamentrye,
And all hys goddys ther he *amerrede*
With greet envye. *Octovian*, 1307.

That we beth ofte withinne,
The soule wolleth *amerre*.
MS. Digby 86, f. 128.

Now thou hast, sir, alle y-herd
Hou ich am bitreyd and *amerd*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 165.

AMERS. Embers. *Yorksh.*

AMERVAILE. To marvel; to be surprised. Cf. Hardyng's Chronicle, ff. 73, 120; Gesta Romanorum, p. 392; Syr Degoré, 932; Riche's Farewell to Militarie Profession, ed. 1581, sig. P. i. (*A.-N.*)
And swiftli seththe with swerdes swonge thei to-gider,
That many were *amervailed* of here douȝti dedes.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 139.

Then spake Tundale to the angyll bryght,
For he was *amerveld* of that syght. *Tundale*, p. 54.
The bisshope wos *amerveld* then,
And in gret thoȝt he stode.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 78.

AMES-ACE. See *Ambes-as*. This is the form used by Shakespeare. See Collier's Shakespeare, iii. 241; Nares, in v.

AMESE. To calm. "*Amese* you," calm yourself. This phrase is addressed by Anna to Cayphas in the Townley Myst. p. 194.

AMET. An ant. (*A.-S.*)
So thycke hii come, that the lond over al hii gonne fulle,
As thycke as *ameten* crepeth in an *amete* hulle.
Rob. Glouc. p. 296.

AMETISED. Destroyed. *Skinner*.

AMEVED. Moved. (*A.-N.*) Cf. Chaucer, Cant. T. 8374; MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 4.
But, Lorde, howe he was in his herte *amevid*,
Whan that Mary he hathe with childe i-seyn.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 39.

That grievaunce was him no thinge lefe,
He was ful sore *ameved*. *MS. Douce* 175, p. 24.

AMIAS. The city of Amiens.
He ran anon, as he were wode,
To Bialacoil there that he stode,
Whiche had levir in this caas
Have ben at Reines or *Amias*.
Romaunt of the Rose, 3996.

AMICE. The *amice* or *amite* is the first of the sacerdotal vestments. It is, says Mr. Way, a piece of fine linen, of an oblong square form, which was formerly worn on the head until the priest arrived before the altar, and then thrown back upon the shoulders. See Prompt. Parv. p. 11; Nomenclator, p. 159; Dugdale's Monast. iii. 295. The following quotation may also be found in an early printed fragment in Mr. Maitland's account of the Lambeth Library, p. 266. See *Ammis*.
Upon his heed the *amyte* first he leith,
Which is a thing, a token and figure
Outwardly shewinge and grounded in the feith,
The large awbe, by record of scripture,
Ys rightwisnesse perpetualy to endure;
The longe girdyl, clennesse and chastité;
Bounde on the arme, the fanoune doth assure
All soburnesse knytte with humilité.
Lydgate, MS. Hatton 73, f. 3.

AMIDWARD. In the middle. Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 967; Richard Coer de Lion, 1926; Sevyn Sages, 179; Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 29.
He met that geaunt Pinogres
Amidward al his pres. *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 301

AMILED. Enamelled. (*A.-N.*) See the note on this word in Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 155.
And with a bend of golde tassiled,
And knoppis fine of golde *amiled*.
Rom. of the Rose, 1080

AMINISH. To diminish. *Palsgrave*. This is perhaps another form of *amenuse*, q. v.

AMIS. To miss; to fail.
Aurelius, whiche that dispeirid is
Whithir he shall have his love, or *amis*.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 112.

AMISS. A fault; a misfortune. *Shak.*

AMIT. To admit.
And *amytting* the impossibilitie that their cataill were saved, yet in contynuaunce of one yere, the same cataill shalbe deade, distroyed, stolen, strayed, and eaten. *State Papers*, ii. 329.

AMITURE. Friendship.
Thow, he saide, traytour,
Yusturday thow come in *amiture*,
Y-armed so on of myne,
Me byhynde at my chyne,
Smotest me with thy spere.
Kyng Alisaunder, 3975.

AMLYNG. Ambling.
Off ladys were they com ryde,
Along under the wodys syde,
On fayre *amlyng* hors y-sett.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 6.

AMMAT. A luncheon. *West.*

AMMIS. The canonical vestment, lined with fur, that served to cover the head and shoulders. Grey fur was generally used. The word is sometimes spelt *amice*, *amyse*, *ammys*, *ammas*, &c. In French the *amict* and *aumuce*, and in Latin the *amictus* and *almucium*, correspond to the *amice* and *ammis*, as we have spelt them; but it is a grave error to confound the two, as Mr. Dyce does in his edition of

Skelton, ii. 134. See also the quotations in Richardson, where, however, the terms are not distinguished; and Prompt. Parv. p. 11, where the distinction between the two is clearly seen; Palsgrave, f. 17; Lockhart's Life of Scott, i. 309. In the Prompt. Parv. we also have "*amuce* of an hare, *almucium, habetur in horologio divinæ sapientiæ.*"

And hym moost lowly pray,
In his mynde to comprise
Those wordes his grace dyd saye
Of an *ammas* gray. *Skelton's Works*, ii. 84.

AMNANT. Pleasantly (?). See Syr Gawayne, p. 31. Perhaps it should be *avinant.*

AMNER. An almoner. Not an unusual form of the word. See Rutland Papers, p. 59; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 49; Prompt. Parv. pp. 18, 19; Cotgrave, in v. *Aumosnier.*

A-MOD. Amidst; in the middle. *Langtoft.*

AMOND. An almond. *Minsheu.*

AMONESTE. To admonish; to advise. (*A.-N.*) Cf. Apology for the Lollards, p. 93; Wright's Christmas Carols, p. 31; Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 201; Melibeus, p. 110.

Bot of thas that he *amonestes*, the whilke er wonte for to thynke lyghtly the vengeance of God.

MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 5.

AMONESTEMENT. Advice; admonition. Cf. Morte d'Arthur, ii. 279.

The kyng *amonestement* herde;
Quykliche thennes he ferde.

Kyng Alisaunder, 6974.

AMONGE. Amidst; at intervals. Cf. Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 387; Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 44. The phrase *ever among*, in Rom. of the Rose, 3771, and 2 Henry IV. v. 3, means ever from time to time, ever at intervals.

Be it right or wrong,
These men *among*
On women do complaine. *Nutbrowne Maid*, i.

And ever *amonge*, mercy! sche cryde,
That he ne schulde his counselle hide.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 59.

Thai eten and dronken right i-nowe,
And made myrth ever *amonge*:
But of the sowdon speke we nowe,
Howe of sorowe was his songe

Sir Ferumbras, Middlehill MS.

Sometyme thei schul be pyned longe
With hete, and sometyme cold *amonge.*

MS. Ashmole 41, f. 41.

AMONSI. To excommunicate. (*A.-S.*)

To entredite and *amonsi*
Al thai, whate hi evir be,
That lafful men doth robbi,
Whate in lond, what in see.

Wright's Political Songs, p. 196.

AMONYE. An ointment wherewith the Egyptians used to embalm their dead bodies. See Wickliffe's New Test. p. 251.

AMOOST. Almost. *West.*

A-MORAGE. On the morrow. *Rob. Glouc.*

AMORAYLE. An admiral, q. v.

Two hundred knyghtes withoute fayle,
Fyve hundred of *amorayle.*

Richard Coer de Lion, 6846

AMORETTE. A love affair. (*A.-N.*) Tyrwhitt says "an amorous woman" in the second of these instances, where it may be merely a diminutive, as in Florio, in v. *Amorino.* Jamieson explains it, *love-knots, garlands.*

For not i-cladde in silke was he,
But all in flouris and flourettes,
I-paintid all with *amorettes.*

Rom. of the Rose, 892

For all so well woll love be sette,
Undir raggis as riche rotchette,
And eke as well by *amorettes*
In mourning blacke, as bright burnettes.

Ibid. 4755.

AMORILY. Perhaps, says Tyrwhitt, put by mistake for *merily.* The old glossaries explain it "amorously."

The seconde lesson Robin Redebreste sang,
Hail to the God and Goddes of our lay!
And to the lectorn *amorily* he sprang,
Hail, quod he, O thou freshe seson of May.

Courte of Love, 1383.

AMORIST. An amorous person.

An *amorist* is a creature blasted or planet-stroken, and is the dog that leads blind Cupid. [1614, sig. K.

A Wife, now the Widow of Sir Thomas Overbury.

AMORT. Dejected; without spirit; dead. (*Fr.*) "What sweeting, all *amort!*"—Tam. of the Shrew, iv. 3. See Hawkins's Engl. Dram. iii. 358; Greene's Works, i. 146; Tarlton's Jests, app. p. 131; Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib., p. 124. Howell, in his Lexicon, translates *all-amort* by *triste, pensatif.*

A-MORTHERED. Murdered. See the Herald's College MS. of Robert of Gloucester, quoted in Hearne's edition, p. 144.

AMORTISEN. To amortize; to give property in mortmain. (*A.-N.*) The word *amortised* occurs in the Persones Tale, p. 22, and is explained *killed* in the glossaries. It may possibly bear a figurative expression.

Let mellerys and bakerys gadre hem a gilde
And alle of assent make a fraternité,
Undir the pillory a litil chapelle bylde,
The place *amorteyse*, and purchase liberte.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 207.

If lewed men knewe this Latyn,
Thei wolde loke whom thei yeve,
And avisen hem bifore,
A fyve dayes or sixe,
Er thei *amortisede* to monkes
Or chanons hir rente.

Piers Ploughman, p. 314.

AMORWE. In the morning; early in the morning. Cf. Chaucer, Cant. T. 824, 2491; Rob. Glouc. p. 159.

Knight, he seyd, yeld the bylive,
For thou art giled, so mot y thrive!
Now ichave a-drink,
Icham as fresche as ich was *amorwe.*

Gy of Warwike, p. 324.

Amorue syr Amys dyght him ȝare,
And toke his leve for to fare.

MS. Douce 326, f. 6.

AMORYG. Explained by Hearne "to-morrow," Rob. Glouc. p. 234; but the Herald's College MS. reads "among," which clearly seems to be the right reading.

AMOUNTE. Smeared? Mr. Wright thinks it may be an error of the scribe for *anointe.*

And I will goe gaither slyche,
The shippe for to caulke and pyche,
Amounte yt muste be with stiche,
Borde, tree, and pynne. *Chester Plays*, i. 47.

AMOUNTMENT. Reckoning.

Examend tham and cast ilk *amountment*.
Peter Langtoft, p 248.

AMOVE. To move. Cf. Davies's York Records, p. 85; Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 364.

To Flaundres she fled then, full sore *amoved*,
To erle Badwyn hir cousyn nie of bloodde.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 122.

AMOWNE. Gentleness. See an old document printed in Meyrick's Critical Enquiry, ii. 252.

AMOWRE. Love. See Flor. and Blanch. 524: Hall, Edward IV. f. 11; Cov. Myst. p. 50. The term *amours*, intrigues, was introduced into England in the seventeenth century, according to Skinner.

He luked up unto the toure,
And merily sang he of *amowre*.
Sevyn Sages, 2962.

AMPER. A sort of inflamed swelling. *East.* "*Ampered*, corrupted, as *ampred* chees in Kent; an *amper* or *ampor* in Essex, is a rising scab or sore, allso a vein swelled with corrupted bloud." Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. Skinner also appropriates it to Essex, but Grose to Kent, who explains it, a "fault, a defect, a flaw;" and Ray gives it as a Sussex word, "a fault or flaw in linnen, or woollen cloath." A person covered with pimples is said in Somersetshire to be *ampery*, while the same word is used in the Eastern counties in the sense of weak, or unhealthy. *Ampred* or *ampery* is now applied to cheese beginning to decay, especially in Sussex; and is sometimes used when speaking of decayed teeth. An *ampre-ang* is said in the glossaries to be a decayed tooth in East Sussex and Kent.

AMPERESSE. An empress.

The nexte ȝer therafter, the *amperesse* Mold
Wende out of this live, as the boc ath i-told.
Rob. Glouc. p. 474.

AMPERSAND. The character &, representing the conjunction *and*. It is a corruption of *and per se, and*. The expression is, or rather was, common in our nursery books. In Hampshire it is pronounced *amperzed*, and very often *ampersé-and*. An early instance of its use is quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 399.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL. Ambiguous. This word occurs in Greene's Planetomachia, 1588. Rider, 1640, has "amphibologic," and so has Chaucer, Troilus and Creseide, iv. 1406.

AMPLE. (1) To go. Apparently a corruption of *amble*. See Watson's Halifax vocab. in v. *North*.

(2) Liberal; generous. *Shak.*

AMPLECT. To embrace. (*Lat.*)

With how fervent heart should we profligate and chase away sin! With how valiant courage should we *amplect* and embrace virtue! *Becon's Works*, p. 66.

AMPOLY. Same as *ampulle*, q. v.

AMPOT. A hamper. *Salop.*

AMPTE. An ant. "*Serphus*, a littell beaste, not unlike an *ampt* or pismere."—*Cooper*.

Calcicatres a graver most notable,
Of white ivory he dide his besynesse,
His hande, his eye, so just was and stable,
Of an *ampte* to grave out the lyknesse.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. [illegible]

Bote as the *ampte* to eschewe ydulnesse
In somer is so ful of bysynesse.
MS. Coll. S. Joh. Oxon. 6, f. x.

AMPTY. Empty.

In o gerner that *ampty* was,
Amorwe hy founde and nome
Two hondred sak ful of guod whete,
Theȝ nyste whannes yt come.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57, f. 3

My *ampty* skyn begynneth to tremble and quake.
MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 285.

AMPULLE. A small vessel. (*A.-N.*)

A bolle and a bagge
He bar by his syde,
And hundred of *ampulles*
On his hat seten. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 109.

Late it stande in that bacyne a daye and a nyghte, and do thane that other that standis abovene in a *ampulle* of glase or coper. *MS. Lincoln. Med.* f. 283.

AMRELL. An admiral.

Whan he herde tell
That my lorde *amrell*
Was comyng downe,
To make hym frowne. *Skelton's Works*, ii. 69

AMSEL. A blackbird. *Var. dial.*

AMSEREY. A consistory court.

Thow fals boye, seyde the freyre,
Y somon the affore the *amserey*.
The Frere and the Boy, lxv.

AMSOTE. A fool. *Prompt. Parv.* [Anisote?]

AMTY. Empty.

Amty place he made aboute, and folc fleu hym faste,
A wonder maister he was on, that hem so kowthe agaste. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 17.

With nailes thicke al abrod,
Ase thare miȝten strikie one,
That man ne miȝte finde ane *amtie* place
On al heore bodie so luyte.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 99.

AMUD. Annoyed; repulsed. So explained by Hearne, in Rob. Glouc. p. 524, who suggests *anuid* with great probability.

AMUSED. Amazed.

Let not my lord be *amused* *Ben Jonson*, iii. 131.

AMWOAST. Almost. *Wilts.* In the North, the form of this word is sometimes *amyast*.

AMY. A friend; a lover. (*A.-N.*) Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 376, 520, 1834.

But oon olde knyȝt that hyght Gryssy,
He lefte at home for hys *amy*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 111.

What is thi name, thou swete *amy*?
Gladly wite therof wolde I.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab f. 128.

Ther was mani levdi
That sore biwepe her *ami*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 256.

AMYD. Amidst. In the Deposition of Richard II. p. 1, we have *amyddis* in the same sense.

Amyd the launde a castel he sye,
Noble and ryche, ryght wonder hie. *Sir Orpheo*, 341.

AMYDON. According to Cotgrave, "fine wheat-flower steeped in water; then strained, and let stand untill it settle at the bottome; then drained of the water and dried at the sunne;

used for bread, or in brothes, it is very nourishing; also, starch made of wheat." It is mentioned in an old receipt in the Forme of Cury, p. 26; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 10.

AMYL. Starch.

> Of wheate is made *amyl*, the making whereof Cato and Dioscorides teacheth. *Googe's Husbandrie,* 1568.

AMYLLIER. An almond-tree.

> The briddes in blossoms thei beeren wel loude
> On olyves, and *amylliers*, and al kynde of trees.
> *The Pistill of Susan,* st. 7.

AMYRID. Assisted; remedied. (*A.-N.*)

> To help the with my power, thow shalt be *amyrid*
> As ferforth as I may. *Chaucer, ed. Urry,* p. 617.

AMYTTE. To approach. (*A.-S.*)

> Any science that is trouthe,
> Y shal *amytte* me ther-to. *MS. Harl.* 2382, f. 119.

AN. (1) A.

> The king of Spayne and his sones, and here semli puple,
> Went with him on gate wel *an* five myle.
> *Will. and the Werwolf,* p. 184.

(2) On. Cf. Piers Ploughman, p. 2; Rob. Glouc. p. 3; Chaucer, Cant. T. 11161; Rom. of the Rose, 2270; Sir Eglamour, 906.

> Wanne Gy was armed and wel *an* horce,
> Than sprong up is herte. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 40.
>
> Thou olde and for-horyd man,
> Welle lytulle wytt ys the *an*,
> That thou folowest owre kynge.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 219.
>
> Sche no told him nought al her cas,
> Bot that sche was a wriche wiman,
> That michel sorwe so was *an*.
> *Gy of Warwike,* p. 170.

(3) Prefixed to a verb, in the same manner as *A*, q. v. See instances in Virgilius, ed. Thoms, p. 13; Matthew, iv. 2; Pegge's Anecdotes of the English Language, p. 180; Prompt. Parv. p. 172.

(4) Than. *North and East.*

(5) If. Sometimes a contraction of *and* before *if*, where it occasionally means *as if*, (Mids. Night's Dream, i. 2,) and it is sometimes redundant, especially in the provincial dialects.

(6) And. This sense is not uncommon. See Jennings, p. 118; Octovian, 1078.

> For they nolde not forsake here trw fay,
> *An* byleve on hys falsse lay.
> *Const. of Masonry,* p. 31.

(7) To give. (*A.-S.*) Sometimes as *unnan* in the primary sense, to favour, to wish well to; as in Sir Tristrem, p. 173. See Qu. Rev. lv. 372; Sir Tristrem, pp. 168, 264.

(8) A dwelling.

> So wele were that ilke man,
> That miȝte wonnen in that *an*.
> *Flor. and Blanch.* 258.

(9) To have. *Lanc.*

(10) One. *North.* Cf. Chester Plays, i. 233, 238; Sir Tristrem, p. 150.

> ——— And but *an* yȝe
> Amonge hem thre in purpertye.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 41.

ANA. In an equal quantity. Still used by physicians.

> Tak ȝarow and waybrede *ana*, and stampe thame, and temper thame with wyne or ale, and gif it the seke at drynke *MS. Lincoln. Med.* f. 293.

ANACK. Fine oaten bread.

> Also with this small meale, oatemeale is made in divers countries sixe severall kindes of very good and wholesome bread, every one finer then other, as your *anacks*, janacks, and such like.
> *Markham's English House-wife,* 1649, p. 240.

ANADEM. A wreath; a chaplet; a garland.

> And for their nymphals, building amorous bowers,
> Oft drest this tree with *anadems* of flowers.
> *Drayton's Owl,* ed 1748, p. 411.

ANADESM. A band to tie up wounds. *Minsheu.*

ANAGNOSTIAN. A curate that serveth onely to reade, or a clarke or scoller that readeth to a writer or his master. *Minsheu.*

ANAIRMIT. Armed. *Gaw.*

ANALEM. A mathematical instrument for finding the course and elevation of the sun. *Minsheu.*

AN-ALL. Also. A Yorkshire phrase, the use and force of which are correctly exhibited in the following stanza:

> Paul fell down astounded, and only not dead,
> For Death was not quite within call:
> Recovering, he found himself in a warm bed,
> And in a warm fever *an-all.*
> *Hunter's Hallamsh. Gloss.* p. 4.

ANALYNG. Weber thinks this may be a corruption of *annihilating*, i. e. killing. See Kyng Alisaunder, 2166, "*analyng* of stronge knightes," but we should no doubt read *avalyng*, descending from or falling off their horses.

ANAMELDE. Enamelled. Cf. Tundale, p. 64; Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 42.

> Thay were *anamelde* with asure,
> With terepys and with tredoure.
> *Sir Degrevante, Lincoln MS.* f. 133.

ANAMET. A luncheon. *Hants.*

ANAMOURD. Enamoured. Cf. Emaré, 226.

> A grete mayster and a syre
> Was *anamourd* so on hyre *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 54.
> Al *anamourd* on him thai were,
> And loved Gij for his feir chere.
> *Gy of Warwike,* p. 5.

ANAMZAPTUS. This word repeated in the ear of a man, and *anamzapta* in that of a woman, is said to be a cure for the falling sickness, in a curious early English MS. printed in the Archæologia, xxx. 399.

ANAN. How? What do you say? It is made use of in vulgar discourse by the lower class of persons addressing a superior, when they do not hear or comprehend what is said to them. It is going out of use now. It is also a corruption of *anon*, immediately.

ANANSY. To advance; to exalt. So Hearne explains it, in Rob. Glouc. p. 199. The Heralds' College MS. reads *avaunce;* and perhaps we should here print it *avansy,*

ANAPE. Apparently the name of a herb. It is mentioned in an old receipt in a MS. of the 15th century, penes me.

ANAPES. Cloth. It seems to be some fine kind of fustian. See Cotgrave, in v. *Velours.* It is generally found as an adjunct to fustian, as in Laneham, p. 31; Brit. Bibl. ii. 403. This is of course the proper reading in M[illegible] dleton's Works, iv. 425, "set a-fire my fustian *and apes* breeches," which the editor proposes to correct to *Naples* breeches. To mend the matter, we actually find *apes' breeches* set down in the index to the notes! Fustian anapes is also mentioned in the Strange Man telling Fortunes to Englishmen, 1662.

ANARWE. To render timid. The Bodl. MS. reads "an-arewest." Perhaps it means, to narrow, to diminish.

He makith heom way with scharpe launce,
Thy men *anarwith* thy continaunce.
Kyng Alisaunder, 3346.

ANATOMY. A skeleton. Lister tells us he was so thin he "was like an *anatomy*." See his Autobiography, ed. Wright, p. 45.

ANAUNTRINS. If so be. *North*. In East Sussex the form *anaimtrins* is in use. It seems to be connected with the old word *aunter;* so that *anauntrins* would correspond to *peradventure*. See Rob. Glouc. pp. 206, 311.

ANBERRY. A kind of bloody wart on a horse. See Topsell's Hist. of Four-Footed Beasts, p. 420; Markham's Cavelarice, b. vii. p. 80; Florio, in v. *Moro;* Dict. Rustic. in v. *Anbury*. In the East of England, a knob or excrescence on turnips or other roots is called an *anberry*.

ANBLERE. An ambling nag.

The meyr stod, as ye may here,
And saw hym come ride up *anblere*. *Launfal*, 92.

ANBY. Some time hence; in the evening. *Somerset*.

ANCAR. A hermit. See *Anchor*.

With hom in every place I have moche besynes, and also with an *ancar* in that howse.
Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 212.

ANCEANDE. Anciently.

For men may oppen and se thrugh this kay,
Wat has been *anceande*, and sall be aye.
Clavis Scientiæ, p. 3.

ANCESSOURE. Ancestor.

To the and to thi kynde haf thei don honoure,
Londes haf thei gyven to thin *ancessoure*.
Peter Langtoft, p. 116.

ANCHAISUN. Reason; cause.

And for *anchaisun* of mi sone,
The more and for is lore. *MS. Laud*. 108, f. 115.

ANCHANTEOR. An enchanter.

Ac *anchanteor* Edwyne adde of Spayne wyth hym tho,
That couthe hym segge of ys dedes al hou yt ssolde go.
Rob. Glouc. p. 243.

ANCHILATION. Frustration. It is so explained in an old glossary in MS. Rawl. Poet. 108.

ANCHOR. (1) A Dutch liquid measure, or cask, often used by smugglers to carry their brandy on horseback. See the notes of the commentators on Merry Wives of W. i. 3.

(2) An anchoret; a hermit.

To desperation turn my trust and hope,
An *anchor's* cheer in prison be my scope.
Hamlet, iii. 2. 4to ed.

(3) To hold like an anchor. In the East of England, the strong tenacious spreading roots of vigorous plants are said to *anchor* out.

ANCHORIDGE. A church porch, particularly that belonging to the cathedral church of Durham; perhaps so called in allusion to a ship, of which some parts gave names to the parts of a church. *Kennett's MS. Gloss.*

ANCHYRCHE. A church. See Hearne's gloss. to Rob. Glouc. and the Chron. p. 232. It should probably be two words.

ANCIENT. A standard-bearer, or ensign-bearer an officer now called an ensign. The word was also used for the flag or ensign of a regiment or of a ship. The old editions of the Merry Wives of Windsor mention on their titles, "the humours of Corporal Nym and *Ancient* Pistol." See also Collier's Old Ballads, p. 31; Percy's Reliques, pp. 73, 144; Leycester Correspondence, p. 17; Account of the Grocers' Company, p. 330. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has *anshent*, the flag in the stern of a ship.

ANCILLE. A maid-servant. (*Lat.*) Cf. Chaucer's ABC, 109; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 37.

That she was doughtre of David by discent,
Sterre of the see and Goddes owne *ancille*.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 10

Biholde, quod sche, of God the meke *ancille*,
With alle my herte obeyinge to his wille.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

ANCLE-BONE. A name given by sailors to the prickly lobster. See Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 16.

ANCLERS. Ancles. *Salop*.

ANCLET. The ancle. *North*. Sometimes a gaiter.

ANCLIFF. The ancle. *North*.

ANCLOWE. The ancle. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Arthour and Merlin, 5206.

In blood he stode, ich it abowe,
Of horse and man into the *anclowe*.
Ellis's Met. Rom. i. 279.

ANCOME. A small ulcerous swelling, formed unexpectedly. Rider translates it *morbus adventitius*. According to Dict. Rustic. "a swelling or bump that is hard and hot." See Estward Hoe, iii. 1; Qu. Rev. lv. 372. In Scotland, an attack of disease is called an *oncome;* and in a curious MS. of old receipts in Lincoln Cathedral, f. 300, is one "for *onkome* one arme," which agrees with what Mr. Garnett says of the form of the word in the place just cited. See *Uncome*.

ANCONY. A term in the iron works for a bloom, wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, about three feet in length, with a square rough knob on each end. See Kennett's MS. Gloss. f. 16. In Staffordshire one of these knobs is called an *ancony-end*, the other a *mocket-head*.

ANCRE. An anchor.

Right so fareth Love, that selde in one
Holdeth his *ancre*, for right anone,
Whan thei in ese wene best to live,
They ben with tempest all for-drive.
Rom. of the Rose, 3780.

ANCRES. A female anchoret, or hermit. The term *ancre* is applied to a nun in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 1; Rob. Glouc. p. 380. Palsgrave, f. 17, has, "*Anchre*, a religious man; *anchres*, a religious woman."

Nowe wyll I take the mantell and the rynge,
And become an *ancresse* in my lyvynge
Squyr of Lowe Degré, 336.

Or for what cause she may no husband have,
But live an *ancresse* in so strict a roome.
Heywood's Great Britaines Troy, 1609, p. 95.

ANCYLE. A kind of javelin or dart, or the leather thong with which it is thrown. *Phillips.*

AND. (1) If. *North.*

So wole Crist of his curteisie,
And men crye hym mercy,
Bothe forgyve and foryete.
Piers Ploughman, p. 362.

(2) Used redundantly in old ballads.

Robin Hood he was, *and* a tall young man,
And fifteen winters old. *Robin Hood*, ii 12.

(3) Breath. See *Aande.* (Isl.)

Myn ees are woren bothe marke and blynd,
Myn *and* is short, I want wynde,
Thus has age dystroed my kynd.
Towneley Mysteries, p 154.

Thai rested than a litel stound,
For to tak thair *ande* tham till,
And that was with thair bother will.
Ywaine and Gawin, 3555.

Ryghte es it by prayere als by draweyng of *ande*, for ever to ȝemyng of oure bodily lyfe us nedis to drawe oure *ande*, that es, to drawe ayere.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 250.

AND-AW. Also; likewise. *North.*

ANDEDE. (1) Indeed. So explained by Hearne; but see Rob. Glouc. p. 320, where it is "an dede," i. e. a deed.

(2) Confessed. *Verstegan.*

ANDELONG. Lengthways. (*A.-S.*)

Andelong, nouht overthwert,
His nose went unto the stert. *Havelok*, 2822.

ANDERSMAS. The mass or festival of St. Andrew. *Yorksh.*

ANDERSMEAT. An afternoon's luncheon. Cf. Florio in v. *Merénda.* See also *Aunder.*

ANDESITH. Previously. (*A.-S.*)

Affrik that es the tother parti,
That *andesith* was cald Libi.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 13.

ANDIRONS. The ornamental irons on each side of the hearth in old houses, which were accompanied with small rests for the ends of the logs. The latter were sometimes called *dogs*, but the term andirons frequently included both, as in the proverb recorded by Howell, "Bauds and attorneyes, like *andyrons*, the one *holds the sticks*, the other their clients, till they consume." Mr. J. G. Nichols, glossary to the Unton Inventories, considers the *dogs* to be synonymous with the *creepers*, q. v. but the term was also applied to part of the andirons, and the latter are still called *andogs* in the Western counties. We find in Ducange, "andena est ferrum, *supra quod* opponuntur ligna in igne, quod alio nomine dicitur hyperpyrgium;" and Miege makes the *andiron* and *dog* synonymous. The *andirons* were sometimes made of superior metal, or gilt, and of very large dimensions. See Malone's Shakespeare, xiii. 85; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84: Halle of John Halle, i. 600; The Alchemist, v. 1.

ANDULEES. Puddings made of hog's guts and spice. They are mentioned in an old MS. printed in the Archæologia, xiii. 371, 388.

ANDUR. Either. (*Dan.*)

Thow I me to townward drawe,
Andur to lurke or to leyke,
The wyves wil out me drawe,
And dere me with her doggus grete.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 110

ANDYRS. Other. (*A.-S.*) The more usual form is *endres*, as in the Lincoln MS. f. 149. See a similar phrase in Sharp's Coventry Myst. p. 113. Jamieson explains it St. Andrew's day, the 30th of November; but it is difficult to reconcile this explanation with the "mery mornyng of *May.*"

As I me went this *andyrs* day,
Fast on my way makyng my mone,
In a mery mornyng of May,
Be Huntley bankes myself alone.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 116.

ANE. (1) A beard of corn. See an account of different kinds of wheat, and the *anes*, in Fitzharbert's Booke of Husbandrie, ed. 1598, p. 22. See *Aane.*

(2) One; a. Cf. Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 47; Cokwold's Daunce, 194; Ritson's Anc. Songs, p. 23.

The kyng of Charturs was tane,
And other Sarsyns many *ane.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 168

Thay faht wiht Heraud everilk *ane*,
Wiht gud wil thay wald him slane.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS

And souner to many then to *ane*,
That here hath the riȝt trouthe tane.
MS. Bodl. 48, f. 57

Thus was Thow aye and evere salle be,
Thre yn *ane*, and *ane* yn thre.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 189.

(3) Alone. "Bi hyme ane," by himself.

And he lighte off his horse, and went bi hyme *ane* to the Jewes, and knelid downe to the erthe, and wirchippede the hye name of Godd.
Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln, f. 6.

(4) A. See n°. 2.

Alas! thou seli Fraunce, for the may thunche shome,
That *ane* fewe fullaris maketh ou so tome.
Wright's Political Songs, p. 194

(5) Own. *North.*

(6) To aim at. *Somerset.*

(7) On.

The heade and armes hangynge on the one syde of the horse, and the legges *ane* the other syde, and all byspryncled wyth myre and bloude.
Hall, Richard III. f. 34.

ANEAOUST. Near to; almost. *Herefordsh.*

ANEAR. (1) Near. *Somerset.* Richardson quotes an example of this word from Bishop Atterbury, Let. 50.

(2) To approach.

I hyre say that all men that wylbe sworne unto hym, they shall take noo hurte by hym, ne by none that is toward hym; by meanes whereof diverse husbandmen *aneryth* unto hym, for fere of lostys of ther goodes. *State Papers*, ii. 200.

ANEARST. Near. *Exmoor.* The more common Somersetshire form is *aneast.* Nares says *aneirst*, a provincial term for the *nearest way.* See his Gloss. in v. *An-heirs.*

ANEATH. Beneath. *North.*

ANE-BAK. Aback. *Gaw.*

ANEDE. United; made one. At f. 227 of the

Lincoln MS. *anede* is given as the translation of *inhabitavit*.

We may noghte hafe the vis of his luf here in fulfilling, bot we may hafe a desyre and a gret ȝernyng for to be present to hym for to se hym in his blysse, and to be *anede* to hym in lufe.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 226.

ANE-END. Upright; not lying down; on one end. When applied to a four-footed animal, it means rearing, or what the heralds call rampant. *Var. dial.* In Cheshire, it signifies perpetually, evermore. In some glossaries the orthography is *anind.* Cotgrave has "to make one's haire stand *annend*," in v. *Ahurir*, *Dresser*.

ANEHEDE. Unity.

For God wald ay with the Fader and the Son,
And with the Haly Gast in *anehede* won.
MS. Harl. 4196, f. 215.

Dere frende, wit thou wele that the ende and the soveraynté of perfeccione standes in a verray *anehede* of Godd and of manes saule, by perfyte charyté.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 219.

ANELACE. A kind of knife or dagger, usually worn at the girdle. It is mentioned by Matt. Paris, who seems to say it was forbidden priests to wear. See Ducange. in v. *Anelacius;* Halle of John Halle, i. 212.

At sessions ther was he lord and sire;
Ful often time he was knight of the shire.
An *anelace* and a gipciere all of silk
Heng at his girdel, white as morwe milk.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 359.

Sche schare a-to hur own halse
Wyth an *analasse*. *MS Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 94

Bot Arthur with ane *anlace* egerly smyttez,
And hittez ever in the hulke up to the hiltez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

ANELAVE. To gape. This word occurs in an old vocabulary in MS. Harl. 219 of the fifteenth century, as the translation of the French verb "beer."

ANELE. (1) To anoint with holy oil. Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 11; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 34. See *Aneling.*

(2) To temper in the fire. Cf. Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 96; Baret's Alvearie, in v.

So as the fyre it hath *anelid*,
Liche unto slym whiche is congeled.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq 134, f. 194.

ANELEDE. Approached. (*A.-S.*)

Bothe wyth bullez and berez, and borez otherquyle,
And etaynez, that hym *anelede*, of the heȝe felle.
Syr Gawayne, p. 28.

ANELING. (1) An animal that brings forth one young at a time.

Their ewes also are so full of increase, that some dos usuallie bring foorth two, three, or foure lambes at once, whereby they account our *anelings*, which are such as bring foorth but one at once, rather barren than to be kept for anie gaine.
Harrison's Desc. of Brit. p. 42.

(2) The sacrament of anointing. Cf. Sir T. More's Works, p. 345; Brit. Bibl. ii. 532.

These clerkys kalle hyt oynament,
On Englys hyt ys *anelyng*. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 74.

ANELY. Only; alone; solitary.

And that it be for chastiing
Anely, and for none other thing.
MS Cott. Galba E ix. f. 70

Wharfore our levedy mayden Mary
Was in pryvé place *anely*.
MS. Bibl. Coll. Sion. xviii

So *anely* the lufe of hir was soghte,
To dede thay were nere dyghte.
MS Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 148.

Worldes men that sees haly men have thaire hope *anely* in thyng that es noght in sight.
MS Coll. Eton. 10, f. 40

Sir, ȝe lif an *anly* life,
We wald ȝow rede to wed a wife.
MS. Cott Galba E. ix. f. 23

ANELYNES. Solitariness.

Noghte in delytes, bot in penance; noghte in wantone joyeynge, bot in bytter gretynge; noghte emange many, bot in *anelynes.*
MS. Lincoln A i. 17, f. 193

ANEMIS. Lest. Ray, under the word *spar*, says, "This word is also used in Norfolk, where they say spar the door *anemis* he come, i. e. shut the door lest he come in." It does not appear that this word is still in use.

ANEMPST. With respect to; concerning. See Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 167; Rutland Papers, pp. 5, 14, where it is used in the same sense as *anenst*, q. v.

And wee humbly beseech your highnes wee may knowe your Graces pleasure howe wee shall order ourselves *anempst* your graces sayd cytie and castell for our discharge. *State Papers*, ii. 204.

In the tother seven bene
Anemptes our neyhebour, y wene.
MS. Bodl 48, f. 63.

AN-END. Onwards; towards the end. A Norfolk clown calls to his companion "to go *an-end*," when he wants him to go forward. See the Two Gent. of Verona, iv. 4. In some counties we have the expression "to go right *an-end*," i. e. to go straight forward without delay in any project.

ANENDIE. To finish. [Amendie?]

And thene at then ende,
Here sunnen al *anendie*. *MS. Digby* 86, f. 128

ANENS. Chains; fetters.

Now er his *anens* wrouht of silvere wele over gilt;
Dayet that therof rouht, his was alle the gilt.
Peter Langtoft, p. 167.

ANENST. Against; opposite to; over against. "*Ex opposito ecclesiæ, Anglice, anens* the cherche."—MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B i. f. 84. It is also used in the sense of *concerning.* See Plumpton Correspondence, pp. 7, 172; Apology for the Lollards, pp. 29, 80; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 54; Florio, in v. *Aránda a ránda;* Maundevile's Travels, p. 298.

Tak thane and mye it smalle, and do it alle togedir, and mak it in a playster, and lay it one thi breste *anense* thi hert. *MS. Medicin. Cath. Linc.* f. 239.

ANENT. Over against; immediately opposite. Watson says it is common in Halifax to hear the expression *opposite anent.* The Scottish meaning *concerning* does not appear to be now used in Yorkshire. *Anentis* occurs in Reliq Antiq. ii. 47, in the sense of *concerning;* and in Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 170, in the sense of *against.* See also Wickliffe's New Test. p. 23; Plumpton Corresp. p. 77.

Of that doun-cast we may bi chaunce
Anent this world get coveraunce.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Cantab. f. 14

> Abstinence is than ryght clere *anenyste* God.
> *MS. Harl.* 6580

ANEOUST. Near; almost. *Var. dial.*

ANERDIS. Adheres; dwells with. *Gaw.*

ANERLUD. Adorned?

> With miche and nevyn,
> *Anerlud* with ermyn. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 84.

ANERN. See Kyng Alisaunder, 560, where Weber conjectures *anon*, doubting whether it should not be *an ern*, i. e. an eagle.

ANERRE. To draw near to; to approach. See *Anear*.

> As long as the gale puffeth full in your sailes, doubt not but diverse will *anerre* unto you, and feed on you as crowes on carion.
> *Stanihurst's Hist. of Ireland*, p. 90.

ANERTHE. On the earth. Cf. Rob. Glouc. pp. 311, 441; Black's Cat. of Ashmol. MSS. col. 67; St. Brandan, p. 3.

> After that God *anerthe* com
> Aboute vif hondred ȝere. *MS. Ashmole* 43, f. 172.

ANES. (1) Just like; similar to. *Somerset.* In the same county we have *anes-to*, almost, except, all but.

(2) Once. Cf. Ywaine and Gawin, 292; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 280. Still used in the North.

> For why thay dide the bot *anes* that dede,
> And they knewe the noghte Gode in manhede.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 190.

ANESAL. A term in hawking. See a tract on the subject in Reliq. Antiq. i. 299.

ANET. The herb dill. See a receipt in MS. Med. Cath. Linc. f. 286; Minsheu, in v.

ANETHE. Scarcely. The more usual form is *unnethe*, but *anethys* occurs in Prompt. Parv. p. 12. (*A.-S.*)

> Som dansed so long,
> Tell they helde owt the townge,
> And *anethe* meyt hepe.
> *Frere and the Boy*, st. lxxxi.

> But if Mars hathe be with the lune or mercury of sol, it shall be a gret infirmyté, and *anethe* he shalle speke. *MS. Bodl.* 591.

ANETHER. To depress. See a passage in the Heralds' College MS. quoted by Hearne, p. 46.

> In thys half there were aslawe the noble men and hende,
> Syre Lyger duc of Babyloyne, and another duc al-so,
> And the erl of Salesbury, and of Cycestre therto;
> And also the erl of Bathe, so that thoru thys cas
> The compaynye a thes half muche *anethered* was
> *Rob. Glouc* p. 217.

ANEUST. Much the same. Grose gives the Gloucestershire phrase, "*aneust* of an *aneustness*," corresponding to the more common "much of a muchness," though the *a* is generally dropped. Florio has "*Arente*, anenst, *aneust*, very neere unto;" and Grose says in Berkshire it has the sense of "about the matter, nearly." In an old grammatical tract in MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 82, is "Quantum ad hoc. Anglice, *aneust* that."

ANEW. (1) To renew. Cf. Depos. of Richard II. p. 15.

> Thanne come the tothir ij. kyngis, and toke his body, and *anewed* it with bysshopys clothis and kyngis ornamentes, and bare hym to this tombe, and with grete devocioun leyde hym therynne.
> *MS. Harl* 1704

> Tak May butter and comyne, and stampe thame samene, and laye it on lyve, and thane laye it on the eghe, and ofte *anewe* it. *MS. Lincoln. Med.* f. 284.

(2) Enough. *Var. dial.*

> Take jws of rubarbe ful *aney*,
> And as mekyl of eysyl, I the sey.
> *Archæologia*, xxx. 355.

ANEYS. Aniseed.

> Thenne messe it forth, and florissh it with *aneys* in confyt rede other whyt. *Forme of Cury*, p. 26.

ANFALD. Single; one. (*A.-S.*)

> Therfor is he cald Trinité,
> For he es *anfald* Godd in thre.
> *MS Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 3.

ANFELDTYHDE. A simple accusation. (*A.-S.*) See Bromton's Chronicle, quoted by Skinner in v.

ANG. The hairy part of an ear of barley. *North.* Probably a corruption of *awn*.

ANGARD. Arrogant. (*A.-N.*) The following is quoted in the glossary to Syr Gawayne.

> Thire athils of Atenes, ther *angard* clerkis,
> Than reverenst thai the riche seele, and red over the pistille. *MS. Ashmole* 44, f. 40.

ANGEL. (1) A gold coin, varying in value from about six shillings and eightpence to ten shillings; affording a subject for many a wretched pun to Shakespeare and his contemporaries. It was introduced by Edward IV. in the early part of his reign. See Davies's York Records, p. 168. It is used in the primitive sense of *a messenger*, in Tam. of the Shrew, iv. 2. "There spake an angel," an old proverbial expression. See Sir Thomas More, p. 6.

(2) An angular opening in a building. See Willis's Architectural Nomenclature, p. 52.

ANGEL-BED. A kind of open bed, without bed-posts. *Phillips.*

ANGEL-BREAD. A kind of purgative cake, made principally of spurge, ginger, flour, and oatmeal. A receipt for it is given in an old MS. of receipts in Lincoln Cathedral, f. 291.

ANGELICA. A species of masterwort. See Gerard, ed. Johnson, p. 999, and the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 128.

> And as they walke, the virgins strow the way
> With costmary and sweete *angelica*.
> *Heywood's Marriage Triumph*, 1613.

ANGELICAL-STONE. A kind of alchemical stone, mentioned by Ashmole, in his Prolegomena to the Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652. Howell inserts *angelical-water* in the list of perfumes appended to his Lexicon, sect. 32.

ANGELICK. Dr. Dee informs us in MS. Ashmole 1790, that his magical works are "written in the *angelick* language." i. e. the language of spirits; and they are certainly most incomprehensible documents.

ANGELOT. (1) A small cheese brought from Normandy, and supposed by Skinner to have been originally so called from the maker's name.

> Your *angelots* of Brie,
> Your Marsolini, and Parmasan of Lodi.
> *The Wits*, iv. 1.

(2) A gold coin of the value of half an angel, current when Paris was in possession of the English

ANGEL'S-FOOD. Apparently a cant term for heavy ale. See a curious account in Harrison's Description of England, p. 202.

ANGER. Sorrow. (*A.-S.*) It is both a substantive and a verb. Cf. Erle of Tolous, 914; Prompt. Parv. p. 12; Towneley Myst. p. 99; Will. and the Werwolf, p. 21.

> Than sayd the lady fayre and free,
> If ȝe be *angrede* for the luffe of mee,
> It greves me wondir sare.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 139.
>
> And as thay went one this wyse with grete *angere* and disese, aboute the ellevel houre they saw a litille bate in the rivere made of rede, and mene rowande therin. *Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln*, f. 28.

ANGERICH. Angrily.

> And *angerich* I wandrede
> The Austyns to prove.
> *Piers Ploughman*, p. 465.

ANGERLY. Angrily. *Shak.*

ANGILD. A fine. *Skinner.*

ANGIRLICHE. Angrily.

> But for that he with angir wrouȝte,
> His angris *angirliche* he bouȝte.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 86

ANGLE. (1) A corner.

> Go, run, search, pry in every nook and *angle* of the kitchens, larders, and pastries.
> *The Woman Hater*, i. 2.

(2) An astrological term applied to certain houses of a scheme or figure of the heavens.

ANGLE-BERRY. A sore, or kind of hang-nail under the claw or hoof of an animal. *North.* See Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

ANGLE-BOWING. A method of fencing the grounds wherein sheep are kept by fixing rods like bows with both ends in the ground, or in a dead hedge, where they make angles with each other. See the Exmoor Scolding, p. 9.

ANGLEDOG. A large earthworm. *Devon.* The older word is *angle-twitch*, as in MS. Sloane 3548, f. 99, quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 279. In Stanbrigii Vocabula, 1615, *lumbricus* is translated by *angle-touch;* and they are called *tweyanglys* in Archæologia, xxx. 376.

> For senowys that be kutt. Take *anggwyltwachys*, and put them in oyle olyff smale choppyd, and than ley therof in the wownde, and so let it ly iij. or iiij. dayys. *Middlehill MS.* f. 12.

ANGLER. One who begs in the daytime, observing what he can steal at night. A cant term. See Dodsley's Old Plays, vi. 109.

ANGLET. A little corner. (*Fr.*) Cotgrave Anglicises it in v. *Anglet.*

ANGNAIL. A Cumberland word, according to Grose, for a corn on the toe. Lye says, "Northamptoniensibus est clavus pedum, gemursa, pterugium." See *Agnail*, which Howell explains "a sore between the finger and nail."

ANGOBER. A kind of large and long pear. *Dict. Rust.*

ANGORAS. An anchorite.

> And lever he had, as they trowedon ychon,
> To sytte upon a matte of the *angoras.*
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 35.

ANGROMED. Grieved; tormented. (*A.-S.*)

> And mi gost *angromed* is over smert,
> In me to-dreved is mi hert.
> *MS. Bodl.* 425, f. 89.

ANGRY. Painful; inflamed; smarting. Forby says "painfully inflamed," and applies it to kibes, as Florio does, in v. *Pedignóni.* It is the gloss of the Latin *molestus* in Reliq. Antiq. i. 8; and it seems to be used in a somewhat similar sense in Julius Cæsar, i. 2. In a collection of old MS. recipes, in Lincoln Cathedral, is one for *anger* in the liver, f. 305, meaning of course *inflammation.* See the example quoted under *Thonwange;* and Piers Ploughman, p. 266.

ANGRY-BOYS. A set of youths mentioned by some of our early dramatists as delighting to commit outrages, and get into quarrels. See the Alchemist, iii. 4.

> Get thee another nose, that will be pull'd
> Off by the *angry boys* for thy conversion.
> *Scornful Lady*, iv. 2.

ANGUELLES. A kind of worms, mentioned by early writers, as being troublesome to sick hawks. In MS. Harl. 2340 is given an account of a medecine "for wormys called *anguelles;*" and another may be found in the Book of St. Albans, ed. 1810, sig. C. iii. See also Reliq. Antiq. i. 301. (*Lat.*)

ANGUISHOUS. In pain; in anguish. Wickliffe used it as a verb, New Test. p. 141,

> I was bothe *anguishous* and trouble
> For the perill that I sawe double.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, 1755.
>
> My wordes to here,
> That bought hym dere,
> On crosse *anguyously.* *New Notborune Mayd.*
>
> For hure is herte was *angwischose.*
> *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 3.
>
> Herhaud to nim *angwisous* thai were.
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 75.

ANGUSSE. Anguish.

> Whan he schal with the bodi deye,
> That in strong *angusse* doth smurte.
> *Wright's Pop. Treat. on Science*, p. 140

ANHANSE. To raise; to advance; to exalt.

> The holi rode was i-founde, as ȝe witeth, in May,
> And *anhansed* was in Septembre, the holi rode day.
> *MS. Ashmole* 43, f. 68.
>
> Hye nou to *anhansy* us alle, and y nelle noȝt be byhynde. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 198.
>
> And of my fortune, sooth it is certeyne
> That wondir smartly hath sche me *anhaunsid.*
> *Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 293
>
> For ech man that him *anhansez* here.
> I-lowed he schal beo. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 2.
>
> The mete that thei ete ys alle forlore,
> On the galwys they schold *anhaunse.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 135.

AN-HEH. Aloud. In the third example it apparently means *on high*, as in Rob. Glouc. pp. 202, 311; Piers Ploughman, p. 8.

> Ther stont up a ȝeolumen, ȝeȝeth with a ȝerde,
> Ant hat out *an-heh* that al the hyrt herde.
> *Wright's Pol. Songs*, p. 159
>
> This ladyes song tho *Te Deum an-heyȝe*,
> And the sextens rong tho the belle
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 107.
>
> Angeles bere my soster soule
> Into hevene *an-heiȝe.* *MS. Coll Trin. Oxon.* 57.

ANHEIGHE. To hang? (*A.-S.*)

> And told hem this vilanie,
> And seyd he wold hom *anheighe.*
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 88.

AN-HEIRES. The Host of the Garter, in the Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 1, addressing Page and Shallow, says, "Will you go, *an-heires?*" So the folios read, and no sense can be made of the expression as it there stands. A similar passage in the quartos is, "here boys, shall we wag? shall we wag?" but it occurs in another part of the play, although Shallow's answer is the same. Sir T. Hanmer makes German of it, in which he is followed by Mr. Knight. In proposing a bold conjectural emendation, the general style of language employed by the Host must be considered. Thus in act iii. sc. 2, he says "Farewell, *my hearts*," a method of expression also used by Bottom, "Where are these *hearts?*" Mids. Night's Dream, iv. 2. See another instance in Clarke's Phraseologia Puerilis, 1655, p. 109. In proposing to read, "Will you go, *my hearts?*" we approach as near the original as most of the proposed emendations; or, perhaps, as Steevens proposes, "Will you go on, hearts?" Perhaps, however, Mr. Collier has pursued the wisest course in leaving it as it stands in the old copies.

ANHERITED. Inherited?

The cité of Acon, that in this contré is clepid Akres, florishede and stode in his vertue, joy, and properité, and was *anherited* richely with worshipfull princes and lordes. *MS. Harl.* 1704.

AN-HOND. In hand, i. e. in his power.

Me to wreken ye schul go
Of a treytour that is mi fo,
That is y-come up mi lond,
Wer he thenketh to bring me *an-hond.*
Gy of Warwike, p. 43.

ANHONGED. Hanged up. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Chaucer, Cant. T. 12193, 12209; Rob. Glouc. p. 509; Sevyn Sages, 502, 651; Launfal, 686; Reliq. Antiq. i. 87.

That thei schuld be do to dethe deulfulli in hast,
Brent in bri*ȝ*t fur, to-drawe or *an-honged.*
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 172

And al that he myȝte on-take,
Non other pes ne most they make,
But leet hem to-drawe and *an-honghe*,
But certayn hit was al with wronghe.
MS. Douce 236, f 13.

ANHOVE. To hover. *Skinner.*

ANHYTTE. Hit; struck.

The kyng Arture aȝen the brest ys felawe vorst *anhytte.* *Rob. Glouc.* p. 185.

ANIENTE. To destroy; to annihilate. (*A.-N.*) It is also an old law term. See Cowell's Interpreter, in v.

That wikkedliche and wilfulliche
Wolde mercy *aniente.* *Piers Ploughman*, p. 365.

The which three thinges ye ne han not *anientissed* or destroyed, neither in youreself ne in youre conseillours, as you ought. *Melibeus*, p. 107.

AN-IF. Used for *if.* The expression is very common in our old writers.

ANIGH. Near. *Salop.* Sometimes in the western counties we have *anighst*, near to.

ANIGHT. In the night. Cf. Legende of Hypsipyle, 108; As You Like It, ii. 4; Gesta manorum, p. 51.

Tristrem to Ysoude wan,
Anight with hir to play *Sir Tristrem*, p. 2

His fader he tolde a swefne
Aniȝt that him mette. *MS. Bodl.* 652, f. 1.

ANILE. Imbecile from old age. Walpole uses this adjective, and Sterne has the substantive *anility.* See Richardson, in v.

ANIME. A white gum or resin brought out of the West Indies. *Bullokar.*

ANIMOSITE. Bravery.

His magnanymyte,
His *animosité.* *Skelton's Works*, ii. 81.

ANIOUS. Wearisome; fatiguing.

Then thenkkez Gawan ful sone
Of his *anious* vyage. *Syr Gawayne*, p. 21

AN-IRED. Angry.

He sauh Richard *an-ired*, and his mykelle myght,
His folk armed and tired, and ay redy to fight.
Peter Langtoft, p. 151.

ANIS-KINES. Any kind of; any.

Withouten *anis-kines* duelling,
Sche gan Gregori to threte.
Leg. of Pope Gregory, p. 26.

ANKER. An anchoret; a hermit. Cf. Prompt. Parv. pp. 12, 83; Robin Hood, i. 36; Rom. of the Rose, 6348.

Certis, wyfe wolde he nane,
Wenche ne no lemmane,
Bot als an *ankyre* in a staue
He lyved here trewe.
Sir Degrevante, MS. Lincoln, f. 13

ANKERAS. A female hermit.

Hou a recluse or an *ankeras* shuld comende hir chastité to God. *MS. Bodl.* 423, f. 183.

ANKLEY. An ankle. *West Sussex.*

ANLEPI. Alone; single. (*A.-S.*) Hence *single*, applied to unmarried persons. See instances in Sir F. Madden's reply to Singer, p. 34.

He stod, and totede in at a bord,
Her he spak *anilepi* word. *Havelok*, 2107

Anothere is of *anlepi*,
That hase bene filede and left foly.
MS. Cott. Faust. B. vi. f. 122.

Ane es fornicacion, a fleschlé synne
Betwene an *anelepy* man and an *anelepy* woman.
MS. Harl. 1022, f. 7

On ich half thai smiten him to,
And he ogain to hem also;
Never no was *anlepy* knight,
That so mani stond might. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 13

Say also quo wos thi fere,
For wele more synne it is
To synne with a weddid wife,
Then with an *anlepe* i-wis.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 86.

ANLET. An annulet; a small ring. *Yorksh.* According to Mr. Jerdan, "tags, or pieces of metal attached to the ends of laces or points." See Rutland Papers, p. 6; Brit. Bibl. ii. 397. Carr says it is the mark on a stone, an ancient boundary in Craven.

ANLETH. The face; the countenance. (*Swed.*)

Ne turne thine *anleth* me fra,
Ne helde in wreth fra thi hine swa.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 16

ANLICNES. A resemblance; an image *Verstegan.*

ANLIFEN. Livelihood; substance. *Verstegan.*

ANLOTE. To pay a share of charges, according to the custom of the place. *Minsheu.*

ANNARY. A yearly description. *Fuller.*

ANNE. One. The objective case of *an*. Cf. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 272; Rob. Glouc. p. 223.

> Ac Sarrazins were, bi mi panne,
> Ever fourti ogaines *anne*.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 295.
> He slough thre ogaines *anne*,
> And craked mani hern-panne. *Ibid*. p. 214.
> Heo hadden with hem bote *anne* lof,
> Therefore heo careden ech one.
> *MS. Laud* 108, f. 1.

ANNET. The common gull, so called in Northumberland. See Pennant's Tour in Scotland, ed. 1790, i. 48.

ANNETT. First-fruits?

> The L. Governour, as touching the workes to be taken in hand, noe municion to be lookt for, with some occurances of the English and Spanish fleets; for the coming up of Capt. Case, and touching Sir John Selby's meadow, Townsdales *annett*.
> *Archæologia*, xxx. 169.

ANNEXMENT. Anything annexed, or subjoined. See Hamlet, iii. 3.

ANNIHILED. Destroyed.

> Which els had been long since *annihiled*,
> With all other living things beside.
> *Loves Owle*, 1595.

ANNOTE. A note.

> In *annote* is hire nome, nempneth hit non,
> Whose ryht redeth ronne to Johon.
> *Wright's Lyric Poetry*, p. 26.

ANNOY. Annoyance.

> Farewell, my soveraigne, long maist thou enjoy
> Thy father's happie daies free from *annoy*.
> *First Part of the Contention*, 1594.

ANNUARY. Annual. *Hall*.

ANNUELLERE. A priest employed for the purpose of singing anniversary masses for the dead. It is spelt *annivolor* in Skelton, ii. 440.

> In London was a preest, an *annuellere*,
> That therin dwelled hadde many a yere.
> *Chaucer, Cant. T*. 16480.

ANNUELYNGE. Enamelling. See an extract from Horman in Prompt. Parv. p. 261, where perhaps we should read *ammelynge*.

ANNUNCIAT. Foretold. (*Lat*.)

> Lo Sampson, which that was *annunciat*
> By the angel, long or his nativitee.
> *Chaucer, Cant. T*. 14021.

ANNYD. Annoyed; vexed. [Anuyd?]

> So that King Philip was *annyd* thor alle thing.
> *Rob. Glouc*. p. 487.

ANNYE. Annoyance. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 429; Kyng Alisaunder, 10. [Anuye?]

> With sorwe was his herte betreid,
> With care and eke *annye*. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 44.
> Thanne sayde the Duk Terry,
> To ligge thus her ys gret *anny*. *Ibid*. f. 45.

ANNYLE. Anise seed. *Huloet*.

ANO. Also. *North*.

ANOIFUL. Hurtful; unpleasant.

> For al be it so, that al tarying be *anoiful*, algates it is not to repreve in yeving of jugement, ne in vengeance taking, whan it is suffisant and resonable.
> *Melibeus*, p. 86.

ANOIING. Harm.

> No might do with hir wicheing,
> In Inglond non *anoiing*.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 166.

ANOINTED. Chief; roguish. "An *anointed* scamp." *West*.

ANOIOUS. Fatiguing; wearisome; unpleasant. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 214; Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 360; and *Anious*.

> Late him be ware he have no delite,
> Ne him rejoyce of his *annoyous* plite.
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq*. 134, f. 266.

ANOISAUNCE. A nuisance. Cowell refers to stat. 22 Henry VIII. c. 5, for an example of this word.

> The fisshegarth of Goldale, and other fisshegarthes within the ryver of Ayre, is stondynge as yit, to the greit common *anoisaunce* and intollerable hurt of the kynges chamber of the cité of Yorke.
> *Davies's York Records*, p. 87.

ANOLE. Too; also. *Yorksh*.

ANOMINATION. An opinion contrary to law. (*Gr*.)

> He that adornes his whole oration with no other trope but a sweet subjection or an *anomination*, may be thought a trim man in the ears of the multitude, but in the judgement of the elegant orators, he shall be known as rude in his art of rhetorick, as the butcher that scalded the calfe was in his craft of butchery.
> *Brit. Bibl*. ii. 441.

ANON. What do you say? *Yorksh*. See *Anan*. It is more usual in the sense of *immediately*, but is now seldom heard in the southern counties. The phrase "anon, sir," is often found in our old dramatists, put into the mouth of waiters, who now say, "coming, sir." See 1 Henry IV. ii. 4; Douce's Illustrations, i. 427.

ANONEN. See Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 19, and the observations on this word in Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 72. "Anone" occurs in Wright's Political Songs, p. 199, explained by the original scribe "at one time." Mr. Wright translates it "in the first place:"

> Tho spek the lion hem to,
> To the fox *anone* his wille.

ANONER. Under. *North*.

ANON-RIGHTES. Immediately. Cf. Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 332; Erle of Tolous, 193; Kyng Alisaunder, 170, 824; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 74.

> He hadde in toun v. hundred knightes,
> He hem of sent *anon-rightes*.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 88.
> The chyld ansuerd *anonryȝht*,
> He was withouten begynnyng.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 83.

ANONT. Against; opposite. *Wilts*.

ANONXCION. Anointing.

> This was their charge and verey dewe servise
> Of *anonxcion* tyme, to dooe and excersise.
> *Hardyng's Chronicle*, f. 71.

ANONYWAR. At unawares.

> Tho the Brytons come myd the prisons thar,
> The Romeyns come aȝen hem al *anonywar*.
> *Rob. Glouc*. p. 212.

ANOSED. Acknowledged.

> Thanne ther begynnyth all grace to wake,
> If it with synne be not *anosed*.
> *Digby Mysteries*, p. 175.

ANOTH. Enough. (*A.-S*.)

> *Anoth*, dameseile! quath Blauncheflour,
> To scorne me is litel honour.
> *Florice and Blauncheflour*, 483.

And pitouliche bigan to crie,
Anouthe, merci, Loverd, thin ore!
MS. Laud 108, f. 126.

ANOTHER. "Al another," in a different way.

But Avelok thouthe *al another*. *Havelok*, 1395.

ANOTHER-GATES. A different kind; another sort. *Lanc.*

When Hudibras, about to enter
Upon *another-gates* adventure,
To Ralpho call'd aloud to arm,
Not dreaming of approaching storm.
Hudibras, I. iii. 428.

ANOUGH. Enough. *West.* Cf. Gy of Warwike, pp. 11, 20, 25, 40, 63, 153; Sir Tristrem, pp. 181, 301. (*A.-S.*)

The fischers wer radi *anouȝ*
To don his will that ich day.
Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 20

ANOUR. (1) Honour.

Herhaud onswerd, I chil you telle
The best conseyl ich have in wille;
Gif thou themperours douhter afo,
Riche thou best ever mo;
After him thou best emperour,
God hath the don gret *anour*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 149.

Tho was he erl of gret *anour*,
Y-knowen in alle Aquiteyne.
Leg. Cathol. p. 43.

(2) To honour.

With this he ras out of his place
That he *anoured* him in.
MS. Fairfax 14.

In diademe *anoured* and with palle
MS. Harl. 3869, f. 367.

ANOUREMENT. Adornment.

I am tormentide with this blew fyre on my hede, for my lecherouse *anourement* of myne heere, ande other array ther one. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 431.

ANOURENE, *pl.* Honour.

With gud ryghte thay love the for thaire gudnes; with gud ryghte thay *anourene* the for thaire fairenes; withe gud righte thay gloryfye the for thaire profet. *MS. Lincoln*, f. 199.

ANOURN. To adorn. (*A.-N.*)

Whan a woman is *anourned* with rich apparayle, it setteth out her beauty double as much as it is.
Palsgrave.

ANOURNEMENTIS. Adornments.

For as alle *anournementis* ben fayred by hem that avenauntly uysith hem, so alle the halowys of heven, as wele aungels as men or wymmen, ben anourned and worschipped oonly thoru God. *MS. Tanner* 16, p. 53.

ANOW. Enough. *West.* See Jennings, p. 120.

He kest the bor doun hawes *anowe*,
And ȝom himself doun bi a bowe.
Seuyn Sages, 921.

ANOWARD. Upon. See Rob. Glouc. pp. 186, 211. Hearne explains it, "thorough, onward."

And *anoward* his rug fur y-maked,
And doth from ȝere to ȝere.
MS. Harl. 2277, f. 47.

A cold welle and fair ther sprong,
  Anowarde the doune,
That ȝut is there, fair and cold,
  A myle from the toune.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

The hors hem lay *anoward*,
That hem thought chaunce hard.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 123.

ANOWCRYAND?

Also ther is fyr of coveytyse, of tho whiche it is seyd alle *anowcryand* as chymney of fyre.
MS. Egerton 842, f. 223.

ANOWE. Now; presently. So explained by Mr. Utterson, Pop. Poet. ii. 147; but perhaps we should read *avowe*, as in a similar passage at p. 153.

ANOYLE. To anoint. The last sacrament of the Roman Catholic church. See a curious inventory, written about 1588, in Reliq. Antiq. i. 255.

ANOYMENTIS. This word is the translation of *limates* in an early gloss, printed in Reliq. Antiq. i. 8.

ANOYNTMENT. An ointment.

And ther Maré Mawdelayn
  Anoyntet oure Lordes fette
With a riche *anoyntment*,
  And his hede i-wis. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 86.

ANOYT. Turning?

That other branche ful ryȝt goyt
To the lytil fyngere, without *anoyt*.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 190.

ANPYRE. Empire. The following is an extract from the Metrical Chronicle of England.

All Cornewalle and Devenshire,
All thys were of hys *anpyre*. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 733.

ANREDNESSE. Unity of purpose. (*A.-S.*)

AN'S-AFE. I am afraid. *Yorksh.*

ANSAUMPLE. An example.

Ore Loverd wende aboute and prechede that folk,
And seide hem *ansaumples* fale.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 2.

ANSEL. Generally spelt *hansel*, q. v. It seems to be used in the sense of hansel in Decker's Satiro-Mastix, ap. Hawkins, iii. 137. See also a similar orthography in Prompt. Parv. p. 14.

ANSHUM-SCRANCHUM. When a number of persons are assembled at a board where the provision is scanty, and each one is almost obliged to scramble for what he can get, it will be observed perhaps by some one of the party that they never in all their life saw such *anshum-scranchum* work. *Linc.*

ANSINE. Appearance; figure. (*A.-S.*)

Not no mon so muchel of pine,
As povre wif that falleth in *ansine*.
Dame Sirith, MS. Digby 86, f. 167.

ANSLACHTS. Surprises. (*Germ.*) See Meyrick's Critical Enquiry, iii. 118.

ANSLAIGHT. Surprised. (*Germ.*)

I do remember yet, that *anslaight*, thou wast beaten,
And fledst before the butler.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Mons. Thomas, ii. 2

ANSQUARE. Answer.

Then gaf Jhesus til ham *ansquare*
To alle the Jewes atte ther ware. *MS. Fairfax* 14.

ANSTOND. To withstand.

He byvond vorst an queintyse aȝen the Deneys to *anstond*. *Rob Glouc.* p. 267.

ANSURER. The answerer; the person who answered to the Court of Augmentation for the rents and profits.

As conserning one farme hold, late belonging to the hold of St. Robarts, which you know I did speake to the *ansurer* for the use of the said children, and he permised not to suit them.
Plumpton Correspondence, p. 234.

ANSWER. To encounter at a tournament. See the Paston Letters, ii. 4. Shakespeare uses the substantive in the sense of retaliation, requital, in Cymbeline, iv. 4. A very common though peculiar sense of the word has not been noticed by lexicographers. To answer a front door, is to open it when any one knocks. At a farm-house near South Petherton, a maid-servant was recently asked why she did not answer the door. The girl, who had an impediment in her speech, replied, "Why—why—why, if you plaze, mim, I—I—I did'n hear'n speak!"

ANT. (1) Am not. *Devon.*

(2) And. This form of the conjunction is found chiefly in MSS. of the reign of Edward II. when it is very common.

(3) "In an ant's foot," in a short time. A Warwickshire phrase.

ANTEM. (1) A church. This cant word is given in the Brit. Bibl. ii. 521, more generally spelt *autem.* We have also an *antem-morte,* "a wyfe maried at the churche, and they be as chaste as a cow." See the same work, ii. 290, 520; and Harrison's Description of England, p. 184.

(2) An anthem. (*A.-S.*)

> To me she came, and bad me for to sing
> This *antem* verailv in my dying.
> *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 13590.

ANTEPHNE. An antiphon.

> With hool herte and dew reverence
> Seyn this *antephne,* and this orison.
> *MS. Harl.* 2278, f. 5.

ANTER. The following is extracted from an old play:

> That's hee that makes the true use of feasts, sends all unto their proper places; hee is call'd the *anter;* he hath a monopoly for all butterie bookes, kitchinge bookes, besides old declamations and theames.
> *MS. Bodl.* 30.

ANTERS. (1) In case that. *North.*

(2) Adventures. *North.*

> Listuns now, lordinges, of *anters* grete.
> *Robson's Romances,* p. 49.

ANTE-TEME. A text or motto placed at the head of a theme, oration, or discourse. From the Merrie Tales of Skelton, p. 61, it would appear to be synonymous with theme. See also Skelton's Works, ii. 241.

ANTEVERT. To avert. *Hall.*

ANTGATE. An occasion. *Skinner.*

ANTH. And the. *North.*

ANTHONY-NUT. The bladder-nut; the staphyladendron. See Florio, in v. *Staphilodéndro;* Cotgrave, in v. *Baguenaudes.*

ANTHONY-PIG. The favourite or smallest pig of the litter. A Kentish expression, according to Grose. "To follow like a tantony pig," i. e. to follow close at one's heels. Some derive this saying from a privilege enjoyed by the friars of certain convents in England and France, sons of St. Anthony, whose swine were permitted to feed in the streets. These swine would follow any one having greens or other provisions, till they obtained some of them; and it was in those days considered an act of charity and religion to feed them. St. Anthony was invoked for the pig. See Becon's Works, p. 138; and a quotation from Horman in Prompt. Parv. p. 29.

ANTHONY'S-FIRE. A kind of erysipelas. *Var. dial.* Higins says, "A swelling full of heate and rednes, with paine round about a sore or wound, commonly called S. Anthonies fier." See the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 439.

ANTHROPOMANCY. Divination by the entrails of men. This species of divination is alluded to in Holiday's Tecnogamia, 4to. Lond. 1618.

ANTHROPOPHAGINIAN. A ludicrous word introduced by Shakespeare for the sake of a formidable sound, from *Anthropophagi,* cannibals. See the Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 5.

ANTICK. (1) Old.

> And though my *antick* age was freely lent
> To the committing of accursed evill.
> *Nicholson's Acolastus,* 1600.

(2) An antimasque.

> I saw in Brussels, at my being there,
> The duke of Brabant welcome the archbishop
> Of Mentz with rare conceit, even on a sudden
> Perform'd by knights and ladies of his court,
> In nature of an *antick.* *Ford's Works,* i. 440.

ANTICKS. This word occurs in a variety of senses. Shakespeare has the verb to *antick,* to make anticks, and *anticklу,* in an antick manner. See Anthony and Cleopatra, ii. 7; Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1. Actors are frequently termed *anticks,* as in the Nomenclator, p. 530. The ancient sculpture and paintings in parish churches fall under the same denomination, and it is even applied to the sculptured figures in pavements.

> And cast to make a chariot for the king,
> Painted with *antickes* and ridiculous toyes,
> In which they meane to Paris him to bring,
> To make sport to their madames and their boyes.
> *Drayton's Poems,* p. 43.

> A foule deform'd, a brutish cursed crew,
> Bodied like those in *antike* worke devised,
> Monstrous of shape, and of an ugly hew.
> *Harrington's Ariosto,* 1591, p. 45.

ANTICOR. A swelling on a horse's breast, opposite to the heart. *Markham.* Miege spells it *antocow.*

ANTIDOTARY. Having the qualities of an antidote.

> From hence commeth that noble name or composition *antidotary,* called Theriaca, that is, triacle.
> *Topsell's History of Serpents,* p. 280.

ANTIENTS. Ancestors. Carr gives this word as still used in Craven, and it occurs apparently in the same sense in the Pickwick Papers, p. 205.

ANTIMASQUE. Something directly opposed to the principal masque, a light and ridiculous interlude, dividing the parts of the more serious masque. It admitted of the wildest extravagances, and actors from the theatres were generally engaged to perform in it. See Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 459; Ben Jonson, ed. Gifford, vii. 251; Nares, in v., and an account of Mr. Moore's revels at Oxford in 1636, in MS. Ashmole 47.

ANTINOMIES. Rules or laws, in opposition to some others deemed false, and having no authority. See an example of this word in Taylor's Great Exemplar, p. 50.

ANTIOCHE. A kind of wine, perhaps imported or introduced from that country. A drink for wounded persons, called "water of *Anteoche*," is described at length in MS. Jamys, f. 40. See also some verses on lechecrafte in MS. Harl. 1600.

> *Antioche* and bastarde,
> Pyment also and garnarde.
> *Squyr of Lowe Degré*, 757.

ANTIPERISTASIS. "The opposition," says Cowley, "of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened or intended." This word is used by Ben Jonson. See his Works, ed. Gifford, ii. 371.

ANTIPHONER. This term is frequently met with in the inventories of church goods and ornaments in old times. It was a kind of psalm-book, containing the usual church music, with the notes marked, as we still see them in old mass books; and so called from the alternate repetitions and responses. See the Archæologia, xxi. 275.

> This litel childe his litel book lerning,
> As he sate in the scole at his primere,
> He *Alma redemptoris* herde sing,
> As children lered hir *antiphonere*.
> *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 13449.

ANTIQUITY. Old age.

> For false illusion of the magistrates
> With borrow'd shapes of false *antiquity*.
> *Two Tragedies in One*, 1601.

ANTLE-BEER. Crosswise; irregular. *Exmoor.*

ANTLING. A corruption of St. Antonine, to whom one of the London churches is dedicated, and occasionally alluded to by early writers under the corrupted name. See the Roaring Girl, i. 1.

ANTO. If thou. *Yorksh.*

ANTOYN. Anthony. *Langtoft.*

ANTPAT. Opportune; apropos. *Warw.*

ANTRE. (1) A cavern; a den. (*Lat.*)

> Wherein of *antres* vast and desarts idle,
> Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads touch
> heaven,
> It was my hint to speak. *Othello*, i. 3.

(2) To adventure.

> And, Lord, als he es maste of myght,
> He send his socor to that knyght,
> That thus in dede of charité
> This day *antres* hys lif for me.
> *Ywaine and Gawin*, 3508
> Thou *anterd* thi life for luf of me. *Ibid.* 3809.

ANTRESSE. Adventured. (*A.-N.*)

> Thanne Alisaundrine at arst than *antresse* hem
> tille. *Will. and the Werwolf*, p. 38.

ANTRUMS. Affected airs; insolences; whims. "A's in as *antrums* this morning," would be said of a rude person as well as of a skittish horse. This form of the word is given in the Suffolk and Cheshire glossaries, but the more usual expression is *tantrums*.

ANTUL. An thou wilt; if thou wilt. *Yorksh.*

ANTUO. Explained "one two, a two," by Hearne, but we should read *an tuo*, i.e. on two. See Rob. Glouc. p. 241.

ANT-WART. A kind of wart, "deepe-rooted, broad below, and litle above," mentioned in the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 444.

ANTWHILE. Some time ago. *Warw.*

ANTY. Empty. *Somerset.*

ANTY-TUMP. An ant-hill. *Herefords.*

ANUAL. A chronicle. *Rider.*

ANUDDER. Another. *North.*

ANUEL. A yearly salary paid to a priest for keeping an anniversary; an annuity.

> And henten, gif I mighte,
> An *anuel* for myne owen use,
> To helpen to clothe. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 475.
> Suche *annuels* has made thes frers so wely and so gay,
> That ther may no possessioners mayntene thair array.
> *MS. Cott. Cleop.* B. ii. f. 63.

ANUETH. Annoyeth.

> Moch me *anueth*
> That mi drivil druith. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 210.

ANUNDER. Beneath; under. *North.* To keep any one *at anunder*, i. e. to keep them in a subordinate or dependent situation. See also a quotation in gloss. to Syr Gawayne, in v. *Atwaped.*

> Ten schypmen to londe yede,
> To se the yle yn lengthe and brede,
> And fette water as hem was nede
> The roche *anondyr*
> *Octovian Imperator*, 550.
> The prisone oore than wend heo ner,
> And putte hure staf *anunder*.
> *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 16.
> He fouten *anonder* selde,
> Some of hem he felde. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 219.

ANURE. To honour.

> *Anurith* God and holi chirch,
> And ȝiveth the povir that habbith nede;
> So Godis wille ȝe ssul wirche,
> And joi of heven hab to mede.
> *Wright's Political Songs*, p. 205.

ANURTHE. On the earth. This word occurs in the Life of St. Brandan, p. 3.

ANUY. (1) To annoy; to trouble; to harass.

> Hire fader was so sore *anuyed*,
> That he muste non ende. *MS. Harl.* 2277, f. 93
> For thai hadde the countré *anuwed*,
> And with robberie destrwed. *Sevyn Sages*, 2613.

(2) Trouble; vexation.

> Al eselich withoute *anuy*,
> And there youre lyf ende.
> *MS. Harl.* 2277. f. 46
> And for non eorthelich *anuy*,
> Ne for dethe ne flechchie nouȝht.
> *MS. Laud* 108, f. 184.

ANVELT. An anvil. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 6; Malory's Morte d'Arthur, i. 7.

> Upon his *anvelt* up and downe,
> Therof he toke the firste sowne.
> *The Dreme of Chaucer*, 1165.

ANVEMPNE. To envenome.

> I am nott wurthy, Lord, to loke up to hefne,
> My synful steppys *anvempnyd* the grounde.
> *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 75

ANVERDRE. To overthrow. *Somerset.* Perhaps a mistake for *auverdre.* I insert it on Mr. Holloway's authority.

ANVIED. Explained by Weber *envied, enraged,* in the following passage; but we should certainly read *anuied*, part. of the verb *anuy*, q. v. See also *Annye*, which may perhaps be a similar error.

Alisaundre *anvied* was,
Over the table he gon stoupe,
And smot Lifias with the coupe,
That he feol doun in the flette.
Kyng Alisaunder, 1102.

ANVIL. (1) The handle or hilt of a sword.

——— Here I clip
The *anvil* of my sword. *Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

(2) A little narrow flag at the end of a lance. *Meyrick.*

ANWARPE. To warp. *Minsheu.*

ANWEALD. Power; authority. *Skinner.*

ANWORD. An answer; a reply. *Verstegan.*

ANY. Either; one of two. It usually signifies *one of many.*

And if that *any* of us have more than other,
Let him be trewe, and part it with his brother.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 7115

A-NYE. In nine.

The kyng won Normandye, and also god Aungeo,
And wythynne *a-nye* ȝer al thys was y-do.
Rob. Glouc. p. 186

ANYNGE. Union.

By the vertu of this blysfulle *anynge*, whilke may noghte be saide ne consayved be manes wit, the saule of Jhesu ressayvede the fulhede of wysedome and lufe. *MS Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 227.

ANYSOT. A fool. See Pynson's edition of the Prompt. Parv. quoted in the Prompt. Parv. p. 11. See *Amsote.*

ANYWHEN. At any time. *South.* Rider gives *anywhile* in the same sense, and *anywhither*, into any place. Mr. Vernon tells me *anywhen* is considered a respectable word in the Isle of Wight.

A-ONE. An individual; one person.

There's not *a one* of them, but in his house
I keep a servant fee'd. *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

AOURNED. Adorned.

So that he that tofore wente clothed in clothes of golde and of sylke, and *aourned* wyth precyous stones in the cyté. *Vitæ Patrum*, f 86.

AOY. High. *Glouc.*

APAID. Satisfied; pleased. (*A.-N.*)

Mas friar, as I am true maid,
So do I hold me well *apaid.*
Peele's Works, i. 91.

APAISE. Peace.

Tho thai were al at aise,
Ich went to his in *apaise*. *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 87.

APAN. Upon.

Apan the xx. dai
Of Averil, bi-for Mai.
Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 39.

APARAELYNG. Preparation. It is the translation of *apparatus*, in Reliq. Antiq. i. 8, an old gloss. of the 15th century.

APARTI. Partly.

Now wil I schewe *aparti*
Qwy thei aren so grysly. *Hampole, MS. Digby* 87.
And hou foul a mon is afturward,
Tellith *aparty* Seint Bernard.
MS. Ashmole 41, f. 6.

He that es verrayly meke, God sal safe hym of there, here *aparty*, and in the tother worlde plenerly. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 40.

APAST. Passed. Still used in the West of England. Cf. Gy of Warwike, pp. 148, 457; Strutt's Regal Antiquities, ed. Planché, p. 77.

The nyȝt hure neȝehede faste,
That the day was neȝ ago;
The lordes buth than *apaste*
Wythoute more ado.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 20.

Apassyd be twenty ȝere
That we togedyr have lyvyd here.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 13.

To grete disport and daliaunce of lordes and alle worthi werrioures that ben *apassed* by wey of age al labour and travaillyng.
Vegecius, MS. Douce 291, f. 120.

Tho this liȝth *apassed* was,
Huy in the put to grounde,
Thare inne of this holie man,
No thing huy ne seiȝen ne founde.
MS. Laud 108, f. 174.

APAYEN. To satisfy; to please; to like. (*A.-N.*)

Therwith was Perkyn *apayed*,
And preised hem faste.
Piers Ploughman, p. 123.

In herte I wolde be wele *apayede*,
Myghte we do that dede.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 119

But never the lees y schalle assay
How thou wylt my dynte *apay.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 106

APAYERE. To impair. (*A.-N.*)

For alle your proude prankyng, your pride may *apayere*. *Skelton's Works*, i. 116.

APE. (1) A fool. To put an ape into a person's hood or cap was an old phrase, signifying to make a fool of him. Sometimes we have the phrase, to put on his head an ape, in the same sense. Apes were formerly carried on the shoulders of fools and simpletons; and Malone says it was formerly a term of endearment. Tyrwhitt considers "win of ape," in Cant. T. 16993, to be the same with *vin de singe.* See his note, p. 329; Robert of Sicily, p. 58.

A ha, felawes, beth ware of swiche a jape.
The monke *put in the mannes hode an ape*,
And in his wifes eke, by Seint Austin.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 13370.

(2) To attempt?

And that sche nere so michel *ape*
That sche hir laid doun to slape.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 32.

APECE. The alphabet. *Prompt. Parv.* We have also *apece-lerner*, one who learneth the alphabet.

APEIRE. To impair. (*A.-N.*) See *Appair.* Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 12; Deposition of Richard II. p. 3; Chaucer, Cant. T. 3149; Hall's Satires, iv. 2.

And thanne youre neghebores next
In none wise *apeire.* *Piers Ploughman*, p. 111.

APEL. An old term in hunting music, consisting of three long moots. See Sir H. Dryden's notes to Twici, p. 71.

APELYT. Called; named. It is glossed by *nominatus* in an early MS. quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 315.

APENT. Belonging. See *Append.* In the Chester Plays, i. 131, it is used as a verb.

Aganippe her lorde was Kyng of Fraunce,
That graunte hym menne, and good sufficiente,
And sent his wife with hym, with greate puissaunce,
With all aray that to her wer *apente*,
His heire to been, by their bothes assente.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 23.

APENYONE. Opinion.

Jhesu, Jhesu, quat deylle is him that?
I defye the and thyn *apenyone*.
Digby Mysteries, p. 131

APERE. To appear.

To the nexte semblé ȝe schul hym calle,
To *apere* byfore hys felows alle.
Const. of Masonry, p. 27

APERN. An apron. This is the usual early form of the word. See the Nomenclator, p. 171. Mr. Hartshorne gives *apparn* as the Shropshire word, and *apperon* is sometimes found as the Northern form, as well as *appren.*

APERNER. One who wears an apron; a drawer.

We have no wine here, methinks;
Where's this *aperner?* *Chapman's May Day*, 1611.

A-PER-SE. The letter A, with the addition of the two Latin words, *per se*, is used by some of our ancient poets to denote a person or thing of extraordinary merit.

London, thowe arte of townes *A per se*,
Soveragne of cities, most symbliest by sight.
MS. Lansd. 762, f. 7.

Thou schalt be an *apersey*, my sone,
In mylys ij. or thre.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 51.

APERT. (1) Open; openly; manifest. Cf. Kyng Alis. 2450, 4773; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 70; Chaucer, Cant. T. 6696.

Me hath smetyn withowten deserte,
And seyth that he ys owre kynge *aperte*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 241.

(2) Brisk; bold; free. *Skinner.* In the provinces we have *peart*, used in a similar sense. Toone quotes a passage from Peter Langtoft, p. 74, but I doubt its application in this sense, although it may be derived from *A.-N. aperte.*

APERTE. Conduct in action. (*A.-N.*)

For whiche the kyng hym had ay after in cherte,
Consyderyng well his knightly *aperte.*
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 198.

APERTELICHE. Openly. (*A.-N.*)

Ich have, quod tho oure Lord, al *aperteliche*
I-spoke in the temple and y-tauȝt, and nothyng priveliche. *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57, f. 8.

APERTLY. Openly. (*A.-N.*)

And forsothe there is a gret marveyle, for men may see there the erthe of the tombe *apertly* many tymes steren and meven. *Maundevile's Travels*, p. 22.

APERY. An ape-house.

And vow to ply thy booke as nimbly as ever thou didst thy master's *apery*, or the hauty vaulting horse. *Apollo Shroving*, 1627, p. 93.

APERYALLE. Imperial?

For any thyng that ever I sed or dede,
Unto thys owre securet or *aperyalle.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 123.

APES. To lead apes in hell, a proverbial expression, meaning to die an old maid or a bachelor, that being the employment jocularly assigned to old maids in the next world. See Florio in v. *Mámmola*, "an old maide or sillie virgin that will lead apes in hell." The phrase is not quite obsolete.

But 'tis an old proverb, and you know it well,
That women, dying maids, *lead apes in hell.*
The London Prodigal, i 2

APESIN. To appease.

Ye fiers Mars, *apesin* of his ire,
And, as you list, ye makin hertis digne.
Troilus and Creseide, iii. 22.

APE'S-PATERNOSTER. To say an ape's paternoster, to chatter with cold. This proverbial expression occurs several times in Cotgrave, in v. *Barboter*, *Batre*, *Cressiner*, *Dent*, *Grelotter.*

APETITELY. With an appetite. See Brockett, ed. 1829, in v. *Appetize.*

Goo to thy mete *apetitely*,
Sit therat discretely. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 233.

APE-WARD. A keeper of apes.

Nor I, quod an *ape-ward*,
By aught that I kan knowe.
Piers Ploughman, p. 11

APEYREMENT. Injury.

Then cast the powder therupon, and with thi nail thou maist done awey the lettres that hit schal nothyng been a-sene, without any *apeyrement*.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 109.

APEYRYNGIS. Losses.

But whiche thingis weren to me wynnyngis, I have demed these *apeyryngis* for Crist.
Wickliffe's New Test. p. 159.

APIECE. With the subject in the plural, "Now lads, here's healths *apiece*," i.e. healths to each of you. *North.*

APIECES. To pieces. Still used in Suffolk.

Nay, if we faint or fall *apieces* now,
We're fools. *The Island Princess*, v. 1.

APIES. Opiates.

As he shall slepe as long as er the leste,
The narcotikes and *apies* ben so strong.
Legende of Hypermnestra, 109.

A-PIGGA-BACK. A mode of carrying a child on one's back, with his legs under one's arms, and his arms round one's neck. *Var. dial.*

APIS. A kind of apple-tree, which Skinner says was introduced into this country about the year 1670.

APISHNESS. Playfulness. It is the translation of *badinage* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

APISTILLE. The epistle.

The lyone made a wolfe to bere the holy watir; ij. urchyns to bere the tapers; gete to rynge the belles; foxes to bere the beere. The bere seide the masse; the asse redde the *apistille*; the oxe redde the gospelle. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 418.

A-PISTY-POLL. A mode of carrying a child with his legs on one's shoulders, and his arms round one's neck or forehead. *Dorset.*

A-PIT-A-PAT. A term applied to the beating of the heart, especially in cases of anxiety. *Var. dial.* In Oxfordshire the village children on Shrove Tuesday bawl some lines in hopes of obtaining pence, which commence—

"*A-pit-a-pat*, the pan is hot,
And we are come a-shroving"

A-PLACE. In place. *Gower.*

A-PLAT. On the ground.

> And Aroans with the swerd aflat,
> That he threwe of his hors *a-plat.*
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 333.

APLIGHT. Certainly; indeed; completely. Cf. Wright's Political Songs, p. 249; Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 10; Gy of Warwike, pp. 3, 6; Warton's Hist. Eng. Poet. i. 94; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 52; Lybeaus Disconus, 45, 2060; Kyng of Tars, 109, 182, 523; Richard Coer de Lion, 2265; Sevyn Sages, 204; Lay le Freine, 200. Sir W. Scott explains it "at once," gloss. to Tristem; and Hearne, "right, compleat." It seems to be often used as a kind of expletive, and is the same as "I plight," I promise you.

> That if he wol lyve aryȝt,
> I dar hote him hele *apliȝt.* *MS. Addit.* 10036, f. 2.
> The chyld ansuerd son *aplyȝt*,
> Fro my fader I com ryght.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 83

APLYN. Apples. (*A.-S*)

> Nym flowre and ayryn, and grynd peper and safron, and make thereto a batour, and par *aplyn*, and kyt hem to brode penys, and kest hem theryn, and fry hem in the batour wyth fresch grees, and serve it forthe. *Warner's Antiq. Culin.* p. 39.

APOCK. A small red pimple. *Somerset.*

APODYTERY. A vestry.

> I call it a vestry, as containing the vestments; but if any other place has that name, a longer word, *apodytery*, may be taken for distinction.
> *MS. Letter, dated* 1762.

APOINT. At point.

> Maiden and wiif gret sorwe gan make
> For the kinges fones sake,
> That were *apoint* to dye.
> *Ritson's Met. Rom.* iii. 308.

APOISON. To poison. See Piers Ploughman, p. 326.

> Ah he ne reignede her
> Bote unnethe thre yer,
> That Estryld his stepmoder,
> Selde beth ther eny gode,
> Him *apoisonede* that he was ded.
> *Chronicle of England*, 781.

> Therfor cast awey wycchecraft and use it never,
> For it *appoysenith* the soule and sleithe it for ever.
> *MS. Laud* 416, f. 38.

APOLOGETIK. An apology. In MS. Douce 114, is a short piece which the writer entitles "a shorte *apologetik* of this Englissh compylour."

APON. Upon.

> Have mynd *apon* ȝoure endyng.
> *MS. Douce* 302, f. 1.

> And pay them trwly, *apon* thy fay,
> What that they deserven may.
> *Const. of Masonry*, p. 15.

APONTED. Tainted. *Dorset.*

APOPUAK. A kind of herb. See the Archæologia, xxx. 404. The "gumme *appoponaci*" is mentioned in MS. Sloane 73, which may be the same.

APORET. Poor.

> That on partie he send be sonde
> To hem that were *aporet* in his londe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 100.

APOSTATA. An apostate. The usual early form of the word. See Prompt. Parv. p. 13; Harrison's Description of Britain, p. 25; Skelton's Works, i. 165.

APOSTEMACION. An imposthume.

> Then sayde my paciente, I hadde a grevous sore legge, with greate *apostemacions* and hollownes, wherefore if he coulde have done nothing but talke, he myght have talked long enough to my legge before it would so have been whole.
> *Hall's Expostulation*, p. 24.

APOSTHUME. An imposthume. This orthography is given by Rider, and is found much earlier in Prompt. Parv. p. 13. In a MS. collection of recipes in the Library of Lincoln Cathedral, f. 294, is a "drynke for the *apostyme.*"

APOSTILHEED. Apostleship.

> And though to othere I am not apostle, but netheles to ȝou I am, for ȝe ben the litle signe of myn *apostilheed* in the Lord.
> *Wickliffe's New Test.* p. 132

APOSTILLE. A marginal observation. Cotgrave says in v. *Appostile*, "An answer unto a petition set downe in the margent thereof, and generally, any small addition unto a great discourse in writing."

> I sende unto your highnes the copies of the same, with suche *apostilles* and declaration in the mergentes, as in reding of them with good deliberacion, came unto my mynde. *State Papers*, i. 225.

APOSTLE-SPOONS. It was anciently the custom for sponsors at christenings to offer gilt spoons as presents to the child, which were called apostle-spoons, because very frequently the figures of the twelve apostles were chased or carved on the tops of the handles. Opulent sponsors gave the whole twelve; those in middling circumstances gave four; while the poorer sort often contented themselves with the gift of one, exhibiting the figure of some saint in honour of whom the child received its name. See Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 52. At Cambridge the last person in the tripos is called a *spoon*, and the twelve last in the poll are designated the twelve *Apostles*.

APOSTOLIONE. An ingredient, perhaps a herb, mentioned in an old medical recipe in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 295. In MS. Jamys, f. 9, in a long recipe to make an *apostolicone*, composed of frankincense, alum, and a variety of other things.

APOSTROFACION. Apostrophe.

> I shall you make relacion,
> By waye of *apostrofacion*.
> *Skelton's Works*, i. 156.

APOURTENAUNT. Belonging.

> More than of alle the remenaunt,
> Whiche is to love *apourtenaunt*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 103.
> Ther was nothynge desobeissant,
> Whiche was to Rome *appourtenaunt*.
> *Ibid.* f. 77.

APOZEME. A drink made with water and divers spices and herbs, used instead of syrup. *Bullokar.*

APPAIR. To impair; to make worse. See

Hall, Edward IV. f. 34; Dial. of Creat. Mor. pp. 74, 76; Morte d'Arthur, i. 72. (*A.-N.*)

> Her nature ys to *apparyn* and amende,
> She changyth ever and fletyth to and fro.
>
> *Ragman's Roll, MS. Fairfax* 16.

APPALL. To make pale. (*A.-N.*)

> Hire liste not *appalled* for to be,
> Nor on the morwe unfestliche for to see.
>
> *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 10679.

APPARAIL. To provide; to equip; to furnish. (*A.-N.*)

> Sundry yeomen that will not yet for all that chaunge their condition, nor desire to be apparailed with the titles of gentrie.
>
> *Lambarde's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 14.

APPARANCY. Appearance.

> And thus the dombe ypocrysye,
> With his devoute *apparantye*,
> A viser sette upon his face.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 42.
>
> Whose fained gestures doe entrap our youth
> With an *apparancie* of simple truth.
>
> *Browne's Britannia's Pastorals*, 1625, p. 54.

APPARATE. Apparatus.

> The whole English *apparate*, and the English popular calculation tables, with an almanac forsooth for the next year, beginning at the spring equinox.
>
> *MS. Bodl.* 313.

APPAREIL. The sum at the bottom of an account, which is still due. A law term, given by Skinner.

APPAREMENTIS. Ornaments.

> Pride, with *apparementis*, als prophetis have tolde.
>
> *Syr Gawayne*, p. 106.

APPARENCE. An appearance. (*Fr.*)

> That is to sayn to make illusion
> By swiche an *apparence* or joglerie.
>
> *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 11577.

APPARENTED. Made apparent.

> But if he had beene in his affaires stabled, then their fine devises for their further credit should have beene *apparented.* *Holinshed, Hist. of Ireland*, p. 89.

APPARITION. An appearance, in the literal sense of the word. It is so used by Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

APPARYSSHANDE. Apparent.

> Wherfore the disposicyon and the forme of the dedly body withoute forth is not, as thou supposyd, to beholden foule and unsemely, but the moost fayrest and *apparysshande* comelynesse
>
> *Caxton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.*

APPASE. Apace.

> An actuarie, clarke or scribe, that writeth ones wordes *appase* as they are spoken.
>
> *Nomenclator*, p. 478

APPASSIONATE. To have a passion for. Florio has this word in v. *Appassionáre, Martelláre.* Boucher has *appassionated*, explained "stedfast;" but see Richardson, in v.

APPATIZED. A term applied to districts which have paid composition or contribution, in order to ransom their towns from military execution. See the Ancient Code of Military Laws, 1784, p. 14.

APPEACH. To impeach; to accuse. See Warkworth's Chronicle, p. 25; Morte d'Arthur, ii. 13. (*A.-N.*)

> How, let furth youre geyse, the fox wille preche:
> How long wilt thou me *appech*
> With thi sermonyng? *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 10.
>
> Why doe I *appeach* her of coinesse, in whom bountie showeth small curiousnesse.
>
> *Greene's Gwydonius*, 1593.

APPEAL. This word appears to have been formerly used with much latitude; but according to its most ancient signification, it implies a reference by name to a charge or accusation, and an offer or challenge, to support such charge by the ordeal of single combat. See Morte d'Arthur, ii. 25.

> Tell me, moreover, hast thou sounded him,
> If he *appeal* the duke on ancient malice.
>
> *Richard II.* i. 1

APPEARINGLY. Apparently.

> *Appearingly* the burthen shortly will crush him.
>
> *Baillie's Letters*, 1775, ii. 407

APPECEMENTES. Impeachments.

> The seid seducious persones, not willing to leve the possessions that they hadde, caused the seid princes to lay suche imposicions and charges, as well by way of untrue *appecementes* to whom they owed evill wille unto. *MS. Ashmole*, 1160.

APPELLANT. One who appeals.

> Behold here Henry of Lancastre, duke of Herfford, *appellant*, which is entered into the listes royall to dooe his devoyre against Thomas Mowbray.
>
> *Hall, Henry IV.* f. 3.

APPEL-LEAF. The violet. It is the translation of *viola* in an early list of plants in MS. Harl. 978; and is the Anglo-Saxon word.

APPELYE. Haply. "Appyny," in Weber's Met. Rom. iii. 279, is probably an error for this word. See his Glossary, in v.

> And whenne he sawe hir hede oute, he smote in al the myght of his body to the serpent; but the serpent drow hir hede ayene so *appelye*, ande so sodenlye, that the strook hitte al upone the vesselle.
>
> *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 197

APPELYN. Apples. (*A.-S.*)

> Nym *appelyn* and seth hem, and lat hem kele, and make hem thorw a clothe; and on flesch dayes kast therto god fat breyt of bef, and god wyte grees.
>
> *Warner's Antiq. Culin.* p. 39.

APPEND. To belong; to appertain to. (*A.-N.*) See Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 4; Towneley Mysteries, p. 239.

> Tel me to whom, madame,
> That tresour *appendeth.*
>
> *Piers Ploughman*, p. 17
>
> When all lords to councell and parlement
> Wentt, he wold to huntyng and to haukyng,
> All gentyll disportt as to a lord *appent.*
>
> *MS. Douce* 378, f. 62.

APPENNAGE. That which is set apart by princes for the support of their younger children. *Skinner.* (*Fr.*)

APPERCEIVE. To perceive. (*A.-N.*) See Wright's Monastic Letters, pp. 145, 183; Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 179; Gy of Warwike, p. 178; Chaucer, Cant. T. 8476; Morte d'Arthur, i. 221, ii. 212; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 276 Sevyn Sages, 1021, 1434; Arthour and Merlin p. 30; Thynne's Debate, p. 28; Rom. of the Rose, 6312, 6371.

> This lettre, as thou hast herde devyse,
> Was counterfet in suche a wise,
> That no man schulde it *aperceyve*
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 67

APPERCEIVING. Perception.

Who coude tellen you the forme of daunces
So uncouth, and so freshe contenaunces,
Swiche subtil lokings and dissimulings,
For dred of jalous mennes *apperceivings*?
Chaucer, Cant. T. 10600.

APPERIL. Peril. See Middleton's Works, i. 427; Ben Jonson, v. 137; vi. 117, 159.

Let me stay at thine *apperil*. *Timon of Athens*, i. 2.

APPERTAINMENT. That which belongs or relates to another thing; to any rank or dignity. Shakespeare has the word in Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

APPERTINAUNT. Belonging. An astrological term.

He is the hows *appertinaunt*
To Venus somdele discordaunt.
Gower, ed. 1532, f. 146.

APPERTYCES. Dexterities. (*A.-N.*)

Grete strokes were smyten on bothe sydes, many men overthrowen, hurte, and slayn, and grete valyaunces, prowesses and *appertyces* of werre were that day shewed, whiche were over long to recounte the noble feates of every man. *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 145.

APPERYNG. To deck out; to apparel.

And next her come the emperesse Fortune,
To *apperyng* him with many a noble signe.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 7.

APPETENCE. Desire. (*Lat.*)

But know you not that creatures wanting sense,
By nature have a mutual *appetence*.
Marlowe's Works, iii. 343.

APPETITE. To desire; to covet. (*A.-N.*)

As matire *appetitith* forme alwaie,
And from forme into forme it passin maie.
Hypsipyle and Medea, 215.

APPETIZE. To provoke an appetite for food. *North.*

APPETY. Appetite; desire.

To be alone is not my *appetie*,
For of all thinges in the world I love mery company.
Hawkins Engl. Dram. i. 122.

APPIERT. Open; public.

That no maner person holde no comen eschaunge prrivee nor *appiert* in the said citee, ne take any thyng for profute of that eschaunge.
Archæologia, xv. 176.

APPLE-CART. Down with his *apple-cart*, knock or throw him down. *North.*

APPLE-DRONE. A wasp; a terrible devourer of apples, and more especially when they are beaten or ground to make cider. *West.*

APPLE-GRAY. Dapple grey.

His head was troubled in such a bad plight,
As though his eyes were *apple-gray*;
And if good learning he had not tooke,
He wod a cast himselfe away.
The King and a Poore Northerne Man, 1640.

APPLE-HOGLIN. An apple turnover. *Suffolk.* It is also called an apple-jack, and is made by folding sliced apples with sugar in a coarse crust, and baking them without a pan.

APPLE-JOHN. A kind of apple, not ripe till late in the season, and considered in perfection when shrivelled and withered. See Shakespeare's 2 Henry IV. ii. 4, where it is stated that Falstaff could not "endure an *apple-John*." The term is still in use in the eastern counties, although Forby thinks it possible the same variety of fruit may not have been retained.

APPLE-MOISE. Cider. Huloet, in his Abcedarium, 1552, translates it by *pomacium*. See also the Catalogue of Douce's Printed Books, p. 309, where the word is wrongly printed. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 13, we have *appulmoce*, which appears to have been served up at table as a dish, consisting of the apples themselves after they had been pressed, and seasoned with spices. See Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 16; Forme of Cury, pp. 42, 96, 103.

APPLEN. Apples.

Upe the hexte bowe tueye *applen* he sey.
Rob. Glouc p. 283

APPLE-PEAR. A kind of pear, mentioned in Higins' adaptation of Junius' Nomenclator, p. 99. It seems to be the tankard pear.

APPLE-PIE-ORDER. Anything in very great order. An *apple-pie-bed* furnishes an article for Grose. It is made somewhat in the fashion of an apple-turnover, the sheets being so doubled as to prevent any one from getting at his length between them; a common trick in schools.

APPLES-OF-LOVE. The fruit of some foreign herb, said to be a stimulus for the tender passion. Skinner says they are *fructus solani cujusdam peregrini;* that is, the fruit of some foreign species of nightshade.

APPLE-SQUIRE. This word appears to have been used in several senses. An apple-squire was a kept gallant, and also a person who waited on a woman of bad character. In the Belman of London, 1608, we are told the apple-squire was the person "to fetch in the wine." The term was often applied to a pimp. Miege translates it, *un grossier ecuyer de dame.* See Middleton's Works, iii. 232; Cotgrave, in v. *Cueilleur;* Florio, in v. *Guatáro;* Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 332; Hall's Satires, i. 2; Dodsley's Old Plays, xi. 284.

His little lackey, a proper yong *apple-squire*, called Pandarus, whiche carrieth the keye of his chamber with hym. *Bullien's Dialogue*, 1573, p. 8.

Apple-squyers, entycers, and ravysshers,
These to our place have dayly herbegers.
Utterson's Pop. Poet. ii. 39.

Such stuffe the divell did not tast, only one little hellhound, a cronie of myne, and one of St. George's *apple-squires*. *MS. Bodl.* 30.

APPLE-STUCKLIN. An apple-turnover. *Hants.* In Norfolk it is called an apple-twelin.

APPLE-TERRE. An apple orchard. This word was formerly used in Sussex, but seems to be now obsolete. Huloet, in his Abcedarium, 1552, gives *apple-yard* in the same sense. In Devonshire, they have a curious custom at Christmas of firing powder at apple trees and singing lays round them to make them more fruitful. Brand mentions other customs of the same kind.

APPLIABLE. Capable of being applied.

And therto many of the contrye of Kent were assentynge, and cam with theyr good wills, as people redy to be *appliable* to suche seditious commocions.
Arrival of Edward IV. p. 33.

APPLIANCE. An application; a remedy applied to cure a disease. See how it is used in 2 Henry IV. iii. 1

APPLIMENT. Application. *Anc. Dr.*

APPLOT. To plot; to contrive. *Taylor.*

APPLY. To take a certain course; to ply. A nautical term. (*Lat.*) Shakespeare uses it in the sense to *apply to*, in Tam. Shrew, i. 1.

> With the nexte fludd, which woold be aboute foure of the clock in the mornyng, we entend, God willing, *tapplye* towardes Dover. *State Papers*, i. 816.

APPO. An apple. *Chesh.*

APPOAST. To suborn. *Minsheu.* See Cotgrave, in v. *Apposté*, *Assassin.*

APPOINT. To impute. Shakespeare, 2 Hen. IV. iv. 1, has it in the sense of to arm, to furnish with implements of war; and *appointment*, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5, preparation.

> If anye of theise wants be in me, I beseeche your lordshipp *appoint* them to my extreme state, more greevous then disease; more unquiet then pryson; more troblesome to me then a painful deathe.
> *Harington's Nugæ Antiquæ*, i. 48.

APPON. Upon. See *Apon.* The Thornton MS. constantly uses this orthography, and it occurs in Torrent of Portugal, p. 2.

APPONE. To dispute with. So seems to be the meaning of the word as used by Florio, in v. *Apposto*, though the Latin *apponere* means to pawn, to pledge.

APPOSAYLE. Question; enquiry.

> Whan he went out his enmies to assayle,
> Made unto her this uncouth *apposayle*.
> *Bochas*, b. v. c. 22
>
> Madame, your *apposelle* is wele inferrid.
> *Skelton's Works*, i. 367.

APPOSE. To raise questions; to object; to dispute with. (*A.-N.*) It was also used in the sense of to *oppose*, as in MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 66, "I wyl not be *apposyd, nolo mihi opponi;*" and Prompt. Parv. p. 13. See also Prompt. Parv. p. 144; Chaucer, Cant. T. 7179, 15831; Skelton's Works, i. 321; Middleton's Works, i. 304.

> Tho the poeple hym *apposede*
> With a peny in the temple.
> *Piers Ploughman*, p. 18

APPOSICION. Annexation of substantives.

> But this yonge childryne that gone to the scole have in here Donete this questione, how many thinges fallen to *apposicion?* Ande it is answeride, that case alle only that is afalle. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 472.

APPOSITEES. Antipodes.

> For alle the parties of see and of lond han here *appositees*, habitables or trepassables, and thei of this half and beȝond half. *Maundevile's Travels*, p. 182.

APPREHENSION. According to its literal import, means laying hold of, or catching, as we still use it applied to offenders against the law. Thus in Harrison's description of the pearl-muscle, which is said to have been frequently found in the rivers Dee and Don, the manner of *apprehension* is likewise mentioned. In Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 171, it seems to be used in the sense of *imagination.*

APPREHENSIVE. Of quick conception; perceptive.

> I fly unseen, as charmers in a mist.
> Grateful revenge, whose sharp-sweet relish fats
> My *apprehensive* soul. *The True Trojans*, iii. 8.
>
> My father oft would speak
> Your worth and virtue; and, as I did grow
> More and more *apprehensive*, I did thirst
> To see the man so prais'd.
> *Beaumont and Fletcher*, i. 308.

APPREIFFE. Contrivance. (*Fr.*)

> This good king, by witte of such *appreiffe*,
> Kept his marchants and the sea from mischiefe.
> *Hakluyt's Navigations*, 1599, i. 181.

APPRENTICE-AT-LAW. A counsellor, the next in rank under a serjeant.

> He speaks like master Practice, one that is
> The child of a profession he is vow'd to,
> And servant to the study he hath taken,
> A pure *apprentice-at-law!*
> *Ben Jonson's Magnetic Lady*, iii. 3

APPRENTICE-HOOD. Apprenticeship.

> Must I not serve a long *apprentice-hood*.
> *Richard II.* i. 3.

APPRESSED. Oppressed.

> Trowth and pore men ben *appressed*,
> And myscheff is nothyng redressed.
> *Excerpt. Hist.* p. 360.

APPREST. Preparation. (*Fr.*)

> Seen the said man's declaration, and my saide Lorde Admyralles declaration, that there is no *apprest* of any ships in Spayne to any purpose to be regarded. *State Papers*, i. 594.
>
> All the winter following Vespasian laie at Yorke, making his *apprests* against the next spring to go against the Scots and Picts.
> *Holinshed, Hist. Scot.* p. 48.

APPRINZE. Capture.

> I mean not now th' *apprinze* of Pucell Jone.
> *Mirrour for Magistrates*, ed. 1610, p. 341.

APPRISE. Learning. (*A.-N.*)

> For slouthe is ever to despise,
> Whiche in desdeyne hath alle *apprise*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 118.

APPROACHER. One who approaches or draws near. See Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

APPROBATE. Approved; celebrated. In MS. Ashmole 59, f. 35, mention is made of a ballad "by that *approbate* poete Lidegate, the Munk of Burye." Cf. MS. Addit. 5467, ff. 71, 85.

> Havyng perfect confidence and sure hope in the *approbate* fidelitie and constaunt integritie whiche I have ever experimented. *Hall, Edward IV.* f. 60.
>
> Nowe yf she refuse in the deliveraunce of hym to folowe the wisdome of theim, whose wisdome she knoweth, whose *approbate* fidelitee she trusteth, it is easye to perceave that frowardnesse letteth her, and not feare. *Supp to Hardyng*, f. 46.

APPROBATION. (1) Proof; approval.

> — How many, now in health,
> Shall drop their blood in *approbation*
> Of what your reverence shall incite us to
> *Henry V.* i. 2

(2) Noviciate.

> This day my sister should the cloister enter,
> And there receive her *approbation*.
> *Meas. for Meas.* i. 3

APPROCHEMENT. Approach.

> The Frenchmen whiche were scace up, and thought of nothyng lesse then of thys sodayn *approchement*, some rose out of their beddes in their shertes, and lepte over the walles. *Hall, Henry VI.* f. 21.

APPROMENT. Approvement?

> If it please you to assigne me, send me word what increse and *appromen*t ye wyll gyve, and I wyll applie my mynd and service to your pleasure and wele.
> *Plumpton Correspondence*, p. 88

APPROMPT. To prompt. *Bacon.*

APPROOF. Approbation.

> So his *approof* lives not in's epitaph,
> As in your royal speech.
> *All's Well that Ends Well*, i. 2.

APPROPER. To appropriate. See Sir T. More's Workes, p. 428; Maundevile's Travels, p. 35.

> Withouten his awen joyes les and mare,
> That till himself sall be *appropryed* thare.
> *MS. Harl.* 4196, f. 257.
>
> Mighte es *appropirde* to Godd the Fadire; wysdome to God the Sone; gudnes to God the Haly Gaste.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 199.

APPROPINQUE. To approach. (*Lat.*)

> The knotted blood within my hose,
> That from my wounded body flows,
> With mortal crisis doth portend
> My days to *appropinque* an end.
> *Hudibras*, I. iii. 590.

APPROVE. To justify; to make good; to establish; to prove. See Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 384; M. of Ven. iii. 2; Two Gent. of V. v. 4.

APPROVER. An informer. (*A.-N.*) A person who had the letting of the king's demesnes in small manors to the best advantage was likewise called an *approver.*

> This false theef, this sompnour, quod the frere,
> Had alway baudes redy to his hond,
> As any hauke to lure in Englelond,
> That told him all the secree that they knewe,
> For hir acquaintance was not come of newe:
> They weren his *approvers* prively.
> *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 6925.

APPUGNANT. Quarrelsome. (*Lat.*)

APPULLE. An apple. This is the form of the word in Maundevile's Travels, p. 9; Chron. Vilodun, p. 25. It is also retained in the ancient dish called appulmoy.

APPUYED. Supported. *Skinner.*

A-PRAYSUT. Praised. The Douce MS. reads *praysed*, and the Lincoln MS. omits the line.

> Hur kerchefes were curiouse, with mony a proud prene;
> Hur enparel was *a-praysut* with princes of myȝte.
> *Robson's Romances*, p. 14.

APRES. In the inventory of Sir John Fastolfe's goods, printed in the Archæologia, xxi. 263, occurs the entry, "j. cover of *apres* lynyd with lynen clothe." Mr. Amyot conjectures *boar's skin*, and Douce supposes it to be cloth of *Ypres* in Flanders, famous for its woollen manufacture.

APRICATE. To bask in the sun. (*Lat.*)

> His lordship was wont to recreate himself in this place to *apricate* and contemplate, and his little dog with him. *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.* p. 259.

APRICOCK. An apricot. *West.*

> Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes;
> Feed him with *apricocks* and dewberries.
> *A Mids. Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

APRIL. Ray has the proverb, "April—borrows three days of March, and they are ill." April is pronounced with an emphasis on the last syllable, so as to make a kind of jingling rhyme with *ill.* See Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 25. The wedding-day is sometimes satirically called *April-day*, in allusion to the common custom of making fools on the 1st of April. In the Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 2, the Host of the Garter, speaking of Fenton, says, "he smells April and May;" that is, of youth and courtship.

APRIL-GOWK. An April fool. *North.*

APRILLED. Applied to beer or milk which has turned, or is beginning to turn, sour: also metaphorically to a person whose temper has been discomposed. *Devon.*

APRINE. According to Horman, "swyne wode for love groyneth, and let passe from them a poyson called *aprine.*" See Prompt. Parv. p. 218.

APRISE. (1) Learning. (*A.-N.*)

> Crafte or outher queyntyse,
> But fordeddyst hys *apryse.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 26.
>
> And that he wote of good *apris*,
> To teche it forth for suche emprise.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 30.
>
> But of hir court in sondry wise,
> After the scole of hir *aprise.*
> *Gower, MS. Bodl.* 294

(2) An enterprise; an adventure. (*A.-N.*)

> Sithin alle the loce in the lise,
> Thou schalle tyne thine *aprise.*
> *Robson's Romances*, p. 86.
>
> Ac yif thou levest hire lesing,
> Then the falle a werse *aprise*,
> As dede to that elde wise. *Sevyn Sages*, 1941.

APRON. The caul of a hog. *East.* The term is more usually applied to the fat skinny covering of the belly of a duck or goose.

APRON-MAN. A waiter. Cf. Coriolanus, iv. 6.

> We had the salute of welcome, gentlemen, presently: Wilt please ye see a chamber? It was our pleasure, as we answered the *apron-man*, to see, or be very neare the roome where all that noise was.
> *Rowley's Search for Money*, 1609.

APROVE. To prove.

> Y seighe it meself for sothe,
> And wil *aprove* biforn hem bothe,
> That thai can nought say nay.
> *Amis and Amiloun*, 803.

APS. The asp, or aspen tree. *South and West.* The adjective *apsen* is also used. There is a farm in the Isle of Wight called *Apse.*

APT. To adapt; to fit. See Mr. Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 101, "*apting*, preparing, furnishing, and setting fourth of divers plaies or showes of histories."

APTES. Skinner proposes to read *aptitudes* in the following passage:

> Thei han as well divers *aptes*, and divers maner usynges, and thilk *aptes* mowen in will ben cleped affeccions. *Chaucer, ed. Urry*, p. 517.

APTLY. Openly. See Weber's glossary to the Battle of Floddon Field, p. 235. Perhaps we should read *apertly.*

APTYDE. Appetite.

> And to make her fresh wyth gay attyris,
> She sparith no cost to yef men *aptyde.*
> *MS. Laud* 416, f. 54.

APURT. Impertinent. *Somerset.* In the Exmoor glossary it is explained, "sullen, disdainfully silent, with a glouting look."

APYES. Apes.

> Also fast ase he myght fare,
> Fore berrys and *apyes* that ther were,
> Lest they wold hym byght.
> *Torrent of Portugal*, p. 26.

APYGHTE. Readily.

And with ther swyrdys *apyghte*,
Made hur a logge with bowes.
MS. Cantab Ff. ii 38, f. 120.

APYUM. Parsley. See an old receipt in an ancient medical MS. at Lincoln, f. 285.

AQUA-ACUTA. A composition made of tartaric and other acids, formerly used for cleaning armour. A receipt for it is given in an early medical MS. at Middlehill.

AQUABOB. An icicle. *Kent.* Grose gives this word, which seems to be a strange compound of the Latin language and the provincial dialect.

A-QUAKE. To tremble.

ȝyf he hadde slept, hym neded awake;
ȝyf he were wakyng, he shulde *a-quake*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 52.

AQUAL. Equal. *North.*

AQUAPATYS. An ancient dish, the receipt for which is given in the Forme of Cury, p. 41.

AQUAT. Sitting on the houghs. *Somerset.*

AQUATIL. Inhabiting the water. Howell, in his Lexicon, explains a crocodile to be "a kind of amphibolous creture, partly *aquatil*, partly terrestrial." (*Lat.*)

AQUATORIES. Watery places.

Thastrologier of heos *aquatories*,
With thastrelabur to take thascendent.
MS. Ashmole 59, f. 18.

AQUA-VITÆ. Several old receipts for making aqua-vitæ are given in Douce's Illustrations, i. 68-70, where the exact nature of it may be seen. Irish aqua-vitæ was usquebaugh, but brandy was a later introduction, nor has the latter term been found earlier than 1671. According to Nares, it was formerly in use as a general term for ardent spirits, and Ben Jonson terms a seller of drams an "aqua-vitæ man." See the Alchemist, i. 1; Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 146; Witts, Fittes, and Fancies, 1595, p. 128.

AQUEIGHT. Shook; trembled. (*A.-S.*)

His fet in the stiropes he streight,
The stirop to-bent, the hors *aqueight*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 121.
The gleumen useden her tunge;
The wode *aqueightte* so hy sunge.
Kyng Alisaunder, 5257.

AQUEINTABLE. Easy to be acquainted with (*A.-M.*)

Wherefore be wise and *aqueintable*,
Godelie of worde and resonable,
Bothe to lesse and eke to mare.
Rom. of the Rose, 2213.

AQUELLEN. To kill; to destroy; to subdue. (*A.-S.*) See Kyng Horn, 881; Richard Coer de Lion, 2569; Sevyn Sages, 2758; Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 21.

And her gref anon hem teld,
Hou Fortiger her king *aqueld*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 16.
And seyd him, so ich to-fore teld,
Hou the Paiens his folk *aqueld*. *Ibid.* p. 271.
And gif y schal be thus *aqueld*,
Thurch strong hete in the feld,
It were ogain the skille.
Gy of Warwike, p. 323.

AQUENCH. To quench, applied to either thirst or hunger; to destroy. See *Aqueynt*.

Nothing he ne founde in al the niȝte,
Wer-mide his honger *aquenche* miȝtte.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 274.
Er thou valle of thi bench,
Thi ȝenne *aquench*. *MS. Arundel* 57, f. 51
And thus fordoth hem lyf and lyme,
And so *aquencheth* al here venyme.
MS. Addit 10036, f. 50.

AQUETONS. An acquittance.

Of the resayver speke wylle I,
That fermys resayvys wytturly;
Of graynys and honi *aquetons* makes,
Sexpons therfore to feys he takes.
Boke of Curtasye, p. 25.

AQUEYNT. (1) Quenched with water; destroyed. See Sevyn Sages, 1991; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 229. (*A.-S.*)

As hi stode mid here liȝt,
As me doth ȝut nou,
Here liȝt *aqueynte* overal,
Here non nuste hou. *MS.* (*quoted in Boucher.*)
Ac that fur *aqueynte* sone,
And ne myȝte here brenne noȝt.
MS. Coll. Trin Oxon. 57

(2) Acquainted.

Therfore toke he bapteme feynte,
To be with Phelip so *aqueynt*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 119
Heo desirith nothyng more,
Than to beo to you *aqweynt*.
Kyng Alisaunder, 7596.
It is so marveilous and queint,
With suche love be no more *aqueint*.
Rom. of the Rose, 5200

AQUILITY. Agility. Florio translates *allestire*, "to make nimble, slie, or quicke, or dight with *aquilitie*."

AQUITE. (1) To acquit.

God wite in o dai wan it *aquited* be.
Rob. Glouc. p. 565
I wol the of thy trouthe *aquite*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 48
Of prisoun shal thou be take away,
And ben *aquit* bifore justise.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 28.

(2) Requited.

But how it was to hire *aquite*,
The remembraunce dwelleth ȝit.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 153.
He wole *aqwyte* us ryth wele oure mede,
And I have lysens for to do.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 335.

(3) To pay for. (*A.-N.*)

Or if his winning be so lite,
That his labour will not *aquite*
Sufficiauntly al his living,
Yet may he go his brede begging.
Romaunt of the Rose, 6742

AQUOINTE. Acquainted.

And he was *aquointe* muche to the quene of Fraunce,
And somdel to muche, as me wende, so that in som thing
The quene lovede, as me wende, more him than the [king.
Rob. Glouc. p. 465
I trust we shalbe better *aquoynt*,
And I shalle stande better yn your grace.
MS. Rawl. C. 258

AQUOT. Cloyed; weary with eating. *Devon*. "Chave eat so much cham quit *aquot*," i. e

I can eat no more. I have eaten so much that I am cloyed. Ray gives this example in his English words, 1674, p. 80.

AQUOY. Coy; shy.

With that she knit her brows,
And looking all *aquoy*,
Quoth she, What should I have to do
With any prentice boy? *George Barnwell, 2d Pt.*

AQUYTED. Quitted; made to quit.

Y am of Perce deschargid,
Of Mede, and of Assyre *aquyted*.
Kyng Alisaunder, 3869.

AR. (1) A scar; a pockmark. This word is extremely common in the North of England. In MS. Bib. Rig. 17 C. xvii. f. 40, written in the North about the middle of the fifteenth century, we have "cicatrix, *ar* or wond."

(2) An oar.

And grop an *ar* that was ful god,
Lep to the dore so he wore wod. *Havelok*, 1776.

(3) Or. See Prompt. Parv. p. 83. Hearne gives *ar* the meanings, "as, after, before, ere, till." See Gloss. to Rob. Glouc. p. 617.

For them had no man dere,
Reche *ar* pore wethyr they were,
They ded evér ryght. *Sir Cleges*, 35

(4) Before.

Al this world, *ar* this book blynne,
With Cristis helpe I shal over-rynne.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 1.

Aboute mydnyght, *ar* the day,
Whiles he made conjuryng,
Scheo saw fleo, in hire metyng,
Hire thought a dragon adoun lyght;
To hire chaumbre he made his flyght.
Kyng Alisaunder, 344.

ARACE. To draw away by force. (*A.-N.*) Skinner also gives it the sense of *erase*. See Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 47; Rom. of the Rose, 1752.

And in hire swough so sadly holdeth she
Hire children two, whan she gan hem embrace
That with gret sleight and gret difficultee
The children from hire arm they gan *arrace*.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 8979

ARACH. The herb orach. *Minsheu*. Palsgrave, f. 18, has *arage*, q. v.; and a much earlier form occurs in a list of plants in MS. Harl. 978, *arasches*.

ARADDE. Explained. Compare the printed edition of 1532, f. 4.

This was the sweven whiche he hadde,
That Danielle anone *aradde*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 34.

ARAFE. A kind of precious stone.

Hir paytrelle was of a rialle fyne,
Hir cropur was of *arafé*.
MS Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 116

ARAFTE. Struck; smote.

That peple seyde than,
Thys ys fend Satan,
That mankende wyll forfare.
For wham Lybeauus *arafte*,
After hys ferste drawghte
He slep for evermare. *Lybeaus Disconus*, 1129.

ARAGE. The herb orach. *Prompt. Parv.*

ARAGED. Enraged. (*A.-N.*)

And whanne he had eten hit, he swalle soo tyl he brast, and there sire Patryce felle doun sodenly deede amonge hem. Thenne every knyghte lepte from the bord ashamed and *araged*, for wrathe nyghe oute of her wyttes. *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 321.

ARAIN. A spider. According to Ray this is the name given in Northamptonshire to the larger kind of spiders, but he also gives its more general meaning in his North country words. Aran-web is a cobweb in Northumberland. *Aranye* is the form of the word in the Prompt. Parv. p. 14. Derham, as quoted by Richardson, uses the word *araneous*.

Sweep th'*arrans* down, till all be clean, neer lin,
Els he'l leauk all agye when he comes in.
Yorkshire Dialogue, 1697, p. 59

ARAISE. To raise. See the example from the arrival of King Edward IV. p. 23, quoted under *Arredy*; Morte d'Arthur, ii. 54, 85, 432, 436.

Swych men *areysen* baner
Aȝens holy cherches power.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 5

Anon the busshop bad she shuld not tary,
But to *areyse* the bagge and make hym cary.
MS. Laud 416, f. 1

ARANEE. A spider.

And ȝif ȝe fynde that the *aranee* have y-maad hure web by the myddel of hem, it is a tokene that it is of no long while, or at the leest it is of the myddel overnone of the day byfore. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

A-RANKE. In a rank; in a row.

The day is come; the pretty dames,
Which be so free and franke,
Do go so sagely on the way,
By two and two *a-ranke*.
Galfrido and Bernardo, 1570

ARAPE. Quickly. (*Lat.*)

Over theo table he leop *arape*.
Kyng Alisaunder, 4239

ARAS. (1) Arose.

Or I fro the bord *aras*,
Of my frend betrayd y was.
MS. Addit. 1307, f. 91

(2) Arrows.

Bomen bickarte uppone the bent
With ther browd *aras* cleare. *Chevy Chase.*

ARATE. To rate; to scold; to correct. (*A.-S.*)

And foule y-rebuked,
And *a-rated* of riche men
That ruthe is to here.
Piers Ploughman, p. 283.

ARAUGHT. Seized; taken away by force. From *Areche*, q.v. See the Sevyn Sages, 895; Kyng of Tars, 1096. It is used also in the sense of *struck*, or seized by the weapon; and *reached*, as in the third example. (*A.-S.*)

Right bifor the doukes fet,
Gij *araught* him with a staf gret.
Gy of Warwike, p. 225.

Al that ever his ax *araught*,
Smertlich his deth he laught.
MS. Arund. Coll. Arm. 58, f. 261

Criste wrouȝte first and after tauȝte,
So that the dede his worde *arauȝte*.
Gower, MS. Soc Antiq. 134, f. 193

Florice the ring here *arauȝt*,
And he him aȝen hit breauȝt.
Florice and Blancheflour, 717.

So sturne strokes thay *a-raȝte*,
Eyther til other the whyle. *MS Ashmole* 33

A-RAWE. In a row.

> Thar nas man that ther neye come,
> That he ne was to-corwen anon
> So griseliche be the engins,
> For to sle the Sarrazines
> In ich half y-sett *a-rawe.*
>
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 125.
>
> And dede him tuiss knely *a-rawe,*
> And almost hadde him y-slawe.
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 334.

ARAWIS. Arrows.

> Theyr hoked *arawis* dothe ever bakward flee.
>
> *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 171.

ARAYE. (1) Order. (*A.-N.*)

> The time of underne of the same day
> Approcheth, that this wedding shulde be,
> And all the paleis put was in *array*,
> Both halle and chambres eche in his degree
>
> *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 8138.

(2) Equipage. "Man of aray," a king.

> Y have wetyn, syth y was man of *aray*,
> He hath slayne syxty on a day.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 65.
>
> And to the peples eres all and some
> Was couth eke, that a newe markisesse
> He with him brought, in swiche pomp and richesse.
> That never was ther seen with mannes eye
> So noble *array* in al West Lumbardie.
>
> *Chaucer, Cant. T* 8821.

(3) Clothing.

> Som saiden, women loven best richesse,
> Som saiden honour, som saiden jolinesse,
> Som riche *array*, som saiden lust a-bedde,
> And oft time to be widewe and to be wedde.
>
> *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 6509.

(4) Situation.

> Thou standest yet, quod she, in swiche *array*,
> That of thy lif yet hast thou no seuretee.
>
> *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 6484.

(5) To dress.

> Whan that the firste cock hath crowe anon,
> Up rist this joly lover Absolon,
> And him *arayeth* gay at point devise.
>
> *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 3689.

(6) To dispose; to afflict. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 8837; Towneley Mysteries, p. 40; Skelton's Works, ii. 197. Horman applies the word to illness,—"he was sore *arayed* with syckness." In the Morte d'Arthur, ii. 374-5, it seems to be a substantive, in the sense of disorder, tumult; and Mr. Dyce gives quotations from Reynard the Fox, in which it occurs as a verb in a similar signification. In Maundevile's Travels, p. 214, it means to prepare, to arrange.

ARAYNED. Tied up.

> And thenne he alyghte doune, and *arayned* his hors on the brydel. and bonde alle the thre knyghtes fast with the raynes of their owne brydels.
>
> *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 156.

ARAYNYE. Sand. So it is explained in Prompt. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 5, by the Latin *arena.* The other copies read *aranye*, aranea, for which this may be an error, but not "evidently," as stated by Mr. Way.

ARAYSING. Advancing.

> Also, in *araysing* the auncyaunt nobles of England, the king hath appoynted a good noumbre of noble persones of this his realme to take the ordre of knyghthode, and be made knights of the Bath
>
> *Rutland Papers*, p. 3.

ARBAGE. Herbage.

> Sir, afor the *arbage*, dout yt not; for Sir Henry Wentforth, nor yet none other, can have it, nor nothinge that belongeth to David.
>
> *Plumpton Correspondence*, p. 94.

ARBER. (1) An arbour. Skinner has *arberer* in the same sense.

> And in the garden, as I wene,
> Was an *arber* fayre and grene,
> And in the *arber* was a tre,
> A fayrer in the world might none be.
>
> *Squyr of Lowe Degré*, 28.

(2) To make the *arber*, a phrase in hunting, is to disembowel the animal, which must be done in a neat and cleanly manner. The dogs are then rewarded with such parts of the entrails as their two-legged associates do not think proper to reserve for their own use. See Scott's notes to Tristrem, p. 387; Ben Jonson, vi. 270.

ARBERYE. Wood.

> In that contree is but lytille *arberye*, ne trees that beren frute, ne othere. Thei lyȝn in tentes, and thei brennen the dong of bestes for defaute of wode.
>
> *Maundevile's Travels*, p. 256
>
> Enhorilde with *arborye*, and alkyns trees.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 87.

ARBESET. A strawberry tree. (*A.-N.*)

> Thou schalt fynde trowes two:
> Seyntes and holy they buth bo.
> Hygher than in othir contray all;
> *Arbeset* men heom callith.
>
> *Kyng Alisaunder*, 6765.

ARBITRATE. To determine.

> Thoughts speculative their unsure hopes relate;
> But certain issue strokes must *arbitrate*.
>
> *Macbeth*, v. 4.

ARBITRIE. Judgment. *Chaucer.*

ARBLAST. An alblast, q. v. (*A.-N.*)

> But rise up your mangonel,
> And cast to their tree-castel,
> And shoot to them with *arblast*,
> The tailed dogs for to aghast!
>
> *Richard Coer de Lion*, 1867.
>
> With bouwe and *areblast* thare schoten to him,
> Four hondret knyȝtes and mo. *MS. Laud* 108, f. 123

ARBLASTIR. An alblastere, q. v. (*A.-N.*)

> Men seinin ovir the wall stonde
> Gret engins, which y-were nere-honde,
> And in the kernils here and there
> Of *arblastirs* grete plentie were;
> None armour mighte ther stroke withstonde,
> It were foly to prese to honde.
>
> *Rom. of the Rose*, 4196.

ARBOUSES. The dark hard cherry. *Howell.*

ARBROT. A chemical salt.

> Sal *arbrot*, and sal alkelim,
> Salgeme i-myngut with hym.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 94.

ARBUSTED. Filled with strawberry trees.

> What pleasures poets fame of after death,
> In the Elizean *arbusted* groves.
>
> *The Cyprian Academy*, 1647, p. 54.

ARC. A mare's tail cloud, or cirrhus, in the form of a streak crossing the sky. *Herefordsh.* See *Ark.*

ARCANE. Secret.

> Have I been disobedient to thy words?
> Have I bewray'd thy *arcane* secrecy? *Locrine*, v. 5.

ARCANETRYKK. Arithmetic. I do not recollect having met with this form of the word elsewhere.

Gemetrye and *arcunetrykk*,
Retorykk and musykk.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 127.

ARCEL. The liverwort. *Skinner.*

ARCETER. A person skilled in the arts and sciences. "*Arceter*, or he that lernethe or techethe arte, *artista.*"—Prompt. Parv. The other editions read *arcetyr*.

ARCETIK. In an early collection of medical recipes in MS. in the library of Lincoln Cathedral, f. 307, is one "for the gout *arcetik.*" See *Artetykes*.

ARCH. (1) A chief; a master.

The noble duke, my master,
My worthy *arch* and patron, comes to-night.
King Lear, ii. 1.

(2) A piece of ground left unworked. *A mining term.*

ARCHAL. Liverwort. *Phillips.*

ARCHANGEL. The dead nettle. See the Nomenclator, p. 138; Cooperi Thesaurus, in v. *Anonium.* The word occurs in the Rom. of the Rose, 915, apparently meaning some kind of bird, the original French being *mesange*, a titmouse.

ARCHARDE. An acorn. It is translated by *glans* in Prompt. Parv. p. 6.

ARCHDEAN. Apparently put for *archdeacon*, in a passage from Gascoigne quoted by Nares.

ARCHDIACRE. An archdeacon. (*A.-N.*)

Where archbishop and *archdiacre*
Y-songin full out the servise,
Aftir the custome and the guise
And holie churchis ordinaunce. *Chaucer's Dreame*, 2136.

ARCHER. The bishop at chess was formerly so called.

ARCHET. An orchard. *Wilts.*

ARCHEWIVES. Wives of a superior order.

Ye *archewives*, stondeth ay at defence,
Sin ye be strong as is a gret camaille,
Ne suffreth not that men do you offence.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 9071.

ARCHICAL. Chief; principal.

So that Parmenides did also agree in this acknowledgement of a Trinity of divine or *archical* hypostases. *Cudworth's Intell. System*, p. 387.

ARCHIDECLYNE. The master of the feast at the marriage in Cana. See the Towneley Mysteries, p. 207.

Lyke to the watyr of *Archideclyne*,
Wiche be meracle were turned into wyne.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 13.

ARCHIMASTRYE. Chemistry.

Maistryefull merveylous and *archimastrye*
Is the tincture of holi Alkimy.
Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 13.

ARCHITECT. Architecture.

To finde an house y-built for holy deed,
With goodly *architect* and cloisters wide.
Browne's Brit. Pastorals, 1625, p. 96.

ARCHITEMPLES. Chief temples.

And the erchbischopriches as the thre *architemples* were,
As yt were of alle chef Cristendom to lere.
Rob. Glouc. p. 74.

ARCHMASTRIE. Arithmetic.

For what strangers may be compared with M. Thomas Digges esquire, our countryman, the great master of *archmastrie?* *Davis's Seamans Secrets*, 1594.

ARCUBALISTER. An alblastere, q. v.

In everie of them he set first archers and *arcubalisters;* and next unto them pikes and speares, then bilmen and other with such short weapons; last of all, another multitude with all kind of weapons, as was thought most expedient. *Holinshed, Hist. Scot.* p. 130.

ARD. (1) High. Used chiefly in composition in the names of places. In Cumberland, according to Boucher, this term is used abstractedly to denote the quality of a place, a country, or a field. Thus *ard* land means a dry, parched soil. In the canting dictionaries, the word is explained *hot*.

(2) Hard.

Lucye the senatour in thoȝt was he sone,
In such *ard* cas as hym vel, wat were best to done.
Rob. Glouc. p 213.

ARDANUD. Hardened.

And fouly defylid than for synne,
That thei were than *ardanud* inne. *MS. Digby* 87.

ARDEERE. Harder.

Ever the *ardeere* that it is,
Ever the beter it is i-wys. *Archæologia*, xxx. 338.

ARDEN. Fallow quarter. *Cumb.* See *Arders*, for which this form may be an error.

ARDENE. A command; an ordinance.

An aungyl fro hefne was sent ful snel,
His name is clepyd Gabriel,
His *ardene* he dede ful snel.
Christmas Carols, p. 16.

ARDENTNESSE. Earnestness. A chapter in MS Bodl. 283, is entitled, "Of foly ferventnesse or *ardentnesse* to do welle."

ARDER. A kind of fish, mentioned by Verstegan, without explanation, in a letter printed in Ellis's Literary Letters, p. 108.

ARDERS. Fallowings or ploughings of ground. This is the explanation in the Dict. Rust. 1726, in v. See also Markham's Countrey Farme, 1616, p. 558. Polwhele gives *ardar* as Cornish for a plough, and *ardur*, a ploughman.

ARDI. Hardy.

Orped thou art and of grete might,
Gode knight and *ardi* in fight.
Gy of Warwike, p. 37.

ARDILICHE. Hardily.

He smot unto a Sarrazin,
No halp him nought his Apolin;
Now thai smitte togider comonliche,
And fight thai agin *ardiliche*. *Gy of Warwike*, p.100.

ARDURE. Burning. (*A.-N.*)

Now cometh the remedy ayenst lecherie, and that is generally chastitee and continence, that restreineth all disordinate mevings that comen of fleshly talents, and ever the greter merite shal he have that most restreineth the wicked enchaufing or *ardure* of this sinne. *Persones Tale*, p. 108.

ARE. (1) An oar.

His maister than thai fand
A bot and an *are*. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 153.
Where many a barge doth rowe and sayle with *are*,
Where many a ship resteth with top royall.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 206

(2) A hare.

Whyl I had syht, ther myht nevyr man fynde,
My pere of archerye in alle this werd aboute;
For zitt schet I nevyr at hert, *are*, nere hynde,
But yf that he deyd, of this no man have doute.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 44.

(3) Before. Cf. Minot's Poems, p. 103.

The knightis gadrid togedir thare,
And gan with crafte there counselle take,
Suche a knight was nevyr *are*,
But it were Launcelot du Lake.
MS. Harl. 2252, f 90.

Erly, *are* the daye gane sprynge,
He did a pryste his messe to synge.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 99.

(4) To plough. Kersey gives this as a provincial form of the word. Cooper, in his edition of Elyot, 1559, has, "*aro*, to eare or plowe lande."

(5) An heir. See Maundevile's Travels, p. 151.

(6) Honour; dignity. See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 38; Maitland's Early Printed Books at Lambeth, p. 305; Brit. Bibl. iv. 86.

Dame, he seyde, be Goddys *are*,
Haste any money thou woldyst ware?
Ritson's Pop. Poet. p. 70.

(7) A note in music, sometimes called *a-la-mire*, the lowest note but one in Guido's scale. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 83; Tam. of the Shrew, iii. 1.

8) An ear.

She began somewhat to relent and to geve to them no deffe *are*, insomuche that she faythfully promysed to submyt and yelde herselfe fully and frankely to the kynges wyll and pleasure. *Hall, Richard III.* f.24.

(9) Mercy.

Lord, seide Abraham, thin *are!*
Shal thou thine owne so forfare?
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f.18.

Swete Ysoude, thin *are*,
Thou preye the king for me,
Yif it thi wille ware,
Of sake he make me fre. *Sir Tristrem*, p.241.

(10) An hour. *Lanc.*

(11) Former; previous.

Goddes werkkes for to wyrke,
To serve Gode and haly kyrke,
And to mende hir *are* mysdede.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 112.

AREADINESS. Readiness. *Aready* occurs in the Exmoor Scolding, p. 4.

Getting therefore his bag and baggage in *areadinesse*, he was going out of Tunise; and as he passed out at the gates, he cast his eye up to the house where Katherine was. *Cobler of Canterburie*, 1608.

It is ordered that the Lord Chamburlayn and Vice-Chamberlayn shall put themselfes in semblable *aredinesse*, and they to appoynte all maner officers for the chambre, makyng a boke of the names of theym and every of theym. *Archæologia*, xxi 178.

AREAR. Upright. *Kent.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, gives the example, "to stand *arear*, to stand upright."

AREAUT. Out of doors. *North.*

It will bring as good blendings, I dare say,
As ever grew *areaut* in onny clay.
Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 41.

ARECHE. (1) To explain. (*A.-S.*)

Crist and seint Stevene,
Quoth Horn, *areche* thy swevene. *Kyng Horn*, 668.

(2) To attain; to reach.

For ofte schalle a womman have
Thynge whiche a man may nouȝt *areche*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 59

ȝef me nul him forther teche,
Thenne is herte wol *areche*
For te lerne more. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 110.

Al that hys ax *areche* myght,
Hors and man he slowgh doun-ryght.
Richard Coer de Lion, 7037.

(3) To utter; to declare.

But as sone as Beryn had pleyn knowleche
That his eyen were y-lost unneth he myght *areche*
O word for pure anguysh. *History of Beryn*, 2999

AREDE. (1) To explain; to interpret. (*A.-S.*)

Of which no man ne couthe *areden*
The nombre, bot the hevene Kyng
That woot the sothe of al thing.
Kyng Alisaunder, 5115.

I trowe *arede* my dreames even,
Lo thus it was, this was my sweven.
The Sevyn Sages, 1154, (*quoted in Boucher.*)

(2) To give counsel to.

Therefore to me, my trusty friend, *arede*
Thy counsel: two is better than one head.
Mother Hubberd's Tale, p. 5.

AREDILI. Easily; readily.

Alle the clerkes under God couthe nouȝt descrive
Aredili to the riȝtes the realté of that day.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 180

A-REDY. Ready.

That in eche lond *a-redy* is
Whyder so eny man wende *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57

AREED. Counsel; advice.

Now must your honor leave these mourning tunes,
And thus, by my *areed*, you shall provide.
Downfall of Robert, E. of Huntingdon, i. 1

AREGES. A herb. It is an ingredient in a recipe in an old medical MS. at Lincoln, f. 286.

AREIGHT. Struck.

Otuel, for wrath, anon
Areight him on the check-bone.
Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 338

AREIT. Judged?

Whether for to willen here prosperité,
Schulde ben *areit* as synne and felonie.
Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 288.

ARE-LUMES. Heir-looms. *North.* See the Glossarium Northanhymbricum, in v.

ARELY. Early; soon.

The erle, als *arely* als it was daye,
Toke hys leve and wente his waye.
MS. Lincoln. A. i. 17, f. 117.

AREN. Are. This plural is often met with in old writers, and is still used in the North country dialects. It is the regular grammatical form. See Qu. Rev. lv. 374. Sometimes *arene*, as in Appendix to W. Mapes, p. 347.

ARENDE. An errand; a message. (*A.-S.*) See Troilus and Creseide, ii. 72; Manners and Household Expences of England, p. 154.

For ȝystyrday deyde my nobyl stede,
On ȝoure *arende* as I ȝede. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 101.

ARENGE. In a series. It is translated by *seriatim* in Prompt. Parv. p. 14.

And ladde him and his monekes
Into a wel fair halle,
And sette hem adoun *arenk*,
And wosche here fet alle. *St. Brandan*, p. 12.

ARENYNG. See *Athenyng.*

We thankyng God of the good and gracios *arenyng* of yowre croune of Fraunce.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 1.

ARERAGE. Arrear. (*A.-N.*) Cowell says, "it signifieth the remain of an account, or a sum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant." See also Baret's Alvearie, in v.

I trowe mony in *areruges* wol falle,
And to perpetuel prisoun gonge.
MS. Ashmole 41, f. 77.

ARERE. (1) To raise. See Wright's Political Songs, p. 342; Coventry Mysteries, pp. 132, 215, 240; Octovian Imperator, 21; Maundevile's Travels, p. 38; Holinshed, Hist. Eng. pp. 112, 129. (*A.-S.*)

Ther schule the sautlen beo to-drawe,
That her *arereden* unryhte lawe.
MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon 29.

A prince of the londis wide,
Shalle barret *arere* for her pride
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 75.

(2) To rear, as a horse.

Wan any of hem that hors cam neȝ,
A caste behynde and *arered* an heȝ.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 49.

3) A term in hare-hunting, used when the hounds were let loose. (*A.-N.*) Cf. MS. Bodl. 546.

That all maye hym here, he shall saye *arere.*
Book of St. Albans, ed. 1810, sig. D.iii.

(4) Backwards; behind. See Spenser's Faerie Queene, III. vii. 24; Piers Ploughman, p. 181; Scott, glossary to Sir Tristrem, explains it *or ere, before.* (*A.-N.*)

My blaspheming now have I bought ful dere,
All yerthly joie and mirthe I set *arere.*
Testament of Creseide, 355.

Now plucke up your hertes, and make good chere;
These tydynges lyketh me wonder wele.
Now vertu shall drawe *arere, arere;*
Herke, felous, a good sporte I can you tell.
Hycke Scorner, ap. Hawkins, i. 90.

(5) To retreat.

He schunt for the scharp, and schulde haf *arered.*
Syr Gawayne, p. 70

ARESEDE. Tottered. (*A.-S.*)

Thourgh the mouht the fom was wight,
The tusches in the tre he smit;
The tre *aresede* as hit wold falle,
The herd was sori adrad withalle,
And gan sone on knes to falle.
Sevyn Sages, 915.

ARESON. To question, interrogate, examine. (*A.-N.*) See Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 189; Rom. of the Rose, 6220; Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 314; Seynt Katerine, p. 181; Ywaine and Gawin, 1094; Maundevile's Travels, p. 131; Piers Ploughman, p. 241.

Of that morther and that tresoun,
He dud that traitour to *aresoun.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab f. 7

Themperour cleped Herhaud him to,
And *aresound* him tuene hem tuo.
Gy of Warwike, p. 158.

AREST. (1) Arrest; constraint. (*A.-N.*)

They live but as a bird or as a beste,
In libertee and under non *areste.*
Chaucer, Cant. T. 9158.

(2) Delay. (*A.-N.*)

Alas, than comith a wilde lionesse
Out of the wode, withoutin more *arest.*
Thisbe of Babylon, 101.

(3) To stop. (*A.-N.*)

And ther our hoste began his hors *arest*,
And saide, lordes, herkeneth if you lest.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 829.

(4) Relatest.

Palmer, ryghtly thou *ares.*
All the maner.
Darst thou ryde upon thys best
To the ryvere
And water hym that thou ne falle?
Octovian Imperator 425.

(5) Rancid. *Prompt. Parv.*

ARESTENESSE. Rancidity, applied to meat. See Prompt. Parv. p. 14. Rancid bacon is called *reesty* in the provinces.

ARESTOGIE. A kind of herb? See the Archæologia, xxx. 404.

ARETHEDE. Honour. (*A.-S.*)

Whare folkes sittis in fere,
Thare solde mene herkene and here
Of beryns that byfore were,
That lyffed in *arethede.*
Sir Degrevant, Lincoln MS.

ARETTE. (1) To impute, adjudge, reckon. (*A.-N.*) See Apology for the Lollards, pp. 26, 85, 104; Chaucer, Cant. T. 728; Persones Tale, p. 63; Morte d'Arthur, p. ii; Philpot's Works, p. 350; Wickliffe's New Test. *Phil?*

The victorye es noȝte *aretted* to thame that fliez,
bot to thame that habydez or folowes on the chace.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 15.

(2) Hence, to value, to esteem. "We *arretiden* not him," old MS. translation of Isaiah, liii. quoted in MS. Rawl. C. 155, from a copy at Cambridge. According to Cowell, a person is *arretted*, "that is covenanted before a judge, and charged with a crime." See his Interpreter, 1658. Rider translates it by *ad rectum vocatus.* The verb *arret* is used by Spenser in the sense *to decree, to appoint.*

AREVANT. Back again.

The meyn shalle ye nebylle,
And I shalle syng the trebille,
Arevant the deville,
Tille alle this hole rowte.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 319.

AREVYD. Arrived.

They *arevyd* at the see stronde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 98.

A-REW. In a row. See Spenser's Faerie Queene, V. xii. 29; Reliq. Antiq. i. 295; Rob. Glouc. p. 338; Prompt. Parv. p. 14.

Firste that myn ordre longeth too,
The vicis for to telle *a-rewe.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 3

AREWE. (1) To pity.

Jhesu Christ *arew* hem sore,
Ant seide he wolde vacche hem thore.
Harrowing of Hell, p. 15

(2) To make to repent; to grieve.

The Crystyn party become so than,
That the fylde they myȝt not wynne;
Alle *arewyd* hyt, kynge and knyght.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 97

The furste artycul of thys gemetry:—
The mayster mason moste be ful securly
Bothe stedefast, trusty, and trwe,
Hyt shal hym never thenne *arewe.*
Const. of Masonry, p. 15

AREWEN. Arrows. (*A.-S.*)

Tweye bugle-hornes, and a bowe alsc,
And fyve *arewen* ek therto.
Kyng Alisaunder 5382

AREWES. Arrows.

He bar a bowe in his hand,
And manye brode *arewes.*
Piers Ploughman, p. 432.

AREYNED. Arrested. (*A.-N.*)
A man they mette and hym *areyned*,
To bere the Cros they hym constreyned.
MS. Harl 1701, f. 88.

AREYTHE. Aright.
Anon to hem sche made complaynt,
And tolde hem all *areythe*
Frere and the Boy, st. xxix.

ARFE. Afraid; backward; reluctant. *North.* Sometimes *arfish*, in the same sense.
Whaugh, mother, how she rowts! Ise varra *arfe*,
Shee'l put and rive my good prunella scarfe.
Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 35.

ARG. (1) To argue. *West.*
(2) To grumble. *Sussex.*

ARGABUSHE. A harquebuss, an old fashioned kind of musket.
Then pushed souldiers with their pikes,
And halberdes with handy strokes;
The *argabushe* in fleshe it lightes,
And duns the ayre with misty smokes.
Percy's Reliques, p. 101.

ARGAL. (1) According to Kersey, "hard lees sticking to the sides of wine vessels, and otherwise called tartar." See *Argoil.*
(2) Ergo. See Hamlet, v. 1. This is merely the grave-digger's vulgar corruption of the Latin word. *Argo* is found in a similar manner in Middleton's Works, i. 392; Sir Thomas More, p. 24.

ARGEMONE. The wild tansy. *Minsheu.*

ARGENTILL. The herb percepiere. *Gerard.*

ARGENTINA. The wild tansy.
Argentina, wild tansy, growest the most in the fallowes in Coteswold and North-Wilts adjoyning, that I ever saw. *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Soc. Reg.* p. 118.

ARGENTINE. Silver. Minsheu gives *argent*, a substantive in the same sense.
Celestial Dian, goddess *argentine*,
I will obey thee!—Helicanus! *Pericles*, v. 2.

ARGENT-VIVE. Quicksilver.
The manner of our work; the bulls, our furnace,
Still breathing fire; our *argent-vive*, the dragon.
The Alchemist, ii. 1.

ARGHEDE. Astonished. (*A.-S.*)
That *arghede* alle that ther ware,
Bothe the lesse and the mare. *Sir Perceval*, 69.

ARGHNES. Sluggishness; indolence.
The proverb is, the doumb man no land getith;
Who so nat spekith, and with neede is bete,
And thurgh *arghnesse* his owne self forgetith,
No wondir thogh anothir him forgete.
Hoccleve's Poems, p. 56.

Argnesse also me thynkth ys hard,
Fore hit maketh a man a coward.
MS. Bodl. 48, f. 137.

ARGIER. Algiers.
Pro. Thou hast: Where was she born? speak; tell me.
Ari. Sir, in *Argier* *The Tempest*, i 2.

ARGIN. An embankment; a rampart. (*Ital.*)
It must have high *argins* and cover'd ways,
To keep the bulwark fronts from battery.
Marlowe's Works, i. 128.

ARGOIL. Chaucer, Cant. T. 16281, says the alchemist used, among other things,
Cley made with hors and mannes here, and oile
Of tartre, alum, glas, berme, wort, and *argoile*.

Tyrwhitt explains *argoile*, potter's clay, as the French *argille;* Palsgrave, f. 18, has, "*argile*, a kynde of erthe, argille," but Skinner explains it, "alcali seu sal kali." Ben Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1, mentions, "arsenic, vitriol, sal-tartar, *argaile*, alkali, cinoper," as the stock of an alchemist; and in a MS. of the fifteenth century *penes me* is a receipt "to make water *argoile*, that ys, *aqua tartary*," in which instances it seems to mean the tartar, or lees of wine, as before in *argal*, q. v. This also is clearly the meaning of *argul* in a very early receipt in MS. Harl. 2253, printed in the Archæological Journal, i. 65, "tac *argul*, a thing that deyares deyet with, ant grint hit smal, ant seththe tac a wollene clout, ant couche thi poudre theron as brod as hit wol." Argul, or argal, is the name of the impure salt deposited from wine; and when purified, is called bitartrate of potash, or cream of tartar, a material still used in dyeing. Argol is mentioned in a list of chemical metals in Gallathea, 1632.

ARGOLET. A light horseman. A body of them were called *argoletiers.* See Florio, in v. *Guidone.*
Pisano, take a cornet of our horse,
As many *argolets* and armed pikes,
And with our carriage march away before
By Scyras, and those plots of ground
That to Moroccus leads the lower way.
Peele's Works, ii. 95

The which *argaletier* shall stand you in as great stead as horses of better account.
Archæologia, xiii. 184.

ARGOLOGY. Idle speaking. *Cockeram.*

ARGOS. The small false toes at the back of the foot, applied to the boar, buck, and doe.
There is no deer so ȝong ȝif he be a broket upward that his talon is more large and beter and more gret *argos* then hath an hynde, and comuneliche longere traces. *Maystre of the Game, MS.*

ARGOSIES. Ships of great burthen, either for merchandize or war. See Merchant of Venice, i. 1; Douce's Illustrations, i. 248. Grose says the word is used in the North.

ARGOT. A corruption of *argent*, silver.
Good sweet-fac'd serving man,
Let me out, I beseech de, and, by my trot,
I will give dy worship two shillings in good *argot*
To buy dy worship pippins.
Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 169.

ARGUFY. To argue. *Var. dial.* I believe I have heard the word used in the sense of *to signify.*

ARGUMENT. (1) Conversation. So Shakespeare seems to apply the word in Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.
(2) To argue.
Thus *argumentid* he in his ginning,
Ful unavisid of his wo comming.
Troilus and Creseide, i. 37

But ȝit they *argumenten* faste
Upon the pope and his astate,
Whereof they falle in gret debate.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 33.

(3) A given arch, whereby another is determined proportional to the first.

As ben his centres, and his *argumentes*,
And his proportionel convenientes.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 11589.

ARGY. An argument. *Salop.* Rather, perhaps, assertion in dispute, according to Brockett, who says, "the term is generally applied to a person who is not only contentious, but pertinacious in managing an argument."

ARICHES. The ends of joists. *Howell.*

ARID. Upright?

Swa he met the *arid* and te ferd,
That bathe thay fel ded to the herd.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

ARIEREBAN. A general summons from the king to all his vassals to appear in arms. *Skinner.*

ARIET. Harriet. *North.*

ARIETE. Aries, one of the signs in the zodiac. See Troilus and Creseide, iv. 1592, v. 1189; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 243. It occurs also as a Latin word.

Or that Phebus entre in the signe
With his carecte of the *ariete.*
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 8.

But modirworth moste gaderyd be
Whyll the sonne is in *ariete.*
Archæologia, xxx. 372.

ARIGHT. (1) Performed; made?

Such gestenyng he *aright*,
That there he dwellid alle nyȝt
With that lady gent.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 58.

And found a purs fulle riche *arighte*
With gold and perlis that was i-bente.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 101.

(2) Pulled?

On a day she bad him here pappe,
And he *ariȝhte* here soo,
He tare the oon side of here brest.
Syr Gowghter, 129.

ARINDRAGA. A messenger. *Verstegan.*

ARIPE. A kind of bird.

He chasid *aripes*, briddes of Archadie.
MS. Digby, 230.

ARIST. Arises. See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 105; Kyng Alisaunder, 5458; Gower, ed. 1532, f. 70.

The world *arist*, and falleth withalle.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 34.

Foules in wode hem make blithe,
In everich lond *arist* song.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 274.

ARISTIPPUS. A kind of wine.

O for a bowl of fat canary,
Rich *Aristippus*, sparkling sherry!
Some nectar else from Juno's dairy;
O these draughts would make us merry!
Middleton's Works, ii. 422.

ARISTOLOCH. The plant called round hartwort. See Topsell's Historie of Four-footed Beasts, 1607, p. 345.

ARITE. An arrest. *Skinner.* The word occurs in Troilus and Creseide, iv. 1592, for Aries. See *Ariete.*

ARITHMANCIE. A kind of divination, the foretelling of future events by numbers. See Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 28.

ARIVAGE. Shore; landing place. (*A.-N.*)

There sawe I how the tempest stente,
And how with alle pine he went,
And privilie toke *arivage*
Into the countrie of Carthage.
House of Fame, i. 223.

ARIVAILE. Arrival. (*A.-N.*)

Tho sawe I all the *arivaile*
That Æneas made in Italie.
House of Fame, i. 451.

ARIVED. Riven; split asunder.

Well evill mote thei thrive,
And evill *arived* mote thei be.
Rom. of the Rose, 1068.

ARIZINGE. Resurrection.

Ich y-leve ine the Holy Gost, holy cherche generalliche, mennesse of halȝen, lesnesse of ȝennes, of ulesse *arizinge*, and lyf evrelestinde.
MS. Arundel 57, f. 94.

ARK. (1) A chest. In the North of England, the large chests in farm houses used for keeping meat or flour are so called. They are usually made of oak, and are sometimes elaborately carved. From the name *Arkwright*, it would seem that the construction of them formerly constituted a separate trade.

And trusse al that he mithen fynde
Of hise, in *arke* or in kiste. *Havelok*, 2018.

(2) Clouds running into two points, thus (). *Essex.*

(3) A part of the circumference of a circle. (*Lat.*)

The *ark* of his artificial day had ronne
The fourthe part, and half an houre and more.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 4422.

(4) An arch.

It were the part of an idle orator to describe the pageants, the *arkes*, and other well devised honoures done unto her. *Hayward's Annals of Qu. Eliz.* p. 16

ARLES. Money paid to bind a bargain. Dr. Jamieson says, "an earnest, of whatever kind; a pledge of full possession." Kersey gives *arles-penny*, a North country word for "earnest-money given to servants." It is sometimes the custom to give a trifle to servants when they were hired, as a kind of retainer. See an instance in Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 11. According to Pegge, to *arle* a bargain is to close it. See also Hunter's Hallamshire Glossary, p. 104; Skinner, part 3, in v.

ARLICHE. Early. See the Sevyn Sages, 204; Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 13. (*A.-S.*)

Gode tidinges y telle the,
That themperour sikerliche
Wille huntte to-morwe *arliche*
In his forest priveliche. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 87.

ARLING. "An *arling*, a byrde that appeareth not in winter, a clotbyrde, a smatch, *cæruleo.*" Baret's Alvearie, 1580. See also Muffett's Health's Improvement, 1655, p. 100; Florio, in v. *Frusóne.*

ARLOUP. The middle deck of a ship; the orlop. So Cotgrave has the word, in v. *Tillac.*

ARLY. Early. *East.* (*A.-S.*)

And noght over *arly* to mete at gang,
Ne for to sit tharat over lang.
MS. Cott. Galba E. ix, f. 65.

Ich wil that ow to-morwen *arly*
Mi douhter at the chirche spousy.
Gy of Warwike, p. [illegible]

ARM. (1) To take up in the arms. So Shakspeare uses the word in Cymbeline,

(2) Harm.

> So falle on the, sire emperour,
> Swich *arm*, and schame, and desonour,
> Yif thou do thi sone unright,
> Als to the greihound dede the knight.
> *Sevyn Sages*, 852.

(3) In a receipt for a dish in Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 26, it is directed that "cranes and herons shal be *armed* with lardes of swyne." In this place the word means larded with bacon fat, and roasted birds when larded certainly may be said to be formidably *armed*.

(4) Defence; security?

> Now lokith ye, for I wol have no wite
> To bring in prese, that might y-don him harme,
> Or him disesin, for my bettir *arme*.
> *Troilus and Creseide*, ii. 1650.

ARMAN. A kind of confection, given to horses to create an appetite. *Dict. Rust.*

ARMESIN-TAFFETA. A kind of taffata, mentioned by Howell in his 25th section.

ARMETT. A hermit.

> And this *armett* soyn can hym frayn
> How he had sped of hys gatt.
> *MS. Seld. Arch. B.* 52.

ARMFUL. An *armful* of hay, according to Howell, is as much as can be taken in the two hands together.

ARM-GAUNT. Lean; thin; very lean. So the first two folios read, but the correctness of it has been much disputed. Mason suggests *termagaunt*, a conjecture supported by Toone; but there is no necessity for alteration. Shakespeare uses *arm-gaunt*, as thin as an arm, in the same way that Chaucer writes *arm-gret*, q. v.

> So he nodded,
> And soberly did mount an *arm-gaunt* steed.
> *Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 5.

ARM-GRET. As thick as a man's arm.

> A wreth of gold *arm-gret*, of huge weight,
> Upon his hed sate ful of stones bright.
> *Chaucer, Cant. T* 2147.

ARMIGERO. An esquire. (*Lat.*) See the commencement of the Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1. *Teste—armigero.*

ARMINE. A beggar. (*Dut.*)

> *Luce.* O here God, so young an *armine !*
> *Flow.* *Armine*, sweetheart, I know not what you mean by that, but I am almost a beggar.
> *The London Prodigal*, p. 122.

ARMING. (1) A coat of arms.

> When the Lord Beamont, who their *armings* knew,
> Their present perill to brave Suffolke shewes.
> *Drayton's Poems*, p. 63.

(2) A net hung about a ship's hull, to protect the men from an enemy in a fight. See Huloet's Abcedarium, 1552.

ARMING-GIRDLE. A kind of sword girdle. Cf. Nomenclator, 1585, p. 171; Florio. in v. *Balteo;* Cotgrave, in v. *Ceincture, Balthée.* Florio, in v. *Sellóne*, mentions an *arming-saddle*, and there are also other similar compounds. See Strutt, ii. 229.

ARMING-POINTS. Short ends of strong twine, with points like laces: they were fixed principally under the armpits and bendings of the arms and knees, to fasten the gussets of mail which defended those parts of the body otherwise exposed. *Meyrick.*

ARMING-SWORD. A two-handed sword. See the Nomenclator, p. 275; Arch. xii. 351.

> Some had their *armynge sweardes* freshly burnished, and some had them conningly vernyshed.
> *Hall, Hen. IV.* f. 12.

> A helmett of proofe shee strait did provide,
> A strong *arminge-sword* shee girt by her side,
> On her hand a goodly faire gauntlett put shee;
> Was not this a brave bonny lass, Mary Ambree?
> *Percy's Reliques*, p. 144.

ARMIPOTENT. Mighty in arms. (*Lat.*)

> And dounward from an hill under a bent,
> Ther stood the temple of Mars *armipotent*,
> Wrought all of burned stele, of which the entree
> Was longe and streite, and gastly for to see.
> *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 1984.

ARMITE. A helmet. (*A.-N.*) Palsgrave (f. 18) says that *armet* is "a heed pese of harnesse."

> On the iiij corners of the waggon were iiij. hed peces called *armites*, every pece beyng of a sundery device. *Hall, Henry VIII.* f. 70.

ARMLES. Without an arm. (*A.-S.*)

> And on a wall this king his eyen cast,
> And saw an hand *armles*, that wrote ful fast,
> For fere of whiche he quoke, and siked sore.
> *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 14209.

ARMLET. A bracelet; a piece of armour for the arm.

> Not that in colour it was like thy hair,
> *Armlets* of that thou mayst still let me wear.
> *Donne's Elegies*, xii.

ARMONY. (1) Harmony.

> And musik had, voyde of alle discord,
> Boece her clerk, withe hevenly *armony*,
> And instrumentes alle of oon accorde.
> *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 11

(2) Armenia.

> Shewe me the ryght path
> To the hylles of *Armony*. *Skelton's Works*, i. 58.

ARMORIKE. Basse Bretagne in France, anciently called Britannia Armorica.

> In *Armorike*, that called is Bretaigne,
> Ther was a knight, that loved and did his peine
> To serve a ladie in his beste wise.
> *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 11041.

ARMORWE. The morrow.

> An *armorwe* erliche
> Themperour aros sikerliche. *Gy of Warwike*, p. [illegible]

ARMS. The arms of a hawk are the legs from the thigh to the foot. See the Laws of the Forest and Game, 1709, p. 40.

ARMURE. Armour. (*A.-N.*) See Melibeus, p. 114; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 260. In the latter instance, the form of the word is *armwrys*.

ARMYE. A naval armament.

> Whiche I thought not convenyent, conjecturing that with those streynable wyndes, the rest of *tharmye* comyng out of Thames, and also the Henry with the Mary Roose, sholde be in the Downes.
> *State Papers*, i. 791

ARMYLL. A bracelet; a necklace. (*Lat.*)

> The king thus gird with his swerd, and standing, shall take *armyll* of the Cardinall, saying thise words, *accipe armillam*, and it is to wete that *armyll* is made in maner of a stole wovyn with gold and [illegible] with stones, to be putt by the Cardinall aboute the Kinges necke. *Rutland Papers*, p. [illegible]

ARMYN. Ermine. "Blacke speckes lyke *armyns*" are mentioned in the Book of St. Albans, sig. A. v. See also Hall, Henry VIII. f. 3; Rutland Papers, p. 23; Assemblé of Ladies. 527.

They toke a furre of *armyn*,
And wrapped the chyldur theryn.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii 38, f. 120.

And clad them alle in clothys of pryse,
And furryd them with *armyne*. *Ibid.* f. 242.

Your cote armoure of golde full fyne,
And poudred well with good *armyne*.
Squyr of Lowe Degré, 230.

ARMYSE. Arms.

Torrent sayd, Be Marre dere!
And I were off *armyse* clere,
Yowr dowghthyr me leve were.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 4.

ARMYTE. A hermit. See *Armett*. Instances of *armyte* occur in Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 304; Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1461.

On the morne he gane hym dyȝht
In *armytes* aray. *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 30.

ARMYVESTAL. Warlike.

Thenne said Morgan, sawe ye Arthur my broder? Ye, said her knyghtes, ryght wel, and that ye shold have founde and we myghte have stered from one stede, for by his *armyvestal* contenaunce he wold have caused us to have fled. *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 110.

ARN. (1) To earn. *Salop*. It is also a contraction of *e'er a one* in the West country dialect.

Fore he wyll drynke more on a dey
Than thou cane lyghtly *arne* in twey.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 23.

(2) To run; to flow. (*A.-S.*)

Eldol, erl of Gloucester, also in hys syde
Arnde, and kepte her and ther, and slow a-boute wyde.
Rob. Glouc. p. 140

Now rist grete tabour betyng,
Blaweyng of pypes, and ek trumpyng,
Stedes lepyng, and ek *arnyng*.
Kyng Alisaunder, 2165

Anon so sein Joan this i-seiȝh,
He *arnde* aftur anon,
And siwede him also stifliche
Ase his hors miȝhte gon. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 173.

(3) An eagle. (*A.-S.*)

ARNALDIE. A kind of disease, mentioned by the early chroniclers without explanation. Skinner considers the word of Arabic origin, but see Ducange, in v. *Arnaldia*, who confesses its precise meaning is not known.

ARNARY-CHEESE. Ordinary or common cheese made of skimmed milk. *Dorset*.

ARND. An errand; a message. See a curious hymn printed by Hearne, quoted in Brit. Bibl. ii. 81, and the Catalogue of the Douce MSS. p. 20, which mentions another copy, identifying MS. Douce 128 as the copy of Avesbury used by Hearne. *Arnt* occurs in Tim Bobbin in the same sense.

And sped hem into Spayne spacli in a while,
And to the kud king Alphouns kithed here *arnd*.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 190.

ARNDERN. The evening. See *Aandorn*.

When the sad *arndern* shutting in the light.
Drayton's Owl, ed 1748, p. 410.

ARNE. Are. See Black's Pen. Psalms, p. 51; Hearne's Fragment, p. 298; Chaucer, Cant. T. 4706, 8218.

In Brytayn this layes *arne* y-wrytt,
Furst y-founde and forthe y-gete. *Orpheo*, 13

ARNEDE. An errand.

To his wif he went anon,
And saide sche most on his *arnede* gon.
Sevyn Sages, 1594.

ARNEMELIT. A kind of powder. In the Book of St. Albans, sig. C. ii. is a direction to "fylle the hole wyth a powdre of *arnemelit* brente." This is probably an error for *arnement*. See a similar passage in Reliq. Antiq. i. 302.

ARNEMENT. Ink. See the Sevyn Sages, 2776; MS. Med. Lincoln, f. 285; MS. Sloane 2584, p. 29. (*Lat.*)

He dud make hym a garnement,
As black as any *arnement*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 139.

ARNEMORWE. Early in the morning. (*A.-S.*)

Bifor Gormoise that cité
On *arnemorwe* than come we,
With fif hundred of gode knightes.
Gy of Warwike, p. 184.

ARNEST. Earnest. See a reading in the King's College MS. quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 142. At p. 14, it is the translation of *strena*, earnest money, hansel.

ARNEYS. Armour. See a curious stage direction in the Coventry Mysteries, p. 283.

ARNS. Arles, q. v. *North*.

ARNT. (1) Have not; am not. *West*.

(2) An errand. *North*.

ARNUT. The earth-nut, or pig-nut, frequently eaten by boys in the north of England.

AROINT. A word of expulsion, or avoiding. Douce thinks there is no doubt that it signifies, *away! run!* and that it is of Saxon origin. See his Illustrations, i. 371. It occurs thrice in Shakespeare in this sense, Macbeth, i. 3, and King Lear, iii. 4, applied in each instance to witches. The print published by Hearne, referred to by the commentators, seems scarcely applicable. See *Arougt*. The fourth folio reads *anoint*, according to Steevens, a reading which may perhaps be confirmed by a passage in Ben Jonson's Masque of Queens:

Sisters, stay, we want our Dame;
Call upon her by her name.
And the charm we use to say,
That she quickly *anoint*, and come away.

But as the word is spelt *aroynt* three times in the early editions, we are scarcely justified in proposing an alteration. Ray explains "*rynt ye*," *by your leave, stand handsomely*, and gives the Cheshire proverb, "*Rynt you, witch*, quoth Besse Locket to her mother." This proverbial saying positively connects *rynt* with *aroint*, and Wilbraham informs us that "rynt thee" is an expression used by milkmaids to a cow when she has been milked, to bid her to get out of the way, which is more likely to be correct than Ray's explanation. Boucher goes farther, and says, *aroint* is the word used in that county; but Ray's proverb is sufficient, and of good authority, because he does not appear to have had the Shakespearian word in view. The connexion between *aroint* and *rynt* being thus established, it is clear that the compound etymology proposed by Mr. Rodd, in Knight's Shakspere, is inadmissible. A more plausible one is given in Nares's Glossary, in v. from the Latin *averrunco*, the participle of which may have been formed into *aroint*, in the same way that *punctum* has become *point; iunctum*, *joint*, &c. See also Collier's Shakespeare, vii. 103, where the same conjecture is revived, and attributed to a more recent writer. The *a* may have been dropped, and Mr. Wilbraham's conjectural origin from *arowma* receives some confirmation from a passage quoted in Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 289, where the form of that word is *aroine;* but perhaps we should read *arome.*

AROMAZ. A spice. "Smirles of *aromaz*" are mentioned in MS. Cott. Titus D. xviii. f. 142.

> The tother to mirre, the thridde to flour,
> The ferthe like to *aromate.*
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 129.

ARON. The starchwort. *Minsheu.* See *Aaron.*

A-ROST. Roasted.

> Thenne mot ych habbe hennen *a-rost*,
> Feyr on fyhshe day launprey ant lax.
>
> *Wright's Political Songs*, p. 151.

AROUGT. This word occurs in an old print copied by Hearne from an ancient illumination representing the harrowing of hell. It means, probably, *go out*, but see *Aroute.*

AROUME. Aside; at a distance. It is translated by *remote, deprope, seorsum*, in Prompt. Parv. p. 14. See Book of Fame, ii. 32; Kyng Alisaunder, 1637; Richard Coer de Lion, 464; Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 289; Digby Mysteries, p. 188. (*A.-S.*)

> The geaunt *aroume* he stode,
> His hond he tint y-wis;
> He fleighe, as he wer wode,
> Ther that the castel is. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 263.
>
> And drough hem wel fer *aroume.*
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 214
>
> And thenne shulde the lord and the mayster of the game, and alle the hunters, stonde *aroom* al aboute the reward, and blowe the deeth. *MS. Bodl* 546.

AROUN. Around. *North.*

> Ayren they leggith as a griffon,
> Ac they beon more feor *aroun.*
>
> *Kyng Alisaunder*, 6603.

AROUTE. (1) To go; to move about. (Su. G.)

> Lo, seyde the emperour,
> Byhold now aboute,
> And oure Godis honure ich rede,
> Other thou shelt herto *aroute.*
>
> *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.
>
> He myȝte not wonne in the wones for witt that he usid,
> But *a-routtid* for his ray, and rebuked ofte.
>
> *Deposition of Richard II.* p. 22.
>
> In all that lond no Christin durst *arout.*
>
> *Chaucer, ed. Urry*, p. 53.

(2) An assembly. *Gower.*

AROUȜT. Explained.

> Here sweven bi him tolden word after word,
> Josep here sweven sone haveth *arouȝt.*
>
> *MS. Bodl.* 652, f. 5

AROVE. (1) Rambling about. *Craven.*

(2) Arrived.

> His navye greate with many soudyoures
> To savle anone into this Britayn made,
> In Thamis *arove*, wher he had ful sharpe shores.
>
> *Hardyng's Chronicle*, f. 36

A-ROWE. In a row; successively.

> Thabot present him a schip
> Ther that mani stode *a-rouwe.*
>
> *Legend of Pope Gregory*, p. 31.
>
> For thre nyȝtes *a-rowe* he seyȝe that same syȝt.
>
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 66.

AROWZE. To bedew. (*Fr.*) Nares doubts the correctness of this explanation, and considers it has the usual sense of *arouse.*

> The blissful dew of heaven does *arowze* you.
>
> *The Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 4.

ARPEYS. A kind of resin, composed of tallow and tar. A mention of it occurs in an early English medical MS. at Stockholm. See the Archæologia, xxx. 404.

ARPIES. Harpies; furies.

> Sende out thine *arpies*, send anguishe and dole.
>
> *Chaucer, ed. Urry*, p. 527

ARPINE. An acre. (*Fr.*)

> Privacy! It shall be given him
> In open court; I'll make him swallow it
> Before the judge's face: if he be master
> Of poor ten *arpines* of land forty hours longer,
> Let the world repute me an honest woman.
>
> *Webster's Works*, ii. 82.

ARPIT. Quick; ready. *Salop.*

ARPSICORD. A harpsichord. So Cotgrave spells the word, in v. *Harpechorde.*

ARRABLE. Horrible.

> Fendis led hir with *arrable* song
> Be-hynde and ȝeke before.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 45

ARRABYS. Arabian horses.

> Moyllez mylke whitte, and mervayllous bestez,
> Elfaydes and *arrabys*, and olyfauntez noble.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 77.

ARRACIES. A term applied to the smaller animals of the chase, which were skinned, similarly to the process now used for hares and rabbits, in opposition to flayed. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 151-2; Sir H. Dryden's Twici, p. 29.

ARRAGE. (1) Vassal service in ploughing the lord's land. The terms *arrage* and *carriage* are frequently used together, as descriptive of an important part of the services which, in feudal times, vassals owed to their lords.

(2) To go about furiously. (*A.-N.*)

> I shall sende for them all that ben subgettys and alyed to thempyre of Rome to come to myn ayde, and forthwith sente old wyse knyghtes unto these countrayes folowynge, fyrste to ambage and *arrage*, to Alysaundrye, to Ynde, to Hermonye.
>
> *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 135

ARRAHIND. Around. *Staff.*

ARRAIGN. To arrange.

> See them *arraign'd*: I will set forward straight.
>
> *Webster's Works*, ii. 26.

ARRALS. Pimples; eruptions on the skin. *Cumb.*

ARRAND. An errand. *Skinner.* The form *arrant* is still used in the North, and is found in Middleton's Works, v. 5. Howell, in his collection of English Proverbs, p. 2, gives the following: "One of the four and twenty qualities of a knave is to stay long at his *arrand.*"

ARRANT. Malory, in his Morte d'Arthur, i. 199, &c. applies this word to knights, where we say *errant*. The term is generally applied to any thing or person extremely objectionable and worthless, and was probably derived from the licentious character of wanderers in general.

ARRA-ONE. Ever a one. *Wilts.*

ARRAS. (1) A superior kind of tapestry, so named from Arras, the capital of Artois in the French Netherlands, which was celebrated for its manufacture. In the rooms of old houses hung with arras, there were generally large spaces between the hangings and the walls, and these were frequently made hiding places in the old plays. Falstaff proposes to hide himself behind the arras at Windsor; and Polonius is killed behind the arras in Hamlet, iii. 3. See the Unton Inventories, ed. J. G. Nichols, gloss. in v. *Aryste*. Falstaff, no moderate size, sleeps behind the arras in 1 Henry IV. ii. 4, where Dr. Johnson thinks Shakespeare has outstepped probability, but Malone has distinctly proved the contrary. See his Shakespeare, xvi. 299.

(2) A kind of powder, probably made of the root of the orris. See Gerard, p. 48. "Halfe an ounce of arras" is mentioned by Harrison, Descr. of England, p. 170, as a material used in brewing, and Webster twice mentions *arras-powder* as having been sprinkled on the hair. See Webster's Works, i. 133; Markham's Engl. Houswife, 1649, p. 150.

ARRAUGHT. Reached; seized by violence. We have already had *araught* and *areche*, but this form is quoted as used by Spenser, and admitted by Nares, who was not aware of any example of the verb in the present tense.

ARRAWIGGLE. An earwig. *Suffolk.* "Arwygyll worme" occurs in the Prompt. Parv. translated by *aurialis*.

ARRAYERS. Those officers that had the care of the soldiers' armour. *Rider.*

ARRE. (1) To snarl.

> They *arre* and bark at night against the moon,
> For fetching in fresh tides to cleanse the streets.
> *Summer's Last Will and Testament*, p. 37.

(2) The letter R.

> There was an V. and thre *arres* to-gydre in a sute,
> With letters other, of whiche I shal reherse.
> *Archæologia*, xxix. 331.

ARRECT. (1) To impute. (*Lat.*)

> Therfore he *arrecteth* no blame of theyr dedes unto them. *Sir Thomas More's Workes*, p. 271.
>
> That this passe you not undirected, as we truste you, and as we have no cause t'*arrecte* or ascribe any default unto you hereafter.
> *Davies's York Records*, p. 252.

(2) To offer; to refer.

> *Arrectinge* unto your wyse examinacion
> How all that I do is under refformation.
> *Skelton's Works*, i. 378

(3) To direct.

> *Arectyng* my syght towarde the zodyake,
> The sygnes xii. for to beholde a-farre.
> *Skelton's Works*, i. 363.

ARREDY. To make ready.

> and so forthewith they sent al abont in Somersetshere, Dorsetshire, and parte of Wiltshere for to *arredy* and arays the people by a certayne day.
> *Arrival of King Edward IV.* p. 23.
>
> Desiryng and pray you to dispose and *arredie* you to accompayneye us thedir, with as many persones defensabyly arrayede as ye can make.
> *MS. Ashmole*, 1160.

ARREED. This word is explained *award*, and Milton referred to as the authority, in Glossographia Anglicana Nova, ed. 1719, in v.

ARREISE. To raise. See *Araise*.

> They beyng advertised, *arreised* a greate power of xiii. m. and came to the passage, and slewe of the Frenchemen vj. c. *Hall, Henry VIII.* f. 112.
>
> Soone over al this tithing ras,
> That Lazar thus *areysed* was.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 89.

ARRERE-SUPPER. A rere-supper; a collation served up in the bedroom, after the first supper. See Holinshed, Hist. Scot. f. 208, as quoted by Boucher, in v. *Arrear*.

ARRIDE. To please. (*Lat.*)

> If her condition answer but her feature,
> I am fitted. Her form answers my affection;
> It *arrides* me exceedingly. I'll speak to her.
> *The Antiquary*, ii. 1.

ARRIDGE. The edge of anything that is liable to hurt or cause an *ar*, q. v. *North.* See A Guide to the Lakes, ed. 1784, p. 300. With this may be connected *arris*, "the line of concourse, edge, or meeting of two surfaces." See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v.

ARRIERE. The hinder part. (*Fr.*) This foreign word was formerly in use as a military term, instead of *rear*. See Johnson in v.

ARRISHES. According to Marshall's Rural Œconomy, i. 171, this is the Devonshire term for stubbles or eddish; *arrish* mows, which he mentions as little stacks set up in a field, seem to be so called merely from their being in the *arrish*, or stubble-field.

ARRIVALL. A rival?

> On a day he saw a goodly young elephant in copulation with another, and instantly a third aproched with a direfull braying, as if he would have eaten up al the company, and, as it afterward appeared, he was an *arrivall* to the female which we saw in copulation with the other male.
> *Topsell's Four-footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 197.

ARRIVANCE. The arrival of company.

> For every minute is expectancy
> Of more *arrivance* *Othello*, ii. 1

ARRIVE. (1) To arrive at.

> But ere we could *arrive* the point propos'd,
> Cæsar cried, Help me, Cassius, or I sink.
> *Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

(2) An arrival.

> Whose forests, hills, and floods, then long for her *arrive*
> From Lancashire. *Drayton's Polyolbion*, p. 1192.

ARRODE. Herod. In the account of the Coventry Pageants, 1489, is a payment for "a gowen to *Arrode*." See Sharp's Diss. on the Coventry Myst. p. 28.

ARROGATION. Arrogance. *More.*

ARRONLY. Exceedingly. *Lanc.*

ARROS. Arrows.

> The first of *arros* that the shote off,
> Seven skore spear-men the sloughe.
> *Percy's Reliques*, p. 8

ARROSE. This is the reading in one edition of Hardyng's Chronicle, where the others read *arove*, q. v.

ARROW. Fearful. *Rider.*

ARROW-HEAD. A kind of aquatic plant. *Skinner.*

ARROW-HEADERS. The making of arrowheads formerly constituted a separate trade.

> Lanterners, stryngers, grynders,
> *Arowe-heders*, maltemen, and corne-mongers.
> *Cocke Lorelles Bote*, p. 10.

ARROWRE. An error.

> This *arrowre* had he in hys thoght,
> And in hys thoght a slepe hym toke.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 240.

ARROWY. Abounding in arrows. Milton, Paradise Regained, b. iii. has "sharp *sleet of arrowy shower*," which is apparently plagiarised by Gray in the following passage.

> Now the storm begins to lower,
> Haste, the loom of hell prepare!
> Iron sleet of *arrowy* shower
> Hurtles in the darken'd air.
> *Gray's Fatal Sisters.*

ARRWUS. Arrows. This form of the word occurs in a strange burlesque printed in Reliq. Antiq. i. 82.

ARRY. Any. *Somerset.*

ARRYN. To seize.

> And the Jewys xul crye for joy with a gret voys, and *arryn* hym, and pullyn of his clothis, and byndyn hym to a pelere, and skorgyn hym.
> *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 316.

ARS. Art; science. This word was usually employed to signify the occult sciences. (*Lat.*)

> Barounes weore whilem wys and gode,
> That this *ars* wel undurstode:
> Ac on ther was, Neptanamous,
> Wis in this ars, and malicious.
> *Kyng Alisaunder*, 72.

ARSARD. Unwilling; perverse. *Var. dial.* It is sometimes pronounced *arset.*

ARSBAWST. A fall on the back. *Staff.*

ARSBOORD. The hinder board of a cart. *Staff.*

ARSEDINE. A kind of ornamental tinsel sometimes called *assady*, or *orsady*, which last is probably the correct word. Ben Jonson mentions it in his Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1. See also Sharp's Diss. on Cov. Myst. p. 29; Cunningham's Revels' Accounts, pp. 33, 57. See *Assidue.* Gifford considers it to be a vulgar corruption of arsenic, iv. 405.

ARSELING-POLE. The pole with which bakers spread the hot embers to all parts of the oven. *East.*

ARSELINS. Backwards. *Norfolk.*

ARSENICK. The water-pepper. The herb is mentioned under this name in the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 126. It is to be distinguished from the mineral poison of the same name.

ARSEPUSH. A fall on the back. *Howell.*

ARSESMART. The periscaria. It is called the water-pepper by Kersey, and is the translation of *curage* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. Coles, in his Art of Simpling, says, "It is said that "if a handfull of *arsmart* be put under the saddle upon a tired horse's back, it will make him travaile fresh and lustily." See Brand's Pop. Antiq. iii. 165; Aubrey's Nat. Hist. Wilts. MS. Soc. Reg. p. 139.

ARSEVERSE. According to Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 51, this word is "a pretended spell, written upon the door of an house to keep it from burning."

ARSEWISPE. Rider gives this word, which scarcely requires explanation, as the translation of the Latin *anitergium.*

ARSLE. To move backwards; to fidget. *East.* Cotton, in his Virgil Travestie, ed. 1734, p. 5, has *arsing about*, turning round.

ARSMETRIK. Arithmetic. (*Lat.*)

> *Arsmetrik* is lore
> That al of figures is. *MS. Ashmole* 43, f. 180.
> And *arsmetryk*, be castyng of nombrary,
> Chees Pyktegoras for her parté.
> *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 11.

ARSOUN. The bow of a saddle. (*A.-N.*) It is sometimes used for the saddle itself. Each saddle had two arsouns, one in front, the other behind; the former called the *fore-arsoun*, as in Richard Coer de Lion, 5053. In the same romance, 5539, speaking of King Richard, we are told that "both hys *arsouns* weren off yren." In Kyng Alisaunder, 4251, it apparently means the saddle.

> And the *arson* behynde, as y yow say,
> Syr Befyse smote clene away.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 123.
> On ys stede ful the dent,
> Byside the *for-arsoun*. *MS. Ashmole* 33 f. 44.

ARST. First; erst.

> Tho was made frenshepe ther *arst* was debate.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 87
> As thou haste seyde, so schalle hyt bee,
> *Arste* y schalle not blynne.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

ARS-TABLE. A table used in magic, probably the same as the astrolabe.

> His *ars-table* he tok out sone.
> Theo cours he tok of sonne and mon
> Theo cours of the planetis seven,
> He tolde also undur heven.
> *Kyng Alisaunder*, 28.

ARSTON. A hearth-stone. *Yorksh.*

ARSY-VERSY. Upside down; preposterously. It is translated *præpositus* by Rider, and the second meaning is given by Kersey. See Hudibras, I. iii. 828; Drayton's Poems, p. 272.

ART. (1) A quarter; a point of the compass. *North.*

(2) Eight. *Exmoor.*

ARTE. To constrain; to compel. (*Lat.*) See Prompt. Parv. p. 14; Troilus and Creseide, i. 389; Court of Love, 46; Hoccleve's Poems, p. 71.

> In no wise I may me bettur excuse,
> Than sey my witt, so dul and unperfite,
> *Artith* me thus rudely for tendite. *MS. Rawl.* C. 48.
> A tiraunt wolde have *artid* him by paynes,
> A certeyne counsel to bewrey and telle.
> *Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 296.

> We spekke noȝte mekille, bot whene we ere *artede* for to speke, we say noȝte bot the sothe, and onane we halde us stille. *MS. Lincoln* A. l. 17, f. 31.

ARTEEN. Eighteen. *Exmoor.*

ARTELRIES. Artillery. (*A.-N.*)

> I shal warnestore min hous with toures, swiche as han castelles and other manere edifices, and armure, and *artelries*, by which thinges I may my persone and myn hous so kepen and defenden, that min enemies shuln ben in drede min hous for to approche. *Tale of Melibeus*, p. 113.

ARTEMAGE. The art of magic. (*A.-N.*)

> And through the crafte of *artemage*,
> Of wexe he forged an ymage.
> *Gower*, ed. 1532, f. 138

ARTER. After. *Var. dial.*

ARTETYKES. A kind of gout or disease affecting the joints. Maundevile mentions, "gowtes, artetykes," that afflicted him in his old age. See his Travels, p. 315. A prescription for it in hawks is given in the Book of St. Albans, sig. C. i. It is probably connected with *arthritis.* See *Arcetik.*

ARTHOFILAXE. The arctic circle.

> The whiche sercle and constellacioun
> I-called is the cercle *arthofilaxe :*
> Who knowith it nedith no more to axe.
> *MS. Digby* 230.

ARTH-STAFF. A poker used by blacksmiths. *Salop.*

ARTHUR. A game at sea, which will be found described in Grose's Class. Dict. Vulg. T. in v. It is alluded to in the novel of Peregrine Pickle, ch. 16.

ARTHUR'S-CHACE. A kennel of black dogs, followed by unknown huntsmen, which were formerly believed to perform their nocturnal gambols in France. See Grey's Notes on Shakespeare, i. 34.

ARTHUR'S-SHOW. An exhibition of archery alluded to in 2 Henry IV. iii. 2. It was conducted by a society who had assumed the arms and names of the Knights of the Round Table. See Douce's Illustrations, i. 461.

ARTICLE. Comprehension. Shakespeare mentions "a soul of great *article*" in Hamlet, v. 2. The vulgar sense is applied to a poor creature, or a wretched animal. This latter appears rather slang than provincial, yet it is admitted into the East Anglian Vocabulary.

ARTICULATE. To exhibit in articles. See this use of the word in Coriolanus, i. 9, where it means to enter into articles of agreement.

> To end those things *articulated* here
> By our great lord, the mighty king of Spain,
> We with our council will deliberate.
> *Hawkins' Engl. Dram.* ii. 48.

ARTICULES. Any multiples of ten, a division which was formerly considered necessary in arithmetic, and was probably the result of the abacal system, a gradual improvement of the Boetian notation. See Rara Mathematica, p. 30.

ARTIER. Artery. (*Fr.*) See the Shakespeare Society's Papers, i. 19.

> May never spirit, vein, or *artier*, feed
> The cursed substance of that cruel heart!
> *Marlowe's Works*, i. 150.

ARTIFICIAL. Ingenious; artful.

> We, Hermia, like two *artificial* gods,
> Have with our needles created both one flower.
> *Mids. Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

ARTILLERY. This word is often applied to all kinds of missile weapons. See 1 Samuel, xx. 40.

ARTILLERY-GARDEN. A place near Bishopsgate, where people practised shooting, &c. See Middleton's Works, iv. 424, v. 283.

ARTNOON. Afternoon. *Essex.*

ART-OF-MEMORY. An old game at cards, described in the Compleat Gamester, ed. 1709, p. 101.

ARTOW. Art thou. *North.* This is a correct early form, the second personal pronoun being frequently combined with the verb in interrogative sentences. See Will. and the Werwolf, pp. 46, 185; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 51.

ARTRY. At p. 284 of the following work, mention is made of "al myn armery and *attry* hoole."

> Also y wol that my son Sir Harry have all the residew of my warderobe and of myn arras nat bequethen, and all myn armery and all my *artry.* *Nichols' Royal Wills*, p. 288.

ARTS-MAN. A man of art. This seems to be the meaning in Love's Labours Lost, v. 1. The old editions read *arts-man preambulat*, which had better remain without alteration.

ARTYLLED. Declared; set out in articles. See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 250, where it may perhaps be an error for *artykilled.*

ARUDAND. Riding. See Gy of Warwike, p. 77, *arnend?*

> Abothe half his hors he hing,
> That ernne forth *arudand* in that thring.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 222.
>
> A knight com *aruand* [arnand ?] with gret reve,
> Y-armed in armes alle. *Ibid.* p. 310.

ARUEMORWE. Early in the morning. (*A.-S.*) See Arthour and Merlin, p. 178, but the proper form, I believe, is *arnemorwe*, q. v.

ARUM. An arm.

> And he haves on thoru his *arum*,
> Therof is ful mikel harum. *Havelok*, 1982.

ARUNDE. An errand.

> And thy moder, Mary, hevyn qwene,
> Bere our *arunde* so bytwene.
> That semely ys of syght. *Emaré*, 8.

ARUWE. An arrow.

> Ac an *aruwe* oway he bare
> In his eld wounde. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 304.

ARVAL. A funeral. *North. Arval-supper* is a funeral feast given to the friends of the deceased, at which a particular kind of loaf, called *arval-bread*, is sometimes distributed among the poor. *Arvel-bread* is a coarse cake, composed of flour, water, yeast, currants, and some kind of spice; in form round, about eight inches in diameter, and the upper surface always scored, perhaps exhibiting originally the sign of the cross. Not many years since one of these *arvals* was celebrated in a village in Yorkshire at a public-house, the sign of which was the family arms of a nobleman whose motto is, *Virtus post funera vivit.* The undertaker, who, though a clerk, was no scholar, requested a gentleman present to explain to him the meaning of these Latin words, which he readily and facetiously did in the following manner: *Virtus*, a parish clerk, *vivit*, lives well, *post funera*, at an *arval!* See Douce's Illustrations, ii. 203.

ARVYST-GOS. A stubble goose.

A yong wyf and an *arvyst-gos*,
Moche gagil with bothe:
A man that [hath] ham yn his clos,
Reste schal he wrothe. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 113.

ARWE. (1) An arrow. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 48.

That wel kepen that castel
From *arwe*, shet, and quarel.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 63.

Wepens of *arwes* tegh of men sones,
And thar tung sharpe swerde in wones.
MS. Bodl. 425, f. 27.

For some that ȝede yn the strete,
Sawe *arwys* fro hevene shete.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 10.

(2) Timid; fearful. See Rob. Glouc. p. 457, "his hert *arwe* as an hare," erroneously explained *swift*. Mr. Way refers to an instance in Richard Coer de Lion, 3821, but Weber has arranged the line differently in his glossary.

Thou saist soth, hardy and hard,
And thou art as *arwe* coward!
He is the furste in eche bataile;
Thou art byhynde ay at the taile.
Kyng Alisaunder, 3340.

ARWEBLAST. A crossbow. We have already had this word, in v. *Alblast*, and *Arblast*. For this form of it, see Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 217; Ellis's Metrical Rom. ii. 255; Richard Coer de Lion, 2637, 3851, 3970, 4453, 4481, 5867; spelt *arrowblaste*, &c.

The galeye wente alsoo faste
As quarrel dos off the *arweblast*.
Richard Coer de Lion, 2524.

ARWEI. This word is translated by *destoraunt*, in an early Anglo-Norman gloss. printed in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 81.

ARWE-MEN. Bowmen.

He calde bothe *arwe-men* and kene
Knithes, and serganz swithe sleie
Havelok, 2115.

ARYNE. Are.

For alle the sorowe that we *aryne* inne,
It es ilke dele for oure syne.
Sir Isumbras, MS. Lincoln, 114.

ARYOLES. Soothsayers; diviners. (*Lat.*)

Aryoles, nygromancers, brought theym to the auctors of ther God Phœbus, and offred theym ther, and than they hadde answeres. *Barthol. Angl. Trevisa*

ARYSE. Arisen.

Ryght as he was *aryse*,
Of his woundyn he was agrise.
Kyng Alisaunder, 3748.

ARYSTE. Arras. See the Unton Inventories, p. 5, "iij. peeces of *aryste*."

ARYSY. See *Avarysy*.

ARYVEN. Arrived.

Wyndes and weders hathe hir dryven,
That in a forest she is *aryven*,
Where wylde bestys were.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 114.

ARȜES. Is fearful. (*A.-S.*)

A! Avec, quod the qwene, me *arȝes* of myselfe.
MS. Ashmole 44, f. 9.

AS. (1) That; which. *Var. dial.* In the Eastern counties it is sometimes used for *who*, and it is frequently redundant, as "He will come *as* to-morrow."

(2) Has.

That holé cherche *as* bound me to,
Grawnt me grace that fore to do.
Audelay's Poems, p. 57.

A-SAD. Sad; sorrowful.

Selde wes he glad,
That never nes *a-sad*
Of nythe ant of onde.
Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 212.
Y dude as hue me bad,
Of me hue is *a-sad*. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 122.

ASAILED. Sailed.

Jhon Veere, Erle of Oxenforde, that withdrewe hym frome Barnet felde, and rode into Scottlonde, and frome thens into Fraunce *asailed*, and ther he was worschipfully received.
Warkworth's Chronicle, p. 26.

ASALY. To assault; to besiege.

Hii bygonne an holy Thores eve then toun *asaly* there
Stalwardlyche and vaste y-nou, noblemen as yt were. *Rob Glouc.* p. 394.

AS-ARMES. To arms! (*A.-N.*)

As armes! thanne cride Rolond,
As armes! everechon! *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 38.
As armes! feren, nede it is.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 261.

ASAUGHT. An assault. *Wickliffe.*

Kyng Wyllam wende aȝen, tho al thys was y-do,
And bygan sone to grony and to febly al so,
Vor travayl of the foul *asaȝt*, and vor he was feble er.
Rob. Glouc. p. 380.

ASBATE. A purchase. Skinner asserts that he had only once met with this word; he does not give a reference, and believes it to be a mistake for *ashate*, q. v. It is perhaps to be found in some editions of Chaucer.

AS-BUIRD. Ashes board; a box in which ashes are carried. *North.*

ASCANCE. Obliquely.

At this question Rosader, turning his head *ascance*, and bending his browes as if anger there had ploughed the furrowes of her wrath, with his eyes full of fire, hee made this replie.
Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier, p. 15.

ASCAPART. The name of a giant whom Bevis of Hampton conquered, according to the old romance. His effigy may be seen on the city gates of Southampton. He is said to have been thirty feet long, and to have carried Sir Bevis, his wife, and horse, under his arm. Allusions to him occur in Shakespeare, Drayton, and other Elizabethan writers.

ASCAPE. To escape. Sometimes *aschape*. See Kyng Alisaunder, 1120; Gy of Warwike, p. 230; Piers Ploughman, pp. 40, 121.

I hope thorw Godes helpe and thyne,
We schulle *ascape* al oure pyne.
MS. Addit. 10036, f. 10.

Whenne the emperoure sawe him, he yaf to him his dowter to wyfe, be-cause that he hade so wysely *ascapide* the peril of the gardine.
Gesta Romanorum, p. 1[illegible]

Ich trouue he wolle me for-sape:
Hou troustu, Nelde, ich moue *ascupe*?
MS. Digby 86, f. 167

I kan bi no coyntyse knowe nouȝ the best
How ȝe mowe unhent or harmles *aschape*.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 61.

Than shulde they do ryȝt penaunce
For to *askape* thys myschaunce.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 45.

ASCAR. An asker; a person who asks.

After the wickydnes of the *ascar* schal be the wickidnes of the prophet; and I schal streke out my hand on him, and do him a-wey fro the middis of mi peple. *Apology for the Lollards*, p 69.

ASCAT. Broken like an egg. *Somerset.*

ASCAUNCE. This is interpreted *aslant*, *sideways*, in the glossaries, but Tyrwhitt justly doubts its application in all the following passages. *Ascaunt*, however, occurs in the early quarto editions of Hamlet, iv. 7, where the folio of 1623, reads *aslant*. See also Troilus and Creseide, i. 292. It apparently means *scarcely*, *as if to say*, *as if;* and is perhaps sometimes an expletive. It seems, however, to mean *aslant* in Troilus and Creseide, i. 205; La Belle Dame sans Mercy, 604.

And wrote alway the names, as he stood,
Of alle folk that yave hem any good,
Askaunce that he wolde for hem preye.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 7327.

And every man that hath ought in his cofre,
Let him appere, and wex a philosophre,
Ascaunce that craft is so light to lere. *Ibid.* 16306.

Askauns she may nat to the lettres sey nay.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 35.

And soo the kynges *astaunce* came to sir Tristram to comforte hym as he laye seke in his bedde.
Morte d'Arthur, i. 268.

ASCENDANT. A term in judicial astrology, denoting that degree of the ecliptic which is rising in the eastern part of the horizon at the time of any person's birth, and supposed to exercise great influence over his fortune. It is now used metaphorically.

ASCENT. Agreement.

The number was, be ryght *ascent*,
Off hors-men an hundryd thousent.
Richard Coer de Lion, 3921.

ASCH-CAKE. Bread baked under ashes. See MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i, f. 32; and the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 84.

ASCHE. To ask. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 16.

The kyng of Ysraelle that lady can *asche*,
Yf sche myght the see ovyr-passe.
MS. Cantab. Ff ii. 38, f. 69.

We do na synnes, ne we wille hafe na mare thane resone of kynde *asches* *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 32.

ASCHES. Ashes.

Who so coverethe the coles of that wode undir the *asches* there-offe, the coles wil duellen and abyden alle quyk a ȝere or more.
Maundevile's Travels, p. 289.

ASCHONNE. To shun; to avoid.

They myȝte not *aschonne* the sorowe they had served.
Deposition of Richard II. p. 14.

ASCIETH. Enquireth after; seeketh.

For he knoweth wel and wot wel that he doith yvel, and therfore man *ascieth* and hunteth and sleeth hym, and ȝit for al that, he may not leve his yvel nature.
MS. Bodl 546

ASCILL. Vinegar.

Ascill and gall to his dynere
I made them for to dighte. *Chester Plays*, ii. 78.

ASCITE. To call; to summon. See Wright's Monastic Lett. p. 78; Halle's Expost. p. 14.

Hun answered that the infant had no propertie in the shet, wherupon the priest *ascited* him in the spiritual courte. *Hall, Henry VIII.* f. 50

ASCLANDERD. Slandered.

But for his moder no schuld *asclanderd* be,
That hye with childe unwedded were.
Joachim and Anne, p 149

ASCON. To ask. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 89.

Tundale he went upon a day
To a mon, to *ascon* his pay
For thre horsis that he had sold. *Tundale*, p. 3.

ASCRIDE. Across; astride. *Somerset.* Sometimes written *askred* and *askrod*.

ASCRY. To cry; to report; to proclaim. Hence, to betray, as in Ywaine and Gawin, 584. Hearne, gloss. to Peter Langtoft, p. 217, explains it "to cry to," an interpretation adopted in the Towneley Mysteries, p. 193. It means there to assail with a shout, as Mr. Dyce observes, notes to Skelton, p. 152. Palsgrave has it in the sense to descry, to discover.

Bot sone when he herd *ascry*
That king Edward was nere tharby,
Than durst he noght cum nere.
Minot's Poems, p. 14.

Writ how muche was his myschief,
Whan they *ascryedon* hym as a thef.
MS. Addit. 11307, f. 59.

ASCRYVE. To ascribe; to impute. *Palsgrave.*

ASE. (1) Ashes. *North.*

(2) As.

The kyng hathe a dowghttyr feyer *ase* flowyr,
Dyscenyr wase her name. *Torrent of Portugal*, p 2

ASELE. To seal. See Piers Ploughman, p. 511; Rob. Glouc. p. 510. The proclamation of the Mayor of Norwich in 1424 directed "that all brewsters and gannokers selle a gallon ale of the best, be measure *a-selyd*." See Prompt. Parv. p. 186. It seems there to have the meaning of established, confirmed.

That othir the abbot off Seynt Albon,
That brought hym lettres speciele,
Aselyd with the barouns sele,
That tolden hym, hys brothir Jhon
Wolde do ccrowne hym anon.
Richard Coer de Lion, 6472.

ASELY. To assoil, give absolution, which was usually done before a fight. Mr. Stevenson explains it, to receive the sacrament, in which case it may be only another form of *hosely*, q. v.

The Normans ne dude noȝt so, ac hii cryde on God vaste,
And ssryve hem ech after other, the wule the nyȝt y-laste.
And amorwe hem lete *asely* wyth mylde herte y-nou
Rob. Glouc. p. 360

ASEMBLEDEN. Assembled.

And either ost as swithe fast ascried other,
And *asembleden* swithe sternli either ost to-gader.
Will. and the Werwolf. p. 137.

ASEMYS. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 289, this is the synonyme of *laatyne huly*, *indignor*.

ASENE. Seen. See Chronicle of England, 44; Tundale's Visions, p. 51; Kyng Alisaunder, 847; Reliq. Antiq. i 109.

ASERE. To become dry. See the Sevyn Sages, 606. Mr. Stevenson derives it from the verb *to sear*.

ASERRE. Azure.

He bare *aserre* a grype of golde.
Rychely beton on the molde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 69.

ASERVED. Deserved.

Lord, he seide, Jhesu Crist,
Ich thonky the wel fas e
That ich it have *aserved*
In atte the ȝatis to wende.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

And thou sorewe that thou *aserved* hast,
And elles it were wouȝ. *MS. Laud.* 103, f. 2.

ASERVI. To serve.

His heorte him ȝaf for to wende
In-to a privé stude and stille,
Thare he miȝte beo alone
To *aservi* Godes wille.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 104.

ASESSE. To cause to cease; to stop.

Into Yngelond thenne wolde be,
And *asesse* the werre anon
Betwyxe hym and hys brother Jhon.
Richard Coer de Lion, 6311.

ASETH. Satisfaction or amends for an injury. See Prompt. Parv. p. 182; Gesta Romanorum, pp. 275, 460; Wickliffe's New Test. p. 53.

We may not be assayled of tho trespas,
Bot if we make *aseth* in that at we may.
MS. Harl. 1022, f. 68.

Here byfore he myghte ethe
Sone hafe mad me *asethe*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.

It was likyng to ȝow, Fadire, for to sende me into this werlde that I sulde make *asethe* for mans trespas that he did to us. *Ibid.* f. 179.

ASEWRE. Azure.

At the brygge ende stondyth a towre,
Peyntyd wyth golde and *asewre*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 105.

ASEWRYD. Assured; promised.

But y take more then y was *asewryd*,
Y may not have where noȝte ys levyd.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 28.

ASEYNT. Lost. (*A.-S.*)

Al here atyl and tresour was al-so *aseynt*.
Rob. Glouc. p. 51.

AS-FAST. Anon; immediately. Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 15; Troilus and Creseide, v. 1640.

ASGAL. A newt. *Salop.*

ASH. (1) Stubble. *South.* Walter de Bibblesworth, MS. Arund. 220, f. 301, has "le tressel, *asche* of corn."

(2) To ask. *Lanc.* See *Asche*.

ASHATE. See *Asbate*. It is so written in Urry's Chaucer, p. 5, where Tyrwhitt's edition reads *achate*.

ASH-BIN. A receptacle for ashes and other dirt. *Linc.*

ASH-CANDLES. The seed vessels of the ash tree. *Dorset.*

ASHELT. Likely; probably; perhaps. *North.*

ASHEN. Ashes. *North.*

Therwith the fire of jalousie up sterte
Within his brest, and hent him by the herte
So woodly, that he like was to behold
The box-tree, or the *ashen* ded and cold.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 1304.

ASHERLAND. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "assarts, or woodland grub'd and ploughed up." *North.*

ASH-HEAPS. A method of divination.

Of *ash-heapes*, in the which ye use
Husbands and wives by streakes to chuse;
Of crackling laurell, which fore-sounds
A plentious harvest to your grounds.
Herrick's Works, i. 176

ASHIED. Made white, as with wood ashes.

Old Winter, clad in high furres, showers of raine,
Appearing in his eyes, who still doth goe
In a rug gowne, *ashied* with flakes of snow.
Heywood's Marriage Triumphe, 1613

ASHISH. Sideways. *Somerset.*

ASH-KEYS. The fruit of the ash. The failure of a crop of ash-keys is said in some counties to portend a death in the royal family. See Forby, ii. 406.

ASHLAR. Hewn or squared stone, ready for building. See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v. "Slophus, *ascheler*," MS. Bodl. 837, f. 134. Cf. Cotgrave, in v. *Attendans*, *Bouttice*. Grose gives the word as peculiar to Cumberland, and signifying "a large free stone," and according to some, it is or was common among builders to denote free-stones as they come from the quarry. The term is still in common use. In the indenture for the construction of the dormitory at Durham, 1398, the mason engages that a certain wall shall be "exterius de puro lapide vocato *achiler* plane inscisso, interius vero de fracto lapide vocato *roghwall*." See Willis's Architectural Nomenclature, p. 25.

ASHORE. Aside. *West.* It is used in the same sense as *ajar*, applied to a door. Weber is in doubt about its meaning in the following passage, but the word is common in the West of England, although it does not appear to have found a place in the glossaries.

Ever after the dogges wer so starke,
Thei stode *aschore* when thei schuld barke.
Hunttyng of the Hare, 257

ASH-PAN. A metal pan fitted to the under part of the grate, into which the ashes fall from the fire. *Linc.*

ASH-TRUG. A coal-scuttle. *North.*

ASHUNCHE. To repent?

Mid shupping ne mey hit me *ashunche*.
Nes y never wycche ne wyle;
Ych am a maide, that me of-thunche,
Luef me were gome boute gyle.
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 38.

ASH-WEDNESDAY. The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient ceremony of the placing of ashes on the heads of persons on that day by the priest, who said, "Remember, man, that thou art ashes, and unto ashes thou shalt return." This ceremony was abolished early in the reign of Edward VI. See Becon's Works, p. 110.

ASIDEN. On one side; oblique; aslant. *West.* Rider has *asidenam* in his Dictionarie, 1640, in the same sense.

ASILE. An asylum.

Fly unto prayer as unto an holy anchor, or sure *asile*, and strong bulwark. *Becon's Works*, p. 1[illegible]

ASIN. Made of ashen wood.

> I wil do that I may, and wil rather drinke in an *asin* cup than you or yours shude not be soccerd both by sea and land. *Archæologia*, xiii 203.

ASINGS. Easings. *Salop.*

A-SIT. To sit against; i. e., to receive the blow without being unhorsed.

> A-left he smot and a-right,
> Non his dent *a-sit* might. *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 301.
>
> No man ne myghte with strengthe *asytte*
> Hys swordes draught. *Octovian*, 1665

ASIW. To follow.

> Alisaundre wente ageyn,
> Quyk *asiweth* him al his men.
> *Kyng Alisaunder*, 2494

ASK. (1). A water newt. *North.* Florio has the word, in v. *Magrásio.* It is sometimes written *askard*, and *askel.* See *Asker.* (2) To require.

> Ho so hit tempreth by power,
> So hit *askith* in suche maner.
> *Kyng Alisaunder*, 6219.

ASKEFISE. This word is translated by *ciniflo* in the Prompt. Parv. p. 15. Ihre, in v. *Aska*, says, "qui cineribus oppedit." See further instances collected by Mr. Way, in loc. cit.

ASKEN. Ashes.

> Hwan the dom was demd and seyd,
> Sket was the swike on the asse leyd,
> And [led] him til that ilke grene,
> And brend til *asken* al bidene. *Havelok*, 2841.

ASKER. (1) A scab.

> Rub it till it bleede; then take and bind it thereto for three daies, in which space you shall see a white *asker* on the sore; then take that off, and annoint it with oyle of roses or fresh butter untill it be throughly cured. *Topsell's Four-footed Beasts*, p. 402.

(2) A land or water newt. *Var. dial.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, gives this form as a Staffordshire word.

ASKES. Ashes. (*A.-S.*) See Reliq. Antiq. i. 53; MS. Bib. Reg. 17 C. xvii. f. 48; Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 129; Prompt. Parv. pp. 21, 252, 266; Gesta Romanorum, p. 456; Piers Ploughman, p. 49.

> Thynk, man, he says, *askes* ertow now,
> And into *askes* agayn turn saltow.
> *MS. Cott. Galba* E. ix. f. 75.
>
> Thenk, mon, he seith, *askus* art thou now,
> And into *askus* turne schalt thou.
> *MS. Ashmole* 41, f. 5.
>
> *Askes* y ete instede of breed,
> My drynke ys water that y wepe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 2.

ASKEW. Awry. *Var. dial.* See Baret's Alvearie, 1580, in v.

ASKILE. Aside.

> What tho' the scornful waiter looks *askile*,
> And pouts and [illegible] and curseth thee the while.
> *Hall's Satires*, v. 2.
>
> Campanus prayd hym stand stille,
> While he askyd hym *askyle.* *Ipomydon*, 2064.

ASKINGS. The publication of marriage by banns. *Yorksh.*

A-SKOF. In scoff; deridingly.

> Alisaundre lokid *a-skof*,
> As he no gef nought therof.
> *Kyng Alisaunder*, 874.

ASKOWSE. To excuse. Cf. Cov. Myst. p. 2.

> Bot thow can *askowse* the,
> Thow schalt abey, y til! the.
> *Frere and the Boy*, st. xxxv

ASKRYE. A shriek; a shout.

> And wretchydly
> Hath made *askrye.* *Skelton's Poems*, ii. 33.

ASKY. (1) Dry; parched. Generally applied to land, but sometimes used for *husky.* *North.* (2) To ask.

> Roland of hure gan *asky* than
> Of wat kynde was comen that ilke man.
> *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 43
>
> To *aski* that never no wes,
> It is a fole askeing. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 86

ASLAKE. To slacken; to abate. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 1762, 3553; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 231; Ancient Poetical Tracts, p. 18; Seven Penitential Psalms, p. 11; Brit. Bibl. iv. 105.

> Fourti days respite thou gif me,
> Til that mi sorwe *aslaked* be.
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 213.

ASLASH. Aslant; crosswise. *Linc.*

ASLAT. Cracked like an earthen vessel. *Devon.*

A-SLAWE. Slain. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 170.

> Nay, quath on, the devel him drawe,
> For he hath my lord *a-slawe.*
> *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 50.

ASLEN. Aslope. *Somerset.*

ASLEPED. Asleep.

> That other woodnesse is cleped woodnesse slepynge for thei lye alwey, and maketh semblaunt as ȝif thei were *asleped*, and so thei dyeth withoute mete.
> *MS. Bodl.* 546.

ASLET. Oblique. *Prompt. Parv.*

ASLEW. Oblique. *East Sussex.*

ASLIDE. To slide away; to escape.

> Let soche folie out of your herte *aslide.*
> *Chaucer, ed. Urry*, p. 110.

A-SLON. Slain.

> Thar men myȝt see anon
> Many a dowȝty man *a-slon.*
> *MS. Douce* 236, f. 12.

ASLOPE. Sloping. In the Chester Plays, i. 125, is the phrase, "the devill *of the sope.*" The Bodl. MS. 175, reads *aslope.*

> For trust that thei have set in hope,
> Whiche fell hem aftirward *aslope.*
> *Rom. of the Rose*, 4464.
>
> This place is supposed to lie in the confines of Shropshire aloft upon the top of an high hill there, environed with a triple rampire and ditch of great depth, having three entries into it, not directlie one against another, but *aslope.*
> *Holinshed, Hist. of England*, p. 38.

ASLOPEN. Asleep. This is probably for the sake of the rhyme.

> Call to our maids; good night; we are all *aslopen.*
> *Middleton*, i. 257

A-SLOUGH. Slew; killed.

> Gif ich thi sone owhar *a-slough*,
> It was me defendant anough.
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 250.
>
> That hadde y-chaced Richardone,
> Wan he *a-slow* kyng Claryone.
> *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 50.

ASLOUTE. Aslant; obliquely. *Prompt. Parv.* Mr. Way, p. 6, wrongly prints *aslonte*, but our reading is confirmed by another entry at p. 15, *aslowte.*

ASLOWEN. Slew.

And nolden bi-taken him no fruyt,
Ake *aslowen* him at the laste.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 3

ASLUPPE. To slip away. (*A.-S.*)

Betere is taken a comeliche y-clothe,
In armes to cusse ant to cluppe,
Then a wrecche y-wedded so wrothe,
Thah he me slowe, ne myhti him *asluppe.*
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 38.

ASLY. Willingly. *North.* Ray has it in his english Words, 1674, p. 3. See also Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 23. It is sometimes spelt *astley.*

ASMAN. An ass-driver.

And ye most yeve yowre *asman* curtesy a grot, other a grosset of Venyse. *MS. Bodl.* 565.

ASMATRYK. Arithmetic.

Of calculacion and negremauncye,
Also of augrym and of *asmatryk.*
Coventry Mysteries, p. 189.

ASMELLE. To smell.

The bor hem gan ful sone *asmelle ;*
Ech he het therof his felle. *Sevyn Sages*, 891.

ASOCIED. Associated. See Account of the Grocers' Company, p. 321.

Ofte suche have ben *asocied* and felawschipped to armus, the whiche hir owne lordes ne luste noȝt to have in servise. *Vegecius, MS. Douce* 291, f. 11

ASOFTE. To soften.

That with here beemes, when she is alofte,
May all the troubill asuaye and *asofte,*
Of worldely wawes within this mortall see.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 3.

ASONDRI. Asunder; separated. (*A.-S.*)

Ther was ferly sorwe and siȝt,
When thai schuld *asondri* fare.
Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 2.

Asondry were thei nevere,
Na moore than myn hand may
Meve withoute my fyngres.
Piers Ploughman, p. 358.

ASONKEN. Sunk.

Heom self *asonken* in ther-mit
W. Mapes, App. p. 345.

ASOON. At even. *North.*

ASOSHE. Awry; aslant. *East.* Palsgrave says, "as one weareth his bonnet." Sometimes spelt *ashoshe.* See *Aswash.*

A-SOUND. In a swoon.

They hang'd their heads, they drooped down,
A word they could not speak :
Robin said, Because I fell *a-sound,*
I think ye'll do the like. *Robin Hood*, i. 112.

ASOURE. "Gumme of *asoure*" is mentioned in a medical receipt printed in Reliq. Antiq. i. 53.

ASOYLINGE. Absolution.

And to sywi this mansinge, and the *asoylinge* al so,
We assigneth the bissop of Winchestre ther-to.
Rob. Glouc. p. 502.

ASOYNEDE. Excused. So Hearne explains it. See the passage in Rob. Glouc. p. 539, and *Assoine.* It is translated by *refutatus* in Prompt. Parv. and made synonymous with *refused.*

ASP. A kind of poplar. The word is still in use in Herefordshire. "The popler or *aspe* tree, populus."—Vocabula Stanbrigii, 1615. See Prompt. Parv. p. 15; Florio, in v. *Bruo ;* and the curious enumeration of trees in Chaucer, Cant. T. 2923.

ASPARE. To spare. (*A.-N.*)

And seyen he was a nygard
That no good myghte *aspare*
To frend ne to fremmed,
The fend have his soule !
Piers Ploughman, p. 303.

ASPAUD. Astride. *North.*

ASPECCIOUN. Sight.

The bryȝte sonne in herte he gan to colde,
Inly astonied in his *aspeccioun.*
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

ASPECHE. A serpent. See Cooperi Thesaurus, in v. *Iynx.*

ASPECT. This word was almost invariably accented on the last syllable in the time of Shakespeare. See Farmer's Essay, ed. 1821, p. 34.

ASPECTE. Expectation.

The 10. of Jun I was discharged from bands at the assizes, contrary to the *aspecte* of all men.
MS. Ashmole 208

ASPECYALL. Especial.

Yff ye love a damsell yn *aspecyall,*
And thynke on here to do costage ;
When sche seyth galantys revell yn hall,
Yn here hert she thynkys owtrage.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 29.

Soo that they may too thy mercy ateyne,
At thys perlament most in *assepecialle.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 42.

ASPEN-LEAF. Metaphorically, the tongue.

For if they myghte be suffred to begin ones in the congregacion to fal in disputing, those *aspen-leaves* of theirs would never leave waggyng.
Sir T. More's Workes, p. 769.

ASPER. A kind of Turkish coin. *Skinner.*

ASPERAUNCE. Hope. (*A.-N.*)

Forthirir *Asperaunce*, and many one.
Courte of Love, 1033.

ASPERAUNT. Bold. (*A.-N.*)

Hy ben natheles faire and wighth,
And gode, and engyneful to fighth,
And have horses avenaunt,
To hem stalworthe and *asperaunt.*
Kyng Alisaunder, 4871.

ASPERE. A kind of hawk.

There is a questyon axed whether a man shall call a spare hawk or a spere hawke, or an *aspere* hawke.
The Book of St. Albans, ed. 1810, sig. C. iii.

ASPERLICHE. Roughly.

Strong knight he was hardi and snel,
Ther he defended him *asperliche.*
Gy of Warwike, p. 84.

ASPERLY. Roughly. See Skelton's Works, i. 205; Boucher, in v. *Asprely.*

And Alexander with his ost him *asperly* folowed.
MS. Ashmole 44, f. 46.

ASPERNE. To spurn.

It was prudente pollecie not to *asperne* and disdeyne the lytle small powre and weakenes of the ennemye. *Hall, Richard III.* f. 28.

ASPERSION. A sprinkling. This original sense of the word is not now in use. See the Tempest, iv. 1; Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, p. 8. Florio writes it *asperging*, in v. *Abberfatione.*

ASPET. Sight; aspect.

In thyn *aspet* ben alle liche,
Tho povere men and eek the riche!
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 58.

ASPHODIL. A daffodil. Florio gives it as the translation of *heroino*.

ASPIDIS. A serpent; an aspis. The correct Latin word is given in the argument.

A serpent, whiche that *aspidis*
Is clepid, of his kynde hath this.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41.

ASPIE. (1) To espie. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 13521; Gesta Romanorum, p. 201; Piers Ploughman, p. 350.

The pepyl so fast to hym doth falle,
Be prevy menys, as we *aspye*;
ȝyf he procede, son sen ȝe xalle
That oure lawys he wyl dystrye.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 249.

(2) A spy. See the House of Fame, ii. 196.

Pilate sent oute his *aspies*,
Sikirliche bi fele sties. *MS. Addit.* 10036, f. 22.

I schal sette enemytees bitwixe thee and the womman, and bitwixe thi seed and hir seed; she shal breke thin hed, and thou schalt sette *aspies* to hir heele. *Wickliffe, MS. Bodl.* 277.

ASPILL. A rude or silly clown. *Yorksh.*

ASPIOUR. A spy; a scout.

Also that thei mowe the blether loke, and the betir wil goo and come when they ben send in office of *aspiours* by boldnesse of hir swiftnesse.
Vegecius, MS. Douce 291, f. 12.

ASPIRATION. An aspirate. See this form of the word in the French Alphabet, 1615, p. 22.

ASPIREMENT. Breathing.

Ayre is the thridde of elementis,
Of whos kynde his *aspirementis*
Taketh every livis creature.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 194.

ASPORTATION. A carrying away. *Rider.* Blackstone uses the word. See Richardson, in v.

ASPOSSCHALL. Aspostolical.

Ys not thys a wondurs case,
Thatt this yonge chylde soche knolege hase?
Now surely he hath *asposschall* grace.
Presentation in the Temple, p. 84.

ASPRE. Rough; sharp. (*A.-N.*) Rider gives *asperate* in the same sense. See the Halle of John Halle, i. 530; Chaucer's Boethius, p. 366.

And in her *aspre* plainte thus she seide.
Troilus and Creseide, iv. 827.

ASPREAD. Spread out. *West.* See Jennings' Dialects, p. 156.

ASPRENESSE. Roughness.

Of whyche soules, quod she, I trowe that some ben tourmented by *asprenesse* of paine, and some soules I trowe ben exercysed by a purgynge mekenesse, but my counsaile nys nat to determine of this paine.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 390.

ASPRONGUN. Sprung.

This kenred is *asprongun* late.
Digby Mysteries, p. 118.

ASPYEE. Espial.

But alle the sleyȝte of his tresone,
Horestis wiste it by *aspyee*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 98.

ASPYRE. To inspire. See a passage from Sir T. More's Workes, p. 927, quoted by Stevenson, in his additions to Boucher.

A-SQUARE. At a distance.

Yf he hym myght fynd, he nothyng wold hym spare,
That herd the Pardoner weie, and held hym bettir *a-square*. *Urry's Chaucer*, p. 599.
The Pardoner myght nat ne hym nether touch,
But held hym *a-square* by that othir side. *Ibid*

ASQUINT. Awry. It is translated by *obliquus* in Baret's Alvearie, 1580, in v. Carr says *asquin* is still used in the same sense in Craven. See Armin's Nest of Ninnies, p. 11; Brit. Bibl. ii. 334; Florio, in v. *Cipigliáre*; Cotgrave, in v. *Oeil.*

The world still looks *asquint*, and I deride
His purblind judgment: Grissil is my bride.
Patient Grissel, p. 15.

ASS. (1) To ask; to command. *North.*

He said he had more sorow than sho,
And *assed* wat was best to do.
MS. Cott. Galba E. ix. f. 38.

Thou speke to hym wythe wordes heynde,
So that he let my people pas
To wyldernes, that thay may weynde
To worshyp me as I wylle *asse*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 58

(2) Cooper, in his Dictionaire, in v. *Asinus*, says, "The asse waggeth his eares, a proverbe applied to theim, whiche, although they lacke learnynge, yet will they babble and make a countenaunce, as if they knewe somewhat."

(3) Ashes. *North.*

ȝe honowre ȝour sepultours curyousely with golde and sylver, and in vesselle made of precyouse stanes ȝe putt the *asse* of ȝour bodys whenne thay ere brynned. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 34.

ASSACH. An old custom among the Welsh, according to Cowell, whereby a person accused of a crime was enabled to clear himself upon the oaths of three hundred men. See his Interpreter, 1658.

ASSAIES. "At all assaies," i. e. at all points, in every way, at all hours. Florio has, "*Apiástra armăto*, armed at all *assaies*," i. e. at all points, or "a tous poynts," as Palsgrave has it, f. 438. See Skelton's Works, i. 239, 300.

And was avauncyd ther, so that he
Worshipfully levyd there all his daies,
And kept a good howsehold *at all assaies*.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 48.

Shorten thou these wicked daies;
Thinke on thine oath *at all assaies*.
Drayton's Harmonie of the Church, 1591.

ASSAILE. An attack. Malory uses this word as a substantive in his Morte d'Arthur, ii. 334.

ASSALVE. To salve; to allay.

Thus I procure my wo, alas!
In framing him his joy,
I seeke for to *assalve* my sore,
I breede my cheefe annoy.
Galfrido and Bernardo, 1570.

ASSART. According to Cowell, assart lands are parts of forests cleared of wood, and put into a state of cultivation, for which rents were paid under the name of assart rents. It is also a verb. "Assart," says Blount, "is taken for an offence committed in the forest by plucking up those woods by the roots that are thickets or coverts of the forest, and by making them plain as arable land." See also Scatcherd's History of Morley, p. 166.

ASSASSINATE. Assassination.

> What hast thou done,
> To make this barbarous base *assassinate*
> Upon the person of a prince?
> *Daniel's Civil Wars*, iii. 78.

ASSATION. Roasting. (*Lat.*)

ASSAULT. The expression "to go *assault*" is translated by the Latin word *catulio* in Rider's Dictionarie, 1640. The phrase occurs in Cooper and Higins, and is still in use.

> And whanne the fixene be *assaut* and goith yn hure love, and sche secheth the dogge fox, she cryeth with an hoos voys, as a wood hound doith. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

ASSAUT. An assault. (*A.-N.*) It is still used in Shropshire both as a noun and a verb. Cf. Richard Coer de Lion, 1900.

> And by *assaut* he wan the citee after,
> And rent adoun bothe wall and sparre, and rafter.
> *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 991.

ASSAUTABLE. Capable of being taken.

> The Englishe gunners shot so well, that the walles of the toune were beaten doune and rased with the ordinaunce, insomuche that by ix. of the clocke the toune was made *assautable*. *Hall, Henry VIII.* f. 118.

ASSAVE. To save.

> Ho so wole is soule sauvi,
> He as mot allinge for-leose,
> And ho so leost is soule, he *assavez*,
> Nou may ech man cheose *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 1.

ASSAY. (1) Essay; trial.

> After *asay*, then may ȝe wette;
> Why blame ȝe me withoute offence?
> *Ritson's Ancient Songs*, p. 103.

(2) To try; to prove; to taste. It seems to be, essayed, tried, proved, in the following passage:

> Thow semyst a stalward and a stronge,
> *Asay* schall thow be. *Robin Hood*, i. 90.

(3) A tasting of dishes at the tables of high personages previously to the repast. See *Assayer*, and Florio, in v. *Credenza*.

> Kyng Rychard sate downe to dyner, and was served without curtesie or *assaye*; he muche mervaylyng at the sodayne mutacion of the thyng, demaunded of the esquier why he dyd not his duety. *Hall, Henry IV.* f. 14

(4) In hunting, to take the *assay*, is to draw the knife along the belly of the deer, beginning at the brisket, to discover how fat he is. According to Gifford, this was a mere ceremony: the knife was put into the hands of the "best person" in the field, and drawn lightly down the belly, that the chief huntsman might be entitled to his fee. See Ben Jonson's Works, vi. 270.

> At th' *assay* kytte hym, that lordes maye se
> Anone fatte or lene whether that he be.
> *Book of St. Albans*, ed. 1810, sig. E. i.

(5) In the following passage it appears to be used in a peculiar sense, the attempt, the moment of doing it.

> And ryght as he was at *assaye*
> Hys lykyng vanyscht all awaye.
> *Le Bone Florence of Rome*, 1500.

(6) Philpot translates *contentus ea doctrina* in Curio, by "*assayed* with thilk doctrine." See his Works. p. 376.

(7) Trial; hence, experience.

> Shorte wytted men and lyttell of *assaye*, saye that Paradyse is longe sayllynge out of the erthe that men dwelle inne, and also departeth frome the erthe, and is as hyghe as the mone. *Notes to Morte d'Arthur*, p. 47

ASSAYER. A taster in palaces, and the houses of barons, to guard against poisoning.

> Thyn *assayar* schalle be an hownde,
> To assaye thy mete before the.
> *MS. Cantab* Ff. ii. 38, f. 241

ASSAYING. A musical term. Grassineau explains it, "a flourishing before one begins to play, to try if the instruments be in tune; or, to run divisions to lead one into the piece before us." See his Musical Dictionary, p. 6.

ASSAYNE. A term in hare hunting. See the Book of St. Albans, sig. D. iv.

ASSBUURD. A box for ashes. *North.*

ASSCHELER. Some kind of weapon?

> That kyllede of the Cristen, and kepten the walle
> With arowes, and arblaste, and *asschelers* manye.
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 11

ASSCHEN. Ashes.

> As blan as *asschen* hy lay op-riȝt,
> The Crois to-fore hire stod.
> *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57

ASSCHREINT. Deceived. (*A.-S.*)

> A! dame, he saide, ich was *asschreint*;
> Ich wende thou haddest ben adreint.
> *Sevyn Sages*, 148

ASSCHYS. Ashes. See *Askes*.

> *Asschys* I eete in-stede of brede,
> My drynk is watyr that I wepe.
> *Black's Penitential Psalms*, p.

ASSE. (1) At asse, i. e. prepared?

> And fond our men alle at *asse*,
> That the Paiens no might passe.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 27

(2) Hath. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6.

ASSEASE. To cease. *Rider.*

ASSECURE. To make certain of; to make safe

> And so hath Henrie *assecur'd* that side,
> And therewithall his state of Gasconie.
> *Daniel's Civil Wars*, iv. 9

ASSE-EARE. The herb comfrey. See a list of plants in the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 137.

ASSEER. To assure. *Yorksh.*

ASSEGE. A siege. (*A.-N.*) See Chauce Cant. T. 10620; Troilus and Creseide, i. 465. It is used as a verb in Holinshed, Hist. Engl p. 44, as a subst. in Hist. Irel. p. 51.

> The sunne by that was neȝ adoun,
> The *assege* thanne thay y-lafte.
> *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 4
> That host he lefte ate Pavyllouns,
> The *assege* to kepe thare. *Ibid.* f. 47.

ASSELE. To seal. (*A.-N.*) See Gesta Romanorum, pp. 64, 65, 134; Boke of Curtasye, p. 23.

> Withinne and withoute loken so,
> The lokes *asseled* with seles two.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 105

ASSEMBLAUNCE. Resemblance. *Skinner.*

ASSEMBLEABLE. Likeness.

> Every thinge that berithe lyfe desyreth to be conjoynyd to his *assembleable*; and every man shall be assocyate to his owne symylitude. *Dial. of Creatures Moralised*, p. 96

ASSEMBLEMENT. A gathering.

Whome Oswold mette with greate *assemblement*
In battaile strong at Hevenfeld, as God would.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 90

ASSEMYLET. Assembled.

Prayng and desyring ther the comownes of Inglond, be vertu of thys present parlement *assemylet*, to comyne the seyd mater, and to gyff therto her assent. *MS. Rot. Harl.* C. 7.

ASSENE. Asses.

ȝif on of ouwer *assene* in a put fulle to day,
Nold ȝe nouȝt drawe hire op for the feste?
MS. Laud. 108, f. 2.

ASSENEL. Arsenic. *Prompt. Parv.*

ASSENT. (1) Consenting; agreeing.

But *assent* with hert and hool credence,
Having therof noon ambiguyté.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 59, f. 172.

Medea, whan sche was *assente*,
Come sone to that parlement.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 150.

(2) Consent; agreement.

When my fadur and y be at *assente*,
Y wylle not fayle the be the rode.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.

The wyfes of ful highe prudence
Have of *assent* made ther avow.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 134.

(3) Sent. (*A.-S.*) See Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 52, *assente*, where some copies have *asente*. Perhaps we should read *as sente*, i. e. has sent.

ASSENTATION. Flattery. (*Lat.*)

Yet hee, making relation to other his frendes what I had done, left mee not quiet till they likewyse had seene them, whose perswasion, as it seemed without any suspition of *assentation* or flattery, so hath it made mee bolder at this present then before.
Mirour for Magistrates, p. 9.

ASSENTATOR. A flatterer. *Elyot.*

ASSENTIATH. Assent; consent.

Therfor yf ȝe *assentiath* to,
At al perils wil y go. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 46.

ASSENTION. Consent.

Shew me thy waste; then let me there withall,
By the *assention* of thy lawn, see all.
Herrick's Works, i. 216.

ASSENYCKE. Arsenic. Palsgrave is the authority for this form of the word.

ASSEORE. An usher. "Sir William Martelle, the Kynges *asseore*," is mentioned in the Heralds' College MS. of Robert of Gloucester, quoted in Hearne's edition, p. 462.

ASSEPERSELIE. The chervil. It is the translation of *cicutaria* in the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 131. Cf. Cotgrave, in v. *Cicutaire.*

ASSES-BRIDGE. A familiar name for prop. 5, b. i. of Euclid, on account of its difficulty.

ASSES-FOOT. The herb coltsfoot. Florio gives it as the translation of *Cameleuca.*

ASSETH. Sufficiently; enough. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 362, "if it suffise noght for *assetz*," where some editions read *asseth*. It is connected with the term *assets*, still in use. Skinner translates it *assensus*.

Nevir shall make his richesse
Asseth unto his gredinesse.
Rom. of the Rose, 56[illegible]

ASSETTETH. Assailed. (*A.-N.*)

And yf that they be erroure thus contrevid,
Arayse an oost with strengthe and us *assetteth*.
Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. [illegible].

ASSHE. To ask.

Ryse up, he sayde, and the way *asshe*
To Wyltone and to that Abbas Wultrud.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 77.

ASSHEARD. A keeper of asses. *Rider.*

ASSHOLE. A receptacle for ashes. *North.*

ASSIDUALLY. Constantly.

Gentle sir, though I am *assidually* used to complaints, yet were my heart contracted into tongue.
The Cyprian Academie, 1647, ii. 46.

ASSIDUATE. Constant; continual. See Fabyan, as quoted by Boucher and Richardson.

ASSIDUE. This word, according to Mr. Hunter, is in common use in Yorkshire to describe a species of yellow tinsel much used by the mummers at Christmas, and by the rustics who accompany the plough or ploughman in its rounds through the parish, as part of their fantastical decoration. It is used in the cutlery manufacture of Hallamshire.

ASSIL-TOOTH. A grinder, situated near the axis of the jaw. *North.*

ASSIL-TREE. An axle-tree. *North.*

ASSIMULED. Assimilated.

No prince in our tyme maie to your hyghnes be either compared or *assimuled*. *Hall, Henry IV.* f. 27.

ASSINDE. Assigned. See Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. i. 32.

O heavenly gyft, that rules the mynd,
Even as the sterne dothe rule the shippe!
O musicke, whom the Gods *assinde*
To comforte manne, whom cares would nippe!
Percy's Reliques, p. 50.

ASSINEGO. A Portuguese word, meaning a young ass. Hence applied to a silly fellow, a fool. Shakespeare has the word in Troilus and Cressida, ii. 1, and it is not unfrequently found in the Elizabethan writers as a term of reproach. Ben Jonson, in his Expostulation with Inigo Jones, makes a severe pun on his name, telling him he was an *ass-inigo* to judge by his ears.

ASSISE. (1) Place; situation. (*A.-N.*)

There ne was not a point truely,
That it has in his right *assise*.
Rom. of the Rose, 1237

Fare now forth to thi bath that faire is kevered,
For it is geinli greithed in a god *asise*.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 160

(2) The "long asise" in the first of the following passages is conjectured by Sir W. Scott, to be a term of chess now disused. Tristrem is playing at chess, and he played so long a time "the long asise," that he won six hawks, and 100*l.* This, I apprehend, is the correct meaning. In the second instance the same phrase is applied to a measure of length, instead of a measure of time. See also Rom. of the Rose, 1392. Skinner makes it synonymous with *size*.

Now bothe her wedde lys,
And play thai bi-ginne,
Y-sett he hath the *long asise*,
And endred beth ther inne. *Sir Tristrem*, p. [illegible].

He felle depe or he myght ryse,
Thretty fote of *longe assyse.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 221.

We have another instance of the word in the same sense in the romance of Sir Tryamour in the MS. in the Cambridge Public Library. After this hero has cut off the legs of the giant Burlond, he tells him that they are both "at oon assyse," i. e. of the same length.

A lytulle lower, syr, seyde hee,
And let us smalle go wyth thee;
Now are we bothe at oon *assyse!*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 81.

(3) Assizes. Hence, judgment.

The kyng he sende word aȝeyn, that he hadde ys franchise
In ys owne court, for to loke domes and *asise.*
Rob. Glouc. p. 53.

ȝow to teche God hath me sent,
His lawys of lyff that arn ful wyse;
Them to lern be dyligent,
ȝoure soulys may thei save at the last *asyse.*
Coventry Mysteries, p. 60.

(4) Commodities.

Whan ther comes marchaundise,
With corn, wyn, and steil, othir other *assise,*
To heore lond any schip,
To house they wollith anon skyppe.
Kyng Alisaunder, 7074.

(5) Regulation; established custom. See Octovian, 81, where, however, Weber interprets it, "situation, rank." (*A.-N.*)

Sire, he said, bi God in heven,
Thise boilouns that boilen seven,
Bitoknen thine seven wise,
That han i-wrowt ayen the *assise.*
Sevyn Sages, 2490.

(6) To settle; to confirm; to choose. See Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 541. In our second example it means *fixed.*

Two cardinalis he hath assised,
With other lordis many moo,
That with his douȝter schulden goo.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 65.

The whiche upon his hede *assysed*
He bereth, and eke there ben devised
Upon his wombe sterres thre.
Gower, ed. 1532, f. 147.

ASSISH. Foolish. *Var. dial.* Florio has, "*Asiníggine*, assishnesse, blockishnesse."

Passe not, therfore, though Midas prate,
And *assishe* judgement give.
Galfrido and Bernardo, 1570.

ASSKES. Ashes.

Y wolde suche damsellys yn fyre were brent,
That the *asskes* with the wynde awey myght fly.
Reliq. Antiq. i 29.

ASS-MANURE. Manure of ashes. *North.*

ASSMAYHED. Dismayed.

Bot he stode alle *assmayhed* as stylle as ston.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 43.

ASS-MIDDEN. A heap of ashes. *North.*

ASSNOOK. Under the fire-grate. *Yorksh.*

ASSOBRE. To grow sober or calm.

Of suche a drynke as I coveyte,
I schulde *assobre* and fare wel.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 178.

ASSOIL. To soil. So explained by Richardson, in a passage in Beaumont and Fletcher. Perhaps we may read *assail.* I mention it as a mere conjecture.

ASSOILE. (1) To absolve. See Lye's additions to Junius, in v. Puttenham has it as a substantive, meaning confession. See Nares, in v. *Assoile;* Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 209.

And so to ben *assoilled*,
And siththen ben houseled.
Piers Ploughman, p. 418

God bring thaire saules untill his blis,
And God *assoyl* tham of thaire sin,
For the gude will that thai war in.
Minot's Poems, p. 12.

(2) To solve; to answer. (*A.-N.*)

Caym, come fforthe and answere me,
Asoyle my qwestyon anon-ryght.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 38.

ASSOINE. Excuse; delay. (*A.-N.*) See Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 21; Kyng Alisaunder, 1021. Also a verb, as in our first example.

The scholde no weder me *assoine.*
Flor. and Blanch. 67

Therfore hit hiȝte Babiloyne,
That shend thing is withouten *assoyne.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 15

ASSOMON. To summon. See Morte d'Arthur i. 228, 275, 278; ii. 406; Brit. Bibl. i. 67.

That is wel said, quod Philobone, indede,
But were ye not *assomoned* to appere
By Mercurius, for that is al my drede?
Court of Love, 170.

ASSORTE. An assembly. (*A.-N.*) "By one *assorte*," in one company.

I wole you tech a newe play;
Sitte down here by one *assorte*,
And better myrthe never ye saye.
MS. Douce 175, p. 49.

ASSOTE. To dote on. (*A.-N.*) This word is a favourite with Gower. See Morte d'Arthur, i. 90, ii. 65, 161; Cotgrave, in v. *Bon;* Florio in v. *Impazzáre;* Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 428.

This wyfe, whiche in her lustes grene,
Was fayre and fresshe and tender of age,
She may not let the courage
Of hym, that wol on her *assote.*
Gower, ed. 1532, f. 12

So besiliche upon the note
They herken, and in suche wise *assote*,
That they here ryȝt cource and wey
Forȝete, and to here ere obeye.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f 41

ASSOWE. In a swoon.

Hurre modur adoun *assowe* dudde fall,
For sorwe he myȝt wepe no more.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 56.

ASS-PLUM. Florio has "*Asinine*, a kinde of *asse-plum* or horse-plum."

ASS-RIDDLIN. In Yorkshire, on the eve of St. Mark, the ashes are riddled or sifted on the hearth. It is said that if any of the family die within the year, the shoe of the fated person will be impressed on the ashes.

ASSUBJUGATE. To subjugate.

Nor by my will *assubjugate* his merit.
Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3

ASSUE. A term applied to a cow when drained of her milk at the season of calving. *Somerset.* Generally pronounced *azew*, as in the Dorset dialect.

ASSUEDLY. Consecutively?

As ille men dus day and nyght that es *assuedly* in wele and wa. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 2.

ASSUMP. Raised.

The saied bishoppe, now beyng Cardinal, was assoyled of his bishopricke of Wynchester, whereupon he sued unto our holy father to have a bulle declaratory, notwithstanding he was *assump* to the state of cardinall, that the sea was not voyde.

Hall, Henry VI. f. 61.

ASSURANCE. Affiance; betrothing for marriage. See Pembroke's Arcadia, p. 17, quoted by Nares.

ASSURDED. Broke forth. From *Sourd.*

Then he *assurded* into this exclamacyon
Unto Diana, the goddes inmortall.

Skelton's Works, i. 374.

ASSURE. (1) To confide. (*A.-N.*)

Therefore, as frendfulliche in me *assure*,
And tell me platte what is thine encheson.

Troilus and Creseide, i. 681

(2) To affiance; to betroth.

There lovely Amoret, that was *assur'd*
To lusty Perigot, bleeds out her life,
Forc'd by some iron hand and fatal knife.

Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 107.

(3) Assurance.

Redy efte to profre a newe *assure*
For to ben trewe, and mercy me to prey.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 432.

ASSUREDLYEST. Safest.

A great number of commons, all chosen men, with speres on foote, whiche were the most *assuredlyest* harnesed that hath bene sene.

Hall, Henry VIII. f. 42.

AS-SWYTHE. Quickly. This word generally ought to be divided: yet Robert de Brunne, in MS. Harl. 1701, seems occasionally to use it as one word.

ASSYGGE. A hunting term.

Ye shull say, *illeosque, ill osque*, alwey whan they fynde wele of hym, and then ye shul keste out *assygge* al abowte the feld for to se where he be go out of the pasture, or ellis to his foorme.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 153.

ASSYNED. Joined.

Now, by my trouth, to speke my mynde,
Syns they be so loth to be *assyned*.

Playe called the Foure PP.

ASSYNG. To assign.

Go thy way and make thi curse,
As I shall *assyng* the by myn advysse.

Digby Mysteries, p. 41.

AST. Asked. *North.* Cf. Towneley Myst. p. 200.

The seet scho *aste* for hir sonnes myght hir thynk wele sett. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 231.

The bisschop *ast* in quat stid
He shuld this kirke gere make.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 79.

ASTA. Hast thou. This form of the word is given in the Clavis to the Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 90. *Astow* is common in interrogative clauses in old English.

ASTABILISHE. To establish.

I shall at all tymes and in all places, whansooever I shalbe called uppon, be redye and glad to conferme, ratefie, and *astabilishe* this my deyd, purpos, mynd, and intent, as shalbe devised by the lerned counsell of the kynges said highnes.

Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 154.

ASTABLE. To confirm.

Lutheries, the Pope of Rome,
He *astabled* swithe sone
Godes werkes for to worche.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 96

ASTANT. Standing.

The might him se *astant* the by. *Rembrun*, p. 479.

ASTAROTH. This name, as given to one of the devils, occurs in a curious list of actors in Jubinal's Myst. Inéd. ii. 9. See Towneley Mysteries, p. 246; Piers Ploughman, p. 393.

ASTAT. State; estate; dignity.

Whan he is set in his *astat*,
Thre thevys be brout of synful gyse.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 12.

ASTAUNCHE. To satisfy.

And castethe one to chese to hir delite,
That may better *astaunche* hir appetite.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 30.

ASTE. As if; although. It is the translation of *acsi* in an early gloss. in Reliq. Antiq. i. 8.

Undir ilc post thay layden,
Aste the clercus hemselven sayden,
Four yven leves togydir knyt,
For to proven of his wit. *MS. Cantab.* Dd. i. 17.

ASTEDE. Stood. (*A.-S.*) So explained by Hearne, in Gloss. to Rob. Glouc. p. 305, where we should probably read *an a stede*, i. e. in a place.

ASTEEPING. Steeping; soaking.

There we lay'd *asteeping*,
Our eyes in endless weeping. *Fletcher.*

ASTEER. Active; bustling; stirring abroad. *North.* See the Craven Dialect. ii. 359.

ASTELLABRE. An astrolabe.

With him his *astellabre* he nom,
Whiche was of fyn golde precious.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 188

ASTELY. Hastily.

Or els, Jesu, y aske the reyd
Astely that y wer deyd. *Sir Amadas*, 396.

ASTEMYNGE. Esteeming.

But the duke, litle *astemynge* such a defect, quicklye after persuaded the kynge to take syr Rycharde agayne to his favour. *Archæologia*, xxii. 226.

ASTENTE. Stopped. (*A.-S.*) See Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 342; Will. and the Werwolf, p. 56.

And or thay come to Mantrible
Nevere thay ne *astente*. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 15.
And thou that madest hit so touȝ,
Al thi bost is sone *a-stint*.

Append. to W. Mapes, p. 341.

ASTER. Easter. *North.* Mr. Hartshorne gives this form of the word as current in Shropshire. Cf. Audelay's Poems, p. 41.

And thus this *aster* lomb apered.

Chron. Vilodun. p. 88.

ASTERDE. To escape. (*A.-S.*)

Tho wiste he wel the kyngis herte,
That he the deth ne schulde *asterde*.

Gower, MS Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 59.

ASTERED. Disturbed. (*A.-S.*) In the following passage, the Lincoln MS. reads *stirred.* Verstegan has *astired.*

For all here michel pryde,
The stout man was *astered*.

Sir Degrevante, Camb. MS.

ASTERISM. A constellation. *Miege.*

ASTERLAGOUR. An astrolabe.

> His almagiste, and bokis grete and smale,
> His *asterlagour*, longing for his art,
> His augrim-stonis lying feire apart.
> *Chaucer, ed. Urry*, p. 25.

ASTERT. (1) To escape. (*A.-S.*) See Hawkins' Engl. Dram. i. 9; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 183; Gower, ed. 1532, f. 70; Chaucer, Cant. T. 1597, 6550; Piers Ploughman, p. 225; Digby Mysteries, p. 8.

> Of wiche the course myȝte not *asterte*
> Philototes, that was the more experte.
> *MS. Digby* 230.

> Ther schalle no worldis good *asterte*
> His honde, and ȝit he ȝeveth almesse.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 42.

> The to love make me so expert,
> That helle peynes I mot *astert.*
> *MS. Harl.* 2406, f. 85.

(2) Hence, to release. (*A.-S.*)

> And smale titheres weren foule y-shent,
> If any persone wold upon hem plaine,
> Ther might *astert* hem no pecunial peine.
> *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 6896.

(3) To alarm; to take unawares.

> No danger there the shepherd can *astert.*
> *Spenser's Ecl. Nov.* 187.

ASTEYNTE. Attainted.

> What dostow here, unwrast gome?
> For thyn harm thou art hider y-come!
> He! fyle *asteynte* horesone!
> To misdo was ay thy wone. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 880.

ASTIEGNUNG. Ascension. *Verstegan.*

ASTIGE. To ascend; to mount upwards. *Verstegan.*

ASTINT. Stunned. (*A.-S.*)

> With so noble swerdes dent,
> That hem *astint* verrament.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 309.

ASTIPULATE. To bargain; to stipulate. *Hall.*

ASTIRE. (1) The hearth. See *Astre.*

> Bad her take the pot that sod over the fire,
> And set it aboove upon the *astire.*
> *Utterson's Pop. Poet.* ii. 78.

(2) To stir; to move. *Verstegan.*

ASTIRTE. Started; leapt.

> *Astirte* til him with his rippe,
> And bigan the fish to kippe *Havelok*, 893

ASTITE. Anon; quickly. This word is found in the North Country Vocabularies of Ray and Thoresby. Cf. Torrent of Portugal, p. 28.

> Ful richeliche he gan him schrede,
> And lepe *astite* opon a stede;
> For nothing he nold abide.
> *Amis and Amiloun*, 1046.

ASTIUNE. A precious stone.

> Ther is saphir, and uniune,
> Carbuncle and *astiune*,
> Smaragde, lugre, and prassiune.
> *Cocaygne, ap. Warton*, i. 9.

ASTOD. Stood. See Chron. of England, 62; Reliq. Antiq. i. 101.

> Sum he smot opon the hode,
> At the girdel the swerd *astode.*
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 47.

A-STOGG'D. Having one's feet stuck fast into clay or dirt. *Dorset.*

ASTOND. To withstand. See Wright's Political Songs, p. 338; Gy of Warwike, pp. 1, 171; Rob. Glouc. p. 20

> Thou ssalt have thi wil of al Egipte londe,
> Ssal nevere no man thine heste *astonde.*
> *MS. Bodl.* 652, f. 4

> So korven and hewen with mani hond,
> That non armour might hem *astond.*
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 328

ASTONE. Confounded.

> He dradde him of his owen sone,
> That maketh him wel the more *astone.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 187.

ASTONED. (1) Confounded; astonished. *Astonied* is very common in early writers, and is also found in the Scriptures, Dan. v 9, &c. Florio in v. *Aggricciáre*, has the verb to *astony*, to confound. See Troilus and Creseide, i. 274. Urry has also *astoined.*

> This soden cas this man *astoned* so,
> That red he wex, abaist, and al quaking
> He stood, unnethes said he wordes mo.
> *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 8192

(2) Stunned. (*A.-S.*)

> Vor her hors were al *astoned*, and nolde after wylle
> Sywe nother spore ne brydel, ac stode ther al stylle.
> *Rob. Glouc.* p. 396.

ASTONISH. To stun with a blow.

> Enough, captain: you have *astonished* him.
> *Henry V.* v. 1.

ASTONNE. To confound.

> It doth in halfe an howre *astonne* the taker so,
> And mastreth all his sences, that he feeleth weale nor woe. *Romeus and Juliet*, p. 64.

> Suerly these be examples of more vehemencie than mans tong can expresse, to fear and *astonne* such evyl persones as wyl not leve one houre vacant from doyng and exercysing crueltie, mischiefe, or outragious lyvyng. *Hall, Richard III.* f. 34.

A-STOODED. Sunk fast into the ground, as a waggon. *Dorset.*

ASTOPARD. Some kind of animal?

> Of Ethiope he was y-bore,
> Of the kind of *astopards;*
> He had tuskes like a boar,
> An head like a libbard.
> *Ellis's Met. Rom.* ii. 390.

ASTORE. To provide with stores; to keep up; to replenish; to restore. See Prompt. Parv. pp. 16, 262.; Rob. Glouc. pp. 18, 107, 212, 229, 268. It is used somewhat differently in Kyng Alisaunder, 2025, and the Sevyn Sages, 956, explained by Weber, "together, in a heap, numerous, plentiful;" but I am informed by Dr. Merriman that he has heard it used in Wiltshire as a kind of expletive, thus, "She's gone into the street *astore.*" This of course differs from the Irish word.

> At cité, borwe, and castel,
> Thai were *astored* swithe wel.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 90

> But as the ampte, to eschewe ydelnesse,
> In somer is so ful of besinesse,
> Or wynter come to safe here from coolde,
> She to-foren *astored* hath here holde.
> *MS. Digby* 230

> That on he gaf to *astore* the liȝt
> Off seint Petur the apostille briȝt.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff v 48, f. 99

ASTOUND. To astonish greatly. *Var. dial.*

Till at the last he heard a dreadfull sownd,
Which through the wood loud bellowing did rebownd,
That all the earth for terror seemd to shake,
And trees did tremble. Th'elfe, therewith *astownd*,
Upstarted lightly from his looser make.
The Faerie Queene, I. vii. 7.

ASTOYNYN. To shake; to bruise. *Prompt. Parv.*

ASTRADDLE. To straddle. *Skinner.*

ASTRAGALS. A kind of game, somewhat like cockall. See a curious account of it in MS. Ashmole 788, f. 162. Blount has *astragalize*, "to play at dice, huckle-bones, or tables." See his Glossographia, p. 59.

ASTRAL. Starry.

This latter sort of infidels have often admitted those matters of fact, which we Christians call miracles, and yet have endeavoured to solve them by *astral* operations, and other ways not here to be specified. *Boyle's Works*, v. 161.

ASTRAMYEN. An astronomer. *Astromyen* is the form of the word in Kyng Alisaunder, 136; and Chaucer, in his tract on the astrolabe, has *astrologien*, for an astrologer.

Hyt was a gode *astramyen*
That on the mone kowthe seen.
MS. Harl. 2320, f. 31.

ASTRANGLED. Strangled. See Will. and the Werwolf, p. 6.

For neigh hy weren bothe fcr thurst
Astrangled, and ek for-prest.
Kyng Alisaunder, 5099.

To niȝht thou schalt i-wis
In strongue dethe *astrangled*,
And wiende to the pine of helle.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 166

ASTRAUGHT. Distracted; terrified.

At her syght he was so *astraught*, that of his own mynde unrequested, he made peace with the Massiliens. *Goldyng's Justine*, f. 179.

ASTRAUNGED. Estranged. *Udal.* This and the last word are taken from Richardson.

ASTRAY. A stray animal. *Prompt. Parv.*

ASTRAYLY. Astray. It is translated by *palabunde* in Prompt. Parv. p. 16.

ASTRE. (1) A star. (*Fr.*) Steevens says this word is only to be met with in Southern's Diana, 1580. See Shakespeare, vii. 184. Mr. Boswell quotes another instance in Montgomery's Poems, ed. 1821, p. 164. See also Jamieson in v. Florio translates *Stélla*, "a starre, or any of the celestiall bodies that give light unto the world; also an *aster*, a planet."

(2) A hearth. "The *astre* or harth of a chimney," MS. Harl. 1129, f. 7. Lambarde, in his Perambulation of Kent, ed. 1596, p. 562, says that this word was in his time nearly obsolete in Kent, but that it was retained in "Shropshyre and other parts." See *Astire.*

ASTRELABRE. An astrolabe. (*A-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3209. I have already quoted the passage from Urry, in v. *Asterlagour.*

ASTRENGTHY. To strengthen.

And bygan to *astrengthy* ys court, and to eche ys maynye. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 180.

ASTRETCHYN. To reach. It is translated by *attingo* in the Prompt. Parv. pp. 14, 16. 99.

His kyȝe vertu *astreccheth*
With bokis of his ornat enditynge.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. [illegible]

ASTREYNYD. Constrained.

He is *astreynyd* to the thinge that contenys and to that thing that is contenyd; and he is also *astreynyd* to the thinge that halowis, and to that thinge that is halowid. *MS. Egerton* 842, f. 177.

ASTREYT. Straight.

Forsothe he clansyt the lyvere aryt,
And alle the membrys benethe *astreyt*.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 190.

ASTRICTED. Restricted.

As fier being enclosed in a straite place wil by force utter his flamme, and as the course of water *astricted* and letted will flowe and brust out in continuance of time. *Hall, Henry VI.* f. 90.

ASTRID. Inclined. *Suffolk.*

ASTRIDGE. An ostrich.

Ile make thee eate yron like an *astridge*, and swallow my sword like a great pinne.
The First Part of the Contention, 1594

ASTRIDLANDS. Astride. *North.* See Ray's English Words, in v. *Umstrid.*

ASTRINGE. To bind; to compel. (*Lat.*)

Albeit your Highnes, having an honorable place, be named as one of the principal contrahentes, yet neverthelesse your grace is not *astringed* or bounden to any charge or other thing. *State Papers*, i. 119.

ASTRINGER. "Enter a gentle *astringer*" is a stage direction in All's Well that ends Well, v. 1. Steevens says "a gentle astringer" is a "gentleman falconer," and gives a reference to Cowell that requires verification.

ASTRIPOTENT. The ruler of the stars. (*Lat.*)

The high *astripotent* auctor of alle.
MS. Harl. 2251, f. 79

ASTROD. Stradling. *Somerset.*

ASTROIE. To destroy.

And aspie hem bi tropie,
And so fond hem to *astroie*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 260.

ASTROIT. A kind of precious (?) stone. *Minsheu.* Sometimes called the star-stone. Brome, in his Travels over England, p. 12, mentions finding many of them at Lassington, co. Gloucester, and gives a particular account of their nature.

ASTROLOGY. A herb mentioned by Palsgrave, f. 18, and by Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 201. It is perhaps the same with the *aristologii*, two species of which are mentioned in an old poem in Archæologia, xxx. 386.

ASTRONOMER. An astrologer. This sense of the term is usual with our early writers. See Minot's Poems, p. 85.

A learn'd *astronomer*, great magician,
Who lives hard-by retir'd.
Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 150.

ASTRONOMIEN. Astrologer.

Whiche was an *astronomien*,
And eek a gret magicien.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 146

ASTROPHELL. A bitter herb; probably starwort, according to Nares.

My little flock, whom earst I lov'd so well,
And wont to feed with finest grasse that grew,
Feede ye henceforth on bitter *astrofell*,
And stinking smallage and unsaverie rue.
Spens. Daphn. 344

ASTROUT. This word is still used in Somersetshire, explained by Mr. Norris, MS. Glossary, "in a stiff, projecting posture, as when the fingers are kept out stiff." Sir Thomas More, Workes, p. 98, applies it to a stomach swelled by gluttony, "What good can the great gloton do with his bely standing *astrote* like a taber." In Prompt. Parv. p. 16, "a-strut" is translated by *turgide;* and Palmer says it is used in the north-east of Devon in the sense of *astride.* The word occurs in the first sense in a curious poem in the Auchinleck MS. printed in Wright's Political Songs, p. 336; and the following example is taken from another copy in the Bodleian Library, unknown to Mr. Wright, which is valuable as completing his imperfect one. Cowper has *astrut*, as quoted by Richardson.

Now Godis soule is al day suore,
The knyf schal stonde *a-strout;*
And thow his botes be to-tore,
ʒit he wil mak it stout.
MS. Bodl. 48, f. 327.

The marynere that wolde have layne hur by,
Hys yen stode owte *astrote* for-thy,
Hys lymmes were roton hym froo.
Le Bone Florence of Rome, 2029.

He gafe hym swylke a clowte,
That bothe his eghne stode *one strowte.*
Sir Isumbras, Lincoln MS.

ASTRUCTIVE. This word is used by Bishop Hall, and opposed by him to *destructive.* See Richardson, in v.

ASTRYVYD. Distracted.

Beryn and his company stood all *astryvyd.*
History of Beryn, 2429.

ASTUNED. Stunned. See Drayton's Polyolbion, ed. 1753, p. 1011; and *Astonne.*

He frust doun at o dent,
That hors and man *astuned* lay.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 233.

ASTUNTE. Stood; remained.

The barons *astunte* withoute toun biside,
And vaire sende into the toun to the king hor sonde,
That he ssolde, vor Godes love, him bet under stonde,
And graunte hom the gode lawes, and habbe pité of is lond.
Rob. Glouc. p. 546.

The other *astunte* and unnethe abod,
He ne miʒhte no othur for schame.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 173.

ASTUTE. Crafty. *Minsheu.*

ASTWARD. Eastward.

And in a schip we duden us sone,
And *astward* evere kenden,
In the se of occean,
As ore Loverd is grace us sende.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 104.

ASTY. Rather; as soon as. *North.* This is perhaps connected with *aste*, q. v.

ASTYE. To ascend.

Alfred and Seynt Edwarde, laste hii gonne *astye*
Thoru the duc of Normandye, that her uncle was.
Rob. Glouc. p. 317.

ASTYFLED. Lamed in the leg.

Somtyme an hound is yvele *astyfled*, so that he shal somtyme abyde half a ʒeer or more, or he be wel ferme.
MS. Bodl. 546.

ASTYL. A thin board or lath. See Prompt. Parv. p. 16, explained from the Anglo-Norman "a piece of a wooden log cleft for burning." Phillips has *axicle* in the same sense, so that the word may come originally from the Lat. *axiculus.*

ASUNDERLY. Separately. It is translated by *disjunctim*, *separatim*, and *divisim*, in the Prompt. Parv. p. 16.

ASUNDRI. Apart. See Gesta Romanorum, pp. 14, 67, 164; Prompt. Parv. p. 16.

In this world, bi Seyn Jon,
So wise a man is ther non,
Asundri schuld hem knawe.
Amis and Amiloun, 2052.

ASWARE. On one side.

Hym had bin beter to have goon more *asware*,
For the egg of the pann met with his shynne,
And karff atoo a veyn, and the next syn.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 599

ASWASH. Cotgrave has, "*Chamarre*, a loose and light gowne, that may be worne *aswash* or skarfewise."

ASWELT. To become extinguished. (*A.-S.*)

Ac sot and snow cometh out of holes,
And brennyng fuyr, and glowyng coles,
That theo snow for the fuyr no malt,
No the fuyr for theo snow *aswelt.*
Kyng Alisaunder, 6639

ASWEVED. Stupified, as in a dream. (*A.-S.*)

For so astonied and *asweved*
Was every virtue in me heved,
What with his sours, and with my dred,
That al my felinge gan to ded.
The House of Fame, ii. 41.

AS-WHO-SAIETH. A not unfrequent expression in our early poetry, equivalent to,—as one may say, as the saying is. See Dyce's notes to Skelton, p. 86.

ASWIN. Obliquely. *North.*

ASWOGH. In a swoon. (*A.-S.*)

Aswogh he fell adoun
An hys hynder arsoun. *Lybeaus Disconus*, 1171.

ASWOUNE. In a swoon. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3826, 10788; Gy of Warwike, p. 17; Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 48; Rom. of the Rose, 1804.

He ferd as he wer mat;
Adoun he fel *aswoune* with that.
Gy of Warwike, p. 18.

ASWOWE. In a swoon. See *Aswogh;* Launfal, 755; MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 51.

The king binethen, the stede aboue,
For sothe sir Arthour was *aswowe.*
Arthour and Merlin, p. 123.

And whanne the mydwyf hurde that,
Zhe felle *a-swowe* thar zhe sat. *MS. Douce* 236, f. 23.

A-SYDEN-HANDE. On one side.

But he toke nat his ground so even in the front afore them as he wold have don yf he might bettar have sene them, butt somewhate *a-syden-hande*, where he disposed all his people in good arraye all that nyght. *Arrival of King Edward IV.* p. 18.

ASYGHE. To essay.

Now let seo gef ony is so hardy
That durste hit him *asyghe.* *Kyng Alisaunder*, 36[illegible]

ASYNED. Assigned; appointed.

And ʒemen of the crowne also,
That were *asyned* wyth hym to go.
Archæologia, xxi. 78

AT. (1) That. *North.* See Sevyn Sages, 3824; Perceval of Galles, 150, 524; Towneley Mysteries, pp. 2, 87; Robson's Met. Rom. p. 7; Ywaine and Gawin, 486.

It es fully my consaile that thou recounselle agayne unto the my lady my moder Olympias, and *at* thou grefe the nathynge at the dede of Lesias, ne take na hevynes to the therfore. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 2*b*.

(2) To. Constantly used as a prefix to the verb by early English writers. See Ywaine and Gawin, 812, 2344.

Ga hethene away fra me, quod he, for thou canne say noghte to mee, ne I hafe noghte *at* do with the. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 1

That es *at* say, with golde and ensence,
And myre that they offerde in thi presence.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 190.

(3) To. "This roal ull be daingerus jist now, if a dunna doa sommat *at* it." *Var. dial.*

(4) Eat.

No hadde thai no wines wat,
No ale that was old,
No no gode mete thai *at*,
Thai hadden al that thai wold.
Sir Tristrem, p. 269.

(5) Who; which. *North.*

(6) Of. *North.*

Scryppe and burdon can he take,
And toke leve *at* hys wyfe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 122.
He tuke his leve at the daye
At Mildor the faire maye.
Sir Degrevante, Lincoln MS.

That same houre herly at morne, Marie Maudeleyne and hir two sisters asked leve *at* oure Lady, and went with theire oynementes to the sepulcre. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 186.

(7) To attack; to accost. A common elliptical form of the expression *to be at*, or *to get at*. Also, to contend with or take in a game or otherwise.

(8) For.

At this cause the knyȝt comlyche hade
In the more half of his schelde hir ymage depaynted.
Syr Gawayne, p. 25.

ATACHE. To seize.

And seyde, we *atache* yow y-wysse,
For ye schalle telle us what he ys.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 133.

AT-AFTER. After; afterwards. *North.* See Chaucer, Cant. T. 10616, 11531; Morte d'Arthur, ii. 220. It is an adverb and prep.

I trust to see you *att-after* Estur,
As conning as I that am your master.
MS. Rawl. C. 258.

ATAKE. To overtake. (*A.-S.*) See Amis and Amiloun, 2070; Chaucer, Cant. T. 16024. Sometimes it stands for the part. pa. *Ataken*, as in Chaucer, Cant. T. 6966, and our two last examples.

He turned his stede and gan to fle,
And Gij after him, bi mi leuté;
Gode was the hors that Gwichard rod on,
And so fast his stede gan gon,
That Gij might him nought *atake;*
Therfore he gan sorwe make. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 52.
And seyde, ha! now thou art *a-take*,
That thou thy werke myȝte nouȝt forsake.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 166.
And noȝt for that a goth so fast,
That Richard ys *a-take* ate last. *MS Ashmole* 48.

AT-ALL. The cry of a gamester full of cash and spirit, meaning that he will play for any sums the company may choose to risk against him. See Massinger, iv. 78.

AT-ALLE. Entirely; altogether. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 29; Chaucer, Cant. T. 8921, 9098.

The kynge knew the burgeyse *at alle*;
Anone to hym he lette hym calle. *Ipomydon*, 1369.

AT-ALL-POINTS. In every particular, a phrase applied to a person well and entirely armed. See instances in Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 7; Morte d'Arthur, i. 344, ii. 19. *At-all-rights* is a similar expression, of which see instances in Chaucer, Cant. T. 2102; Sir Perceval, 1139. See *At-ryghttez.*

ATAME. To tame. (*A.-S.*) See Skelton's Works, i. 135, 211; Deposition of Richard II. p. 15; Chester Plays, i. 124; Gy of Warwike, p. 316; and *Attame.*

And saide, thou cursed Sarasyne,
Thy proude pride shall be *atamed*,
By God and by Seinte Qwyntyne. *MS. Douce* 175, p. 32.

ATANUNE. Afternoon. *Suffolk.*

AT-A-POINT. This phrase is explained *resolute* by Rider. In the second example it apparently means *at a stoppage.*

Old Siward, with ten thousand warlike men,
All ready *at a point*, was setting forth. *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Now let us speake of the Erle of Warwickes doynges, whiche muste nedes play a pagiaunt in this enterlude, or els the plaie were *at a point.* *Hall, Edward IV.* f. 16.

ATARN. To run away; to escape. (*A.-S.*)

Manie flowe to churche, and the constable unnethe
Atarnde alive, and manie were i-broȝt to dethe.
Rob. Glouc. p. 539.

ATASTE. To taste. See the corresponding passage in MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 6, and Digby Mysteries, p. 190.

Ye shullen *ataste* bothe thowe and shee
Of thilke water, to speke in wordes fewe,
By God ordeyned trouthes for to shewe.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 44.

ATAUNT. So much. See Digby Mysteries, p. 192. (*A.-N.*)

Whan that Bachus, the myghti lorde,
And Juno eke, both by one accorde,
Had sette a-broche of myghti wyne a tone,
And afterwardys into the brayn ran
Of Colyn Blobolle, whan he had dronke *ataunt*
Both of Teynt and of wyne Alycaunt,
Till he was drounke as any swyne.
Colyne Blowboll, MS. Rawl. C. 86

And he is a foole that yevithe also credence
To newe rumours and every foltisshe fable,
A dronken foole that sparithe for no dispence
To drynk *ataunt* til he slepe at table.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 167

ATAVITE. Ancestral.

But trulie this boldnes, not myne owne nature, hath taught mee, but your nature, generositie prognate, and come from your *atavite* progenitours.
Ellis's Literary Letters, p. 75.

ATAXY. Disorder; irregularity. (*Gr.*)

AT-BAR. Bore away.

A wonder thing he sey him thar,
A wolf his other child *at-bar*. *MS. Digby* 86, f. 123

AT-BLEWE. Blew with bellows.

The tourmentours *at-blewe* at hyme;
Criste for-schope thame bothe lythe and lyme!
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 128.

AT-BREST. To burst in pieces.
His hert aght ar *at-brest* in thrin,
Ar fra his comamentes turn.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 54.

ATCHEKED. Choaked. *Skinner.*

ATCHISON. A billon coin, or rather copper washed with silver, struck in the reign of James VI., of the value of eight pennies Scots, or two thirds of an English penny. See Jamieson, in v.
I care nut an they war all drown'd i' th' dike,
They're nut worth an *atchison*, nor twenty sike.
Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 57

ATCHORN. An acorn. *Var. dial.* We have also *atchorning*, picking up acorns.

ATE. (1) To eat. *West.* See Jennings, p. 115.
(2) At the.
And with a god staf, ful sket,
His wif *ate* dore ne bet. *Sevyn Sages*, 2296.

ATEGAR. A kind of lance. *Junius.* (*A.-S.*)

ATEIGN. To accomplish.
Ne hope I noght he wil him feign,
That he ne sal Caim dede *ateign*.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 8.

ATEINTE. To give a colouring to. (*A.-N.*)
Nai, dowter, for God above!
Old men ben felle and queinte,
And wikkede wrenches conne *ateinte*.
Misdo nowt, doughter, but do bi rede!
Sevyn Sages, 1756.

ATEL. Reckoned; counted. (*A.-S.*)
The kyng thoru ys conseyl encented wel her to,
And god ostage of nom, the truage vor to do;
And *atel* al her god, and let him al bar wende.
Rob. Glouc. p. 171.

ATELICH. Foul; corrupt. (*A.-S.*)
The bodi ther hit lay on bere,
An *atelich* thing as hit was on.
Append. to W. Mapes, p. 343.
Tho cam thare out a luther wyȝt
Ful *atelich* ate laste. *MS. Laud* 108, f. 107.
A scharp face he hadde, and al for-kroked,
His berd *atelich* and long. *Ibid.* 108, f. 159.

ATENES. At once. See Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 32. This is merely another form of *Attones*, q. v.

ATENT. An object; an intention. See Octovian, 104; Sir Amadas, 372; Joachim and Anne, p. 149; Cov. Myst. p. 4; Syr Gowghter, 617.
Hymselfe ys in gode *atente*,
For every man ys hys frende.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.
A riche lettre scho hym sent,
Eftyr hir lordis commandment,
And talde hym alle hir *atent*.
Sir Degrevante, Lincoln MS.

ATEON. To make angry. (*A.-S.*)
The kyng wes *ateoned* stronge
That Corineus astod so longe.
Chronicle of England, 61.
Gogmagog was *atened* strong
That on mon him stode so long.
Ibid. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 93.
He was *atened* of his enemy. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 2.

ATER. (1) After. *Var. dial.* It may, however, be a mere error of the scribe in the following example:
And *atyr* this his modir dide aryse,
And lyfte him up softely into the stalle.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. [illegible], f. [illegible]
(2) Attire.
Everich man of ich mester
Hem riden ogain with fair *ater*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 153.

ATER-NOON. Afternoon. *Somerset.*

ATERST. In earnest. *Phillips.* Coles explains it *indeed.*

ATEYNT. Fatigued; worn out. (*A.-N.*)
In the hete they wer almost *ateynt*,
And in the smoke nygh adreynt.
Richard Coer de Lion, 6131.

ATEYNTE. (1) Convicted; attainted. See Amis and Amiloun, 849; History of Beryn, 2673.
Yn feyre wurdys and yn qeynte,
Wyth pryde are swych men *ateynte*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 21
(2) To reach; to get possession of.
She seid, Thomas, let them stand,
Or ellis the feend wille the *ateynte*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 118

AT-GO. Expended; gone.
Wor his spending wes al *at-go*,
Wel evene he hit oundernom.
MS. Digby 86, f. 124
Whet may I sugge bote wolawo!
When mi lif is me *at-go*.
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 74.

AT-GOHT. Is expended.
Ther ich wes luef, icham ful loht,
Ant alle myn godes me *at-goht*.
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 48.

ATH. (1) An oath. (*A.-S.*) See Ywaine and Gawin, 2264; Sir Degrevante, MS. Lincoln, 210; Reliq. Antiq. i. 126.
I hafe, quod he, made *athe* to Darius, that, whils he leffez, I schalle never bere armes agaynes hyme; and therfore I ne may noȝte do agaynes myne *athe*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 5
O pride bicums thrones o thrett,
Hething, threp, and *athes* grett.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 158.
(2) Each.
Thai token *ath* tulke;
The roglre raggi sculke
Rug ham in helle!
Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 296
(3) Hath.
Vorst ych wulle therynne do me sulf, vor ryȝt yt ys,
And vorst asayle then false kyng, and bringe hym to ȝoke,
That the gret oth that he suor, so vyllyche *ath* to-broke.
Rob. Glouc. p. 453.

AT-HALST. Withholdest. *Rob. Glouc.*

AT-HAND. "At hand, quoth pick-purse," an old proverb introduced in 1 Henry IV. ii. 1, and several writers of Shakespeare's time. It is a familiar exclamation in answer to any summons.

ATHANOR. A digesting furnace, calculated for the retention of heat.
I have another work you never saw, son,
That three days since past the philosopher's wheel,
In the lent heat of *athanor*. *The Alchemist*, ii. 1.
And se thy fornace be apt therfore,
Whych wyse men do call *athenor*.
Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. [illegible]

ATHEL. Noble. (*A.-S.*) See Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 33; Black's Cat. of Ashmole's MSS. p. 68.

Hit watz Ennias the *athel*, and his high kynde.
Syr Gawayne, p. 3.

Alexandir the *athill*, be allurs acorde.
MS. Ashmole 44, f. 11.

AT-HELD. To keep; to retain. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 62.

This clerkes of whom ich teld,
With the king weren *at-held*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 24.

He him might no lenge *at-held*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 60.

ATHELE. This word is translated by *natura* in MS. Harl. 219.

ATHELISTE. Most noble.

Thane Syr Arthure one erthe, *atheliste* of othere,
At evene at his awene borde avantid his lordez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

ATHENED. Stretched out. *Verstegan.*

ATHENYNG. Extension. (*A.-S.*) See a piece by Lydgate, printed at the end of the Chronicle of London, p. 237. We have already had the passage from another copy, in v. *Arenyng*, which is probably a corrupt reading.

ATHEOUS. Atheistical.

It is an ignorant conceit that inquiry into nature should make men *atheous*: no man is so apt to see the star of Christ as a diligent disciple of philosophy.
Bishop Hall.

ATHER. Either. *Yorksh.* See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 100.

At *ather* ende he castes a cope
Layde downe on borde, the endys plyed up.
Boke of Curtasye, p. 28.

A-THES-HALF. On this side of. See the quotation from Robert of Gloucester, in v. *Anether.*

ATHILLEYDAY. The rule of an astrolabe.

Seeke the ground meete for your purpose, and then take an astrolobe, and hang that upon your thombe by the ring, and then turne the *athilleyday* or rule with the sights up and downe, untill that you doo see the marke. *Bourne's Inventions or Devises*, 1578.

ATHIN. Within. *Somerset.*

ATHINKEN. To repent; to grieve. (*A.-S.*) See Troilus and Creseide, i. 1051, v. 878.

Soore it me *a-thynketh*
For the dede that I have doon.
Piers Ploughman, p. 374.

A-THIS-SIDE. On this side; betwixt now and—. *e. g.* "a this side Christmas." *Var. dial.*

ATHOG. As though.

I schall ley on hym, *athog* I wode were,
With thys same womanly geyre.
Sharp's Diss. on Cov. Myst. p. 111.

ATHOLDE. To withhold. See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 96; Rob. Glouc. p. 62.

For-thi Satanas the holde
The soule wille *atholde*. *MS. Digby* 86, f. 128.

ATHOUT. Without. *West.*

ATHRANG. In a throng.

Alle weore dryven *athrang*:
Ten myle they yeode alang. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 3409.

A-THRE. In three parts. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 2936; Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 128; Rob. Glouc. p. 23; Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 22.

The halvedel thenne *athreo*
Wel he bisette theo. *Chron. of England*, 515.

ATHREP. With torture; cruelly. (*A.-S.*) Mr. Conybeare gives no explanation of this word.

Bisydes stondeth a feondes trume,
And waiteth hwenne the saules cume;
Heo hire awarieth al *athrep*,
Also wulves doth the scep.
Conybeare's Octavian, p. 57

ATHRINED. Touched. *Verstegan.*

A-THRISTETH. Thrust; push; hurry on.

Rennynge houndes hunteth yn dyverse maneres, for some foleweth the hert faste at the bygynnynge, and *a-thristeth* a hert at the firste, for thei goith lightlych and faste. *MS. Bodl.* 546

ATHROTED. Throttled; choked.

And if thou wolt algates with superfluitie of riches be *athroted*, thou shalt hasteliche be anoied, or els evill at ese. *Testament of Love*, p. 496.

A-THROUGH. Entirely.

A-through they ordeyned gode and fyne,
Hys body and bones to berye theryn.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 216.

ATHRUST. Athirst; thirsty.

An huswyfe of trust,
Whan she is *athrust*,
Suche a webbe can spyn,
Her thryft is full thyn. *Skelton's Works*, i. 103.

ATHURT. Athwart; across. *West.* It is sometimes used in the sense of a short cut, and frequently also by sailors, with the channel understood, *e. g.* "He's gone *athurt*."

ATHVERTYSYD. Advertised; informed.

Yt shall please yow to be *athvertysyd* that here ys an abbey callyd Ingham in Norfolke, not fare frome Seynt Benettes abbeye.
Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 86.

ATHYT. Perhaps this ought to be, *at hyt.*

No storing of pasture, with baggedgly tyt,
With ragged, with aged, and evel *athyt*.
Tusser, ed. 1573, f. 14.

A-TILT. At a tilt. Also, as a verb. See the quotations given by Richardson, in v.

ATIRE. To prepare; to fit out. (*A.-N.*)

What dos the kyng of France? *atires* him gode navie
Tille Inglond, o chance to wynne it with maistrie.
Peter Langtoft, p. 207.

Atired ther wendyng toward the Marche right sone.
Ibid. p. 240.

ATISFEMENT. Ornament. (*A.-N.*)

A pavillon of honour, with riche *atisfement*,
To serve an emperour at a parlement.
Peter Langtoft, p. 152

ATITLED. Called; entitled.

But ȝit here sterris bothe two,
Satorne and Jubiter also,
They have, alle-thouȝe they be to blame,
Atitled to here owen name.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 133.

This Aries, on of the twelfe,
Hath Marche *attitled* for himselve. *Ibid.* f. 190.
The twelve monthis of the ȝere
Attitled undir the power
Of these twelve signis stonde. *Ibid.* f. 199.

ATLED. Arrayed. See *Atyl.*

Hire teht aren white ase bon of whal,
Evene set ant *atled* al. *Wright's Lyric Poetry*, p. 5[illegible].

AT-LOWE. Below.

And truly, syrs, looke that ye trow
That othere lord is none *at-lowe*,
Bothe man and beest to hym shalle bowe,
In towne and feyld. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. [illegible].

ATO. In two. See *Atwo.*

To the stifles he yede,
And even *ato* hem schare. *Sir Tristrem,* p. 159.

ATOK. Took; seized.

Al that Fortiger *atok,*
He let to-drawe and an-hong.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 18.

ATOM. At home. *Atome* is still common in the provinces.

And the Normans ne couthe speke tho bote her owe speche,
And speke French as dude *atom,* and here chyldren dude al-so teche. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 364.

ATOMY. (1) An atom. See Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

To tell thee truth, not wonders, for no eye
Sees thee but stands amazed, and would turn
His crystal humour into *atomies*
Ever to play about thee.
Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 283.

(2) A skeleton. *North.* Shakespeare has the word in 2 Henry IV. v. 4.

AT-ON. United; agreed. See Lay le Fraine, 279-320; Prompt. Parv. p. 6; Faerie Queene, II. i. 29; Reliq. Antiq. i. 167.

Thou hase oure gude mene slane,
I rede ȝe be *at-ane*
Or thare dy any ma. *Sir Degrevante, Lincoln MS.*
In that maner they are *at-on.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 120.

ATONE. To reconcile; to agree. See Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 141; Webster's Works, i. 73; As You Like It, v. 4. This verb is evidently formed from *at one.* Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1, has *atonement* in the sense of reconciliation, agreement.

ATOP. On the top; upon. It is generally accompanied by *of* or *on;* e. g. "I saw Mr. Brown *atop* of his new horse yesterday." *Var. dial.*

ATORN. (1) To run away.

Tho Water Tyrel y-sey that he was ded, anon
He *atornde* as vaste as he myȝte; that was hys best won. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 419.

(2) In turn? A turn?

Thou hast y-dremed of venesone,
Thou mostest drynke *atorn.* *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 4.

(3) Broken. *Hants.*

ATORNE. Attorney. (*A.-N.*)

The same manere ȝit doth he,
That is a fals *atorné.* *MS. Bodl.* 48, f. 166

ATORRYTE. Authority. This form of the word occurs in some verses scribbled in MS. Bodl. 546.

ATOUR. About; around. (*A.-N.*)

Ded buth my prynces be *atour.*
Kyng Alisaunder, 4511

ATOURNED. Equipped. (*A.-N.*)

And otherwhile he might him se,
As a gret ost bi him te,
Wele *atourned* ten hundred knightes,
Ich y-armed to his rightes.
Sir Orpheo, ed. Laing, 253.

ATOW. That thou.

Loke *atow* no more wepe,
For thi wiif lith stille on slepe.
Marie Maudelein, p. 236.

AT-PLAY. Out of work. *Staff.*

AT-RAHT. Seized; taken away.

Such reed me myhte spaclyche reowe,
When al my ro were me *at-raht.*
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 37.

AT-RAUGHT. Seized.

Who so ever he *at-raught,*
Tombel of hors he him taught.
Arthour and Merlin, p 179.

ATRAY. To trouble; to vex; to anger. From *tray.* See the Sevyn Sages, 1867; Cov. Myst. p. 350.

He sturte him up in a breyd,
In his herte sore *atrayyed.* *Kyng of Tars,* 60

ATRETE. Continually; distinctly. It is translated by *tractim* and *distincte* in the Prompt. Parv. p. 17. Baber, in his glossary to Wickliff refers to 2 Esdre viii. for an instance of the word.

Hit was gode preyers, I sei hit *atrete.*
MS. Vernon, Archæologia, xviii. 25.

ATRICK. An usher of a hall, or master porter. *Minsheu.*

ATRIE. To try; to judge.

Chefe justise he satte, the sothe to *atrie,*
For lefe no loth to lette the right lawe to guye.
Peter Langtoft, p. 80.
The rightes he did *attrie* of tho that wrong had nomen. *Ibid.* p. 245.

ATRISTUN. Trust; confide.

Ther are thowsand spices of veyn supersticoun, that is, thing veynly ordeynid and veynly usid, and veynly that men *atristun* in, and all silk thingis are forbidun ȝe in this, that thu schalt not tak his name in veyn. *Apology for the Lollards,* p. 96.

AT-ROUTE. To rout; to put to flight; to assemble. Hearne also gives the meanings, *to resist, to gather together.*

So that men of purchas come to hym so gret route,
That ther nas prince un-nethe that hym myȝte *atroute*
Rob. Glouc. p. 78

AT-RYGHTTEZ. Completely.

Luke ȝe aftyre evensang be armyde *at-ryghttez*
On blonkez by ȝone buscayle, by ȝone blyth stremez. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 62

AT-SCAPEN. To escape.

Jesu, thi grace that is so fre
In siker hope do thou me,
At-scapen peyne aut come to the,
To the blisse that ay shal be.
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p 75.

AT-SITTE. To withstand; to contradict. (*A.-S.*) See Rob. Glouc. p. 174; Arthour and Merlin, p. 68.

For ther nas so god knyȝt non nower a-boute France,
That in joustes scholde *at-sitte* the dynt of ys launce.
Rob. Glouc. p. 137.
Hise bode ne durste he non *at-sitte.* *Havelok,* 2200.

AT-SQUARE. In quarrel.

Oft times yong men do fall *at-square,*
For a fine wench that is feat and faire.
Withals' Dictionarie, p 271

AT-STODE. Withstood. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 15.

With sheld and spere out i-drawe
That hoere dunt *at-stode.* *MS. Digby* 86, f. 124.

AT-STONDE. To withstand.

I ne wende noȝt that eny man my dunt ssolde *at-stonde.*
Rob. Glouc. p. 369.

ATT. To.

We besekene ȝowe that ȝe chese ȝow ȝong lordes and ȝong knyghtes that ere listy mene and able for to suffre disesse for to be with ȝow; for here we giffe up *att* armes, if it be ȝour wille, and forsakes thame for ever. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 3

ATTACHEN. To attach; to indite. (*A.-N.*)

And comaunded a constable,
That com at the firste,
To *attachen* tho tyrauntz. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 40.

ATTACK'D-ED. Attacked. A common participle here, but more extensively used, I am told, in America.

ATTAINT. A taint; anything hurtful. The verb seems to be used in somewhat a peculiar sense in Morte d'Arthur, ii. 266. It was also a term in chivalry.

I will not poison thee with my *attaint*,
Nor fold my fault in cleanly coin'd excuses.
Shakespeare's Lucrece.

The kyng was that daye hyghly to be praysed, for he brake xxiij speres, besyde *attayntes*, and bare doune to ground a man of armes and hys horse
Hall, Henry VIII. f. 55.

ATTAL-SARESIN. According to Cowell and Kennett, the inhabitants of Cornwall call an old mine that is given over by this name. The latter says, "probably because the Saxons employd the Saracens in those labours."

ATTAME. (1) To commence; to begin. (*A.-N.*) Also, to broach a vessel of liquor, as in Prompt. Parv. p. 16, where it is translated by *attamino.*

And thereupon he schulde anone *attame*
Another of newe, and for the more honoure.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 8

Yes, hoste, quod he, so mote I ride or go,
But I be mery, y-wis I wol be blamed;
And right anon his tale he hath *attamed.*
Chaucer, Cant. T. 14824

There was none suche sithen Adam dide *atame*
The frute to ete, for eyther halte or lame.
MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1

(2) To feel; to taste.

For sithin that payne was first named,
Was ner more wofull payne *attamed.*
Chaucer's Dreame, 596.

(3) To hurt; to injure. This is, I believe, the meaning of the word in Chaucer's Dreame, 1128, which Tyrwhitt conjectures to be *disgraced.*

Of his scholder the swerd glod doun,
That bothe plates and hauberjoun
He carf atuo y plight,
Al to the naked hide y-wis;
And nought of flesche *atamed* is
Thurch grace of God Almight.
Gy of Warwike, p. 325.

ATTAR. After. *Salop.*

ATTASK'D. Blamed. See *Alapt.*

You are much more *attask'd* for want of wisdom,
Than prais'd for harmful mildness. *King Lear*, i. 4

ATTAST. To taste. See Dial of Creat. Moral. p. 94.

And to oon frute in specyall he had grete hast,
His aptyde was desirous therof to *attast.*
MS. Laud 416, f. 61.

ATTE. At the. (*A.-S.*)

And thanne seten somme,
And songen *atte* nale. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 124.

ATTE-FROME. Immediately. (*A.-S.*) See Kyng Alisaunder, 5356.

With that came a sergeant prickand,
Gentil he was and well speakand;
To Sir Guy is he come,
And him he gret *atte frome.*
Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 18.

ATTELE To aim; to design; to conjecture; to go towards; to approach; to judge. See Sir F. Madden's glossary, in v. and *Ettle.*

The emperowr entred in a wey evene to *attele*
To have bruttenet that bor and the abaie seththen:
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 9

For-thi an aunter in erde I *attle* to schawe.
Syr Gawayne, p 4.

ATTEMPERALLY. Temperately.

That mane es noȝte mekilles at commend that alwayes lyffes in disesse; bot he es gretly to commend that in reches lyffez *attemperally.*
MS. Lincoln A. i 17, f. 35.

ATTEMPERAUNCE. Temperance. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, pp. 194, 209; and the example under *Fratour.*

And soveraynly she had *attemperaunce.*
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 11.

ATTEMPRE. (1) Temperate. (*A.-N.*) In Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 189, we have *attempred* in the same sense. See Maundevile's Travels, p. 276.

Attempre diete was all hire physike,
And exercise, and hertes suffisance.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 11844.

(2) To make temperate. See Troilus and Creseide, i. 954.

Ther may no welthe ne poverte
Attempre hem to the decerte.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 47.

ATTEMPRELY. Temperately. (*A.-N.*)

Governeth you also of your diete
Attemprely, and namely in this hete.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 13192.

ATTEMPTATE. An attempt.

As herunto the kynge marvaylith gretly off thys presumptuose *attemptate* usydde by the Frenchemen in hys streme, and takyth the same verraye displeasantly. *State Papers*, i. 36.

ATTENDABLY. Attentively. Palsgrave has *attendable*, attentive.

Because they scholde the more *attendably* study and werke the more spedyly aboute the thynges that myghte cause and haste ther delyveraunce.
MS. Arundel 146.

ATTENT. Attentive. Shakespeare has the word in Hamlet, i. 2. See also Richardson, in v.

While other rusticks, lesse *attent*
To prayers then to merryment.
Herrick's Works, i. 140.

ATTER. (1) Poison. (*A.-S.*) Hence, corrupt matter issuing from an ulcer, as in Prompt. Parv. p. 16, where it is translated by *sanies.* This latter is also the provincial use of the word; Forby has it, and Skinner gives it as a Lincolnshire word, in which county it now seems to be obsolete. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says it was used in Sussex in the same sense. See Piers Ploughman, p. 243.

Of vych a werm that *atter* bereth,
Other it stingeth, other it tereth.
Conybeare's Octavian, p. 57.

Thai sharped thar tung als nedder so,
Attre of snakes undir lippes of tho.
MS. Bodl. 425, f. 87

(2) An otter.

Take heare cattes, dogges too,
Atter and foxe, fillie, mare alsoe.
Chester Plays, i 51

(3) Attire; array.

In valewe eke much more did cost his wenches pall,
Then all th' *atter* is worth that covereth altres tenne.
Append. to W. Mapes, p. 278.

ATTERCOP. A spider. (*A.-S.*) It is translated by *aranea* in the Prompt. Parv. p. 16, and the provincial glossaries give it also the sense of a spider's web, as Ray, Kennett, and others. See Prompt. Parv. p. 140, and the list of old words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582, where it occurs in the first sense. Stanihurst, in his Description of Ireland, p. 11, says a spider was called an *attercop* in some parts of that country, and even in Fingal. Pegge explains it, "the venomous spider," which agrees with the etymology from *atter*, poison; though cobweb, which was anciently spelt *copweb*, may have been derived from the latter part of the word; Dut. *Kop*, a spider; Welsh, *Cop* or *Coppin*. In the North of England, the term is applied to a peevish, ill-natured person, not exclusively to the female sex, as Mr. Brockett seems to say.

ATTERLOTHE. Nightshade. It is the translation of *morella* in an early list of plants in MS. Harl. 978, f. 25.

ATTERLY. Utterly. *Skinner.*

ATTERMITE. An ill-natured person. *North.*

ATTERN. Fierce; cruel; snarling. *Glouc.*

ATTERY. Purulent. *East.* Irascible; choleric. *West.* Clearly connected with *attry*, venomous, q. v. Chaucer speaks of *attry* anger in the Persones Tale, p. 63.

ATTERYNG. Venomous. (*A.-S.*)

On face and hondis thei had gret naylės,
And grette hornes and *atteryng* taylys.
Tundale, p. 6.

ATTEST. Attestation; testimony.

An esperance so obstinately strong,
That doth invert the *attest* of eyes and ears.
Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.

ATTEYNANT. Attainable; appertaining.

To joyne suche a worke, or it to rectify,
To me it semeth so farre sette awrye,
In tyme of yeares, to other dyscordaunte,
That to my dulle wytte it is not *atteynant*.
Fabian's Chronicle, prol.

ATTEYNT. Convicted.

At London thei wer *atteynt*, decré was mad for thate.
Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 122.

ATTICE. A carpenter's tool; an adze. *Somerset.*

ATTINCTURE. Attainder.

In what case the righte of the matter was theire, and whether anye *attincture*, statute, or alyenacion, were made by anye of the auncesters of this gentleman, by which his ryghte were extincte.
Archæologia, xxviii. 128.

ATTIRES. The horns of a stag. Skinner says, "cornua cervi adulta, q. d. cervi ornamenta."

ATTLE. Rubbish, refuse, or stony matter. A mining term.

ATTOM'D. Filled with small particles; thick.

Whereas mens breaths doe instantly congeale,
And *attom'd* mists turne instantly to hayle.
Drayton's Poems, p. 264.

ATTONE. Altogether.

And his fresh blood did frieze with fearefull cold,
That all his sences seem'd berefte *attone*.
The Faerie Queene, II. i. 42.

ATTONES. At once. *North.*

And thenne they alyght sodenly, and sette their handes upon hym all *attones*, and toke hym prysoner, and soo ledde hym unto the castel.
Morte d'Arthur, i. 319.

Fair queen of love, I lov'd not all *attonce*.
Peele's Works, i. 41.

ATTORNEY. A deputy. This original meaning of the word is used in the Alchemist, ii. 1. See also Hawkins's Engl. Dram. i. 40. Shakespeare makes a verb of it in Measure for Measure, v. 1.

ATTOUR. (1) A head-dress. (*A.-N.*)

Nor I nil makin mencioun
Nor of her robe, nor of tresour
Of broche, ne of her riche *attour*,
Ne of her girdle about her side.
Rom. of the Rose, 3718.

(2) Around. (*A.-N.*) See *Atour.*

Attour his belte his liart lockis laie,
Feltrid unfaire, or fret with frostis hore.
Testament of Creseide, 162.

ATTOURNE. To return.

For there he woulde no longer make sojourne,
But with Troyans to their lande *attourne*.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 14.

ATTOURNEMENT. A law term, defined by Minsheu to be "a yeelding of a tenant unto a new lord." See also Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 88; Holinshed, Chron. of Ireland, p. 102.

ATTRACT. An attraction.

For then their late *attracts* decline,
And turn as eager as prick'd wine.
Hudibras, III. i. 695.

ATTRAITS. Flattery. *Skinner.*

ATTRAP. To entrap. (*Fr.*) It sometimes means to dress, to adorn. See Richardson, in v.

The king accompanied with the Dukes of Somerset and Excester, and other of the line of Lancaster, determined clerely to set on the Duke of Yorke and his confederates, and them by force either utterly to vanquish, or by pollecy to *attrap* and bring to confusion. *Hall, Henry VI.* f. 92.

ATTRIBUTION. Seems to be used by Shakespeare, 1 Henry IV. iv. 1, for *commendation.*

ATTRID. Poisoned. (*A.-S.*)

Archars with arows with *attrid* barbis.
MS. Ashmole 44, f. 42.

ATTRITION. Grief for sin, arising only from the fear of punishment. See Tyndall, quoted by Richardson, in v.

ATTROKIEN. To fail. (*A.-S.*)

I nelle nouȝt fastinde late him go,
That heo beon over-come,
And *attrokien* bi the weie for feblesse,
That honger hem habbe i-nome.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 1

ATTRY. Venomous; poisonous. (*A.-S.*)

He shal hem smyte and do to liȝt;
He shal hem ȝyve ful *attry* dynt.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 131

With iren, fuyr, or *attri* beest,
How that ever thei may hardest. *Ibid.* f. 132.

ATTUR. Hotter.

As owre the glede *attur* ys feyre.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 58

ATTWEEN. Between. *Var. dial.*

Attween too theevys nayled to a tre.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 263

ATTYSE. To entice.

Servauntes, avoyde the company
Of them that playe at cardes or dyse;
For yf that ye them haunte, truely
To thefte shall they you soone *attyse*.
Anc. Poetical Tracts, p. 11.

ATUGON. Drawn. *Verstegan.*

AT-UNDERE. In subjection.

Prayes hym for the pes, and profyrs fulle large
To hafe peté of the Pope, that put was *at-undere*.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

AT-VORE. Before. *Rob. Glouc.*

AT-WAPED. Escaped.

What wylde so *at-waped* wyȝes that schotten,
Watz al to-raced and rent, at the resayt.
Syr Gawayne, p. 44.

A-TWAYN. In two; asunder. See Southey's notes to the Morte d'Arthur, ii. 472.

And clef ys body evene *a-twayn*
With that stronge spryng.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 30.

A-TWEE. In two. *North.*

ATWEEL. Very well. *North.*

ATWIN. (1) Asunder; in two. *Suffolk.* See Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 65; Sir Tristrem, pp. 152, 271; Chaucer, Cant. T. 3589.

She and her sonne was departed *atwin*,
For he and she were to nye kynne.
Syr Degoré, 980.

(2) To part asunder.

The furste payne of the seven,
That ȝe me herd byfore neven,
Ys the grete drede that the soule ys inne,
Whan the bodye and yt schal *a-twynne*.
MS. Laud. 486.

AT-WIRCHE. To work against; to do evil work to.

Al that trowe on Jhesu Crist,
Thai fond *at-wirche* ful wo.
Seynt Mergrete, p. 103.

ATWIST. Disagreement. *North.* In Somersetshire it is used for *twisted.*

AT-WIST. Knew.

Another dai Clarice arist,
And Blauncheflour *at-wist*
Whi hi made so longe demoere
Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 105

And thou in thine halle me sle,
For traisoun it worth *at-wist* the.
Gy of Warwike, p. 251.

ATWITE. To twit; to upbraid. (*A.-S.*) See Rob. Glouc. p. 33; State Papers, iii. 23. In our second example it is used for the participle. See *Atwot.*

Sir steward, that was ivel y-smite,
In unworthschip it worth the *atwite*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 152.

He was wroth, ye schul here wite,
For Merlin hadde him *atwite.*
Arthour and Merlin, p. 341.

ATWIXE. Between. See Amis and Amiloun, 865.

How first the sparke was kyndled of envie
Atwixe Grekys and hem of Troye town.
MS. Digby 232, f. 2

ATWIXT. Between. *Suffolk.* See the Faerie Queene, I. viii. 13. The Prompt. Parv. gives *atwyxyne, atwexyn*, and *atwyxt;* and *atwixin* occurs in Troilus and Creseide, i. 418.

ATWO. In two; asunder. *West.*

Avoutrie is the gretest theft that may be; for it is theft of body and of soule, and it is like to homicide, for it kerveth *atwo* and breketh *atwo* hem that first were made on flesh. *Persones Tale*, p. 104.

ATWOT. Twitted; upbraided.

The loverd let make a gret fere,
And let of-sende a neyghebour,
Ich understonde a god barbour,
And set his wif forth fot-hot,
And hire misdedes hire *atwot*.
Sevyn Sages, 1876.

The soudan cleped hem fot-hot,
And his sones deth hem *atwot.*
Gy of Warwike, p. 296

AT-YANCE. At once. *North.*

ATYL. (1) Furniture; attire. See the example from Robert of Gloucester, quoted under *Aseynt.*

(2) To array; to accoutre. (*A.-N.*)

So that, at certeyn day y-set, to thys batayle hii come,
A lute wythoute Parys, *atyled* wel y-nou.
Rob. Glouc. p. 184

A-TYME. On a time.

A-tyme, to speke myd hys moder, to Engelond he com,
An gret folc of Normandye myd hym hyder he nome.
Rob. Glouc. p. 326

ATYR. Attire; ornaments. (*A.-N.*)

Theo *atyr* was therein so riche,
In al this world nys him non liche.
Kyng Alisaunder, 7682

AU. All. *North.* Tusser, p. 174, has *Au* for August, probably for the sake of the rhyme, though perhaps from Fr. *Août.*

AUBADE. A serenade. *Minsheu.* (*Fr.*)

AUBERK. A hawberk.

Auberk, aketoun, and scheld,
Was mani to-broken in that feld.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 221

AUCEY. So the first folio of Beaumont and Fletcher reads, in the Coxcomb, iv. 4. The second folio reads *awkeward*—"What awkeward words they use beyond the seas!" Mr. Dyce reads *sawcy* [saucy?] in his edition, iii. 187. The reading of the second folio must be preferred to conjectural emendation, but *aucey* may be right, and some form of *auk*, q.v.

AUCTE. Property.

To-morwen shal maken the fre,
And *aucte* the yeven, and riche make.
Havelok, 531.

AUCTORITEE. A text of scripture, or of some celebrated writer. (*Lat.*) See Notes to Rishanger's Chronicle, p. 111.

But, dame, here as we riden by the way,
Us nedeth not to speken but of game,
And let *auctoritees* in Goddes name
To preching, and to scole eke of clergie.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 6858

AUCTOUR. An author. (*Lat.*)

By witte of man, al thynge that is contryved
Standithe in proporcioune, plainly to conclude
In olde *auctours* lyke as it is discryved,
Whether it be depnesse or longitude.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 8

AUCYNTURE. A cincture.

And also holy watyr uppon the sonday in dede
Gevyn by the preist that of the hathe cure,
Yn tyme of nede is for thy holy *aucynture*.
MS. Laud 416, f. 48.

AUDACIOUS. This word was not always used by our early writers in a bad sense, but frequently meant no more than liberal or commendable boldness. See Love's Labours Lost, v. 1.

AUD-FARAND. A term applied to children who have copied the manners of elderly people. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says, "a forward or old-growing child, as children are said to be *aud-farand* when they are witty or wise beyond their years, apud Boreales." Kennett derives it from A.-S. *Faran.* See also his Glossary, ed. 1816, p. 72.

AUD-FASHINT. Grave; sagacious; ingenious. *North.*

AUDIENCE. Hearing. *Chaucer.*

AUD-PEG. An inferior sort of cheese, made of skimmed milk. *North.*

AUEN. Own.

> Qui suld I him servis yield?
> Al sal be at myn *auen* weild.
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 4.

AUFYN. The bishop at chess was formerly so called, and is conjectured to be derived from the Arabic *al-fil*, an elephant, that being the piece which took the place of the bishop in the East. In the tract *De Vetula*, falsely ascribed to Ovid, the following pieces are mentioned as used in chess,—*Miles et Alpinus, Roccus, Rex, Virgo, Pedesque.* See Ducange, in v. *Alphinus;* and *Alfyn.*

> So yn a day, as he pleide at the chesse, and byhelde the kyng sette yn the pley, somtyme hy and somtyme lowe, among *aufyns* and pownys, he thought therwithe that hit wolde be so with him, for he shulde dey, and be hid undir erthe.
> *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 61.

> And of *awfyns* eke also
> On hir syde she had two,
> Wroght of a stone of grete fame,
> Eliotropia was the name. *MS. Fairfax*, 16.

AUGENT. August; noble.

> Hayle, cumly kyngis *augent!*
> Good surs, I pray you whedder ar ye ment.
> *Sharp's Cov. Myst.* p. 101.

AUGGERES. Agues.

> A man that is here y-hunge and lyght,
> Tho never so stalworthe and whight,
> And comly of shape, lovely and fayr,
> *Auggeres* and ruelles will soon apayr.
> *J. de Wageby* (*Hampole*), p 5.

AUGHENE. Own.

> He covetyd noghte to dye, if it were plesyng to the Fadire of hevene; and never the lesse his *aughene* Fadire wolde noghte here hym.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 179.

AUGHT. (1) Possessions; property. (*A.-S.*)

> He highth hem *aughtte* and gret nobleys,
> He schulden hit hele and ben in pei*s*.
> *Kyng Alisaunder*, 6884.

> Havelok his sone he him tauhte,
> And hise two douhtres, and al his *auhte.* *Havelok*, 2215

(2) Possessed. See Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 126; Sevyn Sages, 1336; Ipomydon, 1422.

> King Triamours elders it laught,
> King Darri sum time it *aught.* *Gy of Warwike*, p. 313.

(3) Ought; owed. *East.*

> For mi lordes douhter sche is,
> And ich his nori, forsothe y-wis,
> Therefore ich *aught* him trewethe bere.
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 7.

(4) Anything; at all. (*A.-S.*)

> And as they were in great aventure,
> They saw a drowmound out of mesure,
> The drowmound was so hevy fraught,
> That unethe myght it saylen *aught.*
> *Richard Coer de Lion*, 2460.

(5) Eight.

> That es at saye, a twelvemonthe and *aughte* monethes salle thou lyffe, and thane he that thou traistez one salle giffe thee a drynke of dedd.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 40.

> They ocupyede the empyre *aughte* seore wynttyrs.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 56.

AUGHTED. Cost.

> Bevis did on his acquetoun,
> That had *aughted* many a town.
> *Ellis's Met. Rom.* ii. 111

AUGHTENE. The eighth.

> One the *aughtene* day of thi byrthe here,
> That the firste day es of the newe ȝere,
> Circumcysede in body walde thou be,
> Alles the law was thane in sere contré.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 190.

> Aftyr the *aughtende* day, whene undronne es rungene,
> Thou salle be hevedede in hye, and with horsse drawene.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 58.

AUGHTS. Any considerable quantity. *North.* This is probably connected with *aught*, q. v.

AUGHT-WHERE. Anywhere. (*A.-S.*)

> As wolde God above that I had give
> My blode and fleshe, so that I might live
> With the bones that he had *aught-where* a wife
> For his estate, for soche a lustie life
> She shouldin ledin with this lustie knight.
> *Hypsipyle and Medea*, 173.

AUGLE. To ogle. *North.* Kennett gives this form of the word in his glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 25.

AUGRIM-STONES. Counters formerly used in arithmetic, and which continued to be employed long after the introduction of Arabic numerals. In the Winter's Tale, iv. 2, the clown says, "Let me see;—Every 'leven wether tods; every tod yields —— pound and odd shilling: fifteen hundred shorn,—what comes the wool to?—*I cannot do't without counters.*"

> His astrelabre, longing for his art,
> His *augrim-stones*, layen faire apart
> On shelves couched at his beddes hed,
> His presse y-covered with a falding red.
> *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 3210.

AUGUELLE. A kind of fish, mentioned in an old document quoted in Davies's York Records, p. 124. Qu. *Anguelle.*

AUGULKOC. This word occurs in some glosses from the Cambridge MS. of Walter de Bibblesworth, printed in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 83. The French is *un treyn.* Qu. *Angulkoc.*

AUGURIOUS. Predicting.

> I beleeve the scruple those *augurious* people in such kind of accidents have, would have made this man have abandoned me to the fury of those cursed animals.
> *A Comical History of the World in the Moon*, 1659.

AUGURYNE. A fortune-teller.

> And treuly I have seen of Paynemes and Sarazines, that men clepen *augurynes*, that whan wee ryden in armes in dyverse contrees upon oure enemyes, be the flyenge of foules thei wolde telle us the prenosticaciouns of thinges that felle aftre.
> *Maundevile's Travels*, p. 167

AUGUSTA. A cant term for the mistress of a house of ill-fame. See Ben Jonson's Works, ed. Gifford, iv. 46.

AUHTEN. Eight.

> *Auhten* ȝere Edgar regned kyng and sire;
> He lies in tombe in the abbey of Glastenbire.
> *Langtoft's Chronicle*, p. 36.

AUK. Inverted; confused. In the East of England, bells are "rung *auk*," to give alarm of fire; and Palsgrave has, "I rynge aukewarde, je sonne abrausle." It was formerly the general custom to ring bells backward in cases of fire. See Gifford's Massinger, i. 236. The older meaning is angry, ill-natured, as in the Prompt. Parv. p. 18; where we also have, "*awke*, or wronge, *sinister*." This last sense is still in use in the North of England, and Tusser tells us that bad husbandry droops "at fortune so *auke*." See the Five Hundred Points, 1573, f. 58. An *auk* stroke is a backward stroke, as in Palsgrave, f. 18; Morte d'Arthur, i. 148, 284. Brockett says that the word is applied to a stupid or clumsy person in the North of England.

> Ȝe that liste has to lyth, or luffes for to here
> Off elders of alde tyme, and of theire *awke* dedys.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 53.

AUKERT. Awkward. *Var. dial.*

AUL. An alder. *Herefordsh.* The following is a country proverb:

> When the bud of the *aul* is as big as the trout's eye,
> Then that fish is in season in the river Wye.

AULD. (1) Old. *Var. dial.*

(2) The first or best, a phrase used in games. "That is the *auld* bowl." *East.*

(3) Great. *North.* It is used in the same manner as *old* in the Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 4. See Pegge's Anecdotes, p. 100.

AULD-ANE. The devil. *North.* Perhaps the more usual term is *Auld-Nick.*

AULD-LANG-SYNE. A favourite phrase in the North, by which old persons express their recollections of former kindnesses and juvenile enjoyments, in times long since past,—immortalised by the song of Burns, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot." See Brockett, in v.

AULD-THRIFT. Wealth accumulated by the successive frugality of a long race of ancestors. *North.*

AULEN. Of alder. *Herefordsh.*

AULN. A French measure of 5 ft. 7 in. said by Lewis to be used in Kent.

AUM. (1) An aim. Palsgrave, f. 18, has, "*Aume* or marke, esme."

(2) An elm. *North.*

(3) Allum. *North.*

AUMA. A sort of pancake. This is given by Boucher as a Herefordshire word, but it seems to be now obsolete.

AUMAIL. To enamel. It is a substantive in Syr Gawayne, p. 11.

> All bar'd with golden bendes, which were entayld
> With curious antickes, and full fayre *aumayld*
> *The Faerie Queene*. II. iii. 27.

AUMAIST. Almost. *North.*

AUMBES-AS. Ambes-as, q. v.

> Ake i-hered beo swete Jhesu Crist,
> Huy casten *aumbes-as*. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 10.
> Stille, stille, Satanas!
> The is fallen *aunbesas!* *MS. Digby* 86, f. 119.

AUMBLE. An ambling pace. (*A.-N.*)

> His stede was all dapple gray,
> It goth an *aumble* in the way.
> *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 13814.

AUMBRE-STONE. Amber. *Palsgrave.*

AUMBRY. A cupboard; a pantry. *North.* Sometimes spelt *aumery*, or *aumry.*

> Some slovens from sleeping no sooner be up.
> But hand is in *aumbrie*, and nose in the cup
> *Tusser's Five Hundred Points*, 1573, f. 5.

AUMELET. An omelet. *Skinner.*

AUMENER. A purse. (*A.-N.*)

> Than of his *aumener* he drough
> A little keie fetise i-nough,
> Whiche was of gold polishid clere.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, 2087

AUMENERE. An almoner.

> Seynt Jone, the *aumenere*,
> Seyth Pers was an okerere.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 37.

AUMER. To cast a shadow over; to shadow. The substantive is spelt *aumerd.* It corresponds to the old word *umbre.* *Craven.*

AUMERE. A purse. Tyrwhitt considers this to be a corruption of *aumener*, q. v.

> Were streighte glovis with *aumere*
> Of silke, and alway with gode chere
> Thou yeve, if that thou have richesse.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, 2271.

AUMONE. Alms. *Skinner.*

AUMOUS. Quantity. When a labourer has been filling a cart with manure, corn, &c. he will say at last to the carter or waggoner, "Haven't ya got your *aumous.*" *Linc.*

AUMPEROUR. An emperor.

> The *aumperour* Frederic and the king Philip of France,
> Alle hii wende to Jerusalem to do gode chaunce.
> *Rob. Glouc.* p. 486
>
> Ore Loverd wende mid is desciples
> Into Philipes londe;
> Cesares brothur the *aumperour*
> Gan is desciples fonde. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 1.

AUMPH. Awry; aslant. *Salop.*

AUMRS. A cupboard. *North.*

AUMRY-SOAL. "A hole," says Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "at the bottom of the cupboard."

> I laid um here, under the *awmry-soal.*
> *Yorkshire Dialogue*, p. 44.

AUMS-ASE. Literally, two aces, the lowest throw in the dice. It seems, however, from a curious extract in Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 314, an old game at dice was so called.

AUMUS. Alms. *North.* Thoresby, in his Letter to Ray, 1703, spells it *awmoss.*

AUNCEL. A kind of land-sale weight, prohibited by statute on account of its great uncertainty. See Brit. Bibl. ii. 512. In the following passage from Piers Ploughman, Mr. Wright's manuscript reads *auncer*, which can hardly be correct. "Awncell weight, as I have been informed," says Cowell, Interpreter, 1658, "is a kind of weight with scales hanging, or hooks fastened at each end of a staff, which a man lifteth up upon his fore-finger or hand, and so discerneth the equality or difference between the weight and the thing weighed;" and he afterwards adds, "a man of good credit once certified mee that it is stil used in Leaden-all at London among butchers."

Ac the pound that she paied by
Peised a quatron moore
Than myn owene *auncer*,
Who so weyed truthe. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 96.

AUNCETERES. Ancestors. According to Mr. Hunter, this word is not quite obsolete in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Skelton, i. 128, has *auncetry* for *ancestry*.

So schaltow gete god los and gretli be menskked,
As han al thin *aunceteres* or thow were bigeten.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 185.

An hondreth wynter here before,
Myne *aunsetters* knyghtes have be.
Robin Hood, i. 10.

AUNCIAN. Aged.

The olde *auncian* wyf heȝest ho syttez.
Syr Gawayne, p. 38.

AUNCIENTES. Elders.

The preistes, judges, and *auncientes* bare cheif rule, and governed the people as well as it would bee.
Redman's Complaint of Grace, 1554.

AUNCIENTY. Antiquity. See Skelton's Works, i. 74, ii. 415; Cooperi Thesaurus, in v. *Aetas. Antiquitas.*

What *auncientye* than, is theyr Portuis and masse booke of. *The Burnynge of Paules*, 1563.

AUND. Owned. *North.*

AUNDEIRYS. Andirons. In the inventory of effects belonging to Sir John Fastolfe, "ij. staundyng *aundeirys*" are mentioned. See Archæologia, xxi. 269.

AUNDER. Afternoon; evening. According to Carr, this word is nearly extinct in Craven; Grose says it is used in Cheshire; and Hartshorne gives it as a Shropshire word. It seems derived from *undern*, q. v. Jamieson says that *orntren* in Scotland is "the repast taken between dinner and supper." Cotgrave several times mentions *aunders-meat* as an afternoon's refreshment. See his Dictionarie, in v. *Gouber*, *Gouster*, *Reciné*, *Ressie.*

AUNDIREN. An andiron, q. v. Palsgrave, f. 18, translates "aundyren" by *chenet*.

With that *aundiren* he thret Sir Gij,
And with gret hate sikerly. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 250.

AUNGE. An angel. (*A.-N.*)

Eche day therwith ȝe xal be content;
Aunge alle howrys xal to ȝow apere. *Cov. Myst.* p. 88.

AUNT. A woman of bad character; a procuress or a bawd. This sense is common in early plays, although *aunt* and *uncle* were the usual appellations given by a jester or fool to all elderly persons, without implying any improper meaning, a custom, according to Pegge, generally pursued in Cornwall. In a Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1, the term *aunt* seems to be applied to an old woman, or gossip, not necessarily in the bad sense, as the commentators tell us.

AUNTE. Instead of "up here aunte," the Heralds' College MS. reads, "to-gedere."

Heo gederede up here *aunte* here ost aboute wyde,
And destruyde hire londes eyther in his syde.
Rob. Glouc. p. 37.

AUNTELERE. A stag's antler. See Twety's treatise on hunting in Reliq. Antiq. i. 151.

AUNTER. (1) An adventure. (*A.-N.*) *North.* Rider makes it synonymous with *hap* or chance. In the provincial glossaries, it is sometimes explained, "needless scruple, mischance, misadventure." See *Attele.*

(2) To adventure; to venture. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 382, 435, 471: Gesta Romanorum, p. 35.

I wol arise and *auntre* it, by my fay.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 4207.

(3) An altar.

Be-forn his *aunter* he knelyd adoun.
Songs and Carols, st. xi.

AUNTEROUS. Adventurous; bold; daring. "A castell *aunterous*," in Lybeaus Disconus, 279, glossed *formidable*. The Prompt. Parv p. 19, makes it synonymous with *doubtful*, but the other meaning is found at p. 279.

Thay that were *aunterous* by-syde,
In a cuntré fulle wyde,
Thay come thedir that tyde.
Sir Degrevante, Lincoln MS.

AUNTERS. Peradventure; in case that; lest; probably. *North.*

AUNTERSOME. Daring; courageous. *North.* This is of course from *aunter*, q. v.

AUNTRE. On the contrary; on the other hand.

Auntre, they swore hym hool oth
To be hys men that wer there.
Richard Coer de Lion, 3878.

AUNTREOUSLICHE. Boldly; daringly. (*A.-N.*)

Al *auntreousliche* ther he comen wes.
Gy of Warwike, p. 83.

AUNTROSE. Doubtful; dangerous. (*A.-N.*)

Thanne seide Alisandrine, *auntrose* is thin evel,
Ful wonderliche it the weves, wel I wot the sothe.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 34.

AUNTY. Aunt. *Var. dial.*

AU-OUT. Entirely. *Craven.*

AUP. (1) A wayward child. *North.* It is pronounced *Aups* in Craven, but the word is not in general use in Yorkshire.

(2) Up. *West.*

AURE. Over. [Avre ?]

His gloves and his gamesuns gloet as the gledes,
A-rayet *aure* with rebans, rychist of raye.
Robson's Met. Rom. p. 15.

AUREAT. Golden; gilt. Hence, good, excellent. See Skelton's Works, i. 11, 77; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 250; Percy's Reliques, p. 26.

Thys boke was written with letters *aureat*,
Perpetually to be put in memory.
Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 257.

AURE-HIET. Overtook.

He prekut oute prestely,
And *aure-hiet* him radly,
And on the knyȝte conne cry,
And pertely him reproves.
Robson's Met. Rom. p. 15.

AURIFIED. Made pure as gold.

> Fined also and made full pure,
> And *aurified* be at the last.
> *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.* p. 389.

AURRUST. Harvest. *Worc.*

AURSELS. Ourselves. *North.*

AURUM-MULICUM. A composition occasionally mentioned in early documents relating to the arts, and fully described in the following passage:

> Here may thou lere to make *aurum mulicum.* Take a viole of glas, and cute it wele, or a longe erthen pot; and take j. pounde of salt armonyac, and j. *li* of sulfure, and j. *li* of mercurie cru, and j. *li* of tyn; melte thi tyn, and caste thi mercurie therin, and then alle that other, and grynde alle these thinges togidere upon a ston, and then put alle in a fiole, or in an erthen pot, and stoppe al the mothe save also mochel als a paper lefe, or a spoute of parchemyn may stonde in; and then set it on the fyre in a forneie, and make furste esy fiere, and afturwarde goode fire, the mountance of ij. oures, til that thou se no breth come oute of the glas; and then take it of the fire, and breke the glas.
> *MS. Sloane* 2584, f. 5.

AURUM-POTABILE.

> And then the golden oyle called *aurum-potabile,*
> A medicine most mervelous to preserve mans health. *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.* p. 422

AUSCULTE. To raise up; to exalt. The MS. Bodl. 175, reads "exhalt" in the following passage:

> *Auscultе* you not to excelente,
> Into highe exsaltacion. *Chester Plays,* i. 10.

AUSE. (1) To try; to essay; to promise favourably. e. g., "He *auses* well saying's as how he's a young un." *Salop.* See *Aust.*

(2) Also. Gil gives this as a Lincolnshire word in his Logonomia, 1619.

> And some beyonde us twentie or thirtie lange miles, that make pure shift in the citie, and in the countrie *ause.* *Bullein's Dialogue,* 1573, p. 4.

AUSIER. An osier. *Suffolk.*

AUSNEY. To anticipate bad news. *Somerset.*

AUSPICATE. Auspicious.

> Enter and prosper, while our eyes doe waite
> For an ascendent throughly *auspicate.*
> *Herrick's Works,* ii. 146.

AUSPICIOUS. Joyful. So Shakespeare seems to use the word in Hamlet, i. 2:

> With one *auspicious,* and one dropping eye.

AUST. To attempt. *Warw.* It is also used as a substantive.

AUSTERNE. Stern; severe. In the Testament of Creseide, 154, we have the form *austrine* in the same sense.

> But who is yond, thou ladye faire,
> That looketh with sic an *austerne* face?
> *Percy's Reliques,* p. 75.

> Thane the burelyche beryne of Bretayne the lyttylle
> Counsayles Syr Arthure, and of hyme besekys
> To ansuere the alyenes wyth *austerene* wordes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 56.

AUSTRIDGE. An ostrich. Cotgrave has, "*Austruche:* an *austridge,* or ostridge." We have had *Astridge,* q. v.

AUT. (1) Ought. See Rob. Glouc. p. 452.

> Well *aut* I sinne lete,
> An aeb wit teres wete. *Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet.* i. 24.

(2) All the; out. *North.*

AUTECER. Parent; ancestor. See the Coventry Mysteries, p. 88. Should we read *anceter?*

AUTEM. A church, in the canting language. There are several compounds of this word, as *autem-mort,* a married woman. See Dodsley's Old Plays, x. 372.

AUTENTICKE. Authentic. Chaucer has it as a substantive. See Thynne's Animadversions, p. 48.

AUTENTIQUALL. Authentic.

> Now for the third parte touchyng recordes and registres, wee have them so formall, so *autentiquall,* so seriously handeled. *Hall, Henry VIII.* f. 253.

AUTEOSE.

> The flowre is of a gode lose,
> That men calleth *auteose.* *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 195.

AUTER. An altar. *North.*

> Thanne he havede his bede seyd,
> His offrende on the *auter* leyd. *Havelok,* 1386.

AUTERS. Explained, "strange work, or strange things," in the Clavis at the end of the Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 89. It is probably an error for *anters,* the genuine early form of the word.

AUTHENTIC. Regularly bred; fashionable. Nares says it "seems to have been the proper epithet for a physician regularly bred or licensed." See All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 3.

AUTHER. Either.

> Bot harder the devel bites tham
> That gud dedes has wroȝt,
> If thai ever afterward fal in,
> *Auther* in dede or thoȝt.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f 81.

AUTOMEDON. The charioteer of Achilles, and hence some of our early dramatists have applied the name generally to coachmen. See Beaumont and Fletcher, ed. Weber, xiv. 53.

AUT-OPON. Out upon! An exclamation expressive of disapprobation. *North.*

AUTORITY. Authority. A provincialism, as well as the old form of the word. See the Craven Dialogues, p. 330.

AUTORS. Ancestors. (*Lat.*)

> Y geve yow, Mede, withoute assoyne,
> Theo tour, and the cites of Babyloyne:
> Tyre, Numen, and Pamphile,
> And into Ynde xx. score myle;
> My riches, and my tressours
> And alle hath do myn *autors.* *Kyng Alisaunder,* 4519

AUTOUR. An author. *Chaucer.*

AUTRAGE. To outrage.

> Let us se how well we can *autrage.*
> *Maitland's Lambeth Books,* p. 302.

AUTREMITE. Another attire. So explained by Skinner. Tyrwhitt reads *vitremite.*

> And she that helmid was in starke stouris,
> And wan by force tounis strong and touris,
> Shall on her hedde now werin *autremite.*
> *Chaucer, ed. Urry,* p. 164.

AUVE. The helve of an axe. *Salop.*

AUVERDRO. To overthrow. *West.*

AUVERGIT. To overtake. *West.* See Jennings's Observations, p. 184.

AUVERLOOK. To overlook; to bewitch; to look upon with the evil eye. *West.*

AUVER-RIGHT. Right over; across. *West.*

AUVISARD. On the visor?

Atte last he held him *auvisard*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 190.

AUVISE. Counsel; advice.

And seyde, Joseph, leve thy fantesye
And thyn erroure, for it is folye
Withouten *auvise* to deme sodeynelye.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 5.

AUWAWNTAGE. Advantage.

The heghest worlde, that passes alle thyng,
Was made for mans endeles wonnyng;
Fot ylk mane salle hafe thare a place,
To wonne ay in joy that here has grace;
That worlde was made moste for owre *auwawntage*,
For thaire sawlles to be owre ryght erytage.
Hampole, North C. MS.

AUWARDS. Awkward; athwart. *North.* See *Ackwards.* A beast is said to be *auwards*, when it lies backward or downhill, so as to be unable to rise; a circumstance often happening with sheep that are heavy in the wool.

AUȜT. (1) Ought.

Floure of hevene, Ladi and Quene,
As sche *auȝt* wel to bene. *MS. Addit.* 10036, f. 62.

(2) Owed. The version printed in Collier's Shakespeare's Library, p. 273, reads "owhte."

The worschipe therof whiche I *auȝte*,
Unto the god I there betauȝte.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 234.

(3) Possessions; property.

Bitwene his childre he delt his *auȝt*,
His londe to Isaac he bitauȝt.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 22.

(4) High. *Rob. Glouc.*

AVA'. At all. *North.*

AVAGE. A rent or duty which every tenant of the manor of Writtel, in Essex, pays to the lord on St. Leonard's day, for the liberty of feeding his hogs in the woods. *Phillips.*

AVAILE. Value; profit: advantage. See Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 2; Dial of Creat. Moral. p. 123; Towneley Mysteries, p. 150.

AVAITE. To await?

The which ordeynede for a law, that what tyme there was any fyre in that cité, there shulde be a bidelle y-ordeined for to *avaite* hit, and to make an highe proclamacione in the cité.
Gesta Romanorum, p. 52.

AVALE. (1) To descend; to fall down. (*A.-N.*) Cf. Maundevile's Travels, p. 266; Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 91; Troilus and Creseide, iii. 627; Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 394; Debate between Pride and Lowliness, p. 9; Skelton's Works, i. 85.

Then the seneschall smot his hors with his spurris, and come to theym, for the see was *availed* and withdrawn. *MS. Digby*, 185.

(2) To lower; to let down. (*A.-N.*) This term is often applied to the letting down the front of the helmet, or the visor only without the ventaile, as in Robson's Met. Rom. p. 15; Morte d'Arthur, i. 152. Hence the phrase "to *vale* the bonnet," to lower the bonnet, or take off the hat; and, figuratively, to acknowledge inferiority. See Peter Langtoft, p. 97.

And myȝty tyrauntes, from here ryalle see
He hath *avalid* and y-put adoun.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 4.

He nold *avalen* neither hood ne hat,
Ne abiden no man for his curtesie.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 3124.

(3) To loosen; to shake. Lord Surrey has the expression "with raynes *avayled*," explained *loosened* in Warton's Hist. Eng. Poet. iii. 31 but our second meaning is perhaps the best.

(4) To assault. *Skinner.*

AVALYD. Diminished.

Grete feet and rounde, and grete clees, and the foot a lytel *avalyd*, smale by the flankes, and longe sydes, a lytel pyntel and litel hangyng smale ballokes.
MS. Bodl. 546.

AVAN. Filthy; squalid. A Northamptonshire word, according to the Addenda to Junii Etym. Anglic. in v.

AVANCE. (1) To advance; to profit. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 246; Troilus and Creseide, v. 1434; MS. Ashmole 39, f. 12.

Sir Philip the Valayse
May him noght *avance*,
The flowres that faire war
Er fallen in Fraunce. *Minot's Poems*, p. 39.

(2) Advancement.

He ordaineth by his ordinaunce
To parishe priestis a powere,
To anothir a gretir *avaunce*,
A gretir point to his mistere.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 180.

(3) The herb harefoot. It was used in cookery, as in a recipe in the Forme of Cury, p. 13, which the original, MS. Addit. 5016, seems to read *avante*. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 55; Prompt. Parv. pp. 17, 266; Tusser, p. 118; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 5. Markham, in his Countrie Farme, ed. 1616, p. 182, says "costmarie and avens are verie pleasant hearbes to give a savour like spice in pottage and salads." See also Topsell on Serpents, p. 62; Cooper, in v. *Cariophillata;* MS. Sloane 5, f. 11.

AVANCEMENT. Advancement.

Thorgh conseile of som of hise, refused he that present;
Thei said, on other wise he salle haf *avancement*.
Peter Langtoft, p. 103.

AVANITTE. Thought; will; pleasure.

God and grace es with thaim wroghte,
That with swylke pride dyse gyse ther clothe;
Never the lese ylk man may
Eftyr hys *avanitté* make hym gay.
R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 24.

AVANSE. To escape from.

For any cas that may be-tyde,
Schall non therof *avanse*.
The Cokwold's Daunce, 165.

AVANTAGE. Advantage. (*A.-N.*)

As sooth is sayd, elde hath gret *avantage*
In elde is bothe wisdom and usage.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 2449.

AVANT-CURRIERS. Florio has "*Etesii*, windes blowing very stiffely for fortie daies together from the east, just about the dog-daies, called of mariners the *Avant-curriers*."

AVANTERS. Portions of the numbles of a deer, which lay near the neck. See Syr Gawayne, p. 50; Book of St. Alban's, sig. D. iv

AVANTMURE. The fore-wall of a town. This term is given as English in Palsgrave and Cotgrave. (*Fr.*)

AVANT-PEACH. An early kind of peach. *Skinner.*

AVANTTWARDE. The vanward of an army.

I salle have the *avanttwarde* wytterly myselvene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.

AVARDE. Afraid. (*A.-S.*)

AVAROUSER. More avaricious. (*A.-N.*)

Are no men *avarouser* than hii
Whan thei ben avaunced.
Piers Ploughman, p. 26.

AVARYSY. Avarice; covetousness. May we read *an arysy?*

Oure Lord sey to the edder tho,
Fend, why dyde thou hym that wo?
The fend ansuerd with *avarysy*,
Fore I had to hym envye. *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 85.

AVAST. A sea term, meaning stop, hold, enough. It always precedes some orders or conversation. See Tooke's Diversions of Purley, p. 573; Skinner, in v. Tooke says that Dr. Johnson's interpretations, which I have here adopted, are erroneous, but such are its ordinary uses by sailors. Johnson's etymology from Ital. and Span. *Basta* is sufficiently plausible.

AVAUNCY. To advance; to raise.

For I thenke to *avauncy* myne,
And wel the more schal be here pyne.
MS. Addit. 10036, f. 49.

AVAUNT. (1) Before.

The morow came, and forth rid this marchaunt
To Flaunders ward, his prentis him *avaunt*,
Till he to Bruges came full merily.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 140.

(2) Forward. (*A.-N.*) This was an ancient hunting cry. See Sir H. Dryden's Twici, p. 45.

And with that worde came Drede *avaunt*,
Whiche was abashed and in grete fere.
Rom. of the Rose, 3958.

Sir Degrevant was thane sa nere,
That he those wordis myght here;
He said, *Avant*, banere!
And trompis on hight.
Sir Degrevaunt, Lincoln MS

(3) A boast. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer Cant. T. 227; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 21.

Than said Sir Degrevaunt,
Thou salle noght mak thine *avaunt*,
That I salle be recreaunt,
For frend ne for faa.
Sir Degrevaunt, Lincoln MS.

(4) To boast.

This proverbe lerne of me,
Avaunt nevyr of thy degree. *Antiq. Rep.* iv. 401.

(5) Dismissal. "To give her the *avaunt*," Henry VIII. ii. 3. In the following passage it apparently means leave, departure, or perhaps praise, boast.

Alle thay mad thair *avaunt*
Of the lord Sir Degrevaunt.
Sir Degrevaunt, Lincoln MS.

AVAUNTANCE. Boasting.

The vice clepid *avauntance*,
With pride hath take his aqueintance.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.

AVAUNTARYE. Boasting.

And thus the worschipe of his name,
Thorow pride of his *avauntarye*,
He turneth into vilenye.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.

Rebuke him for that ilk of that *avauntrie*.
Peter Langtoft, p. 194.

AVAUNTLAY. Under the old system of hunting it was customary to send one or two couples of hounds, with a man, to several points where it was expected the game would pass. When the deer or other animal came up these hounds were uncoupled. See Sir H. Dryden's notes to Twici, p. 44. *Relay* properly means any of these sets of hounds; but *avauntrelay*, or, more commonly, *avauntlay*, those which, when a hart was unharboured, were a-head of him. See further observations on this subject in a curious work, entitled the Booke of Hunting, 4to. Lond. 1586.

AVE. (1) Have.

Therfore we must fight agayne hym, and we shhall *ave* victorye, for he is but feble agayne them that wyl withstonde hym. *Dial. Creat. Moral.* p. 97.

(2) Evening.

The king ther stode with his meiné
On a palmesonnes *ave*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 200.

AVEARD. Afraid. *West.*

But an he have his legs at liberty,
Cham *aveard* he will never live with you.
London Prodigal, p. 107.

AVEAUNT. Graceful; becoming. So also the original MS. of Le Bone Florence of Rome, 128, reads; which Ritson alters to *avenaunt*.

Ageyne hym came syr Otes the graunt,
A doghty knyght and an *aveaunt*.
Le Bone Florence of Rome, 665.

Thys swyrde ys gode and *aveaunt*,
But I faght wyth a gyaunt.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii 38, f. 244.

AVE-BLOT. A reckoning; a payment. *Minsheu.*

AVE-BOORDS. Cotgrave has, "*Aubes*, the short boords which are set into th'outside of a water-mills wheele; we call them ladles. or *ave-boords*."

AVEDEN. Had.

Quanne he weren alle set,
And the king *aveden* i-gret,
He greten, and gouleden, and goven hem ille,
And he bad hem alle ben stille. *Havelok*, 163.

AVEER. Property. (*A.-N.*)

Ne thei don to no man otherwise than thei wolde that other men diden to hem; and in this poynt thei fulle-fillen the ten commandementes of God: and thei ȝive no charge of *aveer* ne of ricchesse.
Maundevile's Travels, p. 292.

AVEL. (1) The awn or beard of barley. *East.*

(2) To tear away. *Browne.*

AVELACE. Explained by Skinner, "the rings or gymews of a bag;" but conjectured by him to be a mistake for *anelace*, q. v.

AVELONG. Elliptical; oval. It is translated by *oblongus*, in the Prompt. Parv. p. 17. Carr, in his Craven Glossary, conjectures it to be a corruption of *oblong*, and a correspondent suggests to me *half-long;* but the form *awelonge*, in the Middlehill MS. of the Promptorium, seems to warrant Mr. Way's derivation from A.-S. *Awoh.* Major Moor says, "Workmen —reapers or mowers—approaching the side of a field not perpendicular or parallel to their line of work, will have an unequal portion to do—the excess or deficiency is called *avellong* work."

AVELY. In the Eastern counties corn is said to be *avely*, if, when dressed for market, a portion of the awns adhere to the grains.

AVEN. Promise; appearance. *Salop.* Perhaps connected with the old word *avenant*, q. v.

AVENANT. (1) Agreement; condition. (*A.-N.*)

Luf hir efter thine *avenant*,
And sho sal be to the tenant.
Ywaine and Gawin, 3765

They may make to here *avenaunt*,
But over mesure ys nat cumnaunt.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.

(2) Becoming; graceful; agreeable. See Warton's Hist. Eng. Poet. ii. 229; Ywaine and Gawin, 3885; Robson's Met. Rom. p. 12.

And I were to the *avenant*,
I wald be thi servaunt.
Sir Degrevaunt, Lincoln MS.

When she was fiften winter old,
In al that lond nas ther non y-hold
So semly on to se,
For sche was gentil and *avenaunt*,
Hir name was cleped Belisaunt,
As ye may lithe at me.
Amis and Amiloun, 427.

(3) Accomplished; able; valiant.

The sowdan, that left yn Tervagaunt,
With hym he broght a fowll geaunt
Of Egypte; he hette Guymerraunt,
Greet as an ok:
No dosyper nas so *avenaunt*
To stonde hys strok. *Octovian*, 923.

AVENANTLI. Suitably; well; becomingly.

Ther were in eche bataile of burnes two thousand,
Armed at alle pointes and *avenantli* horsed.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 136.

AVENAUNTLICHE. Beautifully.

To seche thoru that cité ther nas non sich,
Of erbes, and of erberi, so *avenauntliche* i-diht.
Pistill of Susan, st. 1.

AVENCE. The feast of Advent. (*A.-N.*) See MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 215, where a wrong reading has apparently crept into the text, and I am not sure whether it should not be *anence* in the same sense as *anent*, q. v.

AVENE. An ear of corn. This is the form of the word *awn* in the Prompt. Parv. p. 18. "Avenes eyles" is translated by the French *arestez*, in Walter de Bibblesworth, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80. *Eiles* we have already had an example of in v. *Ails*, and it is translated by *arista* in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

(2) Evening.

Hi sul him and elde folow,
Both *avene* and eke a-morw.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 194.

AVENG. Took; received. (*A.-S.*)

Vor the folc so thycke com, the wule he her loverd slou,
Aboute him in ech alf, that among so mony fon
He *aveng* dethes wounde, and wonder nas yt none.
Rob. Glouc. p. 223.

A-VENIMED. Envenomed.

His armes alle *a-venimed* beth;
That venim is strong so the deth.
Gy of Warwike, p. 98.

AVENOR. The person who formerly, in the household establishment of the king, and in that also of great barons, had the care of the provender for the horses. The following account of his duties is given in the Book of Curtasye, p. 25, and it has been also quoted from the original manuscript by Mr. Stevenson.

The *aveyner* schalle ordeyn provande good won,
For tho lordys horsis everychon;
Thay schyn have two cast of hay,
A pek of provande on a day;
Every horse schalle so muche have
At racke and manger that standes with stave.
A maystur of horsys a squyer ther is,
Aveyner and ferour undur hym i-wys.
Those ȝomen that olde sadels schyn have,
That schyn be last for knyȝt and knave,
For yche a hors that ferroure schalle scho
An halpeny on day he takes hym to:
Undur ben gromes and pages mony one,
That ben at wage everychone;
Som at two pons on a day,
And som at iij. *ob.* I ȝou say;
Mony of hem fotemen ther ben,
That rennen by the brydels of ladys schene.

AVENSONG. Evening.

Fram afternone to *avensong*,
So to knightes he was strong.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 178.

AVENT. Avaunt!

Avent, avent, my popagay,
What, will ye do nothyng but play?
Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 101.

AVENTAILE. The moveable front to a helmet, which covered the face, and through which the wearer respired the air, "qua ventus hauritur." The term is sometimes used for the whole front of the helmet.

His helm he setteth on is heved,
And fastnede the *aventaille*.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 3.

For, as he drough a king by *thaventaile*,
Unware of this, Achilles through the maile
And through the bodie gan him for to rive.
Troilus and Creseide, v. 1557.

AVENTE. To open the aventaile for the purpose of breathing. See Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1941; Torrent of Port. p. 66. (*A.-N.*)

Thai foughten soo longe, that by assente
Thai drewe them a litil bysyde,
A litil while thaym to *avente*,
And refreshed them at that tyde.
MS. Douce 175, p. 30.

AVENTERS. Chance. (*A.-N.*)

The bowmen, and eke the arblasters,
Armed them all at *aventers*.
Richard Coer de Lion, 2188.

AVENTOUR. (1) To venture.

Nil ich me nothing *aventour*,
To purchas a fole gret honour.
Arthour and Merlin, p 9.

(2) An adventurer. *Bokenham.*

AVENTRE. To throw a spear. (*Ital.*) Spenser uses the word, and Nares thought it was peculiar to that writer.

Thenne this one knyght *aventryd* a grete spere, and one of the x. knyghtes encountred with hym, but this woful knyght smote hym so hard that he felle over his hors taylle. *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 117.

AVENTROUS. Adventurers. (*A.-N.*)

As dooth an heraud of armes
Whan *aventrous* cometh to justes.
Piers Ploughman. p. 370

AVENTURE. (1) Adventure; chance; fortune; See Morte d'Arthur, i. 289; Maundevile's Travels, pp. 185, 282.

Aventure so hath turned his pas
Ageynes the kyng his mas.
Kyng Alisaunder, 7837.

(2) Perchance.

Ac *aventure*, for the fyght,
This victorie is the y-dyght.
Kyng Alisaunder, 3922.

AVENTURLY. Boldly.

This squier that hath brought this hede,
The kyng had wend he had the dede,
And *aventurly* gan he gone.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 52.

AVER. (1) A work-horse. *North.* "A false *aver*," a sluggish horse, a lazy beast. See Kennett's Glossary, p. 21.

Alsua the sothe for to schewe,
He lent thame *averes* to drawe.
Sir Degrevante, MS. Lincoln, f. 130.

(2) Peevish. *Northumb.*

AVERAGE. A course of ploughing in rotation. *North.* Carr explains it "winter eatage," and others the *stubble*, in which senses it seems to be the same with *averish*, q. v.

AVER-CAKE. An oat-cake.

A fewe cruddes and crem,
And an *aver-cake*.
MS. Rawl. Poet. 137, f. 25.

AVER-CORN. A reserved rent in corn paid to religious houses by their tenants or farmers. *Kennett*. According to Skinner, it means corn drawn to the granary of the lord of the manor by the working cattle, or avers, of the tenants.

AVERE. Riches; property. (*A.-N.*)

The maistir of ther pedaile, that kirkes brak and brent,
And abbeis gan assaile, monkes slouh and schent,
Was born in Pikardie, and his name Reynere,
In suilk felonie gadred grete *avere*.
Peter Langtoft, p. 124.

AVERIL. April. *North.*

When the nyhtegale singes, the wodes waxen grene,
Lef ant gras ant blosme springes in *Averyl*, y wene.
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 92.

AVERING. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says, "When a begging boy strips himself and goes naked into a town with a fals story of being cold, and stript, to move compassion and get better cloaths, this is call'd *avering*, and to goe a *avering*."

AVERISH. The stubble and grass left in corn fields after harvest. *North.*

In these monthes after the cornne bee innede, it is meete to putt draughte horsses and oxen into the *averish*, and so lonnge to continue there as the meate sufficeth, which will ease the other pastures they went in before. *Archæologia*, xiii. 379.

AVERLAND. Land ploughed by the tenants with their avers, for the use of a monastery, or for the lord of the soil.

Quod autem nunc vocatur *averland*, fuit terra rusticorum ejus. *Chron. J. de Brakelonda*, p. 75.

AVEROUS. Avaricious.

And also this tyme es ogayns *averous* men, that schynes and gifes na fruyte bot when it es roten.
MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 3.

AVEROYNE. The herb southernwood, mentioned several times under this name in the Liber Medicinæ in the Library of Lincoln Cathedral, ff. 280, 287, 307, e.g. "Take *averoyne*, and braye it with hony and vyneacre, and drynke it." See also Archæologia, xxx. 350; Pistill of Susan, st. ix.

AVERPENNY. Money contributed towards the king's averages. See Nicolson and Burn's West and Cumb. ii. 609; Chron. J. de Brakelonda, p. 75; Skinner, in v.

AVERRAY. To aver; to instruct.

Thou schalt write that y say,
Mani man for to *averray*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 45.

AVERRUNCATE. To avert; to prevent. (*Lat.*)

I wish myself a pseudo-prophet,
But sure some mischief will come of it,
Unless by providential wit,
Or force, we *averruncate* it. *Hudibras*, I. i. 758.

AVERSATION. Aversion; great dislike to. See Taylor's Great Exemplar, p. 61, quoted by Boucher, in v.

AVER-SILVER. A custom or rent so called, originating from the cattle, or *avers*, of the tenants of the soil.

AVERST. At the first.

Averst byeth the hestes ten,
Thet loki ssolle alle men.
MS. Arundel 57, f. 13.

AVERTY. Mad; fiery. (*A.-N.*)

The respons were redy that Philip did tham bere.
A knyght fulle *averty* gaf tham this ansuere.
Peter Langtoft, p. 260.

AVERY. (1) The place where the provender for the king's horses is kept. *Skinner*. Boucher. in v. *Aver*, considers it to be the stable. It seems certainly to be derived from *aver*, and not from *haver*, oats, as Minsheu supposes.

(2) Every.

The iij.^{de} tokene ys that *avery* meke man or womman ys not enhaunsydd, neyther have ony lykynge in preysynge. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 8.

AVE-SCOT. A reckoning; an account. *Minsheu.*

AVESYLY. Advisedly.

Now and thow wolde wele and *avesyly* beholde thi Lorde Jhesu, thow may fynde that fro the crowne of the hevede to the sole of his fete, thare was no hole spotte lefte one hyme.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 183.

AVET. Weight.

And ys *avet* more bi six and thritti leed punde, that beeth to hundred and sextene wexpunde.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 70.

AVETROL. A bastard. (*A.-N.*)

He asked what was his medicine;
Beff and broth gode afine.
What than, was he an *avetrol*?
Thou seist soht, sire, be mi pol.
Sevyn Sages, 1107.

AVEXED. Troubled; vexed. See Book of St. Alban's, sig. B. iv.; Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 177. The curious coincidence between part of the following passage, and the well known lines in Macbeth, ii. 2, has not yet found a notice in the editions of Shakespeare.

As thus I lay *avexed* full sore
In suche thynges, as of right bythe agayne nature,
I herde a voyce seyyng, sclepe thow no more!
Todd's Illustrations, p. 297

AVEYSÉ. Careful; wary. (*A.-N.*)

Also the kyng and his meigné,
Gladdest weren and *aveyse*. *Kyng Alisaunde*, 5261.

AVIEU. To view. (*A.-N.*) Palsgrave has, "I *avewe*, I take syght of a thing."

Thenglysshmen sawe them well, and knewe well howe they were come thyder to *avieu* them.
Notes to Minot's Poems, p. 117.

AVIIS. Opinion. (*A.-N.*)

And seththen seyd hir *aviis*
Of God, that Loverd was and ever isse.
Seynt Kateraine, p. 179.

AVILE. To despise. The Heralds' College MS. reads, "*aviled* holy chirche, that by righte was free."

And the Sonnenday of the Passion amansede all the,
That *avilede* to holi chirche, that mid riȝte was so fre.
Rob. Glouc. p. 495.

AVINTAINE. Speedily. (*A.-N.*)

Have ich eni so hardi on,
That dorre to Hamtoun gon,
To themperur of Almaine,
And sai her cometh, *avintaine*,
Al prest an hondred knighte,
That fore his love wilen fighte
Bothe with spere and with launce.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 107.

AVIROUN. Around. (*A.-N.*)

Alse a wente him to plaie
Aboute her in this contrai,
In this conrté *aviroun*,
A mette with a vile dragoun.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 98.

AVIS. Advice. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 1870; Maundevile's Travels, p. 180; Langtoft, p. 32.

The kyng at his *avys* sent messengers thre.
Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 285.

AVISAND. Observing. (*A.-N.*)

The herbe she toke, well *avisand*
The lefe, the sede, the stalke, the floure,
And said it had a gode savour,
And was no common herb to find,
And well approved of uncouth kind.
Chaucer's Dreame, 1882.

AVISE. (1) To observe; to look at. (*A.-N.*)

Heo heom *avysed* among theo play,
For he was nought of that contray.
Kyng Alisaunder, 221.

(2) To consider; to advise with one's self; to inform; to teach. "*Avise* you well," i.e. consider well what you are about, is a frequent phrase in the old romances. In the sense of "to inform," it is used by Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 4, where Mistress Quickly says to Simple, "Are you *avis'd* o' that?" a provincial mode of confirming any observation. See also the Towneley Mysteries, pp. 61, 170. "Aviseth you," Chaucer, Cant. T. 3185, look to yourselves, take care of yourselves. Cf. Const. of Mason. p. 38.

He *avysed* hym full wele,
Fro the hedd downewarde every dele.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 196.

AVISÉ. Circumspect. (*A.-N.*)

Of werre and of bataile he was fulle *avisé*,
Ther wisdom suld availe was non so trewe als he.
Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 188.

AVISEE. To look upon. *Skinner.*

AVISELY. Advisedly.

Avisely, who so takyth hede therto.
Lydgate, MS Ashmole 39, f. 28.

AVISEMENT. Counsel; Advice. (*A.-N.*)

Ten schippes wer dryven, thorgh ille *avisement*
Thorgh a tempest ryven, the schipmen held tham schent. *Langtoft's Chronicle*, p. 148.

AVISINESSE. Deliberation. (*A.-N.*)

And Mary fulle mekely listeneth alle,
And gan mervayle with gret *avisinesse*.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 28.

AVISION. A vision. (*A.-N.*)

A litel or he were mordred on a day,
His mordre in his *avision* he say. *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 15120.

AVIST. A fishing. *West.*

AVIVES. A disease in horses, thus described by Markham:

The horse having drunke much, or watered verie quickly after his heat and travaile, and upon it growing cold, and not being walked, doth beget the *avives*, which doe but little differ from the disease called the king's-evill, because as well in beasts as in man, the king's evill commeth of too much cooling of water, the throat having beene heated, whereupon the horse looseth his appetite to eat, and his rest likewise, and his eares become cold.
The Countrie Farme, ed. 1616, p. 138.

AVIZE. To see; to survey; to observe.

Then th'one herselfe low ducked in the flood,
Abash't that her a straunger did *avize*.
The Faerie Queene, II. xii. 66.

AVOCATE. To call from. (*Lat.*)

The time of Sir Walter Raleigh's execution was contrived to be on my Lord Mayor's day, that the pageants and fine shows might *avocate* and draw away the people from beholding the tragedie of the gallantest worthie that England ever bred.
Aubrey, MS. Ashmole.

AVOERY. The right which the founder of a house of religion had of the advowson or patronage thereof, similar to the right of presentation belonging to those who built, or endowed, parish churches. In some instances these patrons had the sole nomination of the abbot or prior, either by direct investiture, or delivery of a pastoral staff; or by immediate presentation to the diocesan; or if a free election were left to the religious foundation, a licence for election was first to be obtained from the patron, and the election was to be confirmed by him. *Kennett, quoted in Boucher.*

AVOID. To leave; to quit; to expel. Avoid! i.e. get out of the way, a word used at the passing of any great personage through a crowd. See Cov. Myst. p. 131. In the following passages it means the withdrawal of dishes from the table. See also Harrison's Description of England, p. 161.

Awoydes tho borde into tho flore,
Tase away tho trestes that ben so store.
Boke of Curtasye, p. 33.

All the servyse of brede, messes of kytchyn, wyne, ale, wax, wood, that is dispended bothe for the kings bourde, and for the hole messe, and other of the chaumbre, and as well the servyse for the king for all night, as the greete *avoydes* at feastes, and the dayly drinkinges betwixt meles in the kings chaumbre for straungers, and thereof to make trew recorde, and to bring it dayly to the countyng-bourde before noone. *Liber Niger Domus Regis Edw. IV.* p. 37.

AVOIDANCE. Expulsion; avoidance. See Prompt. Parv. pp. 19, 111; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 101.

> From spyttynge and snyftynge kepe the also,
> By prevy *avoydans* let hyt go.
> *Constitutions of Masonry*, p. 36.

AVOIDONS. In a general sense means, the vacancy of a benefice by death or removal of the incumbent; but in Monast. Anglic. ii. 198, quoted in Stevenson's additions to Boucher, it signifies the profits during such a vacancy.

AVOIR. Property. (*A.-N.*)

> A burgeis was in Rome toun,
> A riche man of gret renoun;
> Marchaunt he was of gret *avoir*,
> And had a wif was queint and fair.
> *Sevyn Sages*, 2205.

AVOIR-DE-PEISE. Articles of merchandise that are sold by weight. (*A.-N.*) Cowell says "it signifieth such merchandise as are weighed by this weight, and not by Troy weight."

> Hail be ȝe, marchans, with ȝur gret packes
> Of draperie, *avoir-de-peise*, and ȝur wol-sackes.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 175.

AVOKE. To revoke; to call away to some other. See Rider, Richardson, and Boucher, in v.

AVOKET. An advocate. (*Lat.*) *Wickliffe.*

AVONGE. To take. See *Afonge.*

> So that atte laste, wat halt yt to telle longe?
> The kyng bygan and ys folc Cristendom *avonge*.
> *Rob. Glouc.* p. 231.

AVOORDIN. Affording. *Somerset.*

AVORD. To afford. *West.*

> Becaze the bishop zent mun word,
> A could not meat and drink *avord*.
> *Peter Pindar*, ed. 1794, i. 286.

AVORE. Before. *West.*

> My ancestor To-Pau beat the first kettle drum,
> *Avore* hun, here vrom Dover on the march.
> *Tale of a Tub*, i. 2.

AVOREWARD. At first.

> And hii, wan hii were i-suore, other sixe toke.
> Gode fourme among hom, of the land to loke,
> And of the deserites, so that *avoreward*
> The bissop hii chose of Bathe, Water Giffard,
> And maister Nicole of Eli, bissop of Wurcetre.
> *Rob. Glouc.* p. 567.

AVOREYE. Before.

> Ich bidde the hit by my sseld,
> *Avoreye* the wycked vend. *MS. Arundel* 57, f 2.

AVORN. Before him. *West.*

AVOTE. On foot.

> Myd syx hondred kynȝtes, and thre thousend men *avote*,
> Cadour, erl of Cornwayle, aȝen hym he sende.
> *Rob. Glouc.* p. 168.

AVOUCH. Proof; testimony. Shakespeare has this and also *avouchment* in the same sense.

AVOURE. Confession; acknowledgment.

> He bad him stand t'abide the bitter stoure
> Of his sore vengeaunce, or to make *avoure*
> Of the lewd words and deedes which he had done.
> *The Faerie Queene*, VI. iii. 48.

AVOURY. An old law term, nearly equivalent to justification. *Nares.*

> Therfore away with these *avouries*: let God alone be our *avowrye*; what have we do to runne hether or thether, but onely to the Father of heaven?
> *Latimer's Sermons*, ed. 1571, f. 84

AVOUTRER. An adulterer. (*A.-N.*) Also an adultress, as in Prompt. Parv. p. 19.

> For in this world nis dogge for the bowe,
> That can an hurt dere from an hole y-knowe,
> Bet than this sompnour knew a slie lechour,
> Or an *avoutrer*, or a paramour. *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 6954.

AVOUTRYE. Adultery. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 6888, 9309; Reliq. Antiq. i. 29; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 170; Apology for the Lollards, p. 78. (*A.-N.*)

> And he begotyn in *avoutrye*,
> Othir ellys barayn bastard born.
> *MS. Rawl. Poet.* 118

AVOW. (1) A vow; an oath. (*A.-N.*)

> He sayd, sirs, in ȝour cumpany
> Myne *avow* make I. *Robson's Romances*, p. 61
> And to mende my misse I make myn *avowe*.
> *Will. and the Werwolf*, p. 26

(2) To allow; to pardon.

> Wold thou speke for me to the kyng,
> He wolde *avow* me my slyngyng.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

(3) The term *avowed* seems to be used in the sense of *covered*, in Orpheo, ed. Laing. 325. See the quotation under *Bonsour*. The MS. Ashmole 61 reads *amelyd* in the same passage.

AVOWE. (1) The patron to a benefice. Cowell says the Avowé is "he to whom the right of advowson of any church appertaineth, so that he may present thereunto in his own name." See Ritson's Robin Hood, i. 42.

(2) An advocate.

> And hendely they bysechith the
> That thou beo heore *avowé*;
> Forgeve heom, sire, thy maltalent;
> They wol do thy comaundement
> *King Alisaunder*, 3160.

(3) Patronage. The Heralds' College MS. reads *avowery*, q. v.

> Vor thoru *avowe* of him, the sone bigan that strif.
> *Rob. Glouc.* p. 477.

AVOWERY. Patronage; protection. (*A.-N.*) See Langtoft's Chronicle, pp. 180, 260. It also means cognizance, badge, distinction, as in the Archæologia, xvii. 296.

> Y telle ou for sothe, for al huere bobaunce
> Ne for the *avowerie* of the kyng of Fraunce,
> Tuenti score ant fyve haden ther meschaunce.
> *Wright's Pol. Songs*. p. 189.

AVOWT. A countenance. (*A.-N.*) Perhaps *a* is here the article, but the compound is again found in the same form.

> He weres his vesere with *avowt* noble.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 85.

AVOWTER. Adultery. [Avowteré?]

> Than the secound schal be his wif bi resoun of *avowter*, and he schal be cursid but if he tak to her as to his wif. *Apology for the Lollards*, p. 78.

AVOY. (1) A cry used to call hounds out of cover. See Sir H. Dryden's Twici, p. 45.

(2) Avoid; leave; quit.

> And in the dark forth she goeth
> Till she him toucheth, and he wrothe,
> And after her with his hand
> He smote: and thus when she him found
> Diseased, courteously she said,—
> *Avoy*, my lord, I am a maid;
> And if ye wist what I am,
> And out of what lineage I came,
> Ye would not be so salvage.
> *Gower, ap. Knight's Shak.* xi. 370.

AVRIL. April. *North.*

AVRORE. Frozen. *West.*

AVURN. Slovenly in dress. *Beds.*

AVY. (1) Vow; oath.

Thou hase mad thy *avy* wyth xij. men for to fyȝte,
Of al oure ȝonder company the alre-beste knyȝte.
MS. Ashmole 33.

(2) A navy. [A neavy?]

Ane *avy* of shippes tha spyed thame before,
Which when thay mett, tha myght well ken
Howe thay were Troyanes and banished men,
Antyoner was lodesman, none wordier his place,
And Corenius graunde captayne of thole race;
There was great joye when eche other dyd boorde,
Sone was accordement, and Brute chosen lorde.
MS. Lansd. 208, f. 8.

AVYEDE. Showed the way. (*A.-N.*)

Sir Arthure and Gawayne *avyede* theme bothene.
To sexty thosandez of mene that in theire syghte hovede. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 92.

AVYNET. In the middle ages a collection of fables from Avienus was called an *Avynet*, from Æsop, an *Esopet*, &c.

By the po feet is understande,
As I have lerned in *Avynet.*
Piers Ploughman, p. 243.

AVYOWRE. See an instance of this form of the word in the Plumpton Correspondence, p. 192.

A-VYSSETH. A-fishing.

A-day as he wery was, and a suoddrynge hym nome,
And ys men were y-wend *avysseth*, seyn Cutbert to hym com. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 264.

AW. (1) I. *Northumb.* So we have *awm*, I am; *awst*, I shall; *awve*, I have; *aw' thar say*, I dare say.

(2) Yes. *Warw.*

(3) Totally. *Craven.*

(4) All. *North.*

Listeneth now to Merlins saw,
And I woll tell to *aw*,
What he wrat for men to come,
Nother by greffe ne by plume.
Warton, iii. 135.

(5) To owe. See the quotations given in Stevenson's additions to Boucher, and below in v. *Awe.*

AWAHTE. Awoke. (*A.-S.*) See a quotation from an early MS. in the Cottonian Library, in Stevenson's additions to Boucher.

AWAIT. (1) Watch; ambush. (*A.-N.*)

The leon sit in his *awaite* alway
To sle the innocent, if that he may.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 7239.

(2) To attend upon; to watch. (*A.-N.*)

And this sire Urre wold never goo from sire Launcelot, but he and sir Lavayn *awayted* evermore upon hym, and they were in all the courte accounted for good knyghtes. *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 387.

Ther is ful many an eye and many an ere
Awaiting on a lord, and he not wher.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 7634.

But keepith wel your tourn, how so befall,
On Thorsday next, on which we *awayte* all.
Hoccleve's Poems, p. 70.

And so delyvered me the said book thenne, my lord therle of Oxenford *awayting* on his said grace.
Caxton's Vegecius, sig. S. v.

AWAITER. An attendant. In the ordinances for the household of George Duke of Clarence, 1493, in "the estate, rule, and governaunce of the seid prince in his ridinge, beinge departed from his standing housholde," mention is made of "xij. esquiers *awaiters*, and every of them j. persone." See the Ordinances and Regulations, 1790, p. 98.

AWAKID. Awake. *Somerset.*

AWALE. To descend. (*A.-N.*)

The post ben grete and nouȝt smal,
How myȝte the rofe *awale?*
MS. Cantab. Dd. i. 17

AWANTING. Deficient to; wanting to.

Nothing was *awanting* her that might conferre the least light or lustre to so faire and well-composed a temper. *Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 2.

AWAPE. To confound; to stupefy; to astound (*A.-S.*) See Kyng Alisaunder, 899, 3673; Troilus and Creseide, i. 316.

Fram this contek that were ascaped,
Sore adrad and *awaped.*
Arthour and Merlin, p. 120.

And he allone *awapid* and amate,
Comfortles of eny creature. *MS. Digby*, 230.

AWARANTYSE. Assuredly. It is so explained in a glossary in the Archæologia, xxx. 404.

AWARD. To ward off; to bear off. Rider has, "To *award* a blow, *ictum inhibere.*"

AWARE. (1) To be aware of the approach of any one.

And riding towards Nottingham,
Some pastime for to spy;
There was he *aware* of a jolly beggar,
As ere he beheld with his eye.
Ritson's Robin Hood, ii. 123.

(2) An exclamation for making attendants in large establishments prepared for the approach of some one.

Come, saies hee, thou shalt see Harry, onckle, the onely Harry in England: so he led him to the chamber of presence, and ever and anon cryes out, *Aware*, roome for me and my uncle!
Armin's Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

AWARIE. To curse. (*A.-S.*)

Thenne spac that holde wif,
Crist *awarie* hire lif! *MS. Digby* 86, f. 167.
Theves, ye be ded, withouten lesinge,
Awarid worth ye ichon. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 166.

AWARN. To warn; to forewarn.

That all our friends that yet remaine alive,
Maie be *awarn'd* and save themselves by flight.
The True Tragedie, 1595

AWARP. To bend; to cast down. (*A.-S.*)

Eld me *awarpeth*,
That mi schuldren scharpith,
And ȝouthe me hath let. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 210

AWARRANT. To warrant; to confirm.

Yf the Scriptures *awarrant* not of the mydwyfes reporte,
The authour telleth his authour, then take it in sporte. *Chester Plays*, i. 4.

AWART. Thrown on the back and unable to rise, spoken of cattle. *North.*

A-WASSCHEN. Washed.

Seththe [thei] *a-wasschen*, I wene,
And wente to the sete.
Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. i. 10.

A-WATER. On the water. See Piers Ploughman, pp. 342, 388. Here it seems to be a phrase implying disorder.

> But if he had broke his arme as wel as his legge, when he fell out of heaven into Lemnos, either Apollo must have plaied the bone-setter, or every occupation beene layde *a-water*.
>
> *Gosson's Schoole of Abuse*, 1579.

AWAY. (1) A way. Coverdale translates Jeremiah, xliii. 12, "And shall departe his *awaye* from thence in peace."—(f. 43.)

(2) Past. "This week *away*." *Beds.*

AWAY-GOING. Departure. See Baillie's Letters, i. 68, quoted in the new edition of Boucher. If I recollect rightly, the word occurs in a prose tract in the Thornton MS.

AWAY-THE-MARE. A kind of proverbial expression, apparently meaning, farewell to care. It occurs twice in Skelton, and other references are given in the notes, p. 162. The following example occurs in a poem attributed to Skelton.

> *Away the mare*, quod Walis,
> I set not a whitinge
> By all their writing. *Doctour Doubble Ale.*

AWAYWARD. Going away; away.

> A-niȝt as he *awayward* was,
> An angel to him cam. *Joachim and Anne*, p. 164.
>
> Faste *awaywarde* wold thou ryde,
> He is so fowle a wyghte.
> *MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, f. 103.
>
> His chere *aweywarde* fro me caste,
> And forth he passid at laste.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 39.

AWAY-WITH. To endure. See Isaiah, i. 13; Greene's Works, i. 135; Webster's Works, ii. 112.

> He was verie wise, modest, and warie, being nothing delicat in his fare, nor curious of his apparell. He could *awaie with* all wethers, both hot and cold, and indure anie paines.
>
> *Holinshed, Conquest of Ireland*, p. 38.

AWBEL. "*Awbel* or ebelle tre," is translated in the Prompt. Parv. by *ebonus, viburnus.* Although scarcely agreeing with the Latin terms, it probably means the *abele*, or white poplar, which is called *ebbel* in the eastern counties.

AWBLAST. An arbalest. This form of the word occurs in MS. Bib. Reg. 17 C. xvii. f. 57.

AWCTE. Possessed.

> Quanne that was sworn on his wise,
> The king dede the mayden arise,
> And the erl hire bitaucte,
> And al the lond he evere *awcte*. *Havelok*, 207.

AWD. Old. *North.*

> My Maugh did say this hay'l be nought, you'l see;
> I find an *awd* ape now, hes an *awd* ee!
> *Yorkshire Dialogue*, p. 55.

AWDRYES-DAY. St. Ætheldrytha's day. See Paston Letters, ii. 248, quoted in Hampson's Kalendarium, ii. 26.

AWE. (1) Ought. See Towneley Mysteries, pp. 24, 55; Robson's Met. Romances, p. 26.

> I *awe* thurghe ryghte the to lufe ay,
> And to love the bathe nyghte and daye.
> *MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, f. 189.
>
> Sen we are comen to Calvarie,
> Lat ilke man helpe now as hym *awe*.
> *Early Mysteries, Walpole MS.*

(2) To own; to possess; to owe. See Ywaine and Gawin, 720; Robson's Met. Romances. p. 27, for instances of this last meaning.

> Als I sat upon that lowe,
> I bigan Denemark for to *awe*. *Havelok*, 1292.

(3) An ewe.

> *Awe* bleteth after lomb,
> Lhouth after calve cu;
> Bulluc sterteth, bucke verteth,
> Murie sing cuccu. *Ritson's Ancient Songs*, i. 11.

(4) "For love ne for *awe*," Will. and the Werwolf, p. 195, a proverbial expression not uncommon in the old English metrical romances. See an instance in R. de Brunne, MS. Harl. 1701, f. 18.

AWEARIED. Wearied; tired.

> Heere the nobles were of sundrie opinions: for some *awearied* with the note of bondage, would gladlie have had warres: other, having regard to their sons lieng in hostage with the enimies, would in no wise consent thereto.
>
> *Holinshed, Hist. of Scotland*, p. 90.

AWE-BAND. A check upon. The word occurs with this explanation in the Glossographia Anglicana Nova, ed. 1719, in v. but it seems to be properly a Scotch word. See Jamieson, in v.

AWECCHE. To awaken.

> O frere ther wes among,
> Of here slep hem shulde *awecche*,
> Wen hoe shulden thidere recche.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 278

AWEDE. To become mad; to lose the senses. (*A.-S.*) See Lybeaus Disconus, 395, 618, 957; Sir Tristrem, p. 297; Rob. Glouc. p. 162.

> And wept evere as it wolde *awede* for fere.
> *Will. and the Werwolf*, p. 3.
>
> And told bothe squier and knight,
> That her quen *awede* wold.
> *Sir Orpheo*, ed. Laing, 49.

AWEIGHTTE. Awoke. (*A.-S.*)

> The kyng swoghened for that wounde,
> And hastilich hymself *aweightte*,
> And the launce out pleightte,
> And lepe on fote with swerd of steel,
> And gan hym were swithe wel.
> *Kyng Alisaunder*, 5858.

AWELD. To govern; to rule. (*A.-S.*)

> Eld nul meld no murthes of mai;
> When eld me wol *aweld*, mi wele is a-wai.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 210.

AWEN. Own. *North.*

> Our Henry, thy *awen* chose knight,
> Borne to enherite the region of Fraunce
> By trewe discent and be title of right.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 228.
>
> Bot to the kynge I rede thou fare
> To wete his *awenne* wille *Sir Perceval*, 320

AWENDEN. Thought.

> The Jewes out of Jurselem *awenden* he were wode.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 144.

AWENSWERABLE. Answerable.

> To use all pleasures in suche mediocrytie, as should be accordinge to reason, and *awenswerable* to honestie. *Archæologia*, xxviii. 150.

AWER. An hour. *Lanc.*

> Wake on *awyr* for the love of me,
> And that to me ys more plesaunce
> Than yff thu sent xij. kyngs free
> To my sepulkyr with grett puvsschaunce.
> For my dethe to take vengeaunce.
> *Mind, Will, and Understanding*,

AWET. Know.

Be mey horne we schall *awet*
Yeff Roben Hode be nerhande. *Robin Hood*, i. 93.

AWEYNYD. Weaned.

Manhode is y-com now, myne own dere sone,
It is tyme thow be *aweynyd* of thyn old wone.
History of Beryn, 512.

AWF. (1) An elf. *North.*

Some silly doting brainelesse calfe,
That understands things by the halfe,
Say that the fayrie left this *aulfe*,
And tooke away the other.
Drayton's Poems, p. 171.

(2) An idiot; a noodle. *North.*

AWFRYKE. Africa.

Lystenyth now, y schall yow telle,
As y fynde in parchement spelle,
Of syr Harrowee, the gode baron,
That lyeth in *Awfryke* in pryson.
MS. Cantab Ff. ii. 38, f. 217.

AWFUL. (1) Obedient; under due awe of authority.

We come within our *awful* banks again,
And knit our powers to the arm of peace.
2 *Henry IV.* iv. 1.

(2) Fearful; fearing. *Rider.*

AWGHT. Ought.

The fyerthe es for he es uncertayne
Whethyr he salle wende to joy or payne:
Who so wyll of there fowre take hede,
Hym *awght* gretly the dede here to drede.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 61.

AWGHTEND. The eighth.

The *awghtend* has this curssyng laght,
Als thei that deles wyth wychcraft,
And namely with halowyd thynge,
Als with howselle or cremyng.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 7

AWGRYM. Arithmetic.

Than satte summe, as siphre doth in *awgrym*,
That noteth a place, and no thing availith.
Deposition of Richard II. p. 29.

A-WHARF. Whirled round.

And wyth quettyng *a-wharf*, er he wolde lyȝt.
Syr Gawayne, p. 82

A-WHEELS. On wheels. *Var. dial.* The term is used by Ben Jonson.

AWHERE. Anywhere. See Skinner's observations on this word in the fourth part of his Etymologicum, who says it means *desiderium*, and hence Coles explains it *desire*.

Ȝyf thou madest *awhere* any vowe
To wurschyp God for thy prowe.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 19.

For yf my foot wolde *awher* goo,
Or that myn hod wolde ellis do.
Whan that myn herte is theraȝen,
The remenaunt is alle in vayne.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 168.

I knowe ynough of this matter, Pamphagus, not thither *awhere* but riche. *Acolastus*, 1540.

AWHEYNTE. To acquaint.

Awheynte the noght withe ilke man that thou metest in the strete.
Howe the goode Wif thaught hir Daughter, p. 9.

AWHILE. Awhilst. It is used as a verb in some counties in the expression, "I can't *awhile*," i. e. I can't wait, I have no time. As a preposition it means, until, whilst.

A-WHOLE. Whole; entire. *Somerset.*

A-WILLED. Willed.

That had *a-willed* his wyll as wisdom him taught.
Deposition of Richard II. p. 2

AWING. Owing.

And, madam, there is one duty *awing* unto me part wherof was taken or my master deceased, whose soul God have mercy, and most part taken to yourselfe since he died. *Plumpton Correspondence*, p. 41.

AWINNE. To win; to accomplish a purpose. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 243; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 87; Sir Tristrem, p. 238.

For al hire wrenche, and al here ginne,
The more love sche ne might *awinne*.
Sevyn Sages, 1822.

AWIRGUD. (1) Accursed. *Verstegan.*

(2) Strangled; throttled.

A-WITE. To accuse. (*A.-S.*)

Be not to hasty on brede for to bite,
Of gredynes lest men the wolde *a wite*.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 157.

AWITH. (1) Ought.

And if the prest sacre Crist wan he blessith the sacrament of God in the auter, *awith* he not to blessith the peple that dredith not to sacre Crist?
Apology for the Lollards, p. 30.

(2) Away. This is Hearne's conjecture in a passage in Peter Langtoft, p. 99.

AWKERT. Perverse; stubborn; obstinate; unaccountable. *North.* The adverb *awkertly* is also used. *Awkward* occurs in a similar sense in Shakespeare:

Was I, for this, nigh wrackt upon the sea,
And twice by *awkward* wind from England's bank
Drove back again unto my native clime?
2 *Henry VI.* iii. 2

And undertook to travaile dangerous waies,
Driven by *awkward* winds and boisterous seas.
Drayton's Poems

AWKWARDE. Backward. Shakespeare, Marlowe, and Drayton, have *awkward* for *adverse* winds. See Palsgrave, f. 83.

The emperour thane egerly at Arthure he strykes,
Awkwarde on the umbrere, and egerly hym hittez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 77.

AWLATED. Disgusted. (*A.-S.*)

Vor the king was somdel *awlated*, and to gret despit it nom,
That fram so unclene thinges eni mete him com,
And het it do out of is court, and the wrecches ssame do. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 485.

AWLDE. Old. *Somerset.*

For he that knawes wele and kane se
What hymself was, and es, and salle be,
A wyser man he may he taulde,
Whethyr he be ȝowng man or *awlde*,
Than he that kan alle othyr thyng,
And of hymself has no knawyng.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 17.

AWLE. All. In Songs of the London Prentices p. 62, we read, "I'll pack up my *awls* and begone," apparently meaning all his property. Bishop Kennett gives the following as an "old Northern song over a dead corps." See also the Antiq. Repert. iv. 453.

This ean night, this ean night,
Every night and *awle*,
Fire and fleet, and candle light,
And Christ receive thy sawle.
MS. Lansd. 1033, in v. *Fleet*

AWLUNG. All along; entirely owing to; all along of. *North.*

AWLUS. Always. *Lanc.*

AWM. A measure of Rhenish wine, containing fourty gallons, mentioned in the statute 12 Car. II. c. 4.

AW-MACKS., All sorts; all kinds. *North.* A Yorkshire anecdote is told of a well-known piscatory judge from the south, who, taking an evening's walk on the banks of the Ouse, fell in with a boy who was angling, and asking him what kind of fish he was angling for, the lad replied, "Aw-macks." The word was a poser to his lordship, who afterwards mentioning the circumstance to some of his acquaintance, said he fancied before then that he knew the names of every kind of fresh-water fish in the country, but that he had tried in vain to find any notice of *awmacks.*

AWMBELYNGE. Ambling.

> Now Gye came faste rydynge
> On a mewle wele *awmbelynge.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 153

AWMBRERE. An almoner. *Prompt. Parv.*

AWMBYR. A liquid measure; a kind of wine vessel. See Prompt. Parv. p. 19; Ducange, in v. *Ambra;* Qu. Rev. lv. 377.

AWME. (1) A suspicion.

> Thys tale was tolde on the Thursday,
> That they wolde redly come on the Fryday;
> And also in that cetè was sayde the same,
> And theroff had owre kynge an *awme.*
> *Archæologia*, xxi. 62

(2) To guess. Palsgrave, in his Table of Verbes. f. 156, has, "*I awme*, I gesse by juste measure to hytte or touche a thyng, *je esme, prime conjuga*, and *je prens mon esme, j'ay prins mon esme, prendre mon esme*, conjugate in *je prens*, I take. I wyll *awme* to hytte yonder bucke in the paunche, *Je esmeray*, or *je prendray mon esme de frapper ce dayn la, a la pance.*" See further observations on this word in v. *Ame.*

> And whenne he is entred his covert, thei oughte to tarye til thei *awme* that he be entred two skylful bowshotes. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

AWMNERE. An almoner. See *Amner.*

> The *awmnere* by this hathe sayde grace,
> And the almes-dysshe hase sett in place;
> Ther in the kerver alofte schalle sette:
> To serve God fyrst, withouten lette,
> These other lofes he parys aboute,
> Lays hit myd dysshe, withouten doute.
> The smalle lofe he cuttes even in twynne,
> Tho over dole in two lays to hym.
> The *aumenere* a rod schalle have in honde,
> As office for almes, y undurstonde;
> Alle the broken-met he kepys, y wate,
> To dele to pore men at the ȝate,
> And drynke that leves served in halle,
> Of ryche and pore, bothe grete and smalle;
> He is sworne to overse the servis wele,
> And dele it to the pore every dele;
> Selver he deles rydand by way,
> And his almys-dysshe, as I ȝou say,
> To the porest man that he can fynde,
> Other allys, I wot, he is unkynde.
> *Boke of Curtasye, ap. Stevenson*, in v.

AWN. (1) To own; to acknowledge. *North.*
(2) To own; to possess. *North.*
(3) To visit. "He never *awns* us," i. e. he never visits or calls upon us. *Yorksh.*
(4) Own. See Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 118; Hall, Henry IV. f. 14.

> Kyng Arthour than verament
> Ordeynd, throw hys *awne* assent,
> The tabull dormounte, withouten lette.
> *The Cokwolds Daunce*, 50.

AWN'D. Ordained. *Yorksh.* Kennett, MS Lansd. 1033, gives the example, "I am *awn'd* to ill luck, i. e. it is my peculiar destiny or fortune."

AWNDERNE. An andiron. *Prompt. Parv.*

AWNE. (1) The beard of corn; the *arista* of Linnæus. *North.* Ray has, "an *awn* or beard, *arista.*"—Dict. Tril. p. 7.
(2) Own.

> Ȝonder, thai said, commes his *awne* sonne,
> That his aire sall be.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 91.

AWNER. A possessor; an owner. *North.* Britton gives this as an early form of *altar.* See his Arch. Dict. in v.

AWNSCHENYD. Ancient. *Prompt. Parv.*

AWN-SELL. Own-self. *North.* So also *awnsells*, own-selves.

AWNTROUSESTE. Boldest; most venturesome.

> The *awntrouseste* mene that to his oste lengede.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 70.

AWNTURS. Adventurous.

> He hath slayn an *awnturs* knyghte,
> And flemyd my quene withowten ryghte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.

AWONDER. To surprise; to astonish. See Gy of Warwike, p. 197; Will. and the Werwolf, p. 12. Also, to marvel.

> On his shulder a crois he bare,
> Of him alle *awondride* ware.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 112
> Of my tale ne beoth noght *awondred,*
> The Frenshe say he slogh a hundred.
> *MS. Arund. Coll. Arm.* 58, f. 267

AWORK. On work; into work.

> Will your grace set him *awork?*
> *Bird in a Cage*, i. 1

> These seditions thus renewing, emboldened the commonaltie (of London especially) to uprore, who, set *aworke* by meane of an affray, ranne upon merchauntes straungers chiefly, as they are commonly woont to doo, and both wounded and spoyled a great number of them before they could be by the magistrates restrained.
> *Polydore Vergil*, ed. 1844, p. 98.

AWORTHE. Worthily. See Poems of Scottish Kings, p. 25. The following example is taken from an early copy of Sir T. More's Elegy on Elizabeth of York.

> Comfort youre son and be you of god chere,
> Take alle *aworthe*, for it wol be none other.
> *MS. Sloane* 1825, f. 89.

AWOUNDED. Wounded.

> I was *awounded* ther ful sore
> That I was nere ded therfore.
> *MS. Addit.* 10036, f. 37.

AWR. Our. *North.*

AWRAKE. Avenged. (*A.-S.*)

> Thus the yong knight,
> For sothe y-slawe was thare;
> Tristrem that trewe hight,
> *Awrake* him al with care *Sir Tristrem*, p. [illegible]

AWREKE. To avenge. (*A.-S.*) It is used for the past participle in Rob. Glouc. p. 388, as Mr. Stevenson has observed. See Rob. Glouc. pp. 36, 136; Holinshed, Conquest of Ireland, p. 31. See *Awroken.*

Quod King Richard: Sith it is so,
I wote well what I have to do:
I shull me of them so *awreke*,
That all the world therof shall speke.
Richard Coer de Lion, 1771.

And "mercy" thai criden him so swiche,
That he ȝave hem respite of her live,
Til he had after his baronage sent,
To *awreken* him thourgȝ jugement.
Flor. and Blanch. 654.

AWRENCHE. To seize.

He ne myȝt no ferther blenche,
The dragon cowde so many *awrenche*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 114.

AWRETE. To avenge. This form of the word occurs in Rob. Glouc. p. 361, where Mr. Stevenson considers it is a mistake for *awrece*, to avenge. (*A.-S.*)

AWRITTEN. Written. *Verstegan.*

AWRO. Any.

Is ther fallen any affray
In land *awro* where?
Towneley Mysteries, p. 273.

AWROKEN. Avenged. See Morte d'Arthur, i. 13. (*A.-S.*)

That y am *awroken* now
Of hym that my fadur slowe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 119.

AWRUDDY. Already. *North.*

AWS-BONES. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "ox-bones, or bones of the legs of cows or oxen, with which boys play at *aws* or yawse." *Yorksh.*

AWSOME. Appalling; awful. *North.*

AWT. (1) All the. *North.*

(2) Out. *North.*

AWTALENT. Evil will. (*A.-S.*)

In sacrylege he syned sore,
When he wroȝht after the fendes lore,
And fulfylled hys *awtalent*,
And dyde the fendes commandment.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 85.

AWTER. (1) To alter. *North.*

(2) An altar.

Als I fynde in my sawe,
Seynt Thomas was i-slawe,
At Cantyrbury at the *awter* ston,
Wher many myraclys are i-don.
Richard Coer de Lion, 41.

Als so a preeste, al yf he be
Synfulle and owte of charyté,
He es Goddes mynyster and holy kyrkes,
That the sacrament of the *awter* wyrckes,
The whylk es never the lesse of myght,
Alle yf the preeste here lyffe noght ryght.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 113.

AWTERATION. Alteration. *North.*

AWTERT. Altered. *Tim Bobbin.*

AWTH. (1) All the. *North.*

(2) Ought; anything.

When mey father geffe me *awth*,
Be God that me dere bowth,
Sche stares yn mey face.
Frere and the Boy, st. xix.

AWTHE. Sad?

Pilgremes, in speche ye ar fulle *awthe*,
That shalle I welle declare you why,
Ye have it hart, and that is rawthe,
Ye can no better stand therby,
Thyng that ye here.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 274.

AWTHYR. Either.

Alle thase, he sayes, that com of Eve,
That es alle mene that here behofes leve,
Whane thai are borne, what so thai be,
Thai saye *awthyr* a-a or e-e.
Hampole, North C. MS.

AWTS. Oats. *Lanc.*

AWVER. Over. *Somerset.*

AWVISH. (1) Queer; neither sick nor well. *North.* Qu. *elfish.*

(2) Elfish. *Lanc.* It is often applied to a waggish fellow; but it is sometimes explained "silly, clownish." The adjective *awvishly*, horribly, supernaturally, is also used.

AWWHERE. Everywhere; all over.

Now thynk me what payneis bodies suffir here,
Thorow maladies that greveth hem *awwhere*.
Hampole, MS. f. 6.

AWYDE. Owed.

The Archebysschoppe of Cawnterbury, the Erle of Essex, the Lorde Barnesse, and suche other as *awyde* Kynge Edwarde good wylle, as welle in Londone as in othere places, made as many menne as thei myghte in strengthynge the seide Kynge Edwarde. *Warkworth's Chronicle*, p. 15.

AWYN. Own. *North.*

Last of all thedyr gan aproche
A worthy man, hyr *awyn* ny cosyn.
MS. Rawl. Poet. 118.

AWYRIEN. To curse; to execrate. (*A.-S.*)

They wolden *awyrien* that wight
For his wel dedes,
And so they chewen charité,
As chewen shaf houndes.
Piers Ploughman, p. 490.

AWYS. Awes; makes afraid.

By thys ensample that us *awys*,
Y rede that we leve alle oure foule sawys.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 11.

AWȜTE. Ought.

And namely sythen hym owith to mynystre to alle the puple the precious body of Crist, *awȝte* to abstene hym fro al ydil pleying bothe of myraclys and ellis. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 48.

AX. (1) To ask. A common archaism and provincialism. This word, though pure Saxon, is now generally considered a vulgarism. The form *axse* occurs in the Howard Household Books, p. 361. To *ax*, in the North, is to ask or publish banns in a church, and when they have been read three times, the couple are said to be *ax'd out.*

(2) Mr. Stapleton conjectures *ax* in the following passage to mean a mill-dam. See Blount's Law Dictionary, in v. *Hatches.*

Also ther is a *ax* that my master clameth the keeping of; I pray you let them have and occupie the same unto the same tyme, and then we shall take a dereccion in every thing.
Plumpton Correspondence, p. 71.

(3) "To hang up one's ax," an early proverbial expression, to desist from fruitless labour, to abandon an useless project. See Rob. Glouc.

p. 561, quoted in Stevenson's additions to Boucher.

(4) An axletree. *Kent.*

AXEN. Ashes. *West.* (*A.-S.*)

> Y not wharof beth men so prute;
> Of erthe and *axen*, felle and bone?
> *Wright's Pol. Songs*, p. 203.

AXEN-CAT. A cat that tumbles in the ashes. *Devon.* See the Exmoor Glossary, in v. *Axwaddle.*

AXES. The ague. *North.* Generally, in old writers, it is applied to fits or paroxysms. In a fever drink, described in an early medical MS. in Lincoln Cathedral, f. 305, the herb horseshoe is to be taken, and a *pater noster* said "byfore the *axes.*" See Warkworth's Chronicle, p. 23; Prompt. Parv. p. 218; Skelton's Works, ii. 101; Quair of James I. p. 54; Troilus and Creseide, i. 627, ii. 1315.

AXEWADDLE. To wallow on the ground. *Devon.* An axewaddler, a term of reproach in a similar sense, and also, a dealer in ashes.

AXFETCH. A kind of pulse. Sometimes spelt *axvetch* and *axwort.* It is the same as horseshoe. See Gerard, p. 1057.

AXIL-NALIS. Nails or bolts to attach the axletree to the body of the cart. See an inventory dated 1465 in the Finchale Charters, p. 299. Palsgrave has, "*axilnayle*, cheville d'aixeul."

AXING. Request. (*A.-S.*)

> And they him sware his *axing* fayr and wel.
> *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 1828.

AXIOMANCY. Divination by hatchets. *Cockeram.*

AXLE-TOOTH. A grinder. *North.*

AX-PEDLAR. A dealer in ashes; a person who hawks about woodashes. *West.*

AXSEED. Axfetch. *Minsheu.*

AXSY. To ask. (*A.-S.*)

> Ho that wyll there *axsy* justus,
> To kepe hys armes fro the rustus,
> In turnement other fyght;
> Dar he never forther gon,
> Ther he may fynde justes anoon,
> Wyth syr Launfal the knyght.
> *Launfal*, 1027.

AXTREE. The axle-tree. See the Nomenclator, p. 267; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 78, 83.

> And of the *axtre* bitwene the polis tweyne.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 25.
>
> Thunder and earthquakes raging, and the rocks
> Tumbling down from their scyts, like mighty blocks
> Rowl'd from huge mountains, such a noise they make,
> As though in sunder heav'ns huge *axtree* brake.
> *Drayton's Poems*, p. 219.

AXUNGER. Soft fat; grease. (*Lat.*)

> The powder of earth-wormes, and *axunger*, addeth further, grounswell, and the tender toppes of the boxe-tree, with olibanum; all these, being made up and tempered together to make an emplaster, he counselleth to bee applyed to sinnewes that are layed open. *Topsell's History of Serpents*, p. 311.

AXWEDNESDAI. Ashwednesday.

> So that an *Axwednesdai*, al bi the Weste ende,
> To Gloucetre he wende, mid gret poer i-nou.
> *Rob. Glouc.* p. 542.

AXWORT. Axfetch. *Minsheu.*

AY. (1) An egg.

> The *ay* is round, and signefieth
> He schal have the sourmouncie,
> This is round the myddell erd,
> Bothe of lewed and of lerid. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 39

(2) Ah!

> *Ay!* be-sherewe yow be my fay,
> This wanton clarkes be nyse all way.
> *Ritson's Ancient Songs*, p. 101.

(3) Always; ever. In the North of England, it is sometimes employed as an expression of surprise or wonder.

(4) Yes. Pronounced *i*, as, indeed, it is spelt in most old books.

AYANCE. Against.

> At pointe terrible *ayance* the miscreants on nyght,
> An hevynly mystery was schewyd hym, old bokys reherse. *Percy's Reliques*, p. 73.

AYAYNE. Again.

> Att Cressé he foughte *ayayne*,
> The kynge of Beme there was slayne.
> *Rob. Glouc.* p. 592.

AYDER. Either.

> Whan *ayder* ost gan other asayle,
> Ther began a strong batayle. *Octovian*, 1507.
> Sche thowth lost, be the rode,
> That dydde the boye eney gode,
> *Ayder* met or dreynke. *Frere and the Boy*, st. iii.

AYE. (1) Against. See the Heralds' College MS. of Rob. Glouc. quoted in Hearne's ed. p. 407; and Stevenson's additions to Boucher, in v.

(2) Fear; trouble. (*A.-S.*)

> Thi men er biseged hard in Dunbar with grete *aye.*
> *Langtoft's Chronicle*, p. 275.

AYED. Aid.

> The murren rot is on their lot,
> Theyr helth is sore decayed;
> No remedie, thy must neads die,
> Onles God be theyr *ayed*,
> *Lambeth Early Books*, p. 270.

AYEL. A forefather. (*A.-N.*)

> And whan the renoune of his excellence,
> By long processe, and of his great encrease,
> Came by the report unto the audience
> Of his *ayel*, the great Astiages. *Bochas*, b. ii. c. 22.

AYENBIER. Redeemer.

> Knelyng and praienge after thy Lorde thy maker, thyn *ayenbier*, thy love and thy lovyer.
> *MS. Bodl.* 423, f. 182.

AYENBYTE. Remorse.

> This boc is Dan Michelis of Northgate, y-write an Englis of his oȝene hand, thet hatte *Ayenbyte* of Inwyt, and is of the bochouse of Saynt Austines of Canterberi. *MS. Arundel* 57, f. 2.

AYENE. Again.

> He camme *ayene* yet the next wek,
> And toke awey both henne and chek.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 5.

AYE-NOWE. Enough.

> The emperoure gafe Clement welthis fele,
> To lyfe in reches and in wele,
> *Aye-nowe* for ever-more. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 106.

AYENSAY. Denial.

> Ther is none *ayensay* nor excusacioun,
> Tyll the trouthe be rypped into the roote.
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 45.

AYENST. Against.

> Yes, for God, then sayd Robyn,
> Or elles I were a fole;
> Another day ye wyll me clothe,
> I trowe, *ayenst* the yole. *Robin Hood*, i. 74.

AYENSTONDE. To withstand. See Gesta Romanorum, p. 53.

And whan ony such token was sey by day or be nyght, than anone alle maner men of the contrey made hem redy to *ayenstonde*, yf ony enemyes had come. *MS. Harl.* 1704.

AYENST-STONDYNGE. Withstanding.

He made a lawe that every ded knyȝt shulde be buried in his armour and armys, and iffe ony mane weere so hardy for to spoyle him of his armys after that he were y-buriede, he shulde lese his life, withoute ony *ayenst-stondynge*. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 10.

AYENWARDE. Back. (*A.-S.*)

And as he came *ayenwarde* privily,
His nece awoke, and askith who goeth there?
Troilus and Creseide, iii. 751.

AYERE. (1) An heir.

And scho wille pray hir sone so fayre,
That we may samene gete an *ayere*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 99.

(2) Breed.

Many fawcouns and faire,
Hawkis of nobille *ayere*
On his perke gunne repayre.
Syr Degrevante, Lincoln MS.

(3) Air; breath; atmosphere.

Sothely wicked men corrumpith here neighbores, for here throte is liche to a beriel opynyng, that sleeth men thorogh evyl *ayere*, and swelwith hem inne. *MS. Tanner* 16, f. 29.

The tother world that es lawer,
Whare the sternes and the planetes ere,
Godd ordaynd anely for owre behofe,
Be this skylle, als I kane profe,
The *ayere* fro thethene, and the heete of sone,
Sostaynes the erthe heere thare we wone.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 42.

(4) To go out on an expedition, or any business. (*A.-N.*)

There awes none alyenes to *ayere* appone nyghttys
With syche a rebawdous rowtte, to ryot thy-selvene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 58.

The fader seid to his sone dere,
To lawe thu shalt go *ayere*,
And coste me xx. marke.
MS. Harl. 2382. f. 119.

AYEWARD. Backward.

And lad me agen into the plase of Paradice, fro the whiche he ravished me, and eft *ayeward* he led me to the lake ther he ravesshed me.
MS. Rawl. 1704.

AYFET. Covet. *Rob. Glouc.*

AYFULL. High; proud; awful. See the Heralds' College MS. of Robert of Gloucester, quoted in Hearne's edition, p. 377, where the text reads *heyvol*, q. v.

AYGHE. Awe; terror.

Sum for gret *ayghe* and dout,
To other kinges flowen about.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 18.

AYGHT. Height. *Ritson.*

AYGRE. Sour. This is merely the old orthography of *eager*, but is still in use in Yorkshire. See *Aigre.*

And with a sodaine vigour it doth posset
And curd, like *aygre* droppings into milke,
The thin and wholsome blood.
Hamlet, ed. 1623, p. 258.

AYGREEN. The houseleek. See Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 28; Prompt Parv. p. 251.

AYGULET. An aglet.

Which all above besprinckled was throughout,
With golden *aygulets* that glistred bright.
The Faerie Queene, II. iii. 26.

AYILD. To yield. In many cases, the *a* may probably be the exclamation A! See also Beves of Hamtoun, p. 10, where it is somewhat difficult to decide, the editor having throughout that work confused the pronoun *a* with the prefix to the verb.

Let now ben al your fight,
And *ayild* the to this knight. *Rembrun*, p. 475

AYIR. Air. *Somerset.*

AYL. Always. *Skinner.*

AYLASTANDE. Everlasting.

That woman kynde schuld sustene the reprove of *aylastande* coupabilité amonge men, sche that made man fall into synne. *MS. Egerton* 842, f. 203

AYLASTANDLY. Everlastingly.

ȝe served never joye *aylastandly*,
For ȝe fulfilled noȝt the warkes of mercy.
MS. Egerton 927.

AYLEDE. Possessed.

Hir *aylede* no pryde. *Sir Perceval*, 160.

AYLIS. Sparks from hot iron. It is translated by *firrine*, in the Cambridge MS. of Walter de Bibblesworth, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84.

AYMANT. A diamond. (*A.-N.*)

To here husbande a precyouse thyng,
A bracelett and an *aymant* rynge. *MS. Rawl.* 258.

AY-MEE. A lamentation. See Florio, in v. *Ah*; Cotgrave, in v. *Aachée*.

Nor delude the object he affected, and to whose sole choice he stood affyed with feined *ay-mees*.
Two Lancashire Lovers, p. 116.

AYMERS. Embers. (*A.-S.*) See Forme of Cury, p. 40; Reliq. Antiq. i. 52.

Tak the croppe of the rede dok, and fald it in a lefe of the selvene, and roulle it in the *aymers*.
MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 291.

Tak havremeale, and sawge, and laye hem in hote *aymers*, and erly at morowe sethe hem in a potte with watur and wyne, and do therto oyniones and ȝolkes of eyrene, and thanne serve hit forthe.
MS. Culin. Middlehill, f. 13.

AYN. Eyes.

When therl seye it was sir Gii,
He fel doun on knes him bi,
And wepe with both his *ayn*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 335.

AYOH. Awry; aslant; on one side. *Salop.*

AYONT. Beyond. *North.*

A-YOU-A-HINNY. A Northern nurse's lullaby. See Bell's Northern Rhymes, p. 296; Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 107.

AY-QUERE. Everywhere.

Ay-quere naylet ful nwe for that note ryched.
Syr Gawayne, p. 24.

AYRE. (1) An heir. See Towneley Mysteries, p. 114; Audelay's Poems, pp. 4, 12; Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 233; Ywaine and Gawin, 3093; MS. Ashmole 33, f. 46.

Myn honoure sal noght passe fra this generacioun in alle other that er at come withouten *ayres*.
MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 16.

(2) Ready; yare.

Anone the squyer made him *ayre*,
And by hym-selfe forth can he fare.
Squyr of Lowe Degre, 391.

(3) Ere; before.

Hde he ne wylde he with welle and wo,
Scho hade hym upe with hyre to go;
Thus tellys he sythen with mekylle drede,
How agayne hys wylle with hyre he ȝede.
Scho lede hym to makelle felde,
So grette ane *ayre* he never beheldе.
R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 22.

(4) Air.

For the corrupcyowne of hys body,
Yf it solde lange abowne erthe ly,
Yt moght the *ayre* so corrumpped make,
That men tharof the dede solde take.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 37.

AYREABLE. Arable.

Theire haye, theire corne to repe, bynde, or mowe,
Sette oute theire falowes, pastures, and lande *ayreable*.
MS. Ashmole 59, f. 19.

AYRELY. Early.

Of this the prophet wytnes beres
In a salme of the sawter thorgh this vers;
The prophet says thus als wrytene es,
Ayrely a man passes als the gres,
Ayrely are the begynnyng of the day
He floryssches and passes away.
Hampole, North C. MS.

AYREN. Eggs. In the Forme of Cury, p. 77, the following receipt is given to make an *erbolate*, a kind of confection composed of herbs, "Take persel, myntes, saverey, and sauge, tansey, vervayn, clarry, rewe, ditayn, fenel, southrenwode; hewe hem and grinde hem smale; medle hem up with *ayrene;* do butter in a trap, and do the fars therto, and bake it and messe it forth."

Men to heom threowe drit and donge,
With foule *ayren*, with rotheres lunge.
Kyng Alisaunder, 4719.

AYRY. (1) To make an aerie.

Expressing the loftinesse of the mountaines in that shoore, on which many hawkes were wont to *ayry*.
Drayton's Poems, p. 21.

(2) Joyful; in good spirits. *Skinner.*

AY-SCHELLE. An egg-shell.

The dragon lay in the strete,
Myghte he nought dure for hete;
He fondith to creope, as y ow telle,
Ageyn into the *ay-schelle*. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 577.

AYSCHETTE. Asked.

Mercy mekelyche of hym he *ayschette*.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 25.

AYSCHIS. Ashes. We have already had other forms of this word, and more may probably be met with. See the Liber Niger Domus Regis Edw. IV. p. 85. The following is a curious early receipt for making white soap.

Tak twey bushelle of wood *ayschis*, and a buschel of lyme, and thre buschelis of comun *ayschis*, so that ther be no *ayschis* of ook therynne, and brenne thi comun *aysches* twyes, and make a lye in the same wyse as v reherside bifore, and put it in a vessel with a flat botme; and in ij. galones of that lye, put iiij. *li* of talowh, what talowh evere it be, and evere as it sethith, put therto more of lye into the tyme that o galone be put yn bi tymes, and loke it be wel y-sterid among, and tak up therof alwey to it be swich as thou wilt have, and contynue the fire wel, and thou schalt not faile *MS. Sloane* 73, f. 214.

AYSE. (1) Ease. (*A.-N.*)

So that sche was the worse at *ayse*,
For sche hath thanne no servise.
Gower, MS Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 238.

Thus may a traytour baret rayse,
And make manye men ful evele at *ayse*.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 91

Thanne was Engelond ath *ayse;*
Michel was suich a king to preyse,
That held so Englond in grith! *Havelok*, 59

(2) To make at ease. (*A.-N.*)

I made it not for to be praysed,
Bot at the lewed mene were *aysed*.
Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. i. 68

AYSELLE. Vinegar. "*Aysell*, other alegar," is mentioned in a recipe in the Forme of Cury, p. 56. See Prompt. Parv. p. 143; MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 294; Towneley Mysteries, p. 260.

A fulle bittire drynke that was wroghte,
Of *aysełle* and galle that the lykede noghte.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 190.

Ayssel and galle raysed on a rede,
Within a spounge thai gun hyde.
MS. Bibl. Coll. Sion. xviii. 6.

AYSHWEED. A kind of herb mentioned by Minsheu, who appears to say it is the same as the gout-wort.

AYTHIR. Either.

Als clere golde hir brydille it schone,
One *aythir* syde hange bellys three.
True Thomas, MS. Lincoln, f. 149

Withowttyne gyftes ȝede thay noghte,
Aythire hadde townnes three.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 99

Ther mouthe men se to knithes bete,
Ayther on other dintes grete. *Havelok*, 2665.

AYTTENE. Eighteen.

The golden nombre of the same yere,
Ayttene accounted in oure kalendere.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 50

AY-WHERE. Everywhere. See Sir Tristrem, pp. 236, 248, 284: Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 159; Peter Langtoft, p. 78. *Aywhore* is glossed by *evermore* in MS. Harl. 1701, f. 43, which seems to be its meaning in the Towneley Mysteries, p. 115, and in our second example. In the following passage, the Cambridge MS. Ff. ii. 38, reads "every whare."

He sent abowte every *ay-where*,
That alle his mene solde make thame ȝare
Agaynes the erle to fyghte.
Erle of Tolous, MS. Lincoln, f. 115

And gadred pens unto store,
As okerers done *aywhore*. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 37.

A-ZET. Set; planted. *Dorset.*

AZOCK. The mercury of metal, an alchemical term. It is used by Ben Jonson, in the Alchemist, ii. 1. It may not be out of place to mention that Ben may have taken this and other technical words from MS. Sloane 313, an alchemical MS. which formerly belonged to him, and has his name on the first page. Ashmole spells the word *azot*, in his Theat. Chem. Brit. pp. 77, 89, 375.

AZOON. Anon; presently. *Exmoor.*

AZOR. An alchemical preparation, a recipe for which occurs in MS. Sloane 1698, f. 7. In the same manuscript is given a curious list of similar terms, but most of them are too technical to require a place in this work. Thus we have *azogribali* for vitriol, *azimac* for ink, &c.

AZURE-BYSE. Among some curious receipts in MS. Sloane 2584, p. 3, we are told that "ȝif thou wilt prove *azure-byse*, whether it be good or bade, take a pensel or a penne, and drawe smalle rewles upon blewe lettres with that ceruse, and ȝif thi ceruse be noȝt clere white bote dede fade, then is the blewe noȝt fyne."

AZZARD. A sneaking person; an insignificant fellow. *North.* We have also the adjective *azzardly*, poor, ill-thriven.

AZZLE-TOOTH. A grinder. *Craven.*

AZZY. A wayward child. *Yorkshire.*

AȜA. Against.

> *Aȝa* the day of rykenyng. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 226.

AȜÉ. (1) Against.

> For he thoȝte al that tresour have,
> Theȝ it were *aȝé* lawe.
> *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.

(2) Again.

> And that hy ne come nevere *aȝé*,
> Bote by him broȝte. *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.
> By Mahoun, saide the kyng *aȝee*,
> Y nolde the lete lyves bee.
> *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 48.

AȜEFULLEST. The most fearful.

> Of ane emperour the *aȝefullest* that ever armys hauntid.
> *MS. Ashmole* 44, f. 1.

AȜEIN. Against.

> *Aȝein* him alle, *aȝein* alle he,
> A wondir wiȝte mon shal he be.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 17.

AȜENBOUȜTIST. Hast redeemed.

> Thou heldist forth thin hond, and the eerthe devouride hem. Thou were leder in thi merci to thi puple, the whiche thou *aȝenbouȝtist.*
> *Wickliffe, MS. Bodl.* 277.

AȜENCHARE.

> But many one wyl never beware,
> Tyl sum myschaunce make hem *aȝenchare.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 14.

AȜENNIS. Against.

> Mikil more if he pronounce without autorité or lif contrariously *aȝennis* the Lordis wille.
> *Apology for the Lollards*, p. 8.

AȜEN-RISYNG. Resurrection.

> For the sevende day, withoute lesyng,
> Is tokne of *aȝenrisyng.*
> *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57, art. 2.

AȜENSEIDE. Denied.

> Thou suffridest hem to deperte fro me, that is, fro my wille and myn entent; and thei hadde me as wiatyng, for I *aȝenseide* hem in her workis and her wordis. *MS. Tanner* 1, f. 347.

AȜENSSEYTH. Denieth.

> He *aȝensseyth* alle that tresun,
> And setteth thus hys resun.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 43.

AȜENSTOD. Withstood.

> Werfor Poule *aȝenstod* him in the face, and [illegible] guid him, for he was reprovable.
> *Apology for the Lollards*, p. 8

AȜENSTONDYN. To withstand. It is translated by *sisto* and *obsto* in Prompt. Parv. p. 70

AȜENWORD. On the other hand.

> He biddith not here to curse him that synnith not, nor to asoyle him that bidith in synne; but *aȝenword* to asoile him that levith his synne, and put him out of cumpany that lastith in his synne.
> *Apology for the Lollards*, p. 70

AȜER. (1) Yearly.

> Heo wol rather bi-leve here truage, that ȝe hem bereth *aȝer.* *Rob. Glouc.* p. 100.

(2) Over.

> Yff he of Goddes wordes aght here,
> Theroff hym thynk a hundreth ȝere;
> Bot yf it be at any playng,
> At the hale-hows or othir janglyng,
> For to rache with ilk a fyle,
> Ther hym thynk noȝth bot a qwylle;
> In Gode serves swylk men er irke,
> That qwen thai com unto the kyrk,
> To mattyns or mese songyn,
> Thai thynk it lastes *aȝer* langyn;
> Than sal he jangyl or telle sum tale,
> Or wyt qware thai sal haf best ale.
> *R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes*, p.

AȜEYENST. Against.

> The volk of Gywes wyth bowes comen *aȝeyenst* the.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 225

AȜEYN-SAYING. Denial.

> Caym say his synne was knowed,
> And that the erthe had hit showed;
> He wist *aȝeyn-saying* was noon.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 8.

AȜEYNUS. Against.

> Errour he schal mayntelne none
> *Aȝeynus* the craft, but let hyt gone.
> *Constitutions of Masonry*, p. 23.

AȜLEZ. Fearless.

> How that doȝty dredles dernely ther stondez,
> Armed ful *aȝlez;* in hert hit hym lykez.
> *Syr Gawayne*, p. 86.

AȜT. (1) Ought.

> Thes sevene thinges at the lest
> Felle on that ilke daye;
> For that *aȝt* alle holy kirke
> To honour h[illegible] for ay.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 83.

(2) Eight.

> For if thou be in dedly synne,
> And therof schal be schrifene,
> *Aȝt* thynges the bus haf therto,
> Or it be clene forgifene. *S. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48. f. 86.

AȜTE. (1) Possessed.

> I dar notte telle ȝo, lord, for schame,
> The godus now that he *aȝte.*
> *Robson's Met. Rom.* p. 32.

(2) Noble; honourable. *Rob. Glouc.*

B. "To know a B from a battledoor," an old phrase, generally implying, according to Nares, a very slight degree of learning, or the being hardly able to distinguish one thing from another. It is sometimes found in early printed works, as if it should be thus written, "to know A. B. from a battledoor," an instance of which occurs in Taylor's Workes, 1630, ii. 59.

> You shall not neede to buy bookes; no, scorne to distinguish *a B. from a battle-doore;* onely looke that your eares be long enough to reach our rudiments, and you are made for ever. *Guls Horne-booke*, 1609, p. 3.
> For in this age of crittickes are such store,
> That of a B. will make a battledore.
> *Taylor's Motto*, 1622, sig A. iii.

BA. (1) To kiss. See Chaucer, Cant. T., 6015. Also a substantive, as in Skelton, i. 22.

(2) Both. (*A.-S.*)

(3) A ball. *Percy.*

BAAD. (1) Continued. *Yorksh.*

(2) To bathe. *Craven.*

(3) A woman of bad character. *Cumb.*

BAAKE. To bake. *Palsgrave.*

BAAL. A ball.

> To this house I have devised how you maie so secretly conveigh me, that you maie there keepe me at your pleasure to your owne use, and to my greate contentation, where I maie at pleasure enjoye hym, more dearely beloved unto me then the *baales* of myne owne eyes. *Riche's Farewell*, 1581.

BAA-LAMB. A lambkin; a pet term for a lamb. *Var. dial.*

BAAL-HILLS. Hillocks on the moors, where fires are fancied to have once been in honour of Baal. *Craven.*

BAAN-CART. The body. *Craven.* The form *baan*, bone, occurs in several compounds in the Northern dialect.

BAANT. Am not; are not. *Var. dial.*

BAAR. To bear. *Maundevile.*

BAARD. A sort of sea-vessel, or transport ship. *Phillips.*

BA-ARGE. Generally used in Devonshire to signify a fat heavy person. See the Exmoor Scolding, p. 9.

BAAS. Base. In the Papers of the Shak. Soc. i. 50, "*baas* daunces" are mentioned. These were dances very slow in their movements. See also Nugæ Poeticæ, p. 2.

BAASTE. (1) To sew. *Palsgrave.*

(2) Bastardy. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAATH. Both. *North.*

BAB. (1) To bob down. *North.*

(2) A baby; a child. *Var. dial.*

(3) To fish in a simple and inartificial manner, by throwing into the water a bait on a line, with a small piece of lead to sink it. Eels and crabs are sometimes caught in this way. We have all read of the giant who "sat upon a rock, and *bobbed* for whale." This is merely another form of the word.

BABBART. The "evele i-met, the *babbart*," are among the very curious names of the hare in the Reliq. Antiq., i. 133.

BABBLE. (1) Hounds are said to *babble*, "if too busie after they have found good scent." Gent. Rec. p. 78.

(2) To talk noisily. *Var. dial.*

(3) An idle tale. *Rowley.*

BABBLEMENT. Silly discourse. *North.*

BABBLING. A noisy discourse. "Babbling or much speaking." Becon's Early Works, p. 169.

BABBY. (1) A baby. *Var. dial.*

(2) A sheet or small book of prints for children. *North.*

BABBY-BOODIES. Same as *boodies*, q. v.

BABE. A child's maumet. *Gouldman.* See *Baby.* This may also be the meaning of the word in a difficult passage in Cymbeline, iii. 3, where Hanmer and the chief modern editors read *bribe.* Palsgrave has, "*Babe* that chyldren play with, *pouppee.*"

BABELARY. A foolish tale. *More.*

BABELAVANTE. A babbler.

> Sir Cayphas, harcken nowe to me;
> This *babelavante* or kinge woulde be.
> *Chester Plays*, ii. 34

BABELYN. To totter; to waver. *Prompt. Parv*

BABERLUPPED. Thick-lipped. *Piers Ploughm*

BABERY. Childish finery. *Webster.* Stowe has *babblerie* in the same sense. See Strutt's Dress and Habits, ii. 201.

BABEURY. An architectural ornament. Chaucer mentions a castle being ornamented with

> ——many subtill compassings;
> As *babeuries* and pinnacles,
> Imageries and tabernacles.
> *House of Fame*, iii. 99.

Urry reads *barbicans*, but see Stevenson's additions to Boucher, in v. The latter writer wishes to connect this word with *babewyns*, an ancient term for grotesque figures executed in silver work.

BABEWYNE. A baboon. *Maundevile.*

BABIES-HEADS. A kind of toy for children. See the Book of Rates, 1675, p. 24.

BABIES-IN-THE-EYES. The miniature reflection of himself which a person sees in the pupil of another's eye on looking closely into it, was sportively called a little baby, and our old poets make it an employment of lovers to look for them in each others eyes. See Rich's Honestie of this Age, p. 49; Brand's Pop Antiq., iii. 25; Nares, in v.

> When I look *babies in thine eyes*,
> Here Venus, there Adonis lies.
> *Randolph's Poems*, p. 124.
>
> She clung about his neck, gave him ten kisses,
> Toy'd with his locks, look'd *babies in his eyes.*
> *Heywood's Love's Mistress*, p. 3.

BABION. A baboon. See Ben Jonson, ii. 246; Skelton's Works, i. 124; Drayton's Poems, p. 247.

BABLACK. A name given to two free-schools at Coventry and Warwick. See Cooke's Guide to Warwick Castle, 1841, p. 93. The term is derived from a piece of land at Coventry formerly so called, and on which the bablack school there is now situated. The boys are clothed in yellow and blue, and perhaps the bablack school at Warwick is so called because a similar uniform has been adopted. It also appears from Sharp's Cov. Myst., pp. 146, 179, 187, that there was formerly a monastic institution at Coventry of the same name, and most likely on the same spot.

BABLATIVE. Talkative.

> In communitie of life he was verye jocund; neither to *bablative* withe flattery, nor to whust with morositie. *Philotimus*, 1583.

BABLATRICE. A basilisk?

> O you cockatrices, and you *bablatrices*,
> That in the woods dwell. *Locrine*, p. 26.

BABLE. A bauble. The glass or metal ornaments of dress are sometimes called *bables.* See Strutt's Dress and Habits, ii. 153; Thoms' Anecdotes and Traditions, p. 19; Florio, in v.

Bùbole, Cóccole. Miege explains it, "to talk confusedly," but that would more properly be spelt *babel.* In Skelton we have *babyls,* baubles.

BABS. Children's pictures. *North.*

BABULLE. A bauble. An old proverb in MS. Douce 52, says, "A fole scholde never have a *babulle* in hande."

Lyke a fole and a fole to bee,
Thy *babulle* schalle be thy dygnyté.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 241.

BABY. According to Minsheu, a "puppet for children." The word constantly occurs as a child's plaything, a toy, and is still in use in the North for a picture, especially such as would amuse children. So in the French Schoole-Maister, 1631, f. 98, "Shall we buy a *babie* or two for our children for pastime?" See also the Book of Rates, p. 24; Malone's Shakespeare, xiii. 108; Cleaveland's Poems, p. 64; Brit. Bibl., ii. 399; Du Bartas, p. 3; Florio, in v. *Bámbola, Bámba, Cucca, Dóndola, Pipáta;* Cotgrave, in v. *Poupette;* Baret's Alvearie, B. 7, 8. A Bartlemy Fair doll is often mentioned as a Bartholomew *baby.* Compare the Captain, i. 3,—

———"and now you cry for't,
As children do for *babies,* back again."
Beaumont and Fletcher, ed. Dyce, iii. 235.

Where the editor asks whether the author did not write *bables,* another word altogether,—

What gares these *bables* and *babies* all?
King and a Poore Northerne Man, 1640.

For bells and *babyes,* such as children small
Are ever us'd to solace them withall.
Drayton's Poems, p. 243

BABY-CLOUTS. A puppet made of rags. Cotgrave translates *muguet,* "a curiously dressed babie of clowts."

And drawing neare the bed to put her daughters armes, and higher part of her body too, within sheets, perceiving it not to be her daughter, but a *baby-clouts* only to delude her.
Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 113.

BABYSHED. Deceived with foolish and childish tales. See the Towneley Mysteries, p. 78.

BACCARE. An exclamation signifying "go back," and supposed to be a corruption of *back there.* It occurs in Shakespeare, Lilly, Heywood, and other contemporary writers. From a passage in the Golden Aphroditis, 1577, "both trumpe and drumme sounded nothing for their larum but *Baccare, Baccare,*" it would seem to have been taken from some old tune.

BACCHAR. The herb ladies' glove. A full description of it is given in Holmes's Academy of Armory, p. 88.

BACCHES. Bitches.

The *bacches* that hym scholde knowe,
For sone mosten heo blowe pris.
App. to Walter Mapes, p. 345.

BACCHUS-FEAST. A rural festival; an ale. See Stub's Anatomie of Abuses, ed. 1595, p. 110; Dee's Diary, p. 34.

BACE. (1) The game of prisoners' base, more generally written *base,* q. v. Cotgrave has, "*Barres,* the martiall sport called Barriers also the play at *bace,* or prison-bars."

(2) A kind of fish, mentioned in Prompt. Parv., p. 20, supposed by Mr. Way to be the basse, or sea-perch. Cf. Baret's Alvearie, B. 198; Florio, in v. *Baicolo;* Palsgrave, Subst. f. 18.

(3) To beat. *Devon.*

(4) The pedestal of an image. An old architectural term. See Willis, p. 76.

BACE-CHAMBYR. A room on the lower floor. *Prompt. Parv.*

BACHELER. A knight. *Chaucer.*

BACHELERIE. Knighthood. Also explained by Tyrwhitt, the knights. It sometimes means a company of young bachelors, and occasionally, bachelorship. Cf. Chaucer, Cant. T., 8146, 17074; Rob. Glouc. pp. 76, 183.

BACHELOR'S-BUTTONS. The campion flower. According to Grey, Notes on Shakespeare, i. 107, there was an ancient custom amongst country fellows of carrying the flowers of this plant in their pockets, to know whether they should succeed with their sweethearts, and they judged of their good or bad success by their growing or not growing there. "To wear bachelor's buttons" seems to have been a phrase for being unmarried. In some parts of the country, the flower-heads of the common burdock, as well as the wild scabious, are also called by this name.

BACINE. A bason.

That on was rede so the fer,
The eighen so a *bacine* cler.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 57.

BACK. (1) A rere-mouse; a bat. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 152; Tundale, p. 41; Prompt. Parv., p. 21.

(2) Kennett says, "along the Severn they think it a sure prognostick of fair weather, if the wind *back* to the sun, i. e. opposes the sun's course." MS. Lansd. 1033.

(3) In some counties, when a person is angry they say his *back's up.* Kennett has, "*baxup,* angry, provoked. *Oxfordsh.*"

(4) In mining, the *back* of a lode is the part of it nearest the surface; and the *back* of a level is that part of the lode extending above it to within a short distance of the level above. *Watson.*

BACK-ALONG. Backward. *Somerset.*

BACK-AND-EDGE. Completely; entirely. See a play, quoted by Nares, in v. In Yorkshire obtains the opposite phrase, "I can make *back ner edge* of him;" I can make nothing of him.

BACKARDS-WAY. Backwards. *Yorksh.*

BACKAS. The back-house, or wash-house, or more generally bakehouse. *Var. dial.* Spelt *backhowse* in the Ordinances and Regulations, p. 4, where it is probably used in the first sense.

BACKBAND. An iron chain passing in a groove of the cart-saddle to support the shafts. *North.*

BACKBAR. The bar in a chimney by which any vessel is suspended over the fire. *Var. dial.*

BACKBERAND. The bearing of any stolen goods, especially deer, on the back, or open indisputable theft. An old law term.

BACK-BOARD. A large board on which the dough is rolled out previously to making it into loaves. *North.*

BACK-BREAK. To break the back. *Florio.*

BACKBRON. A large log of wood put on at the back of a fire. *Dorset.*

BACKBY. Behind; a little way off. *North.*

BACK-CAST. The failure in an effort; a relapse into trouble. *North.*

BACK-CAUTER. Cotgrave has, "*Cautere dorsal*, the *backe-cauter*, somewhat like a knife, or having a back like a knife, and searing onely on the other side."

BACKEN. To retard. *Var. dial.*

BACK-END. Autumn. *Yorksh.* It is applied as well to the latter end of the month, week, &c.

BACKENING. Relapse; hindrance. *Yorksh.*

BACKER. Further back. *West.* We have also *backerly*, late, applied to crops; *backerts*, backwards; *backerter*, more backwards. Chaucer has *backirmore*, La Belle Dame sans Mercy, 85.

BACK-FRIEND. (1) A secret enemy. See Comedy of Errors, iv. 2; Hall, Henry VII., f. 1; Florio, in v. *Inimico*, *Nemico*.
(2) A hangnail. *North.*

BACKING. Nailing the back on a chair suitable to the seat. *Holme.*

BACK-O'-BEYOND. Of an unknown distance. *North.*

BACK-OUT. A back-yard. *Kent.*

BACK-PIECE. This term explains itself. It is the piece of armour that covers the back. See Hall, Hen. IV., f. 12.

BACKRAG. A kind of wine, made at Bacharach in Germany, occasionally mentioned by our old dramatists. *Nares.* See also Hudibras, III. iii. 300.

BACKS. The principal rafters of a roof. A term in carpentry.

BACKSET. To make a *backset*, to make a stand to receive a chased deer, and to cast fresh hounds upon him at the latter end of the course. *Holme.*

BACKSEVORE. The hind part before. *Devon.*

BACKSIDE. The barton, or any premises at the back of a house. *Var. dial.*

> No innkeeper, alehouse keeper, victualler, or tippler, shall admit or suffer any person or persons in his house or *backside* to eat, drink, or play at cards.
> *Grindal's Remains*, p. 138.

BACKSTAFF. An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude at sea; being so called because the back of the observer is turned towards the sun when he makes the observation. It was said to have been invented by captain John Davis about the year 1590, and it is described by him in his "Seaman's Secrets."

BACKSTAND. Resistance.

> Lytle avayleth outward warre, except there be a sure staye and a stedfast *backstande* at home, as wel for the savegarde and securité, as for the good governaunce of such as be left behinde.
> *Hall, Henry* VII., f. 3.

BACKSTER. A baker. *North.*

BACKSTERS. Wide flat pieces of board, which are strapped on the feet, and used to walk over loose beach on the sea coast. *South.*

BACK-STOCK. A log of wood. *Hollyband.*

BACKSTONE. A peculiar kind of stone to bake bread, but more particularly oat-cakes upon. The larger, or *double* ones, as they are usually called, are about 28 to 30 inches by 16 to 20, and the smaller ones vary in size, 16 or 14 inches square. Meriton gives the Yorkshire proverb, "As nimble as a cat on a haite backstane."—Yorkshire Ale, ed. 1697, p. 84.

BACKSTRIKING. A mode of ploughing, in which the earth having been previously turned, is turned back again. *Suffolk.*

BACKSUNDED. Shady. *Dorset.*

BACK-SWANKED. Lean in the flank, a term applied to a horse. *Miege.*

BACKSWORD. The game of single-stick. *Wilts.* A backsword, properly speaking, is a sword with one sharp edge.

BACKWARD. (1) The state of things past. *Shak.*
(2) A jakes. *Var. dial.*

BACKWATER. Water not wanted for turning the wheel of a water corn-mill, what is superabundant, and generally flows down a channel cut for the purpose. Also, a current of water from the inland, which clears off the deposit of sand and silt left by the action of the sea.

BACKWORD. An answer to put off an engagement. *North.*

BACK-WORM. A disease in hawks, the worm itself generally being in the thin skin about the reins. It is the same as the filander. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 51.

BACKWORT. A herb mentioned by Florio, in v. *Consólida maggiore.* It appears from Gerard to be the same as the *comfrey*.

BACON. A clown. *Shak.*

BACTILE. A candlestick. (*Lat.*)

BACUN. Baked.

BACYN. A light kind of helmet, mentioned in Richard Coer de Lion, 2557; *basyn*, Kyng Alisaunder, 2333. This is another form of the word *bassinet*, q. v.

BAD. (1) Sick; ill. *Var. dial.* Sometimes we hear *right bad*, or *right on bad.*
(2) A rural game, played with a *bad-stick*, formerly common in Yorkshire. It probably resembled the game of cat. See Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.
(3) Poor. *Var. dial.*
(4) Entreated; asked; prayed.

> To Jhesu Crist he *bad* a boone,
> Fayre knelyng on hys knee.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 46

(5) Offered; invited. See Sir Eglamour, 929, 1080, Thornton Romances, pp. 159, 166.
(6) To take the husks off walnuts. *West.*
(7) Bold. *Cov. Myst.*
(8) A bad person or thing. See *badds* in Warner's Albions England, ed. 1592, p. 58.

BADAYLE. Battle.

> Of swerde of plate and eek of mayle,
> As thouȝe he schulde to *badayle.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 142

BADDE. Ellis suggests either the usual meaning, or the perfect tense of the verb *abide*. In Reliq. Antiq., ii. 101, it means *delay*.

> A staf in his hond he hadde,
> And schon on his fet *badde*.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 73.

BADDELICHE. Badly. *Rob. Glouc.*

BADDER. Comp. of bad. *North.* See Chaucer, Cant. T., 10538, and Nares, in v.

BADDING. Shelling walnuts. *West.*

BADE. (1) Delay. Cf. Sir Perceval, 41, 111, 484, 666, 1533, 1760, 2128, 2129; and the example under *Alsuithe*.

(2) Abode; remained. See Minot's Poems, p. 20; Sir Tristrem, p. 148; Perceval, 569, 612, 892.

(3) Prayed. *Rob. Glouc.* Cf. Ellis's Met. Rom., iii. 72; Chaucer, Cant. T., 7449.

(4) Commanded. *Chaucer.*

(5) A pledge; a surety. (*A.-S.*) This at least seems to be the meaning of the word in Perceval, 1029, 1305.

(6) To bathe. *Warw.*

(7) In Mr. Robson's Romances, p. 58, the word occurs in a peculiar sense; "alle of fellus that he *bade*," skins of animals that he *caused to remain*, i. e., killed.

BADELYNGE. Paddling, as of ducks. Skinner gives this word on the authority of Juliana Barnes. It means a flock or company of ducks.

BADGER. (1) A pedlar; a corn-factor. Sometimes, a person who purchases eggs, butter, &c. at the farm-houses, to sell again at market.

(2) To beat down in a bargain. *Var. dial.*

BADGER-THE-BEAR. A rough game, sometimes seen in the country. The boy who personates the bear performs his part upon his hands and knees, and is prevented from getting away by a string. It is the part of another boy, his keeper, to defend him from the attacks of the others.

BADGET. A badger. *East.* Badget is also a common name for a cart-horse.

BADLING. A worthless person. *North.*

BADLY. Sick; ill. *North.*

BADS. The husks of walnuts. *West.*

BAEL. Bale; sorrow.

BAELYS. Rods.

> With brennyng *baelys* thei hem dong,
> And with hem droffe to peynis strong.
> *Tundale*, p. 16.

BAESSYS. See *Base.*

BAFFERS. Barkers; yellers.

> Houndes for the hauk beth fiȝters and grete *baffers.* *MS. Bodl.* 546.

BAFFLE. (1) To treat with indignity; to use contemptuously. Properly speaking, to *baffle* or *bafful* a person was to reverse a picture of him in an ignominious manner; but the term is used more generally. See Middleton's Works, ii. 449; Ben Jonson, v. 127; Dodsley's Old Plays, vi. 18. In the Muse's Looking-glass, i. 4, it signifies *to beat*, in which sense it also occurs in Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 13.

(2) To cheat, or make a fool of; to manage capriciously or wantonly; to twist irregularly together. *East.* Corn, knocked about by the wind, is said in Suffolk to be *baffled*.

BAFFLING. Affront; insult. See Middleton's Works, iv 44; Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 142; Malone's Shakespeare, xvi. 16.

BAFFYN. To bark. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAFT. Abaft. *Chaucer.*

BAFTYS. Afterwards? *Cov. Myst.*

BAG. (1) The udder of a cow. *Var. dial.*

(2) To cut peas with an instrument resembling the common reaping-hook, but with a handle sufficiently long to admit both hands. *West.* In Oxfordshire the term is applied to cutting wheat stubble, which is generally done with an old scythe.

> They cannot mowe it with a sythe, but they cutt it with such a hooke as they doe *bagge* pease with.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.*, p. 123.

(3) When a servant is dismissed, he is said to have *got the bag.* In some parts, to give a person the bag is to deceive him. A person's *bag and baggage* is everything he has got.

(4) The stomach. Hence eating is *bagging*, or filling the stomach, to put into a bag. Cf. Cotgrave, in v. *Emplir;* Harrison's Description of England, p. 233. An animal with young is said to be *bagged.* See Perceval, 717; Nares, in v. *Bag;* Florio, in v. *Rimpregnéuole;* Tusser's Husbandry, p. 104. Nares explains it, to breed, to become pregnant.

(5) To move; to shake; to jog. See the Rara Mathematica, p. 64.

BAGAMENT. Worthless stuff; nonsense. *Linc.*

BAGATINE. An Italian coin, worth about the third part of a farthing, alluded to in Ben Jonson, iii. 219.

BAGAVEL. A tribute granted to the citizens of Exeter by a charter from Edward I., empowering them to levy a duty upon all wares brought to that city for the purpose of sale, the produce of which was to be employed in paving the streets, repairing the walls, and the general maintenance of the town. *Jacobs.*

BAGE. A badge. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAGEARD. A badger. *More.*

BAGELLE. Rings; jewels. So explained in Hearne's Glossary to Peter Langtoft, p. 282.

BAG-FOX. A fox that has been unearthed, and kept a time for sport. *Blome.*

BAGGABONE. A vagabond. *Beds.*

BAGGAGED. Mad; bewitched. *Exmoor.*

BAGGAGELY. Worthless. *Tusser.*

BAGGE. (1) A badge. *Prompt. Parv.*

> He beris of golde a semely sighte,
> His *bagges* are sabylle ylkane.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 141.

(2) To swell with arrogance. *Chaucer.* Tyrwhitt says "rather, perhaps, to squint."

BAGGERMENT. Rubbish. *Linc.*

BAGGIE. The belly. *Northumb.*

BAGGIN. Food. *Cumb.*

BAGGING. The act of cutting up wheat stubble for the purpose of thatching or burning. *Oxon.* Also, becoming pregnant. See Florio, in v. *Impregnággine;* and *Bag.*

BAGGING-BILL. A curved iron instrument used for various agricultural purposes. It is also called a *bagging-hook.*

BAGGINGLY. Squintingly. This word occurs in the Rom. of the Rose, 292, explained by some *arrogantly*. Tyrwhitt's explanation, here adopted, best suits the context, and the corresponding passage in the original.

BAGGING-TIME. Baiting time. *North.* At Bury, co. Lanc., about the year 1780, a refreshment between dinner and supper was called *bagging*, while at Chorley, distant only about twenty miles, the term was not in use.

BAGHEL. Same as *bagelle*, q. v.

In toun herd I telle,
The *baghel* and the belle
Ben filched and fled.
Wright's Political Songs, p. 307.

BAGINET. A bayonette. *Var. dial.*

BAGLE. An impudent woman; an opprobrious term for a woman of bad character. *Salop.* Perhaps this is merely a variation of *baggage*, though Mr. Hartshorne derives it from the French *bégueule*.

BAG-OF-NAILS. The name of a sign, said to be corrupted from the *Bacchanals*. He squints like a bag of nails, i. e., his eyes are directed as many ways as the points of a bag of nails.

BAG-PUDDING. A rustic dish, said, in an old nursery rhyme, to have formed the repast of King Arthur; but mentioned, I believe, in no modern dictionary. It appears, from Taylor's Workes, i. 146, that Gloucestershire was formerly famous for them; but Welsh bag-puddings are mentioned in Hawkins' Eng. Dram. iii. 170. Howell, English Proverbs, p. 6, gives this, " Sweetheart and bagg-pudding." See also Heywood's Edward IV., p. 47; Florio, in v. *Offa*, *Poltiglia*.

BAGWALETOUR. A carrier of baggage.

Howe shall the cuntrey thenne susteyne two soo greate traynes, as the kinges majestie and they must have; specially considering the nombre of *bagwaletours* that shall com with them out of Fraunce. *State Papers*, i. 536.

BAGY. A badge. *Berners.*

BAHN. Going. *Yorksh.*

BAHT. Both.

Than sent he many ay messenger
After Sarzyns *baht* far and ner.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

BAICH. A languet of land. *Ray.*

BAICS. Chidings; reproofs. *Tusser.* This word and the previous one are from Hunter's additions to Boucher.

BAIDE. Endured. *Northumb.*

BAIGNE. To drench; to soak.

BAIL. (1) A beacon; a signal; a bonfire. *North.* Also *bailes*, flames, blazes. Cf. Piers Ploughman, p. 490.

(2) The handle of a pail, bucket, or kettle; the bow of a scythe. *East.*

BAILE. (1) Battle. See Rob. Glouc. p. 37, where the Arundel MS. reads *bataille.*

(2) A wooden canopy, formed of bows. See the Rutland Papers, p. 6; Ordinances and Regulations. p. 127.

BAILEY. A name given to the courts of a castle formed by the spaces between the circuits of walls or defences which surrounded the keep. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

Four toures ay hit has and kernels fair,
Thre *baillies* al aboute, that may noȝt apair.
MS. Egerton 927.

BAILIWICK. Stewardship. *Dent.* Florio spells it *baily-weeke*, in v. *Castaldia.*

BAILLIE. Custody; government. (*A.-N.*) See Rom. of the Rose, 4302; Kyng Alisaunder, 7532; Langtoft, pp. 61, 127, 280.

BAILS. Hoops to bear up the tilt of a boat. *Bourne.*

BAILY. A bailiff; a steward; also, a sheriff's officer.

As *balye*, sergeaunt, or reve,
That fallit hys lordys goodes to reseyve.
MS. Hatton 18.

And for to somoun all them to this fest,
The *baily* of Roston thereto is the best.
MS. Rawl. C. 86.

BAIN. Near; ready; easy. *North.* Ray explains it, " willing, forward," and Wilbraham " near, convenient." In the east of England it means, pliant, limber. " To be very *bain* about one," officious, ready to help. As an archaism, it signifies, obedient, ready, willing. See Chester Plays, i. 69; Robson's Romances p. 46; Towneley Mysteries, pp. 28, 39.

A monthe day of trewse moste ye take,
And than to batayle be ye *bayne.*
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 125.

BAINE. (1) A bath. See Patterne of Painfull Adventures, pp. 188, 195; Rutland Papers, p. 8, bayn.

(2) To bathe.

No more I do my mirthis fayne,
But in gladnesse I swym and *baine.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 116.

BAINER. Nearer. *North.*

BAINLY. Readily.

BAIRE. Fit; convenient. *Durham.*

BAIRMAN. A poor insolvent debtor, left bare and naked, who was obliged to swear in court that he was not worth above five shillings and five pence. *Phillips.*

BAIRN. A child. *North.* The several compounds of this word are too obvious to require insertion.

BAIRNWORTS. The daisy. *Yorksh.*

BAISE. A bastard. In Sir C. Sharp's Chron. Mirab. p. 9, is the entry, " Isabel, daughter to Philippe Wilkinson, bur. 30 May, 1633, *baise* with another man's wife," from the register of Hart.

BAISEMAINS. Compliments; salutations. *Spenser.*

BAISKE. Sour. (*Su. Goth.*)

BAIST. To beat. *North.*

He paid good Robin back and side,
And *baist* him up and down;
And with his pyke-staff laid on loud,
Till he fell in a swoon. *Robin Hood*, i. 102.

BAISTE. Abashed.

Bees noghte *baiste* of ȝone boyes, ne of thaire bryghte wedis;
We salle blenke theire boste for alle theire bolde profire *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 83.

BAIT. (1) A luncheon; a meal taken by a labourer in the morning. *Var. dial.* In Torrent of Portugal, p. 66, it apparently means to refresh; to stop to feed.
(2) To lower a bargain. *Var. dial.*
(3) To flutter. A hawking term.
(4) Food; pasture. *North.*

BAITAND. Explained by Hearne, in great haste. See Peter Langtoft, p. 307.

BAITEL. To thrash. *North.*

BAITH. Both. *North.*

BAIT-POKE. A bag to carry provisions in. *North.*

BAJARDOUR. A carter; the bearer of any weight or burden. *Kersey.*

BAK. A bat. "The blode of a *bak*" is an ingredient in a medical receipt in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 282.

> Thane come thare flyande amangez thame *bakkes*, grettere thane wilde dowfes, and thaire tethe ware lyke mene tethe, and thay didd mene mekille disese and hurte. *Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln*, f. 29.

BAKED. Incrusted. *Var. dial.*

BAKED-MEAT. Means generally, meat prepared by baking; but, in the common usage of our ancestors, it signified more usually a meat-pie. This signification has been a good deal overlooked. *Nares.*

BAKEN. Baked.

BAKERLEGGED. A person whose legs bend outwards is said to be *bakerlegged.* Grose has *baker-knee'd*, "one whose knees knock together in walking, as if kneading dough." See Cotgrave, in v. *Billart.*

BAKER'S-DOZEN. Thirteen. Sometimes, fourteen. Florio has, "*Serqua*, a dozen, namely of egges, or, as we say, a *baker's dozen*, that is, thirteene to the dozen." See also the same dictionary, in v. *Aggiùnta.*

BAKESTER. A female baker. *Derbysh.* In Pier's Ploughman, pp. 14, 47, we have *bakstere* in the same sense.

BAKHALFE. Hinder part. See Restoration of Edward IV., p. 14.

> There biganne many vanitees growe upon hym, as hit were upon his *bakhalfe.*
> *Caxton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.*

BAKHOUSE. A bakehouse. *North.* See the Prompt. Parv. p. 21.

BAKIN. The quantity of bread baked at one time. *Yorkshire.* This term also occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 21.

BAKING-DRAUGHT. Part of the hinder quarter of an ox. See Holme's Academy of Armory, iii. 87.

BAKK. A cheek. *Stevenson.*

BAKKER. More backwards.

> With that anone I went me *bakker* more,
> Myselfe and I methought we were i-now.
> *Chaucer, MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 90.

BAKPANER. A kind of basket; probably a pannier carried on the back. *Caxton.*

BAKSTALE. Backwards. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAL. (1) A flame. See Stevenson's additions to Boucher, in v. This may be the meaning of the word in Wright's Political Songs, p. 318.
(2) A mine. *West.*

BALADE-ROYAL. A balade anciently meant any short composition in verse, or even in measured lines. A poem written in stanzas of eight lines was formerly said to be composed in *balade-royal.* A poem by Lydgate, in MS. Ashmole 59, f. 22, is called a *balade-royal*, and several other pieces in the same MS. are said to be written "*balade-wyse.*" Stanihurst, Description of Ireland, p. 40, mentions one Dormer who wrote in ballad-royal.

BALANCE. (1) Balances. *Shak.*
(2) Doubt; uncertainty. "To lay in balance," to wager. *Chaucer.*

BALANCERS. Makers of balances. See the curious enumeration of the different trades in Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 10.

BALASE. To balance. *Baret.* Cf. Harrison's Description of England, p. 235.

BALASTRE. A cross-bow. *Caxton.*

BALATE. To bleat; to bellow. *Salop.*

BALAYS. A kind of ruby. See Palsgrave, subst. f. 19. *Balayn*, in Richard Coer de Lion, 2982, is perhaps the plural of this word. See also Skelton's Works, ii. 347; Court of Love, 80; Cotgrave, in v. *Balay;* Ordinances and Regulations, p. 120.

BALCHE. To belch. *Huloet.*

BALCHING. An unfledged bird. *West.*

BALCOON. A balcony. *Howell.*

BALD. Swift; sudden. *Verstegan.*

BALDACHIN. A canopy, usually supported by columns, and raised over altars, tombs, &c.; but more particularly used where the altars were insulated, as was customary in early churches. *Britton.*

BALDAR-HERBE. The amaranthus. *Huloet.*

BALDCOOT. The water-hen. *Drayton.* Spelt *balled-cote* in Walter de Bibblesworth, MS. Arund. 220, f. 301.

BALDE. (1) Bold. *Minot.*
(2) To encourage. (*A.-S.*)

BALDELICHE. Boldly.

> This woman wente forth *baldeliche*,
> Hardy hy was y-nouȝ.
> *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.

BALDELY. Boldly. *Minot.*

BALDEMOYNE. Gentian. See MS. Sloane 5. f. 5; Prompt. Parv. p. 22.

> Loke how a seke man, for his hele,
> Taketh *baldemoyne* with canelle.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 9.

BALDER. (1) To use coarse language. *East.*
(2) Bolder. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 20.

BALDERDASH. Explained "hodge-podge" in the glossary to Tim Bobbin. Any mixture of rubbish is called *balderdash.* See D'Israeli's Amenities of Literature, i. 234. In some districts the term is more restricted to absolute filth, whether applied to language or in its literal sense. Ben Jonson calls bad liquor by this name, and it is occasionally found as a verb, to mix or adulterate any liquor.

BALDFACED. White-faced. *Yorksh.*

BALD-KITE. A buzzard. In Cotgrave it is the translation of *buzart* and *buze.*

BALDLY. Boldly. *Minot.*

BALDOCK. Some kind of tool, mentioned in the 51st section appended to Howell's Lexicon.

BALDORE. Bolder. Rob. Glouc. p. 509.

BALDRIB. Not the same as the spare-rib, as generally stated, which has fat and lean, and is cut off the neck. The baldrib is cut lower down, and is devoid of fat; hence the name, according to Minsheu.

BALDRICK. A belt, girdle, or sash, of various kinds; sometimes a sword-belt. There are several instances where it would seem to have been merely a collar or strap round the neck, though it was more generally passed round one side of the neck, and under the opposite arm. See Hayward's Annals of Qu. Eliz. p. 30; Fabian, p. 540; Prompt. Parv. p. 27; Hall, Henry VIII., ff. 3, 6; Malone's Shakespeare, vii. 22; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 8; Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 13; Cyprian Academy, 1647, ii. 21; MS. Bib. Reg. 7 C. xvi. f. 68; Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 126; Strutt, ii. 50; Patterne of Painfull Adventures, p. 206; Todd's Illustrations, p. 320. A kind of cake, made probably in the shape of a belt, was called a *baudrick*. See some old printed receipts in 4to. C. 39, Art. Seld. in Bibl. Bodl. and Wyl Bucke's Testament, p. 34.

BALDUCTUM. A term applied by Nash to some of the affected expressions of Gabriel Harvey. It seems to have been nearly synonymous with *balderdash*, and is found in a similar sense in Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 29.

BALDWEIN. Gentian. *Gerard.*

BALE. (1) Sorrow; evil; mischief. (*A.-S.*)

> Ryght thus I mene, I mak no lengere tale,
> But ȝe do thus, grettere growyth oure *bale*.
> *MS Rawl. Poet.* 118.

> Therwhile, sire, that I tolde this tale,
> Thi sone mighte tholie dethes *bale*
> *Sevyn Sages*, 702.

(2) Basil wood. *Skinner.*

(3) The scrotum? *Stevenson.*

(4) Ten reams of paper. *Kennett.*

(5) A pair of dice is frequently called a *bale.* This term is found in Skelton, Ben Jonson, and later writers.

(6) The belly. *Madden.*

(7) Destruction. *Prompt. Parv.*

BALEFUL. Evil; baneful. This word occurs in 2 Henry VI., iii. 2, and earlier in Syr Gawayne, p. 105.

BALEIS. A large rod. (*A.-N.*) Also the verb *baleisen*, to beat with a rod, which is still in use in some parts of Shropshire. *Piers Ploughman.*

BALENA. A whale. (*Lat.*)

> The huge leviathan is but a shrimpe
> Compar'd with our *balena* on the land.
> *Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631.

BALEW. Evil. (*A.-S.*)

BALEYNE. Whalebone? *Skinner.* It is possible this may be the same with *balayn* in Richard Coer de Lion, 2982.

BALEZ. Bowels. *Gaw.*

BALHEW. Plain; smooth. *Prompt. Parv.*

BALIAGE. The office of a bailiff. See Florio, in v. *Bagliuo*, *Baile.*

BALIST. An ancient engine, or kind of ordnance, for projecting stones.

BALISTAR. A man using a cross-bow.

BALK. (1) A ridge of greensward left by the plough in ploughing, or by design between different occupancies in a common field. The term is translated by *terræ porca* in an old vocabulary in MS. Bodl. 604, f. 39; but by *grumus*, a heap, in Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 89. See also Reliq. Antiq. ii. 81; Cotgrave, in v. *Assillonnement*, *Cheintre;* Towneley Myst. p. 99; Cov. Myst. p. 343; Piers Ploughman, p. 123; Nomenclator, p. 385; Florio, in v. *Delirâre;* Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 174. From this last example it appears that the explanation given by Withals is correct, and Baret has, "a *balke* or banke of earth raysed or standing up betweene twoo furrowes." To draw a balk is to draw a straight furrow across a field.

(2) A particular beam used in the construction of a cottage, especially a thatched one. The sidewalls and gables being erected, a pair of couples or strong supports is placed between each pair of gables, and the *balk* is the strong beam, running horizontally, that unites these below. This balk is often used in the poorer cottages to hang various articles on, a custom alluded to in Chaucer, Cant. T., 3626; Hawkins' Engl. Dram. i. 171. A similar beam in a stable or outhouse is also called a balk, as in Topsell's Foure Footed Beasts, p. 395; Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033; and the term is occasionally applied generally to any beam or rafter. See also Prompt. Parv. pp. 21, 30, 196; Tusser, p. 204; Skelton, i. 114; Book of Rates, 1675, p. 24. Huloet has, "balke ende whych appeareth under the eaves of a house, *procer.*"

> Bynde hit furste with *balke* and bonde,
> And wynde hit siththen with good wonde.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.*, f. 11.

(3) To heap up in a ridge or hillock, in 1 Henry IV., i. 1. It seems to have the usual meaning of *omit* in Tam. Shrew, i. 1; Sanderson's Sermons, 1689, p. 39. "*Balk* the way," get out of the way, Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon, p. 80.

(4) A simple piece of machinery used in the dairy districts of the county of Suffolk, into which the cow's head is put while she is milked.

(5) Straight young trees after they are felled are in Norfolk called *balks.*

(6) "To be thrown ourt' *balk*," is, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, to be published in the church. "To hing ourt' *balk*," is marriage deferred after publication.

BALKE. (1) To leave a balk in ploughing.

> But so wel halte no man the plogh,
> That he ne *balketh* otherwile.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134. f. 87.

(2) To belch. (*A.-S.*)

> Perceavyng by the grefe of their communications the dukes pryde nowe and then to *balke* oute a lytle brayde of envye towarde the glorye of the kynge.
> *Hardyng, Supp.* f. 84.

(3) To be angry. *Reynard the Foxe.*

BALKER. A great beam. *East.*

BALKERS. Persons who stand on high places near the sea-coast, at the time of herring fishing, to make signs to the fishermen which way the shoals pass. *Blount.*

BALKING. A ridge of earth. *Latimer.*

BALK-PLOUGHING. A particular mode of ploughing, in which ridges are left at intervals. *East.*

BALKS. The hay-loft. *Chesh.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says the hen-roost was so called.

BALK-STAFF. A quarter-staff. *North.*

> *Balk-staves* and cudgels, pikes and truncheons,
> Brown bread and cheese, that swam by luncheons.
> *Cotton's Poetical Works*, 1734, p. 12.

BALL. (1) Bald. *Somerset.*

(2) The pupil of the eye. "*Ball*, or apple of the eye." Huloet, 1552.

> Son after, wen he was halle,
> Then began to slak hyr *balle*.
> *Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS*

(3) The palm of the hand. *Yorksh.* Also the round part at the bottom of a horse's foot. See Florio, in v. *Cállo.*

(4) A name given to various animals. It is mentioned as the name of a horse in Chaucer and Tusser, of a sheep in the Promptorium, and of a dog in the Privy Purse Expences of Henry VIII., p. 43. It is the common name of a field in Devonshire.

(5) The body of a tree. *Lanc.*

BALLACE. To stuff; to fill. *Ballast*, filled, Comedy of Errors, iii. 2. Cf. Hall's Satires, iv. 5; Ford's Tracts, p. 9. Huloet has *balassen*, translated by *saburro.*

BALLAD. To sing ballads. *Shak.*

BALLADIN. A kind of dance, mentioned by Minsheu and Skinner.

BALLANDES. Ballances? Ballandes are mentioned in the Rates of the Custome House, 1545, quoted in the Brit. Bibl. ii. 398.

BALLANS. Ballances.

BALLANT. A ballad. *North.*

BALLARD. A castrated ram. *Devon.* The word occurs in an obscure sense in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 56.

BALLART. One of the names of the hare in the curious poem printed in Reliq. Antiq. i. 133.

BALLAST. A ruby. See *Balays.*

BALLASTER. A small pillar usually made circular, and swelling towards the bottom, commonly used in a balustrade. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

BALLATRON. A rascal; a thief. *Minsheu.*

BALLE. (1) The "balle in the hode," a curious phrase for the head, occurring in Urry's Chaucer, p. 625; Kyng Alisaunder, 6481; Towneley Myst. p. 17; Arthour and Merlin, p. 16.

(2) Palsgrave has, "I balle as a curre dogge dothe, *je hurle.*"

BALLED. (1) Bald. "Balled reson," a bald reson, a bare argument. Cf. Piers Ploughman, pp. 176, 436; Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 109; Chaucer, Cant. T., 198, 2520; Depos. Rich. II. p. 29; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 179.

(2) Whitefaced. *North.*

BALLEDNESSE. Baldness. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 56; Rob. Glouc. p. 482.

BALLERAG. To banter; to rally in a contemptuous way; to abuse; to scold. *Var. dial.*

BALLESSE. Ballast. *Huloet.*

BALLIARDS. The game of billiards. Spenser has it, and it is also found in Florio, in v. *Cúgole.*

BALLINGER. A small sailing vessel. The word occurs with various orthographies in Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 79; Hall, Henry V. f. 26; Egerton Papers, p. 12; State Papers, ii. 76; Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 111; Manners and Household Expences, pp. 222, 470. Among the miscellaneous documents at the Rolls House is one, I. 187, containing an account of the charges for repairing and rigging of the "*ballyngar* named the Sunday," A. D. 1532. See also Ducange, in v. *Balingaria.*

> And toke londe nygh to a gret tourment that was called Couleigne, and went to londe in a *balangere*, he and xxi. men with hym. *MS. Digby* 185.

BALL-MONEY. Money demanded of a marriage company, and given to prevent their being maltreated. In the North it is customary for a party to attend at the church gates, after a wedding, to enforce this claim. The gift has received this denomination, as being originally designed for the purchase of a foot-ball. *Brockett.* The custom is mentioned by Coles and Miege.

BALLOCK-GRASS. The herb dogs'-stones. *Gerarde.*

BALLOCKS. Testiculi. (*A.-S.*) There is a receipt "for swellinge of *ballokis*" in MS. Bib. Reg. 17 A. iii. f. 149. Cf. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 280. Receipts for a mess called *balok brothe* are given in Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 68, Forme of Cury, p. 53. It appears from Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540, that *ballockestones* was once a term of endearment. Sometimes spelt *balloxs*, as in an early receipt in Bright MS. f. 14.

BALLOK-KNYF. A knife hung from the girdle. *Piers Ploughman.*

BALLOON. A large inflated ball of strong leather, formerly used in a game called *balloon*, the ball being struck by the arm, which was defended by a bracer of wood. The antiquity of aerostation has been absurdly deduced from the mention of this game in Du Bartas. It is spelt *balloo* in Ben Jonson, iii. 216. Cf. Randolph's Poems, 1643, p. 105; Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. xvii.; Middleton's Works, iv. 342; Strutt's Sports, p. 96; Florio, in v. *Bal-*

toniére, Cálcio, Giocáre, Gonfiatôio; Cotgrave, in v. *Balon, Brassal;* Ordinances and Regulations, p. 328.

BALLOW. (1) Bony; thin. *Drayton.*

(2) To select or bespeak. It is used by boys at play, when they select a goal or a companion of their game. *North.*

(3) A pole; a stick; a cudgel. *North.* It is found in King Lear, iv. 6, ed. 1623, p. 304.

BALL'S-BULL. A person who has no ear for music is sometimes compared to Ball's bull, who had so little that he kicked the fiddler over the bridge. *East.*

BALL-STELL. A geometrical quadrant. See the Nomenclator, p. 303. In MS. Addit. 5008, a story is told of a boy who had been for some time very attentively watching his father take the altitude of a star with his *balla-stella*, when suddenly he observed the star shoot, and testified his delight by exclaiming, "Ye have hyt hir, father; she is fawln, she is fawln!"

BALL-STONE. A measure of iron-stone which lies near the surface; a kind of limestone found near Wenlock. *Salop.*

BALL-THISTLE. A species of thistle, mentioned by Gerard, p. 990.

BALLU. Mischief; sorrow. (*A.-S.*)

BALLUP. The front or flap of smallclothes. *Northumb.* The term is found in Ritson's Robin Hood, ii. 154, left unexplained by the editor.

BALLY. (1) A litter of pigs. *North.*

(2) To grow distended. *Salop.*

(3) Comfortable. *West.*

BALLYS. Bellows. *Salop.* The form *balyws* occurs in Tundale, p. 34.

BALLYVE. A bailiff.

BALMER. Apparently some kind of coloured cloth. "Barrones in *balmer* and byse." Chester Plays, i. 172. The Bodl. MS. reads *bannier.*

BALNEAL. Refreshing. *Howell.*

BALNY. A bath. This seems to be the meaning of the word in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 143.

BALO. A beam in buildings; any piece of squared timber. *East.*

BALON. In justs of peace, the swords were pointless and rendered blunt, being often of *balon*, as it was termed, which seems to have been of whalebone, covered with leather, and silvered over. *Meyrick.*

BALOTADE. An attempt made by a horse to kick. *Dict. Husb.*

BALOURGLY. A kind of broth. The method of making it is described in Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 49.

BALOUȜT. About. (*A.-S.*)

BALOW. (1) A nursery term, forming part of the burthen of a lullaby. *North.*

(2) A spirit; properly, an evil spirit. (*A.-S.*)

> With many aungels and arkaungels,
> And other *balows*, als the buke telles.
> *MS. Bibl. Coll. Sion.* xviii. 6.

BALOW-BROTH. An ancient dish in cookery, described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 45. It may be the same as ballock-broth previously mentioned, in v. *Ballocks.*

BALOYNGE.

> Eyther arm an elne long,
> *Baloynge* mengeth al by-mong,
> Ase baum ys hire bleo.
> *Wright's Lyric Poetry*, p. 35.

BALSAM-APPLE. A herb mentioned by Florio in v. *Carúnza.*

BALSAMUM. Balsam. *Shak.* Florio has *balsamint*, in v. *Eupatória.*

BALSOMATE. Embalmed.

> He made his ymage of laton full clene,
> In whiche he put his body *balsomate.*
> *Hardyng's Chronicle*, f. 95

BALSTAFF. Same as *balk-staff*, q. v. Chaucer has this form of the word, which is also given by Ray. It means a large pole or staff.

BALTER. To cohere together. *Warw.* See *Blood-boltered.* The word occurs in the Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 61, in the sense of to caper, to dance about.

BALTHAZAR. One of the kings of Coleyn, the three magi who came from the East to worship the new-born Saviour. Mr. Wright has printed the early English legend of these kings in his edition of the Chester Plays. Howell, p. 5, has the proverb, "Brave man at arms, but weak to Balthasar."

BALUSTER. A bannister.

BALWE. (1) Mischief; sorrow. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Plain; smooth. *Prompt. Parv.*

BALY. (1) Evil; sorrow.

> Bot thei schryve them of ther glotony,
> In hell schall be ther *baly*. *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 86

(2) A belly. *Balyd*, bellied, occurs in the Huntyng of the Hare, 187.

(3) A bailiff. See Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 174; Prompt. Parv. p. 22.

(4) Dominion; government. (*A.-N.*)

> If thou be pareld most of price,
> And ridis here in thi *balye.* *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48

BALYSCHEPE. The office of a bailiff. *Prompt. Parv.*

BALZAN. A horse with white feet. *Howell.*

BALȜE. Ample; swelling. *Gaw.*

BAM. A false tale, or jeer. *Yorksh.* Also a verb, to make fun of a person.

BAMBLE. To walk unsteadily. *East.*

BAMBOOZLE. To threaten; to deceive; to make fun of a person. A very piquant use is made of this word in Cibber's comedy of "She Would and She Would Not."

BAMBY. By and by. *Devon.*

BAMCHICHES. A kind of chiches, mentioned by Florio, in v. *Arietini.*

BAME. To anoint with balm.

> And bade me *bame* me welle aboute,
> Whenne hit wolde other water or wese.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 46.

BAMMEL. To beat; to pommel. *Salop.*

BAN. (1) A curse. *Shak.*

(2) To curse.

> And summe *banne* the, and some blesse.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 18

(3) A kind of dumpling. *Lanc.*

(4) To shut out; to stop. *Somerset.*

(5) Command, precept, summons, edict, proclamation, ordinance. So explained by Hearne. See an instance of it in Rob. Glouc. p. 188.

BANBURY. Howell gives two proverbs concerning this town—1. Like Banbury tinkers, who in stopping one hole make two; 2. As wise as the mayor of Banbury, who would prove that Henry III. was before Henry II. According to Grose, a nonsensical tale is called a "Banbury story of a cock and bull;" so from these evidences it would not appear that the Banburians were remarkable for sagacity. Banbury, at the commencement of the seventeenth century, was celebrated for its number of puritans, and Ben Jonson calls a puritan a *Banbury man.* It is now principally known for its *cakes.* Bardolf, in the Merry Wives of Windsor, compares Slender to Banbury cheese, which seems to have been remarkably thin, for the older Tom Heywood observes that he "never saw Banbury cheese thick enough." There is a receipt for making this cheese in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 3.

BANCKEROWTE. Bankrupt. *Huloet.*

BANCO. A bank of money. An Italian word introduced in Marlowe's Jew of Malta, iv. 1.

BAND. (1) A bond; a covenant; an engagement. See Percy's Reliques, p. 13; State Papers, i. 11.

> Here i-gyf I ȝow be *band*
> An c. pownd worth of land. *Sir Degrevant,* 369.

(2) A hyphen. The word is used in this sense in the French Alphabet, 1615, p. 68.

(3) A string of any kind. *North.*

> Have thys rope yn thyn hande,
> And holde the faste by the *bande.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 136.

(4) Imprisonment.

> His moder dame Alienore, and the barons of this land,
> For him travailed sore, and brouht him out of *band.*
> *Langtoft's Chronicle,* p. 201.

(5) A space of ground, containing twenty yards square. *North.*

(6) As an article of ornament for the neck, was the common wear of gentlemen. The clergy and lawyers, who now exclusively retain them, formerly wore ruffs. See the description of a gentleman in Thynne's Debate, p. 19; Nares and Minsheu, in v.

(7) The neck feathers of a cock. *Holme.*

BANDE. Bound. Cf. Collier's Old Ballads, p. 15; Ywaine and Gawin, 1776.

> A mawnger ther he fande,
> Corne therin lyggande,
> Therto his mere he *bande*
> With the withy. *Sir Perceval,* 443.

BANDED-MAIL. A kind of armour, which consisted of alternate rows of leather or cotton, and single chain-mail.

BANDEL. Florio translates *bandelle,* "side corners in a house; also any *bandels.*" See also the same lexicographer, in v. *Bendelláre, Fálda.*

BANDELET. Florio has "*Ciárpa,* any kind of scarfe or *bandelet.*" See also Strutt's Dress and Habits, ii. 124.

BANDERS. Associators; conspirators; men bound to each other by the mutual ties of a party. *Boucher.*

BANDISH. A bandage. *North.*

BAND-KIT. A kind of great can with a cover. *North.*

BANDO. A proclamation. *Shirley*

BANDOG. According to Nares, a dog always kept tied up on account of his fierceness, and with a view to increase that quality in him, which it certainly would do. Bewick describes it as a species of mastiff, produced by a mixture with the bull-dog. See Withals' Dictionarie, p. 77; Ford's Works, ii. 526; Robin Hood, ii. 64.

BANDOLEERS. Little wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing the charge of powder for a musket, and fastened to a broad band of leather, which the person who was to use them put round his neck. The band itself is also frequently termed a bandoleer. See Middleton's Works, v. 517; Unton Inventories, p. 3; Songs of the London Prentices, p. 68.

BANDON. Dominion; subjection; disposal. (*A.-N.*) See Gij of Warwike, p. 136; Robson's Met. Rom., p. 11; Ritson's Songs, i. 56; Langtoft, p. 141; Rom. of the Rose, 1163; Kyng Alisaunder, 3180, 5505, 7720; Le Bone Florence of Rome, 695.

> Merci, queth, ich me yelde
> Recreaunt to the in this felde,
> So harde the smitest upon me krown,
> Ich do me alle in the *bandoun.*
> *Beves of Hamtoun,* p. 42.

> As thou art knyght of renowne,
> I do me all yn thy *bandowne.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 102.

> But he me put out of his *bandome,*
> And yef to me no maner audience.
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashm.* 39, f. 20.

BANDORE. A musical instrument, somewhat similar to a guitar. According to Boucher, bass-viols are often called bandores in Gloucestershire; and Grose applies the term to "a widow's mourning peak," where I suspect an error for Fr. *bandeau.* The bandore is said to have been invented by one John Rose, in the reign of Elizabeth; but it is more probable that he merely introduced a variation of the Italian *pandura,* an instrument very similar both in form and name.

BANDORF. A penon banner. *Holme.*

BANDROLL. A little streamer, banner, or pennon, usually fixed near the point of a lance. (*Fr.*) See Drayton's Poems, p. 11; Percy's Reliques, p. 271; Florio, in v. *Banderella.*

BANDS. The hinges of a door. *North.*

BANDSTERS. Those who, in reaping, during harvest, bind the sheaves. *North.*

BANDSTRINGS. Translated by Miege, *glands de rabat.* Cf. Strutt, ii. 99, 222. They were prohibited to be imported by 14 Car. II. See Book of Rates, p. 179. According to Jamieson, they were strings going across the breast for tying in an ornamental way.

BANDSTROT. A charm.

BANDY. (1) A game played with sticks called *bandies*, bent and round at one end, and a small wooden ball, which each party endeavours to drive to opposite fixed points. Northbrooke, in 1577, mentions it as a favourite game in Devonshire. It is sometimes called bandy-ball, and an early drawing of the game is copied in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 102.

(2) A hare. *East.*

(3) To toss a ball, a term at tennis. See Drayton's Poems, p. 10; Malone's Shakespeare, x. 52; Hawkins' Eng. Dram. iii. 171.

(4) To join in a faction. *Minsheu.*

(5) Flexible; without substance. A term applied to bad cloth in the Stat. 43 Eliz. c. 10. *Skinner.*

BANDY-HEWIT. A little bandy-legged dog; a turnspit. Otherwise explained, "a name given to any dog, when persons intend to use it in making sport of its master." *Lanc.*

BANDY-HOSHOE. A game at ball, common in Norfolk, and played in a similar manner to *bandy*, q. v.

BANDYLAN. A bad woman. *North.*

BANDYN. Bound. (*A.-S.*)

BANDY-WICKET. The game of cricket, played with a bandy instead of a bat. *East.*

BANE. (1) A bone. *North.*

> Agayne he wode that water onane,
> Nerehand for-nomene on like a *bane*.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 125.

(2) To afflict with a bad disease. *West.* This term is not applied exclusively to animals.

(3) A murderer. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Kind; courteous; friendly. *North.* This is Kennett's explanation of the word in MS. Lansd. 1033.

(5) Destruction. *Chaucer.*

(6) Near; convenient. *North.*

BANEBERRY. The herb Christopher. *Skinner.*

BANED. Age-stricken. *Park.*

BANEHOUND. To make believe; to intend; to purpose; to suspect. *Somerset.*

BANERER. The bearer of a banner. *Clifton.*

BANES. The banns of matrimony. *Somerset.* See Webster's Works, i. 47, and the authorities there quoted. The proclamations of the old mysteries were called banes, as in the Chester Plays, i. 1. *Ban* is a French word, and signifies a proclamation by sound of trumpet.

BANEWORT. The nightshade. *Skinner.*

BANG. (1) To go with rapidity. *Cumb.*

(2) To strike; to shut with violence. *Var. dial.* Hence, to surpass, to beat.

(3) A blow. *Var. dial.*

(4) A stick; a club. *North.*

(5) A hard cheese made of milk several times skimmed. *Suffolk.*

(6) "In a bang," in a hurry. *North.*

BANG-A-BONK. To lie lazily on a bank. *Staffordsh.*

BANG-BEGGAR. A beadle. *Derbysh.* Also a term of reproach, a vagabond.

BANGE. Light fine rain. *Essex.*

BANGER. (1) A large person. *Var. dial.*

(2) A hard blow. *Salop.*

(3) A great falsehood. *Warw.*

BANGING. Great; large. *Var. dial.*

BANGLE. (1) To spend one's money foolishly. *Lanc.*

(2) A large rough stick. *Ash.*

BANGLED. Corn or young shoots are said to be bangled when beaten about by the rain or wind. A *bangled* hat means one bent down or slouched. *East.*

BANGLE-EARED. Having loose and hanging ears, *aures flaccidæ et pendulæ*, as Upton defines it in his MS. additions to Junius in the Bodleian Library. Miege translates it, "qui a les oreilles pendantes."

BANGSTRAW. A nick-name for a thresher, but applied to all the servants of a farmer. *Grose.*

BANG-UP. A substitute for yeast. *Staffordsh*

BANIS. Destruction. *Ritson.*

BANJY. Dull; gloomy. *Essex.*

BANK. (1) To beat. *Exmoor.*

(2) A term at the game of bowls, mentioned by Cotgrave, in v. *Bricoler;* and also at truck, as in Holme's Academy, iii. 263.

(3) To coast along a bank. This seems to be the sense of the word in King John, v. 2. See also Florio, in v. *Corriuáre.*

(4) A piece of unslit fir-wood, from four to ten inches square, and of any length. *Bailey.*

BANKAFALET. An old game at cards mentioned in a little work called "Games most in Use," 12mo. Lond. 1701. The whole pack is parcelled out into as many parts as there are players.

BANKAGE. Is mentioned by Harrison among the *prædia* of Otto, in his Description of England, p. 158.

BANKER. (1) A cloth, carpet, or covering of tapestry for a form, bench, or seat. In an inventory "off clothys" in MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 58, mention is made of "iij. bankkers." Any kind of small coverlet was afterwards called a banker, as in Brit. Bibl. ii. 398; Book of Rates, p. 25.

(2) An excavator, employed *inter alia* in making embankments. *Linc.*

BANKETT. A banquet. See Halle's Expostulation, p. 14; Arch. xxii. 232.

BANK-HOOK. A large fish-hook, which derives its name from being laid baited in brooks or running water, and attached by a line to the bank. *Salop.*

BANKROUT. A bankrupt. Still in use in the North. Often spelt *bankerout*, as in Wright's Passions of the Minde, 1621, p. 246, or *bankers-out*, Du Bartas, p. 365. It is also a verb, to become bankrupt; and Nares gives an example of it in the sense of *bankruptcy*. Sir James Harrington mentions a game at cards called *bankerout*. See Arch. viii. 149.

BANKS. The seats on which the rowers of a boat sit; also, the sides of a vessel. *Marston*

BANKS'-HORSE. A learned horse, kept by a person named Banks in the time of Elizabeth, and constantly alluded to by writers of the time under his name of *Morocco.* One of his exploits is said to have been the ascent of St. Paul's steeple. The author of the Life and Death of Mrs. Mary Frith, 1662, p. 75, says, "I shall never forget my fellow humourist Banks the vintner in Cheapside, who taught his horse to dance and shooed him with silver." In MS. Ashm. 826, f. 179, is a curious satirical piece entitled, "A bill of fare sent to Bankes the vintner in Cheape-side, in May 1637;" and an unnoticed anecdote respecting his horse occurs in Jests to make you Merie, 1607, p. 12.

BANKSIDE. Part of the borough of Southwark, famous in Shakespeare's time for its theatres, and as the residence of a certain class of ladies. See further particulars in Nares, p. 26.

BANKSMAN. One who superintends the business of the coal pit. *Derbysh.*

BANK-UP. To heap up. "It is banking up," spoken of a cloud gathering before a shower. *Devon.*

BANKY. A *banky* piece, a field with banks in it. *Herefordsh.*

BANLES. Without bones.

BANNE. To ban; to curse; to banish. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 18, 143, 167, 310. *Bannee* occurs apparently in a similar sense in the Exmoor Scolding, p. 11.

BANNER. A body of armed men, varying from twenty to eighty. See the State Papers, ii. 46.

BANNERELL. A little streamer or flag. See Florio, in v. *Bandaruola;* Arch. xii. 350.

BANNERERE. A standard-bearer. *Weber.*

BANNERET. A knight made in the field with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his standard, and making it a banner.

> Thane the *banerettez* of Bretayne broghte thame to tentes. *Morte Arthure, MS. Linc.* A. i. 17, f. 78

BANNERING. An annual custom of perambulating the bounds of a parish, for the purpose of maintaining the local jurisdiction and privileges. *Salop.*

BANNET-HAY. A rick-yard. *Wilts.*

BANNEY. St. Barnabas. *I. Wight.*

BANNICK. To beat; to thrash. *Sussex.*

BANNIKIN. A small drinking cup.

> But since it is resolved otherwise, I pray you bid the butler bring up his *bannikins*, and I'll make you all lords like myself.
>
> *Account of Grocers' Company*, p. 25.

BANNIN. That which is used for shutting or stopping. *Somerset.*

BANNIS. A stickleback. *Wilts.*

BANNISTERS. A term which is supposed to mean travellers in distress. It occurs in the ancient accounts of the parish of Chudleigh, co. Devon. See Carlisle on Charities, p. 288.

BANNOCK. A thick round cake of bread, not a loaf. At Worsley, co. Lanc., it is thus made—oatmeal and water two parts, treacle one part, baked about one fourth of an inch thick in cakes of a few inches in diameter. Ray explains it, "an oat-cake kneaded with water only, and baked in the embers." A kind of hard ship biscuit sometimes goes under this name.

BANNUT. A walnut. *West.* The growing tree is called a bannut tree, but the converted timber *walnut.* The term occurs as early as 1697 in MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2.

BANNYD. Banished. (*A.-N.*)

> Mede and Falseheed assocyed are,
> Trowthe *bannyd* ys, the blynde may not se,
> Manye a mon they make fulle bare,
> A strange compleynt ther ys of every degre.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 135.

BANQUET. (1) Generally means a *dessert* in the works of our early writers. According to Gifford the banquet was usually placed in a separate room, to which the guests removed when they had dined. This was called the banquetting room. See Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 437; Ford's Works, i. 231; Middleton's Works, iii. 252; Malone's Shakespeare, v. 510. (2) Part of the branch of a horse's bit. See the Dict. Rust. in v.

BANQUETER. A banker. *Huloet.*

BANRENT. A banneret; a noble. *Gaw.*

BANRET. Same as banneret, q. v. According to Stanihurst, Des. of Ireland, p. 39, "he is properlie called a *banret*, whose father was no carpet knight, but dubbed in the field under the banner or ensigne." Cf. Sir Degrevant 458.

BANSCHYN. To banish. *Prompt. Parv.*

BANSEL. To beat; to punish. *Staffordsh.*

BANSTICKLE. The stickleback. *Huloet.* The term is still in use in Wiltshire, pronounced *banticle.*

BANT. A string. *Lanc.*

BANTAMWORK. A very showy kind of painted or carved work. *Ash.*

BANWORT. A violet. *Dunelm.* According to Cooper, *bellis* is "the whyte daysy, called of some the margarite, in the North *banwoort.*" See Bibl. Eliotæ, ed. 1559, in v. Our first explanation is given on Kennett's authority, MS. Lansd. 1033. (*A.-S.* Banwyrt.)

BANY. Bony; having large bones. *North.*

BANYAN-DAY. A sea term for those days on which no meat is allowed to the sailors.

BANYER. A standard-bearer. (*A.-N.*)

BANYNGE. A kind of bird. "A sparlynge or a banynge" is mentioned in MS. Arund 249, f. 90. See also the Archæologia, xiii 341. The sparling is described by Randa Holme, p. 293; but it is also the name of the smelt, which may be here intended.

BANZELL. A long lazy fellow. *North.*

BAON. The enclosed space between the external walls and the body of a fortress. See the State Papers, ii. 441.

BAP. A piece of baker's bread, varying from one penny to twopence in value, generally in the shape of an elongated rhombus, but sometimes circular. *North.*

BAPTEME. Baptism.

BAPTISM. A ceremony performed in merchant vessels which pass the line for the first time, both upon the ships and men. The custom is fully described in Bailey's Dictionary, fol. ed. in v.

BAPTYSTE. Baptism. *Ritson.*

BAR. (1) A baron. *Rob. Glouc.*

(2) To shut; to close. *North.*

(3) A joke. *North.*

(4) A horseway up a hill. *Derbysh.*

(5) To lay claim or make choice of; a term used by boys at play when they select a particular situation or place.

(6) A feather in a hawk's wing. *Berners.*

(7) Bare; naked. *North.*

(8) A boar. (*A.-S.*)

(9) Bore. (*A.-S.*) Also, to bear, as in Percy's Reliques, p. 4.

(10.) Throwing or pitching the bar was a common amusement with our ancestors, and is said to have been a favourite pastime with Henry VIII.

> Scarse from these mad folke had he gone so farre
> As a strong man will eas'ly pitch a *barre.*
>
> *Drayton's Poems*, p. 241.

(11.) To bar a die was a phrase used amongst gamblers. See Mr. Collier's notes to the Ghost of Richard III., p. 75.

BARA-PICKLET. Bread made of fine flour, leavened, and made into small round cakes. *Dict. Rust.* Cf. Holme's Academy, iii. 86.

BARATHRUM. An abyss. (*Lat.*) Our poets frequently apply the word to an insatiate eater. See Shirley's Works, i. 390; Fairholt's Pageants, ii. 183.

BARATOUR. A quarrelsome person. Cf. Prompt. Parv., p. 23; Florio, in v. *Imburiassóne;* Reliq. Antiq. ii. 239; Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 215.

> One was Ewayne fytz Asoure,
> Another was Gawayne with honour,
> And Kay the bolde *baratour.*
>
> *Sir Perceval*, 263.

BARATOWS. Contentious. *Skelton.*

BARAYNE. Barren, applied to hinds not gravid. *Baraynes* used substantively. *Gaw.* Cf. Morte D'Arthur, ii. 355.

BARAȜE. Bore away.

> The ryng and the gloven of the sexteyn he nom
> And *baraȝe;* and this lordynges al that sothe tolde.
>
> *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.

BARB. (1) To shave. See Measure for Measure, iv. 2, ed. 1685. Hence, to mow a field, as in Webster's Works, iv. 78. Ben Jonson, iv. 19, has *barbing* money, for clipping it; and according to Bailey, to *barb* a lobster is to cut it up.

(2) Florio has "*Barbonceni*, the *barbes* or little teates in the mouth of some horses."

(3) A Barbary horse. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 1.

BARBALOT. A puffin. *Holme.* It is also the name of a fish, the barbel.

BARBARYN. The barberry. *Prompt. Parv.*

BARBASON The supposed name of a fiend, mentioned in Merry W. of Windsor, ii. 2, Henry V., ii. 1.

BARBE. A hood, or muffler, which covered the lower part of the face. According to Strutt, it was a piece of white plaited linen and belonged properly to mourning, being generally worn under the chin. The feathers under the beak of a hawk were called the *barbe feders*, so that there may possibly be some connexion between the terms; and in the Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 223, mention is made of an animal with "a *barbydde chynne.*" In Syr Gawayne the word is applied to the edge of an axe, and the points of arrows are called *barbez.*

BARBED. An epithet formerly applied to war-horses, when caparisoned with military trappings and armour. Perhaps the more correct form is *barded*, q. v.

BARBED-CATTE. A warlike engine, described in the following passage:

> For to make a werrely holde, that men calle a *barbed catte*, and a bewfray that shal have ix. fadome of lengthe and two fadome of brede, and the said catte six fadome of lengthe and two of brede, shal be ordeyned all squarre wode for the same aboute foure hondred fadom, a thousand of borde, xxiiij. rolles, and a grete quantyté of smalle wode.
>
> *Caxton's Vegecius*, Sig. I. 6.

BARBEL. A small piece of armour which protects part of the bassinet.

> His *barbel* first adoun he deth,
> Withouten colour his neb he seth.
>
> *Gij of Warwike*, p. 160.

BARBENY. Same as *Rilts*, q. v.

BARBER. To shave or trim the beard. *Shak.* The term barber-monger in King Lear, is apparently applied to a person dressed out by a barber, a finical fop. The phrase *barber's forfeits* does not seem to be satisfactorily explained by the commentators, nor can we supply more certain information. It is supposed to have some reference to their double trade of barber and physician. In MS. Sloane 776, is a medical treatise, "compylyd by me Charlys Whytte, cittezen and *barboure-cirurgyon* of London;" and it is commonly stated that the spiral lines still seen on the barber's pole represent the fillets bound round the arm when a person is bled.

BARBICAN. A kind of watch-tower. The term is also applied to an advanced work before the gate of a castle or fortified town, or any outwork at a short distance from the main works; and it occurs in Kyng Alisaunder, 1591, explained by Weber "a parapet or strong high wall, with turrets to defend the gate and drawbridge."

BARBLE. The Bible. *North.*

BARBLES. Small vesicular tingling pimples, such as are caused by the stinging of nettles, or of some minute insects. *East.* The term is also applied to knots in the mouth of a horse. See Topsell's History of Foure-footed Beasts, p. 363.

BARBONES. A receipt to make "tarte *barbones*" is given in Wyl Bucke's Test. p. 33.

BARBORANNE. The barberry. *Gaw.*

BARBORERY. A barber's shop. *Prompt Parv.*

BARBS. (1) Military trappings. *Spenser.*

(2) The barbles. "Barbs under calves tongues" are mentioned in Markham's Countrey Farme, p. 63.

BARCARY. A sheep-cote; a sheep-walk. *Bailey.*

BARCE. A stickleback. *Yorksh.*

BARCELETT. A species of bow. *Gaw.*

BARD. (1) A trapping for a horse, generally the breast-plate.

(2) Tough. *Rob. Glouc.*

(3) Barred; fastened. *Towneley Myst.*

BARDASH. An unnatural paramour. Florio has it as the translation of *caramita.*

BAR'D-CATER-TRA. The name for a kind of false dice, so constructed that the *quatre* and *trois* shall very seldom come up.

> He hath a stocke whereon his living stayes,
> And they are fullams and *bardquarter-trayes*
> *Rowlands' Humors Ordinarie*, n. d.

BARDE. Barred. See Friar Bacon's Prophecie, p. 13; Brit. Bibl. ii. 621.

BARDED. Equipped with military trappings or ornaments, applied to horses. See Hall, Henry VIII. f. 45. *Bard* is used as a substantive by the same writer, Henry IV. f. 12, and it often has reference to horses' armour.

BARDELLO. The quilted saddle wherewith colts are backed. *Howell.*

BARDOLF. An ancient dish in cookery. The manner of making it is described in Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 84.

BARDOUS. Simple; foolish. (*Lat.*)

BARDS. Strips of bacon used in larding. *Ash.*

BARE. (1) Mere. In this sense it occurs in Coriolanus. In Syr Gawayne, *mere, unconditional*, and is also applied to the blasts of a horn, apparently meaning *short*, or *without rechate.* It is also used adverbially.

(2) To shave. *Shak.*

(3) Bareheaded. *Jonson.*

(4) A mixture of molten iron and sand, which lies at the bottom of a furnace. *Salop.*

(5) A piece of wood which a labourer is sometimes allowed to carry home. *Suffolk.*

(6) A boar. (*A.-S.*) See Sir Degrevant, 43.

(7) A bier. It is the translation of *libitina* in a vocabulary in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45, written in Lancashire in the fifteenth century.

(8) Apparently a piece of cloth. "Two *bares* of raynes," Ordinances and Regulations, p. 125.

(9) A place without grass, made smooth for bowling. *Kersey.*

BAREAHOND. To assist. *North.*

BARE-BARLEY. A Staffordshire term thus described in MS. Lansd. 1033, "naked barley, whose ear is shaped like barley, but its grain like wheat without any husk, which therefore some call wheat-barley, and others French-barley, because not much differing from that bought in the shops under such name."

BARE-BUBS. A term used by boys to denote the unfledged young of birds. *Linc.*

BAREHEVEDYS. Boars' heads.

> There come in at the fyrste course, befor the kyng selvene
> *Barehevedys* that ware bryghte burnyste with sylver.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 55.

BAREHIDES. A kind of covering for carts. See Arch. xxvi. 401; Florio, in v. *Spazzacoverta*; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 394; Privy Purse Expences of Elizabeth of York, pp. 15, 16, 37.

BARELLE. A bundle.

> Thentendours of suche a purpose would rather have had their harneies on their backes, then to have bound them up in *barelles*, yet muche part of the common people were therewith ryght wel satisfyed.
> *Hall, Edward V.* f. 7.

BARELY. Unconditionally; certainly.

BAREN. (1) They bore, pl. *Chaucer.*

(2) To bark. *Coles.*

BARENHOND. To intimate. *Somerset.*

BARE-PUMP. A little piece of hollow wood or metal to pump beer or water out of a cask. *Kersey.*

BARES. Those parts of an image which represent the bare flesh.

BARET. (1) Strife; contest. Cf. Maundevile's Travels, p. 272; Cocaygne, 27; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 91.

> That *baret* rede I not ȝe brewe,
> That ȝe for ever aftir rewe.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 26.

(2) Grief; sorrow. Cf. Gesta Romanorum, p. 183; Tundale's Visions, p. 55.

> Mykille *barette* and bale to Bretan schalle bring.
> *Robson's Romances*, p. 11.

BAREYNTE. Barrenness. *Prompt. Parv.*

BARF. A hill. *Yorksh.*

BARFHAME. A horse's neck-collar. *Durham*

BARFRAY. A tower. *Gaw.*

BARFUL. Full of impediments. *Shak.*

BARGAIN. An indefinite number or quantity of anything, not necessarily conveying the idea of purchase or sale. A load of a waggon is so called. *East.* In Lincolnshire we have the phrase, "It's a bargains," it's no consequence.

BARGAINE. Contention; strife. *Chaucer.*

BARGANDER. A brant-goose. *Baret.*

BARGANY. A bargain. *Prompt. Parv.*

BARGARET. A kind of song or ballad, perhaps accompanied with a dance. *Chaucer.* The word *barginet* seems used in a similar sense in Brit. Bibl. iii. 29.

BARGE. A fat heavy person; a term of contempt. *Exmoor.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has *barge*, "a highway up a steep hill." This may be another form of *barf*, q. v.

BARGE-BOARD. The front or facing of a barge-course, to conceal the barge couples, laths, tiles, &c.

BARGE-COUPLE. One beam framed into another to strengthen the building.

BARGE-COURSE. A part of the tiling or thatching of a roof, projecting over the gable.

BARGE-DAY. Ascension-day. *Newcastle.*

BARGET. A barge. This term is used several times by Malory, Morte d'Arthur, ii. 351-2.

BARGH. (1) A horseway up a hill. *North.*

(2) A barrow hog. *Ortus.*

BARGOOD. Yeast. *Var. dial.*

BARGUEST. A frightful goblin, armed with teeth and claws, a suppositious object of terror in the North of England. According to Ritson, Fairy Tales, p. 58, the barguest, besides its many other pranks, would sometimes in the dead of night, in passing through the different streets, set up the most horrid and continuous shrieks, in order to scare the poor girls who might happen to be out of bed. It was generally believed that the faculty of seeing this goblin was peculiar to certain individuals, but that the gift could be imparted to another at the time of the ghost's appearance, by the mere action of touching.

BARIAN. A rampart. (*A.-N.*)

BARIDE. Made bare.

> Hys hauberk brak with dentes *baride*,
> That men moht se hys naked hide.
> *Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.*

BAR-IRE. A crow-bar. *Devon.*

BARK. (1) The tartar deposited by bottled wine or other liquor encrusting the bottle. *East.*

(2) A cylindrical receptacle for candles; a candle-box. *North.* At first it was only a piece of *bark* nailed up against the wall.

(3) "Between the bark and the wood," a well-adjusted bargain, where neither party has the advantage. *Suffolk.*

(4) A cough. *Var. dial.*

(5) To bark a person's shins, is to knock the skin off the legs by kicking or bruising them. *Salop.*

BARKARY. A tan-house. *Jacobs.*

BARKED. Encrusted with dirt. *North.* Sometimes pronounced *barkened.*

BARKEN. The yard of a house; a farm-yard. *South.*

BARKER. (1) A tanner. *Ritson.*

(2) A fault-finder. *Hollyband.*

(3) A whetstone; a rubber. *Devonsh.*

(4) Ray, in the preface to his Collection of English Words, mentions the *barker*, "a marsh bird with a long bill, to which there was no Latine name added."

(5) "Barkers of redd worsted" are mentioned in the Ordinances and Regulations, p. 127.

BARKFAT. A tanner's vat. *Chaucer.*

BARK-GALLING is when trees are galled by being bound to stakes. *Bailey.*

BARKHAM. A horse's collar. *North.*

BARKLED. Baked or encrusted with dirt, more particularly applied to the human skin. *North.* Grose has *barkit*, dirt hardened on hair.

BARKMAN. A boatman. *Kersey.*

BARKSELE. Same as *barsale*, q. v.

BARKWATER. Foul water in which hides have been tanned. *Prompt. Parv.*

BARK-WAX. Bark occasionally found in the body of a tree, arising from some accident when young. *East.*

BARLAY. Apparently a corruption of the French *par loi.* See gloss. to Syr Gawayne, in v.

BARLEEG. An ancient dish in cookery, composed of almonds and rice. See Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 83.

BARLEP. A basket for keeping barley in. *Prompt. Parv.*

BARLET. So the first folio reads in Macbeth, i. 6, where modern editors have substituted *martlet.* See the edit. 1623, p. 134.

BARLEY. To bespeak; to claim. It is an exclamation frequently used by children in their games when they wish to obtain a short exemption from the laws of the amusement in which they are occupied. *North.*

BARLEY-BIG. A particular kind of barley, mostly cultivated in the fenny districts of Norfolk and the Isle of Ely.

> I have never known any malt made of rye, perhaps because yielding very little bran, it is found more fitt for bread-corn, nor of that grain which we call *barley-big*, yet I hear that of late it is ofte malted in other places. *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Soc. Reg.* p. 304.

BARLEY-BIRD. The nightingale, which comes in the season of sowing barley. *East.* The green-finch is sometimes so called, and the name is still more frequently applied to the siskin.

BARLEY-BOTTLES. Little bundles of barley in the straw, given to farm-horses. This wasteful method of giving feeds of corn was formerly in vogue in Norfolk, but is now disused.

BARLEY-BREAK. An ancient rural game, thus described by Gifford. It was played by six people, three of each sex, who were coupled by lot. A piece of ground was then chosen, and divided into three compartments, of which the middle one was called *hell.* It was the object of the couple condemned to this division to catch the others, who advanced from the two extremities; in which case a change of situation took place, and hell was filled by the couple who were excluded by pre-occupation from the other places; in this "catching," however, there was some difficulty, as, by the regulations of the game, the middle couple were not to separate before they had succeeded, while the others might break hands whenever they found themselves hard pressed. When all had been taken in turn, the last couple were said to be in *hell,* and the game ended. There is a description of the game in a little tract, called "Barley-breake, or a Warning for Wantons," 4to. Lond. 1607. Some extracts from it will be found in the Brit. Bibl. i. 66. See also Florio, in v. *Póme;* Brand's Pop. Antiq ii. 236.

BARLEY-BREE. Ale. *North.*

BARLEY-BUN. A "barley bunne gentleman" is, according to Minsheu, "a gent. (although rich) yet lives with barley bread, and otherwise barely and hardly."

BARLEY-CORN. Ale or beer. *Var. dial.*

BARLEY-HAILES. The spears of barley. *South.*

BARLEY-MUNG. Barley meal, mixed with water or milk, to fatten fowls or pigs. *East.*

BARLEY-PLUM. A kind of dark purple plum. *West.*

BARLEY-SEED-BIRD. The yellow water-wagtail. *Yorksh.*

BARLEY-SELE. The season of sowing barley. *East.* The term is found in the Prompt. Parv. p. 25.

BARLICHE. Barley.

> They were constreyned to resceive *barliche* for here ȝeres rewarde. *MS. Douce* 291, f. 16.

BARLICHOOD. The state of being ill-tempered after the use of intoxicating liquors. *North.* Skelton has *barlyhood*, i. 107, though not, I think, in the same sense. See *barlyhate* in Nugæ Poet. p. 9.

BARLING. A lamprey. *North.*

BARLINGS. Firepoles. In Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 769, mention is made of "sixteen acres and a rood of heath, with the *barlings*, valued at 19*s.* 1*d.*" Boucher erroneously considers it to be a dialectical pronunciation of *bare* or *barren lands.* The term again occurs in the Book of Rates, p. 25.

BARM. (1) The lap or bosom. (*A.-S.*)

> To her he profreth his service,
> And layth his heed upon hir *barme.*
> *Gower*, ed. 1532, f. 139.

(2) Yeast. *West.* The term is found in Shakespeare, Lilly, Beaumont and Fletcher, and other early writers.

BARMASTER. A chief officer among the miners, who measures the oar obtained, receives the lot and cope, lays out and measures meers of ground to the miners, and appoints barmote courts. *Derbysh.*

BARME-CLOTH. An apron. *Chaucer.* The term *barm-fellys* occurs in a curious poem in Reliq. Antiq. i. 240, meaning the leathern aprons worn by blacksmiths; and *barmhatres*, garments for the bosom, in the same work, ii. 176.

BARMOTE. A bergmote. *Derbysh.*

BARMSKIN. A leather apron, generally one made of the skin of sheep. *North.* In Lincolnshire holds the elegant simile, "as dirty and greasy as a barmskin." The word occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 25.

BARN. (1) A child. (*A.-S.*) The word is common both as an archaism and provincialism. Harrison, in his Description of England, p. 157, says "the common sort doo call their male children *barnes* here in England, especiallie in the North countrie, where that word is yet accustomablie in use; and it is also growne into a proverbe in the South, when anie man susteineth a great hinderance, to saie, I am beggered and all my *barnes.*"

(2) A man.

(3) To lay up in a barn. *East.* Shakespeare uses the word in this sense in the Rape of Lucrece, xx. 155.

(4) A garner. *Wickliffe.*

(5) Going. *Yorksh.*

BARNABAS. A kind of thistle, mentioned by Florio, in v. *Calcatrippa.*

BARNABEE. The lady-bird. *Suffolk.*

BARNABY-BRIGHT. The provincial name for St. Barnabas' day, June 11th, which has been celebrated in proverbs and nursery-rhymes under this name.

BARNACLES. It was formerly thought that this species of shell-fish, which is found on timber exposed to the action of the sea, became, when broken off, a kind of geese. These geese are called barnacles by many of our old writers. The term is also often applied to spectacles.

BARNAGE. The baronage. (*Fr.*) See Chron. Vilodun. p. 31; Gij of Warwicke, p. 205; Ywaine and Gawin, 1258.

> The king com with his *barnage*,
> And founes brent in grete rage.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 90.

BARNDE. Burnt. *Rob. Glouc.*

BARN-DOOR-SAVAGE. A clodhopper. *Salop.*

BARNE. (1) A kind of flower, mentioned in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

(2) A baron. See Const. Freemas. p. 14; Rob. Glouc. p. 139; Sir Degrevant, 1844; Thornton Rom. p. 260.

BARNED. Closed; shut up. *Oxon.*

BARNEHED. Childhood.

> Also mene chaungez thurghe dyverse ages; for *barnehed* rejoyse it in sympilnesse, ȝouthehede in presumptuosnes, and grete elde in stabilnes.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 36.

> Thar sal ȝe find sumkyn dedis,
> That Jhesus did in hys *barn-heais.*
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 3.

BARNEKIN. The outermost ward of a castle, within which the barns, stables, cow-houses, &c. were placed. Hall spells it *barnkyn*, Henry VIII. f. 101; and the unusual form *barnekynch* occurs in Sir Degrevant, 375.

BARNE-LAYKAYNES. Children's playthings.

> In that also that thou sent us a hande-balle and other *barne-laykaynes*, thou prophicyed riȝte, and bitakend bifore thyngez that we trowe thurghe Goddez helpe salle falle untille us. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 8.

BARNGUN. An eruption on the skin. *Devon.*

BARNISH. (1) Childish. *North.*

(2) To increase in strength or vigour; to fatten; look ruddy and sleek. The word is in constant use in the Southern and Western counties, and is also an archaism. "Barnish you," an imprecation found in the Devonshire dialect.

BARN-MOUSE. A bat. "Bit by a barn-mouse," a common phrase for being tipsy.

BARN-SCOOP. A wooden shovel used in barns. *Var. dial.*

BARN-TEME. (1) A brood of children. See Towneley Myst. pp. 46, 212; Chester Plays, ii. 53.

> He and his eldest brother Seem,
> Blessedest of that *barne-teem.*
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Col. Trin. Cantab.* f. 13.

> The firste ther of this foule *barne-tyme* highte Envye, the tother highte Pride, the thirde highte Gruchynge. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 275.

(2) A child.

> His dame nowe maye dreame
> For her owine *barne-teame.* *Chester Plays*, ii. 55

BARNWORT. See *Banwort.*

BARNYARD. A straw-yard. *East.*

BARN-YOU. An imprecation. *Devon.*

BARNYSKYN. A leather apron. *Pr. Parv.*

BARON. (1) Sometimes used for *barn*, a child, as in Cov. Myst. p. 182; Chester Plays, i. 192.

(2) The back part of a cow. *Var. dial.*

BARONADY. The dignity of a baron.

BARONAGE. An assembly of barons. The same with *barnage*, q. v.

BARONER. A baron.

BAROWE. An ancient vehicle, whence perhaps the modern term *barrow* is derived. It is translated by *cenovectorium* in the Prompt. Parv. p. 25.

BARR. (1) To choose; to debar. *Salop.*

(2) Part of a stag's horn, mentioned in the appendix to Howell, sect. 3.

(3) The gate of a city.

BARRA. A gelt pig. *Exmoor.*

BARRACAN. A sort of stuff. *Miege.*

BARRA-HORSE. A Barbary horse. See the Privy Purse Expences of Henry VIII. p. 204.

BARRATING. Quarrelling. See the 2d Part of Promos and Cassandra, ii. 4.

BARRE. (1) The ornament of a girdle. See Prompt. Parv. p. 24; Notes to Chaucer, p. 150. Florio mentions the *barres* of a helmet, in v. *Forchétte.*

(2) To move violently.

> In myddis the streme when that thay ware,
> The wawes with wynde byȝane to *barre*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 125.

BARRED. Striped. Shirley, ii. 380, speaks of a "barr'd gown," and the term occurs also in Syr Gawayne. Drayton has *barred* for *barbed*, applied to horses.

BARREINE. Barren. *Chaucer.*

BARREL. A bucket. Elyot mentions "the *barrel* of a well," in v. *Sucula*. Florio, in v. *Dóga*, mentions *barrel-boards*, boards of which barrels are made.

BARREL-FEVER. A violent sickness occasioned by intemperance. *North.*

BARREN. (1) A hind not gravid. In Sussex, a barren cow or ewe is so called.

(2) A company of mules. *Berners.*

(3) The vagina of an animal. *Linc.*

(4) Stupid; ignorant. *Shak.*

BARRENER. A barren cow or ewe. *South.*

BARREN-IVY. Creeping ivy. *Bailey.*

BARREN-SPRINGS. Springs impregnated with mineral, and considered injurious to the land.

BARRESSE. A bar; a gate. Cf. Plumpton Correspondence, p. 142.

> At the *barresse* he habade,
> And bawndonly downe lyghte.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 131.

BARRICOAT. A child's coat. *Northumb.*

BARRIE. Fit; convenient. *Durham.*

BARRIER. The paling in a tournament.

BARRIERS. To fight at barriers, to fight within lists. This kind of contest is sometimes called simply *barriers*. See Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. x.; Florio, in v. *Bagordáre.*

BARRIHAM. A horse's collar. *North.*

BARRIKET. A small firkin. See Cotgrave, in v. *Barrot, Fillette.* The term *barrilet* seems used in the same sense. It occurs in Florio, in v. *Barilétto, Botállo;* Cotgrave, in v. *Hambour.*

BARRING. Except. *Var. dial.*

BARRING-OUT. An ancient custom at schools, said to be still prevalent in some parts of the North of England, when the boys, a few days before the holidays, barricade the school-room from the master, and stipulate for the discipline of the next half year. According to Dr. Johnson, Addison, in 1683, was the leader in an affair of this kind at Litchfield.

BARRO. A borough. "Bethlem that *barro.*" See the Chester Plays, i. 179.

BARROW. (1) A hillock; an ancient tumulus. It would appear from Lambarde, Perambulation of Kent, 1596, p. 435, that the term in his time was peculiar to the West of England. Cf. Elyot's Dictionarie, in v. *Grumus, Tumulus.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, gives it as a Durham word for a grove.

(2) A child's flannel clout. *Somerset.*

(3) A way up a hill. *North.*

(4) At Nantwich and Droitwich, the conical baskets wherein they put the salt to let the water drain from it are called barrows. A barrow contained about six pecks. *Kennett, MS. Lansd.* 1033.

(5) A castrated boar.

> With brestez of *barowes* that bryghte ware to schewe.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 55.

BARRS. The upper parts of the gums of a horse. *Dict. Rust.*

BARRY. To thrash corn. *Northumb.*

BARRYD. Paled round, in preparation for a tournament.

> And sythen to the felde they farde,
> The place was *barryd* and dyghte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.

BARS. The game of prisoner's-base.

> Went he on a day to plawe,
> As children don atte *bars*.
> *Legend of Pope Gregory*, p. 25.

BARSALE. The time of stripping bark. *East.*

BARSE. A perch. *Westmor.*

BARSH. Shelter. *Kennett.*

BARSLETYS. Hounds.

> Ther come barownce to that bay with *barsletys* bolde.
> *MS. Douce* 302, f. 34.

BARSON. A horse's collar. *Yorksh.*

BARST. Burst; broke. *Lanc.* The word occurs in Robert of Gloucester, and other early writers.

BARTE. To beat with the fists. *Warw.*

BARTH. A shelter for cattle. *East.* Ray and Pegge explain it, "a warm place or pasture for calves or lambs," and add that it is used in the South in this sense. See also Tusser's Husbandry, p. 92. *Barthiess*, houseless, occurs in the Devonshire dialect.

BARTHOLOMEW-PIG. Roasted pigs were formerly among the chief attractions of Bartholomew Fair; they were sold piping hot, in booths and stalls, and ostentatiously displayed to excite the appetite of passengers. Hence a Bartholomew-pig became a common subject of allusion. *Nares.*

BARTHU-DAY. St. Bartholomew's day.

BARTIZAN. The small overhanging turrets which project from the angles on the top of a tower, or from the parapet or other parts of a building. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

BARTLE. (1) According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "at nine-pins or ten-banes they have one larger bone set about a yard before the rest call'd the *bartle*, and to knock down the *bartle* gives for five in the game." *Westmor.*

(2) St. Bartholomew. *North.*

BARTON. The demesne lands of a manor; the manor-house itself; and sometimes, the out-houses and yards. Miege says "a coop for poultry," and Cooper translates *cohors*, "a *barton* or place inclosed wherin all kinde of pultrie was kept." In the Unton Inventories, p. 9, pigs are mentioned as being kept in a barton.

BARTRAM. The pellitory.

BARTYNIT. Struck; battered. *Gaw.* Sharp, in his MS. Warwickshire glossary, has *barte*, to beat with the fists, which may be connected with this term.

BARU. A gelt boar. In Rob. Glouc. p. 207, a giant is described as running a spit through a "vatte baru" for his meal.

BAR-UP. To shut up. *Kennett.*

BARVEL. A short leathern apron worn by washerwomen; a slabbering bib. *Kent.*

BARVOT. Bare-foot. *Rob. Glouc.*

BARW. Protected. (*A.-S.*)

BARWAY. The passage into a field composed of bars or rails made to take out of the posts.

BARYS. The beryl.

> Hir garthis of nobulle silke thei were,
> Hir boculs thei were of *barys* stone.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48.

BAS. To kiss. *Skelton.*

BASAM. The red heath broom. *Devon.*

BASCHED. Abashed; put down.

> Sithe the bore was beten and *basched* no mor,
> But the hurt that he had hele shuld thor.
> *Roland, MS. Lansd.* 388, f. 385.

BASCLES. A kind of robbers or highwaymen so called. See the Gloss. to Langtoft, and the Chronicle, p. 242.

BASCON. A kind of lace, consisting of five bows. See Strutt's Dress and Habits, ii. 98.

BASCONUS. A dish in ancient cookery. The manner of making it is described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 68.

BASE. (1) To sing or play the *base* part in music. *Shak.*

(2) Baret has "a *base*, or prop, a shore or pyle to underset with."

(3) Low. Harrison speaks of the "*base* Wenceland," in his Description of Britaine," p. 74.

(4) The game of prisoner's-bars, a particular account of which is given by Strutt, p. 78. See also Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 80; Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ, ii. 261. To "bid a base," means to run fast, challenging another to pursue.

> Doe but stand here, I'le run a little course
> At *base*, or barley-breake, or some such toye
> *Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631.

(5) Matting. *East.*

(6) A perch. *Cumb.*

(7) The drapery thrown over a horse, and sometimes drawn tight over the armour which he wore. *Meyrick.*

(8) A small piece of ordnance. *Baessys* are mentioned in the Arch. vi. 216. It occurs in Galfrido and Bernardo, 1570, and Arch. xiii. 177, "boats shall be so well appointed with *basses*, and other shot besides."

BASE-BALL. A country game mentioned in Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 238.

BASEBROOM. The herb woodwax. *Florio.*

BASE-COURT. The first or outer court of a castle or large mansion.

> My lord, in the *base-court* he doth attend
> To speak with you; may't please you to come down?
> *Richard II.* iii. 3.

BASE-DANCE. A grave, sober, and solemn mode of dancing, something, it is probable, in the minuet style; and so called, perhaps, in contradistinction to the vaulting kind of dances, in which there was a greater display of agility. *Boucher.* An old dance, called *baselema*, is mentioned in MS. Sloane 3501, f. 2.

BASEL. A coin abolished by Henry II. in 1158. Blount's Glossographia, p. 78.

BASELARD. See *Baslard.*

BASELER. A person who takes care of neat cattle. *North.*

BASEN. Extended. *Spenser.*

BASE-RING. The ring of a cannon next behind the touch-hole.

BASES. Defined by Nares to be, "a kind of embroidered mantle which hung down from the middle to about the knees or lower, worn by knights on horseback." Writers of the seventeenth century seem occasionally to apply the term to any kind of skirts, and sometimes even to the hose. See Douce's Illustrations, ii. 126; Hall, Henry VIII. f. 4; Dyce's Remarks, p. 263; Strutt, ii. 243.

BASE-SON. A bastard.

BASE-TABLE. A projecting moulding or band of mouldings near the bottom of a wall. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

BASH. (1) The mass of the roots of a tree before they separate; the front of a bull's or pig's head, *Herefordsh.*

(2) To beat fruit down from the trees with a pole. *Beds.*

(3) To be bashful. See an instance of this verb in Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p. 82.

BASHMENT. Abashment.

> And as I stode in this *bashment*, I remembred your incomparable clemencie, the whiche, as I have myselfe sometyme sene, moste graciously accepteth the sklender giftes of small value which your highnes perceived were offred with great and lovinge affection.
> *Gower*, ed. 1554, ded.

BASHRONE. A kettle. *Taylor.*

BASHY. Fat; swollen. *North.*

BASIL. When the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away to an angle, it is called a basil. *Kennett. MS. Lansd.* 1033.

BASILEZ. A low bow. *Decker.*

BASIL-HAMPERS. A person who, being short of stature, takes short steps, and does not proceed very quickly; a girl whose clothes fall awkwardly about her feet. *Linc.*

BASILIARD. A baslard, q. v. *Stowe.*

BASILICOK. A basilisk. *Chaucer.*

BASILINDA. The play called Questions and Commands; the choosing of King and Queen, as on Twelfth Night. *Phillips.*

BASILISCO. A braggadocia character in an old play called "Soliman and Perseda," so popular that his name became proverbial. See Douce's Illustrations, i. 401; King John, i. 1. Florio has *basilisco*, for *basilisk*, a species of ordnance, in v. *Bavalisso.*

BASILISK. A kind of cannon, not necessarily "small," as stated in Middleton's Works, iii. 214, for Coryat mentions that he saw in the citadel of Milan "an exceeding huge basiliske, which was so great, that it would easily contayne the body of a very corpulent man;" and Harrison, in his Description of England, p. 198, includes the basilisk in "the names of our greatest ordinance." A minute account of the shot required for it is contained in the same work, p. 199.

BASINET. The herb crowfoot.

BASING. The rind of cheese. *Staff.*

BASK. Sharp, hard, acid. *Westmor.*

BASKEFYSYKE. Fututio. See a curious passage in the Cokwolds Daunce, 116.

BASKET. An exclamation frequently made use of in cockpits, where persons, unable to pay their losings, are adjudged to be put into a basket suspended over the pit, there to remain till the sport is concluded. *Grose.*

BASKET-SWORD. A sword with a hilt formed to protect the hand from injury.

> Sword beare armes? Hees a base companion.
> Alas, I have knowne you beare a *basket-sword.*
> *Worke for Cutlers,* 1615.

BASKING. (1) A sound thrashing. *East.*

(2) A drenching in a shower. *East.*

BASLARD. A long dagger, generally worn suspended from the girdle. It was not considered proper for priests to wear this weapon, and a curious poem in MS. Greaves 57, cautions them against doing so; but still the practice was not uncommon, as appears from Audelay's Poems, p. 16. Hall, Henry VI. f. 101, mentions "a southerne byl to contervayle a northren *baslard,*" so that perhaps in his time the weapon was more generally used in the North of England. In 1403 it was ordained that no person should use a baslard, decorated with silver, unless he be possessed of the yearly income of 20*l.* It is spelt *baselred* in some of the old dictionaries.

BASNET. (1) A cap. *Skelton.*

(2) Same as *bassenet,* q. v.

BASON. A badger. *Cotgrave.*

BASONING-FURNACE. A furnace used in the manufacture of hats. *Holme.*

BASS. (1) A kind of perch.

(2) To kiss. *More.*

(3) A church hassock. *North.* According to Kennett, the term is also applied to "a collar for cart-horses made of flags." In Cumberland the word is applied generally to dried rushes.

(4) The inner rind of a tree. *North.*

(5) A slaty piece of coal. *Salop.*

(6) A twopenny loaf. *North.*

(7) A thing to wind about grafted trees before they be clayed, and after. *Holme.*

BASSA. A bashaw. *Marlowe.* We have *bassado* in the Archæologia, xxviii. 104; and *bassate,* Hall, Henry VIII. f. 192.

BASSAM. Heath. *Devon.*

BASSCHE. To be ashamed. Cf. Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 103; Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 75.

BASSE. (1) A kiss. Also a verb, as in Anc. Poet. Tracts, p. 26.

> Then of my mouth come take a *basse,*
> Fore oder goodes have I none.
> *MS. Rawl.* C. 258.

(2) A hollow place. *Hollyband.*

(3) Apparently a term for "the elder swine." See Topsell's Foure Footed Beasts, p. 661.

(4) To be ornamented with bases, q. v. Hall, Henry VIII. f. 50, mentions "howe the Duke of Burbones bende was apparelled and *bassed* in tawny velvet."

BASSELL. "Bassell lether" is mentioned in the Brit. Bibl. ii. 399.

BASSENET. A light helmet worn sometimes with a moveable front. They were often very magnificently adorned. Cf. Strutt, ii. 60; Brit. Bibl. i. 146; Percy's Reliques, p. 3, Kyng Alisaunder, 2234; Hall, Henry VIII. f. 235.

> Hys ventayle and hys *basenett,*
> Hys helme on hys hedd sett.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 88.
> On his *bacenett* thay bett,
> Thay bryssed it in twa.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 137.

BASSET. (1) An earth-dog. *Markham.*

(2) A mineral term where the strata rise upwards. *Derbysh.* The direction is termed *basset-end,* or *basseting,* as Kennett has it, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BASSETT. A game at cards, said to have been invented at Venice. It was a fashionable game here in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Bedford, Evil and Danger of Stage Plays, 1706, p. 127, mentions a drama on the subject.

BASSEYNYS. Basons. Tundale, p. 54.

BASSINATE. A kind of fish, "like unto men in shape," mentioned in Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, p. 139. See also Jamieson, supp. in v. *Bassinat.*

BASSING. Kissing. *Baret.*

BASSOCK. A hassock. *Bailey.*

BAST. (1) Matting; straw. *North.* "Baste or straw hattes" are mentioned in the Rates, 1545, Brit. Bibl. ii. 399. Cf. Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 3.

(2) Boast.

> Sir Gii seyd, than thou it hast
> Than make therof thi *bast*.
>
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 355.

(3) A bastard. See Ellis's Met. Rom., ed. 1811, i. 301; Rob. Glouc. p. 425; Utterson's Pop. Poet. ii. 67.

(4) Assured.

(5) To pack up. *North.*

BASTA. Properly an Italian word, signifying *it is enough*, or *let it suffice*, but not uncommon in the works of our ancient dramatists. *Nares.*

BASTARD. (1) A kind of sweet Spanish wine, of which there were two sorts, white and brown. Ritson calls it a wine of Corsica. It approached the muscadel wine in flavour, and was perhaps made from a *bastard* species of muscadine grape; but the term, in more ancient times, seems to have been applied to all mixed and sweetened wines. See Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 427; Robin Goodfellow, p. 7; Harrison's Desc. of England, p. 222; Squyr of Lowe Degré, 757; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 473.

(2) "Basterd wier" is mentioned in Cunningham's Revels' Account, p. 180. The term was applied to different kinds of several articles. Bastard cloths, Strutt, ii. 94; Bastard sword, Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 2.

(3) A gelding. *Pegge.*

(4) To render illegitimate. Hall has this verb, Richard III. f. 32. The term *bastard* is still a term of reproach for a worthless or mischievous boy.

BASTAT. A bat. *North.*

BASTE. (1) To mark sheep. *North.*

(2) To sew slightly.

(3) A blow. *North.* Also a verb, to beat. Strutt mentions a game called Baste the Bear, p. 387.

(4) Bastardy.

> This man was sonne to Jhon of Gaunte, Duke of Lancaster, discended on an honorable lignage, but borne in *baste*, more noble of bloud then notable in learnyng.—*Hall, Henry* VI. f. 70.

(5) A rope. (*A. S.*)

> Bot ȝe salle take a stalworthe *baste*,
> And bynde my handes byhynd me faste.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 127.

BASTELER. A person who bastes meat. In the accounts of the churchwardens of Heybridge. 1532, is the following entry: "Item to the *basteler*, 4*d*."

BASTEL-ROVES. Turreted or castellated roofs. So explained in Glossary to Syr Gawayne, in v. See, however, Boucher, in v. *Bastelle.*

BASTER. A heavy blow. *North.*

BASTERLY-GULLION. A bastard's bastard. *Lanc.* [Fr. Couillon.]

BASTIAN. St. Sebastian.

BASTICK. A basket. *West.*

BASTILE. A temporary wooden tower, used formerly in military and naval warfare. Sometimes the term is applied to any tower or fortification.

> They hadde also toures of tymber goyng on wheles, that we clepen *bastiles*, or somer castell.
>
> *Vegecius, MS. Douce* 291, f. 48.

> He gerte make a grete *bastelle* of tree, and sett it apone schippes in the see, evene forgaynes the cete, so that ther myghte no schippez come nere the havene.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 5

> And in thi *bastel* fulle of blisfulnesse,
> In lusti age than schalle the wel betide.
>
> *Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 294.

BASTING. Bourne, in his Inventions or Devises, 1578, speaking of "ordinance of leade," mentions "the *basting* thereof, that is to say, to put in the more substance of the mettall."

BASTON. (1) A cudgel. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A peculiar species of verse so called. A specimen of it is printed in the Reliq. Antiq. ii. 174. See also the same work, ii. 8; Langtoft, pref. p. 99.

(3) A servant of the Warden of the Fleet, whose duty it is to attend the king's courts, with a red staff, for the purpose of taking into custody such persons as were committed by the court.

(4) A kind of lace, the manufacture of which is detailed in MS. Harl. 2320, quoted by Stevenson. See *Bascon.*

BASTONE. A bastinado. *Marlowe.*

BAT. (1) A stick; a club; a cudgel. *North.* In Herefordshire a wooden tool used for breaking clods of earth is so called. See Malone's Shakespeare, x. 237; Utterson's Pop. Poet. i. 110; Kyng Alisaunder, 78, 5832; Percy's Reliques, p. 254; Thynne's Debate, p. 75.

> He nemeth is *bat* and forth a goth,
> Swithe sori and wel wroth.
>
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 17.

(2) A blow; a stroke. *North.* Sometimes a verb, to strike or beat; to beat cotton.

> That xal be asayd be this *batte!*
> What, thou Jhesus? ho zaff the that?
>
> *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 296.

(3) Debate. *Cov. Myst.*

(4) To wink. *Derbysh.*

(5) The straw of two wheat sheaves tied together. *Yorksh.*

(6) State; condition. *North.*

(7) Speed. *Linc.*

(8) A leaping-post. *Somerset.*

(9) A low-laced boot. *Somerset.*

(10) The root end of a tree after it has been thrown. *Somerset.*

(11) A spade at cards. *Somerset.*

(12) At Wednesbury, in Staffordshire, the last parting that lies between the upper and the nether coal is called a bat. *Kennett, MS. Lansd* 1033.

BATABLE. (1) Fertile in nutrition, applied to land. Harrison frequently uses the word, Description of England, pp. 37, 40, 109, 223.

(2) Certain land between England and Scotland was formerly called the *batable ground*, "landes dependyng in variance betwene the realmes." See Hall, Edward IV. f. 56.

BATAILED. Embattled. (*A.-N.*) See Rom. of the Rose, 4162.

I se castels, I se eke high towres,
Walles of stone crestyd and *batayllled.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 13.

BATAILOUS. Ready for battle. *Chaucer.*

BATAILS. Provisions.

BATAIWYNG. Embattling. This form occurs in the Forme of Cury, p. 85.

BATALE. To join in battle.

BATALLE. An army.

Than thir twa *batalles* mett samene, and faughte togedir, and thare was Sampsone slaene.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 5.

BATAND. Going hastily. *Langtoft.*

BATANT. The piece of wood that runs all along upon the edge of a lockside of a door, gate, or window. *Cotgrave.*

BATARDIER. A nursery for trees. (*Fr.*)

BATAUNTLICHE. Hastily. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 286.

BATAYLYNGE. A battlement.

How this temple with his wallis wyde,
With his crestes and *bataylynge* ryalle.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 15.

BATCH. (1) Properly a quantity of bread baked at once, but generally applied to a bout or lot of anything. It also implies the whole of the wheat flour which is used for making common household bread, after the bran alone has been separated from it. Coarse flour is sometimes called *batch* flour.

(2) A kind of hound. *North.*

(3) An open space by the road-side; a sand-bank, or patch of ground lying near a river; a mound. *West.*

BATE. (1) Contention; debate; conflict. Cf. Chron. Vilodun. p. 83; Boke of Curtasye, p. 8; Acolastus, 1540; 2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

(2) To abate; to diminish. *North.*

Whereof his luste began to *bate,*
And that was love is thanne hate.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134. f. 66.

Hys cowntynance dyde he never *bate,*
But kept hym stylle in on state.
Archæologia, xxi. 74.

(3) To flutter, a term generally applied to hawks. See Depos. Ric. II. p. 13; Brit. Bibl. ii. 345; Cotgrave, in v. *Debatis;* Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 21.

(4) Bit. (*A.-S.*)

Thare was na qwike thyngez that they *bate* that ne also sone it dyed, bot harme did thay nane to the oste.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 28.

(5) Lower?

To a towne thei toke the gate,
Men clepe hit Betany the *bate.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 15.

(6) Without; except. *Lanc.*

(7) In Craven, when the fibres of wood are twisted and crooked, they are said to be cross-bated.

(8) To go with rapidity. Also, to fall suddenly, "lete his burlyche blonke *baite* on the flores." MS. Morte Arthure, f. 81.

(9) A boat. (*A.-S.*)

Ther men vytayled by *bate*
That castel with cornes. *Sir Degrevant,* 919.

(10) The old proverb, "*bate* me an ace, quoth Bolton" implies an alleged assertion is too strong, or, sometimes, according to Nares, "excuse me there." See Sir Thomas More, p. 18; Steevens' Old Plays, i. 45.

A pamphlet was of proverbs pen'd by Polton,
Wherein he thought all sorts included were;
Untill one told him, *Bate m' an ace, quoth Bolton.*
Indeed, said he, that proverbe is not there.
The Mastive, quoted by Nares.

(11) Did beat. *Spenser.*

BATE-BREEDING. Apt to cause strife. *Shak.*

BATED. A fish, when plump and full-rowed, is said to be well bated. *Sussex.*

BATELLE. A little boat. Langtoft, p. 241.

BATE-MAKER. A causer of strife.

BATEMENT. That part of wood which is cut off by a carpenter to make it fit for his purpose. *Var. dial.*

BATEMENT-LIGHTS. The upper openings between the mullions of a window.

BATER. Stanihurst, Description of Ireland, p. 11, says, "As for the word *bater,* that in English purporteth a lane bearing to an high waie, I take it for a meere Irish word that crept unwares into the English, through the dailie intercourse of the English and Irish inhabitants."

BATEYLED. Embattled.

A hundreth tyretes he saw full stout,
So godly thei wer *bateyled* aboute. *MS. Ashmole* 61.

BATFOWLING. A method of taking birds in the night-time, fully described in the Dict. Rust. in v. See Tempest, ii. 1; Cotgrave, in v. *Breller;* Harrison's Description of England, p. 240; Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 143.

BATFUL. Fruitful. *Drayton.*

BATH. (1) Both. *North.*

(2) A sow. *Herefordsh.*

(3) To dry any ointment or liquid into the skin. *Kennett's MS. Gloss.*

BATHER. (1) To scratch and rub in the dust, as birds do. *Warw.*

(2) Of both. (*A.-S.*) Gen. pl.

And one a day thir twa kynges with thaire *bather* ostes mett togedir apone a faire felde, and faughte togedir wonder egerly. *MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17, f. 16.

The sevend sacrament es matrymoyne, that es lawefulle festynnynge betwyx manne and womane at thaire *bathere* assente. *Ibid.* f. 216.

BATHING. See *Beating.*

BATHING-TUB. A kind of bath, formerly used by persons afflicted with a certain disease. Ben Jonson mentions it in Cynthia's Revels, ii. 254.

BATIGE. A pearl.

BATILBABY. A certain office in forests, mentioned in MS. Harl. 433, quoted in Stevenson's additions to Boucher.

BATILLAGE. Boat hire.

BATING. Breeding. *North.*

BAT-IN WATER. Water mint.

BATLER. The instrument with which washers beat their coarse clothes. Often spelt *batlet.* See Collier's Shakespeare, iii. 34. It is also called a *batling-staff,* or a *batstaff,* and sometimes a *batting-staff,* as in Cotgrave, in v. *Bacule.* Mr. Hartshorne gives *battleton* as the Shropshire form of the same word

BATLING. A kind of fish. See a curious enumeration in Brit. Bibl. ii. 490.

BATLINS. Loppings of trees, tied up into faggots. *Suffolk.*

BATNER. An ox. *Ash.*

BATOLLIT. Embattled.

BATOON. A cudgel. *Shirley.* In the Wandering Jew, 1640, a roarer is called a *battoon* gallant.

BATOUR. Batter. *Warner.*

BATS. (1) The short furrows of an irregularly-shaped field. *South.*

(2) Cricket. *Devon.*

(3) A beating. *Yorksh.*

BAT-SWAIN. A sailor. (*A.-S.*)

BATT. (1) To beat gently. *Salop.*

(2) To wink or move the eyelids up and down. *Chesh.*

BATTEN. (1) To thrive; to grow fat. *North.* This word occurs in Shakespeare, Marlowe, and other early writers.

(2) A rail from three to six inches in breadth, one or more in thickness, and of indefinite length. A fence made of these is called a batten-fence.

(3) To batten in dung, is to lie upon it and beat it close together. *Kennett's MS. Glossary.*

(4) The straw of two sheaves folded together. *North.* A thatcher's tool for beating down thatch is called a batten-board.

BATTER. (1) An abatement. A wall which diminishes upwards is said to *batter.*

(2) Dirt. *North.*

(3) To fight one's way. *Midland C.*

(4) To wear out. *South.* A horse with tender feet is said to be *battered.*

BATTERO. A bat; a stick. This word occurs in one of the quarto editions of King Lear, 1608, iv. 6, in the place of *bat* in another quarto, and *ballow* in the folio. See Collier's Shakespeare, vii. 465. Kersey explains *battery,* "a violent beating or striking of any person."

BATTID. Covered with strips of wood, as walls are previously to their being plastered.

BATTING-STOCK. A beating stock. *Kennett.*

BATTLE. (1) To dry in ointment or moisture upon the flesh by rubbing and putting that part of the body by the fire. *Kennett's MS. Glossary.*

(2) Fruitful, fertile, applied to land. Also to render ground fertile by preparation. In the index to Markham's Countrey Farme, 1616, is "to *battle* ground, and with what manner of dung." The term is occasionally applied to the fattening of animals. "Battleage of wheat" is mentioned in the Ordinances and Regulations, p. 195.

(3) A word peculiar to Oxford for taking provisions from the buttery, &c.

(4) To bespatter with mud. *Northampt.*

BATTLED. Embattled. Arch. v. 431.

BATTLEDORE. According to Miege, this was formerly a term for a hornbook, and hence no doubt arose the phrase to "know A. B. from a battledore." See p. 128.

BATTLEDORE-BARLEY. A kind of barley mentioned by Aubrey, MS. Hist. Wilts, p. 304 and said by him to be so called "from the flatness of the ear."

BATTLEMENT. A notched or indented parapet originally used only on fortifications, but afterwards employed on ecclesiastical and other edifices. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

BATTLER. (1) A small bat to play at ball with. See Howell, sect. xxviii.

(2) An Oxford student. See Middleton's Works, v. 544. The term is used in contradistinction to gentleman commoner.

BATTLE-ROYAL. A fight between several cocks, where the one that stands longest is the victor. The term is often more generally applied.

BATTLE-TWIG. An earwig. *North.*

BATTLING. See *Battlement.*

BATTLING-STONE. A large smooth-faced stone, set in a sloping position by the side of a stream, on which washerwomen beat their linen to clean it. *North.*

BATTOM. A board, generally of narrow dimensions, but the full breadth of the tree it is sawn from. *North.*

BATTRIL. A bathing-staff. *Lanc.*

BATTRY. (1) A tea-kettle. *Suffolk.*

(2) In the Rates of the Custome House, 1545, mention is made of "*battry* the c. pounde." See the Brit. Bibl. ii. 399.

BATTS. (1) Low flat grounds adjoining rivers, and sometimes islands in rivers. *North.*

(2) Short ridges. *I. Wight.*

BATURD. Battered.

> And toke hys staffe grete and longe,
> And on the hed he hym *baturd.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 246.

BATYLDOURE. A beetle or wooden *bat* used in washing and beating clothes. *Prompt. Parv.*

BATYN. To make debate. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAUBEE. A copper coin, of about the value of a halfpenny. The halfpenny itself is sometimes so called.

BAUBERY. A squabble; a brawl. *Var. dial.*

BAUBLE. A fool's *bauble* was a short stick, with a head ornamented with asses ears fantastically carved upon it. An old proverb says, "if every fool should wear a *bauble,* fewel would be dear." See also *Babulle.*

BAUBYN. A baboon.

BAUD. (1) This word was formerly applied in a very general sense. A procurer, procuress, a keeper of a brothel, or any one employed in bad services in this line, whether male or female, was called a *baud.* Verstegan, Restitution, ed. 1634, p. 333, calls it a name "now given in our language to such as are the makers or furtherers of dishonest matches." This definition was in use earlier, as appears from a curious passage in the Gesta Romanorum, p. 432. See also the character of *bawde phisicke* in the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575.

(2) A badger. *Blome.*

(3) Bold. *Percy.*

BAUDE. Joyous. (*A.-N.*)

BAUDERIE. Pimping. *Chaucer.*

BAUDKIN. A rich and precious species of stuff, introduced into England in the thirteenth century. It is said to have been composed of silk, interwoven with threads of gold in a most sumptuous manner. Notices of it are very common. We may refer to Kyng Alisaunder, 202, 759; Richard Coer de Lion, 2778, 3349; Sevyn Sages, 2744; Dugdale's Monast. iii. 325; Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 287; Strutt, ii. 6; Planché, p. 93; Gy of Warwike, p. 421; Test. Vetust. p. 228. According to Douce, "it means tissue of gold, and sometimes a canopy, probably from being ornamented with the tissue."

BAUDRICK. See *Baldrick.* The word is sometimes spelt *baudry*, as in Kyng Alisaunder, 4698.

BAUDRY. Bad language. *Skelton.*

BAUDS. Fine clothes? *Toone.*

BAUDY. Dirty. (*A.-N.*) See Skelton's Works, ii. 161; Chaucer, Cant. T. 16103; Piers Ploughman, p. 88; Morte d'Arthur, i. 192, 196; Palsgrave, adj. f. 83; Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 190.

BAUDY-BASKET. A cant term for a bad woman, mentioned in Harrison's Description of England, p. 184. Dr. Bliss defines it "a woman who cohabits with an upright man, and professes to sell thread, &c." See Earle's Microcosmography, notes, p. 249; Holme's Academy of Armory, iii. 167.

BAUFFE. To belch. *Coles.*

BAUFREY. A beam. *Skinner.*

BAUGER. Barbarous; bad. *Bale.*

BAUGH. A pudding made with milk and flour only. *Chesh.*

BAUGHLING. Wrangling. *Cumb.*

BAULCHIN. An unfledged bird. *Warw.*

BAULK. To overlook or pass by a hare in her form without seeing her. *Var. dial.*

BAULKY. A term applied to earths when it digs up in clots. *North.*

BAULMEMINT. Water mint. *Florio.*

BAUN-COCK. A game cock. *Durham.*

BAUNSEY. A badger. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAURGHWAN. A horse-collar. *Yorksh.*

BAUSE. To kiss. *Marston.*

BAUSON. (1) A badger. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 27, we have the forms *bawstone, bawsone*, and *bauston.* See also Brit. Bibl. i. 20; Percy's Reliques, p. 80; Cotgrave, in v. *Grisard*, spelt *bouson.*

(2) Swelled; pendant. *Salop.*

BAUTERT. Encrusted with dirt. *North.*

BAUTTE. This word occurs in an early poem printed in Todd's Illustrations, p. 264. I suspect a misreading of the MS. for "in vanité."

BAUX-HOUND. A kind of hunting dog, mentioned in Holme's Academy of Armory, p. 184.

BAVEN. (1) A brush faggot, properly bound with only one withe. *Var. dial.* A faggot is bound with two. This distinction seems alluded to in Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 38. See als Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier, p. 11.

(2) A cake. *Howell.*

BAVERE. Bavaria. *Minot.*

BAVIAN. A baboon, or monkey; an occasional, but not a regular character in the old Morris dance. He appears in the Two Noble Kinsmen, where his office is to bark, to tumble, to play antics, and exhibit a long tail with what decency he could. *Nares.*

BAVIER. The beaver of a helmet. See Meyrick, ii. 257; Hall, Henry IV. f. 12; Excerpt. Hist. p. 208; Planché, p. 159.

BAVIN. Impure limestone.

BAVISENESSE. Mockery. (*A.-N.*)

BAVISH. To drive away. *East.*

BAW. (1) An interjection of contempt. See Piers Ploughman, pp. 210, 419. In the East of England, boys and girls are addressed as *baws.*

(2) Alvum levare. *Lanc.*

(3) A ball. *North.*

(4) A dumpling. *Lanc.*

(5) To bark. *Topsell.*

BAWATY. Lindsey-wolsey. *North.*

BAWCOCK. A burlesque term of endearment. *Shak.*

BAWD. (1) The outer covering of a walnut. *Somerset.*

(2) Bawled. *Yorksh.*

(3) A hare. A Scottish term for this animal, according to Jamieson, and apparently employed by Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4.

BAWDER. To scold grumblingly. *Suffolk.*

BAWDERIKWARD. Next to the belt.

> And also that it be as gret and holow dryven as hit may to the lengthe, and that it be shortere at the syde to the *bawderikward* than at the nether syde. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

BAWE. (1) The bow of a saddle? *Gaw.*

(2) A species of worm formerly used as a bait for fishing. *Stevenson.*

BAWEL. Bawels are mentioned by the ton and the thousand in the Rates of the Custome House, 1545, in Brit. Bibl. ii. 398.

BAWE-LINE. The bowling of a sail; that rope which is fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail. *Stevenson.*

BAWER. A maker of balls. *Staffordsh.*

BAWKER. A kind of sand-stone used for whetting scythes. *Somerset.*

BAWKS. A hay-loft. *Cumb.*

BAWL. Hounds, when too busy before they find the scent, are said to bawl. *Blome.*

BAWLIN. Big; large. *Coles.*

BAWMAN. A bowman; an archer. *Gaw.*

BAWME. (1) Balm. Also a verb, to embalm, in which sense it occurs in the Lincoln MS. of Morte Arthure; Malory, i. 179. "Bawme glasses" are mentioned in Brit. Bibl. ii. 399, which may refer to the place of their manufacture.

(2) To address; to adorn. *North.*

BAWMYN. Balsam. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAWN. (1) Any kind of edifice. See Richardson, in v.

(2) Ready; going. *North.*

BAWND. Swollen. *East.*

BAWNDONLY. Cheerfully. (*A.-N.*) See the example quoted under *barresse.*

BAWRELL. A kind of hawk. *Phillips.* The male bird was called the *bawret.* See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 28.

BAWSE. To scream. *Skinner.* Supposed to be a form of *bay.*

BAWSEN. Burst. *Derbysh.* Bawsen-ballid, ruptured.

BAWSHERE. Supposed to be a corruption of *beau-sire.* See the Towneley Mysteries, p. 69.

BAWSIN. (1) An imperious noisy fellow. *North.*

(2) Great; large; unwieldy; swelled. *Chest.* Ben Jonson, vi. 278, has the word in this sense. See also Urry's Chaucer, p. 558.

(3) A badger. See Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 358, wrongly explained by the editor.

BAWSONT. Having a white stripe down the face, applied to an animal. *North.*

BAWSTONE. A badger. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAWT. (1) Without. *Yorksh.*

(2) To roar; to cry. *North.*

BAWTERE. Some bird of prey, mentioned by Berners.

BAWY. A boy. This unusual form occurs in the Frere and the Boy, st. xv.

BAXTER. (1) A baker. *North.*

> The *baxtere* mette another,
> Nas hit nouȝt so god. *MS. Bodl.* 652, f. 5.

(2) An implement used for baking cakes upon, common in old houses. *North.*

BAY. (1) A berry. *Prompt. Parv.*

> Tak the *bayes* of yvene, and stamp thame wele, and temper thame with whit wyne, and drynk therof fastande ilk a day a porcione.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 298.

(2) A principal compartment or division in the architectural arrangement of a building, marked either by the buttresses on the walls, by the disposition of the main ribs of the vaulting of the interior, by the main arches and pillars, the principals of the roof, or by any other leading features that separate it into corresponding portions. The word is sometimes used for the space between the mullions of a window. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.* In the provinces the term is even applied to the divisions of a barn, or in fact to any building possessing marks of division. Sometimes a single apartment in a rustic house, or the space between two gables, is so called, which may be the meaning of the term in Measure for Measure, ii. 1, unless we might propose to read *day.* A compartment of a vault is also termed a *bay,* according to Willis's Nomenclature, p. 43. Cf. Florio, in v. *Angra;* Arch. x. 441; Hall's Satires, v. 1; Nichols' Royal Wills, p. 295; Holme's Academy of Armory, p. 450.

(3) A pond-head made up of a great height to keep in store of water, so that the wheels of the furnace or hammer belonging to an iron mill may be driven by the water coming thence through a floodgate. *Blount.* The word occurs in Prompt. Parv. p. 21, translated by *obstaculum,* for which see Ducange, in v. In Dorsetshire, any bank across a stream is called a *bay,* and Cotgrave, in v. *Baye,* mentions "a *bay* of land."

(4) A pole; a stake. *Skinner.*

(5) To bathe. *Spenser.*

(6) A boy. *Weber.*

(7) To bend. *Westmor.*

(8) Round. *Gaw.*

(9) Bay, or baiting of an animal, when attacked by dogs. According to Blome, hounds are said to bay, when they make the animal "turn head." To bay, to bark. *Miege.*

(10) To open the mouth entreatingly for food, as a young child does. *Hollyband.*

(11) The nest of a squirrel. *East.*

(12) A hole in a breast-work to receive the mouth of a cannon. *Hersey.*

(13) To bark. *Blome.*

(14) To unlodge a martern. *Blome.*

BAYARD. Properly a bay horse, but often applied to a horse in general. According to Grose, to ride bayard of ten toes is to walk on foot, a phrase which can have no modern origin. A very old proverb, "as bold as blind bayard," seems to be applied to those who do not look before they leap. Cf. Piers Ploughman, pp. 68, 72, 128; Skelton, ii. 186; Tarlton's Jests, p. 51; Halle's Expostulation, p. 5; Turnament of Tottenham, xi.; Cotgrave, in v. *Bayart;* Chaucer, Cant. T. 16881; Kennett's Glossary, p. 23; MS. Douce 302, f. 7; Audelay's Poems, p. 84; Dent's Pathway to Heaven, p. 247; Manners and Household Expences of England, p. 184; Langtoft, p. 272; MS. Cott. Cleop. B. ii. f. 61; Sir Gawayne, p. 301. Skelton mentions *bayardys bun,* a sort of loaf formerly given to horses.

> Ther is no God, ther is no lawe
> Of whom that he taketh eny hede,
> But as *Bayarde* the blynde stede,
> Tille he falle in the diche amidde,
> He goth ther no man wol him bidde.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 185

BAY-DUCK. A shell-duck. *East.*

BAYE. Both. (*A.-S.*)

> Til thai com into a valaye,
> And ther thai gun to rest *baye*
> *Arthour and Merlin,* p. 58.
>
> Into the chaumber go we *baye,*
> Among the maidens for to playe.
> *Gy of Warwike,* p. 108

BAYEN. To bay; to bark; to bait.

BAYES. Baize.

BAYET. Baited. *Robson.*

BAYLE. (1) A bailiff. See Reynard the Foxe, p. 162; Audelay's Poems, p. 33; Towneley Mysteries, p. 17. In both senses.

(2) A bucket. See the Privy Purse Expences of Henry VIII. p. 11, "to the same watermen for fowre *bayles* for the saied barge."

BAYLLISHIP. The office of a bailiff.

BAYLY. Authority. Cf. Sir Eglamour, 755, a district given in charge to a bailiff or guard.

> Y kneghe hym here yn grete *bayly,*
> He loved venjaunce withoute mercy.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 20.

BAYLYD. Boiled. *Weber.*

BAYN. A murderer. (*A.-S.*)

BAYNES. Bones. See Sharp's Cov. Mysteries, p. 225.

BAYNYD. Shelled, prepared for table, as beans, &c. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAYRE. Fit; convenient. *Durham.*

BAYSSENT. Reconciled?

To ceasse the warre, the peace to be encreassed
Betwene hym and kyng John *bayssent.*
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 150.

BAYTE. (1) To avail; to be useful. Also, to apply to any use.

Bot with hir tuke a tryppe of gayte,
With mylke of thame for to *bayte*
To hir lyves fode. *Sir Perceval* 186.

(2) Explained by Hearne, "baited, fastened, invaded," in his glossary to Langtoft; but see p. 276.

BAYTHE. To grant. *Gaw.*

BAYTYNGES. Chastisements.

He shal hem chastyse with smert speche,
With smalle *baytynges* and nat with wreche.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 72.

BAY-WINDOW. A large window; probably so called, because it occupied the whole *bay*, q. v. It projected outwards, occasionally in a semicircular form, and hence arose the corrupted expression bow-window. The bay-window, however, was oftener in a rectangular or polygonal form. The term also appears to have been applied to a balcony, or gallery; at least, Coles gives it as the translation of *menianum.*

BAYYD. Of a bay colour. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAYZE. Prisoner's base. *Skinner.*

BAZANS. A kind of leather boots, mentioned by Matthew Paris.

BAZE. To alarm. *North.*

BE. (1) By. (*A.-S.*) Occasionally *time* is understood. "Be we part," by the time that we part. This proposition is common in early writers, and is still in use in the north country dialects.

(2) Been. The part. pa. occurring in this form in Chaucer and Robert of Gloucester.

(3) The verb *to be* is unchanged in all its tenses in most of the provincial dialects. "I *be* very hungry," &c.

(4) A common prefix to verbs, generally conveying an intensative power, as *be-bath'd*, Brit. Bibl. iii. 207; *beblubbered*, Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 91; *becharme*, Ford's Line of Life, p. 57; *bedare*, Hawkins' Eng. Dram. ii. 188; *bedyed*, Topsell's History of Serpents, p. 309; *befann'd*, Fairfax of the Bulk and Selvedge of the World, ded. 1674; *befogged*, Dent's Pathway to Heaven, p. 323; *befool*, Brome's Songs, 1661, p. 200; Tarlton's Jests, p. 37; *beknave*, Brit. Bibl. i. 38; *beleft*, Gesta Romanorum, p. 330; *belome*, Florio, in v. *Appiastricciáre; belulled*, Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 162; *bepinch*, Brit. Bibl. i. 550; *bepowdered*, Deloney's Strange Histories, 1607; *bequite*, Stanihurst's Desc. of Ireland, pref. p. 1; *berogue*, Songs of the London Prentices, p. 91; *bescratched*, Gifford's Dialogue on Witches, 1603; *beshake*, Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 13; *bespangled*, Barnefield's Affectionate Shepherd, p. 5; *betear'd*, Brit. Bibl. iv. 125.

(5) A jewel, ring, or bracelet. (*A.-S.*)

Thereon he satte rychely crownyd,
With many a besaunte, broche and *be.*
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 125.

BEACE. (1) Cattle. *North.*

(2) A cow-stall. *Yorksh.*

BEAD-CUFFS. Small ruffles. *Miege.*

BEAD-FARING. Going on pilgrimage. *Verstegan.*

BEAD-HOUSE. A dwelling-place for poor religious persons, raised near the church in which the founder was interred, and for whose soul they were required to pray. *Britton.* Almshouses are still termed *beadhouses* in some parts of the country; and Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has, "bed-house, an hospital. *Dunelm.*"

BEADLE. A crier or messenger of a court, the keeper of a prison or house of correction, an under-bailiff of a manor. *Blount.*

BEADROLL. A list of persons to be prayed for; a roll of prayers or hymns; hence, any list. They were prohibited in England in 1550. See Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 13; Test. Vetust. p. 388; Topsell's Four-footed Beasts, p. 171; Florio, in v. *Chiáppole.*

BEADSMAN. One who offers up prayers to Heaven for the welfare of another. In later times the term meant little more than *servant*, as we now conclude letters. Many of the ancient petitions and letters to great men were addressed to them by their "poor daily orators and *beadsmen.*" See Douce's Illustrations, i. 31; Ford's Works, ii. 72.

BEAK. (1) To bask in the heat. *North.*

(2) An iron over the fire, in which boilers are hung. *Yorksh.*

(3) To wipe the beak, a hawking term. Cocks that peck each other are said to beak; and it is also a term in cockfighting.

(4) The nose of a horse. *Topsell.*

(5) The points of ancient shoes were called *beaks.* See Strutt's Dress and Habits, ii. 110.

BEAKER. A large drinking vessel, usually of glass, a rummer or tumbler-glass. The term is also used figuratively for any thing of large size. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, defines it "a round silver cup deep and narrow."

Fill him his *beaker*, he will never flinch
To give a full quart pot the empty pinch.
Rowlands' Humors Ordinarie, n. d.

BEAKIRON. An iron tool used by blacksmiths. *Holme.*

BEAKMENT. A measure of about the quarter of a peck. *Newcastle.*

BEAL. (1) To roar out. *North.*

(2) To suppurate. *Durham.*

(3) A boil; a hot inflamed tumour. *North.* Cotgrave has *bealing*, matter, in v. *Boüe.*

(4) To beat. Apparently used in this sense, or perhaps an error, in Robson's Romances, p. 108.

BEALING. Big with child. *Kennett, MS. Lansd.* 1033.

BEALTE. Beauty. *Ritson.*

BEAM. (1) Misfortune. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Bohemia. See *Beme.*

(3) To beam a tub is to put water into it, to stop the leaking by swelling the wood. *North.*

(4) A band of straw. *Devon.*

(5) This word is apparently used for the shaft of a chariot in Holinshed, Hist. of England, p. 26.

(6) A kind of wax-candle.

(7) The third and fourth branches of a stag's horn are called the *beams*, or *beam-antlers.* See Blome's Gent. Rec. p. 77; Howard's Duell of the Stags, 1668, p. 8.

(8) A trumpet. (*A.-S.*)

> And nowe bene heare in hell fier,
> Tell the daye of dome, tell *beames* blowe.
> *Chester Plays*, i. 17.

BEAMELINGS. Small rays of light. See the Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 7.

BEAM-FEATHERS. The long feathers in the wings of a hawk. According to some, the large top feathers of a hawk's tail.

BEAM-FILLING. Masonry, or brickwork, employed to flush, or fill up a wall between joists or beams. *Britton.*

BEAMFUL. Luminous. *Drayton.*

BEAMING-KNIFE. A tanner's instrument, mentioned by Palsgrave, but without the corresponding word in French; subst. f. 19.

BEAMY. Built with beams. *Topsell.*

BEAN. The old method of choosing king and queen on Twelfth Day, was by having a bean and a pea mixed up in the composition of the cake, and they who found them in their portions were considered the sovereigns for the evening. Herrick alludes to this custom, as quoted by Nares, in v. A bean was formerly a generic term for any thing worthless, which was said to be "not worth a bene." Nares mentions a curious phrase, "three blue beans in a blue bladder," still in use in Suffolk, according to Moor, but the meaning of which is not very intelligible, unless we suppose it to create a difficulty of repeating the alliteration distinctly; and Cotgrave, in v. *Febue*, gives another phrase, "like a beane in a monkes hood."

BEAN-COD. A small fishing vessel.

BEANE. (1) Obedient. (*A. S.*)

(2) A bone. *Topsell.*

BEANED. A beaned horse, one that has a pebble put under its lame foot, to make it appear sound and firm.

BEANHELM. The stalks of beans. *West.*

BEAR. (1) A kind of barley. *North.* See Florio, in v. *Fárro, Zéa;* Cooper, in v. *Achilleias, Zea.*

(2) To "bear a bob," to make one among many, to lend a helping hand. *East.*

(3) A message. Such at least appears to be the meaning of *beare* in Chester Plays, i. 173.

(4) To "bear in hand," to amuse with frivolous pretences, to keep in expectation, to persuade, to accuse. This phrase is very common in early works, and is fully illustrated in Palsgrave, verbs, f. 162.

(5) To "bear a brain," to exert attention, ingenuity, or memory; a phrase occurring in Shakespeare, Marston, and other early dramatists.

(6) A noise. See *Bere.*

(7) A tool used to cut sedge and rushes in the fens. *Norf.*

BEARBIND. Bindweed. *North.*

BEARD. (1) To oppose face to face in a daring and hostile manner. *Shak.*

(2) To make one's beard; to deceive a person. *Chaucer.* See Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 30; Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, iv. 210.

(3) To trim a hedge. *Salop.*

(4) An ear of corn. *Huloet.*

(5) The following proverb, although well known, deserves a place in this collection. Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 1164.

> Mery it is in the halle,
> When berdes wagg alle. *MS. Laud.* 622, f. 65.

(6) The coarser parts of a joint of meat. The bad portions of a fleece of wool are also called the beard.

BEARD-HEDGE. The bushes which are stuck into the bank of a new-made hedge, to protect the fresh planted thorns. *Chesh.* Also called *beardings.* See Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BEARD-TREE. The hazel. *Boucher.*

BEARER. A farthingale.

BEARERS. The persons who bear or carry a corpse to the grave. In Kent the bier is sometimes called a *bearer.*

BEAR-GARDEN. A favourite place of amusement in the time of Elizabeth, and frequently alluded to in works of that period. A common phrase, "to make as much noise as a bear-garden," may hence have its origin. A high sounding drum there used is alluded to in the Meeting of Gallants at an Ordinarie, 1604.

BEAR-HERD. The keeper of a bear. *Shak.*

BEARING. (1) A term at the games of Irish and backgammon. See Two Angry Women of Abingdon, p. 12; Middleton's Works, ii. 529.

(2) In coursing, giving the hare the go-by was called a *bearing.* See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 98.

BEARING-ARROW. An arrow that carries well. *Percy.*

BEARING-CLAWS. The foremost toes of a cock. *Dict. Rust.*

BEARING-CLOTH. The fine mantle or cloth with which a child is usually covered when it is carried to church to be baptized. *Shak.*

BEARING-DISHES. Solid, substantial dishes; portly viands. *Massinger.*

BEARING-OF-THE-BOOK. A technical term among the old players for the duties of the prompter. In the accounts of the churchwardens of Heybridge, 1532, we have, "Item, for *baryng of the boke*, vj. d.," being among the expenses of a miracle-play represented at Whitsuntide.

BEAR-LEAP. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "a large osier basket to carry chaff out of a barn, born between two men." See *Barlep.*

BEAR-MOUTHS. Subterraneous passages by which men and horses descend to the coal mines. *North.*

BEARN. (1) A barn. *East.*

(2) A child. *North.*

(3) Wood. *Coles.*

BEARS'-COLLEGE. A jocular term used by Ben Jonson for the bear garden, or Paris garden, as it was more frequently called.

BEAR'S-EAR. The early red auricula. *East.*

BEAR'S-FOOT. A species of hellebore. See Florio, in v. *Bránca Ursina, Consiligóne, Eleboro nero.* We have *bearsbreech* and *bearswort*, names of herbs.

BEAR'S-MASQUE. A kind of dance mentioned in an old play in MS. Bodl. 30.

BEAR-STONE. A large stone mortar, formerly used for unhusking barley. *Brockett.*

BEARWARD. The keeper of a bear.

BEAR-WORM. The palmer-worm. See Topsell's History of Serpents, p. 105.

BEAS. Cows; cattle. *North.*

BEASEL. That part of a ring in which the stone is set. *Minsheu.* Howell calls it *beazilhead*, in his Lexicon, app. Sect. xxxiv. See also Florio, in v. *Pianézza.*

BEASSH. To defile. *Palsgrave.*

BEAST. (1) An old game at cards, similar to the modern game of loo.

(2) Apparently a measure containing a single fur. See Wardrobe Accounts of Edw. IV. p. 129.

(3) An animal of the beeve kind in a fatting state. *East.*

BEASTING. A beating; a flogging. *Lanc.*

BEASTLE. To defile. *Somerset.*

BEASTLINGS. The first milk drawn after a cow has calved, in some places considered unfit for the calf. A pudding made from this milk, called beastling-pudding, is well known for its peculiar richness. Sometimes called *beest*, or *beastings;* and formerly applied to woman's milk, or of any animal. The word is common as an archaism, and also in the provinces. See Cotgrave, in v. *Beton, Calleboutė, Laict, Tetine;* Florio, in v. *Colóstra.*

BEAT. (1) Hares and rabbits are said to *beat*, when they make a noise at rutting time. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 76. As a sporting term, to search.

(2) To repair; to mend. *East.* (*A.-S.*)

(3) To abate. *Hollyband.*

(4) Peat. *Devon.*

(5) To hammer with one's thoughts on any particular subject. *Shak.*

(6) A term in grinding corn. See Arch. xi. 201.

(7) "Brewer's *beat*" is mentioned in the Songs of the London Prentices, p. 132. Qu. beet root?

(8) A blow. "We get but years and *beats*," Beaumont and Fletcher, v. 239.

BEAT-AWAY. To excavate. *North.*

BEAT-BURNING. Denshering, q. v.

BEATEM. A conqueror. *Yorksh.*

BEATEN. (1) Trite. *Middleton.*

(2) Stamped on metal. "Beton on the molde," Sir Eglamour, 1031.

(3) Stationed as upon a beat. See the Leycester Correspondence, p. 163.

BEATER. A wooden mallet, used for various purposes. Cotgrave mentions "a thatcher's beater," in v. *Eschandole.* The boards projecting from the inside circumference of a churn to beat the milk, are called beaters.

BEATH. To heat unseasoned wood by fire for the purpose of straightening it. *East.* Tusser has the word, and also Spenser. Meat improperly roasted is said in the Midland Counties to be *beathed.* See *Beethy.*

BEATILLES. Giblets.

BEATING. (1) Walking about; hurrying. *West.*

(2 A row of corn in the straw laid along the barn-floor for thrashing. *Norf.*

BEATMENT. A measure. *North.*

BEATOUR. Round about. (*A.-N.*)

BEAT-OUT. Puzzled. *Essex.*

BEATWORLD. Beyond controul. *East.*

BEAU. Fair; good. (*A.-N.*)

BEAUCHAMP. "As bold as Beauchamp," a proverbial expression, said to have originated in the valour of one of the Earls of Warwick of that name. See Nares, p. 48; Middleton's Works, ii. 411; Brit. Bibl. i. 533.

BEAUFET. A cupboard or niche, with a canopy, at the end of a hall. *Britton.*

BEAU-PERE. A friar, or priest. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 383, 533. Roquefort has, "Beau-pere, titre que l'on donnoit aux religieux." Spenser has the word in the sense of *companion.* See also Utterson's Pop. Poet. ii. 25; Prompt. Parv. p. 31.

BEAUPERS. Apparently some kind of cloth, mentioned in the Book of Rates, p. 26.

BEAUPLEADER. A writ that lies where the sheriff or bailiff takes a fine of a party that he may not plead fairly, or a fitting to the purpose. *Kersey.*

BEAUTIFIED. Beautiful. *Shak.*

BEAUTIFUL. Delicious. *Var. dial.*

BEAU-TRAPS. Loose-pavements in the footway, under which dirt and water collects, liable to splash any one that treads on them. *Norf.*

BEAUTY-WATER. Water used by ladies to restore their complexions. *Miege.*

BEAVER. (1) That part of the helmet which is moved up and down to enable the wearer to drink, leaving part of the face exposed when up. Perhaps more correctly speaking, the shade over the eyes; and the word is even applied to the helmet itself. See a dissertation on the subject in Douce's Illustrations, i. 438.

(2) The bushes or underwood growing out on the ditchless side of a single hedge. *Dorset.*

BEAVERAGE. Water cider. *Devon.*

BEAVERET. A half-beaver hat. *Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd.* 1033.

BEAWTE. Without; except. *Lanc.*

BEAZLED. Fatigued. *Sussex.*

BEB. To sip; to drink. *North.* Also a *bebber*, an immoderate drinker.

BEBAST. To beat. See Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p. 5.

BE-BERED. Buried. See MS. Arund. 57, quoted in Reliq. Antiq. i. 42. Verstegan gives *bebiriged* in the same sense.

BEBLAST. Blasted. *Gascoigne.*

BE-BLED. Covered with blood. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 2004; Morte d'Arthur, i. 102, 148, ii. 57; Maundevile's Travels, p. 3.

The knave he slewe in the bedd,
The ryche clothys were alle *be-bledd.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 83

BEBLIND. To make blind. *Gascoigne.*

BEBLOTTE. To stain. ((*A.-S.*)

BEBOB. To bob.

Have you seene a dawe *bebob* two crowes so?
Steevens' Old Plays, i. 78.

BEBODE. Commanded. *Verstegan.*

BE-CALLE. (1) To accuse; to challenge. See Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 257; Ywaine and Gawin, 491.

(2) To require. *Gaw.*

(3) To abuse; to censure. *West.*

BECASSE. A woodcock. (*Fr.*) See the Rutland Papers, p. 27.

BECCHE. Made of iron.

BECCO. A cuckold. (*Ital.*) A favourite word with our early dramatists. Drayton makes *becco* the Italian for a cuckoo, a bird often assimilated with human beccos.

BECEGYN. To besiege. *Prompt. Parv.*

BECEKYN. To beseech. *Prompt. Parv.*

BECETTYN. To set in order. *Prompt. Parv.*

BECHATTED. Bewitched. *Linc.*

BECHE. A beech tree. (*A.-S.*)

BECHER. A betrayer. (*A.-S.*)

Love is *becher* and les,
And lef for to tele. *MS. Digby* 86.

BECK. (1) A small stream. *Var. dial.* See Plumpton Corr. p. 248; Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 50.

The tung, the braine, the paunch and the neck,
When they washed be well with the water of the *beck.*
Booke of Hunting, 1586.

(2) A constable. *Harman.*

(3) To nod; to beckon. Also a substantive, a bow, a salutation. See Ord. and Reg. p. 111; King and a Poore Northern Man, 1640; Decker's Knights Conjuring, p. 17; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12330, 17295; Skelton, ii. 280; Palsgrave, verb, f. 158. A *beck* was a bend of the knee as well as a nod of the head.

(4) The beak of a bird. Hence the protecting tongue of an anvil is called the *beck-iron.* Sometimes the nose is called a beck. Harrison, p. 172, talks of a person being "wesell becked."

BECKER. A wooden dish. *Northumb.*

BECKET. A kind of spade used in digging turf. *East.*

BECKETS. A kind of fastening; a place of security for any kind of tackle on board a ship.

BECK-STANS. The strand of a rapid river. *North.*

BECLAPPE. To catch. (*A.-S.*)

BECLARTED. Besmeared; bedaubed. *North.*

BECLIPPE. To curdle. *Maundevile.*

BE-COME. To go. (*A.-S.*) The participle *becom* is found in Syr Gawayne.

BECOMES. Best clothes. *East.*

BECOUGHT. Seized. (*A.-S.*)

Swete Mahoun, what is the red?
Love-longing me hath *becought.*
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 37

BECRIKE. A kind of oath. *North.*

BECURL. To curve; to bend. *Richardson.*

BECYDYN. Besides; near. *Prompt. Parv.*

BED. (1) A bed of snakes is a knot of young ones; and a roe is said to bed when she lodges in a particular place. *Dict. Rust.*

(2) A horizontal vein of ore in a mine. *Derbysh.*

(3) To go to bed with. See Jonson's Conversations, p. 19; Hardyng Suppt. p. 96.

(4) Offered. (*A.-S.*)

Lord, he myght fulle wylle sped,
A knyghtes dowghttyr wase hyme *bed.*
Torrent of Portugal, p. 34.

(5) Prayed. (*A.-S.*) See Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. i. 12.

(6) Commanded. *Langtoft.*

(7) The horizontal base of stone inserted in a wall. *Yorksh.*

(8) A fleshy piece of beef cut from the upper part of the leg and bottom of the belly. *East.* Sometimes the uterus of an animal is so called.

(9) The phrase of getting out the wrong side of the bed is applied to a person who is peevish and illtempered. *Var. dial.*

BEDAFFE. To make a fool of. (*A.-S.*)

BE-DAGHE. To dawn upon. (*A.-S.*)

BEDAGLED. Dirtied. *Hollyband.*

BED-ALE. Groaning ale, brewed for a christening. *Devon.*

BEDAND. Offering. (*A.-S.*)

So long he wente forth in hys wey,
His bedes *bedand* nyght and dey.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 3.

BEDASSHED. Covered; adorned. This is apparently the meaning of the word in Morte d'Arthur, ii. 366.

BEDAWYD. Ridiculed. *Skelton.*

BED-BOARD. "Bedde borde" is translated by *sponde* in Palsgrave, subst. f. 19.

BEDD. The body of a cart. *Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd.* 1033.

BEDDE. A husband or wife. (*A.-S.*)

BEDDEN. To bed; to put to bed. (*A.-S.*)

BEDDER. (1) The under-stone of an oil-mill. *Howell.*

(2) An upholsterer. *West.* In some counties *beddiner.*

BEDDERN. A refectory. (*A.-S.*)

BEDDY. Greedy; officious. *North.*

BEDE. (1) To proffer; to offer. *North.* See Minot's Poems, p. 19; Langtoft, p. 29; Prompt. Parv. p. 28.

(2) A prayer. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To order; to bid. (*A.-S.*) Also, commanded, as in Rob. Glouc. p. 166. See the various meanings of *bede* given by Hearne.

(4) To pray. (*A-S.*)

(5) Prohibition. (*A.-S.*)

(6) Placed. *Skinner.*

(7) Dwelt; continued. *Skinner.*

(8) A commandment. (*A.-S.*)

BEDEADED. Slain; made dead.

BEDEET. Dirtied. *North.*

BEDELL. A servitor; perhaps, bailiff. *Skelton.* The MS. Bodl. 175 reads *bedel*, Chester Plays, i. 95, in place of *keydell* in Mr. Wright's MS.

BEDEN. Prayers. (*A.-S.*) *Bedes*, petitions, occurs in the list of old words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

BEDENE. Immediately; moreover; collectively; continuously; forthwith. This word is used in a variety of senses, sometimes apparently as a mere expletive. All the above meanings are conjectural, and derived from the context of passages in which the word occurs.

BEDERED. Bed-ridden. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEDERKID. Darkened.

> But whanne the blake wynter nyȝte,
> Withoute mone and sterre lyȝte,
> *Bederkid* hath the water stronde,
> Alle prively they gone to londe.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134. f. 46.

BEDEVIL. To spoil anything. *South.* A person who is frequently convicted of vile conduct, is said to be *bedeviled.*

BEDEWITH. Wetteth. *Chaucer.*

BED-FAGGOT. A contemptuous term for a bedfellow. *East.*

BEDFELLOW. It was formerly customary for men even of the highest rank to sleep together; and the term *bedfellow* implied great intimacy. Dr. Forman, in his MS. Autobiography, mentions one Gird as having been his *bedfellow*, MS. Ash. 208. Cromwell is said to have obtained much of his intelligence during the civil wars from the common men with whom he slept.

BEDFERE. A bedfellow. Ben Jonson has *bed-pheere*, as quoted by Nares.

> That ȝe schulle ben his owen dere,
> And he schalle be ȝowre *bedfere*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq* 134, f. 189.

BEDGATT. Command?

> Thre balefulle birdez his brochez they turne,
> That byddez his *bedgatt*, his byddyng to wyrche.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 64.

BEDIZENED. Dressed out. *Var. dial.*

BED-JOINTS. Joints of stone that lie in the beds of rocks. *Derbysh.*

BEDLAM-BEGGARS. A class of vagrants, more fully noticed under their other appellation, Toms of Bedlam, q. v. See several notices in Malone's Shakespeare, x. 104. They were also called bedlams, bedlamers, and bedlamites, which came to be generic terms for fools of all classes. "Bedlem madnesse" is the translation of *furor* in the Nomenclator, p. 424, which may serve to illustrate a passage in 2 Henry VI. iii. 1.

BEDLAWYR. A bed-ridden person. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEDLEM. Bethlehem.

BEDMATE. A bedfellow.

BED-MINION. A bardash. See Florio, in v. *Caramita, Concubino.*

BEDOLED. Stupified with pain. *Devon.*

BEDOLVEN. Digged. *Skinner.*

BEDOM. Craved; demanded. Rob. Glouc. p. 143.

BEDONE. Wrought; made up. *Percy.*

BEDOTE. To make to dote; to deceive. *Chaucer.*

BEDOUTE. Redoubted.

> Above all men he was there moste *bedoute.*
> *Hardyng's Chronicle*, f. 159.

BEDPRESSER. A dull heavy fellow.

BE-DRABYLYD. Dirtied; wetted. It is translated by *paludosus* in Prompt. Parv. pp. 28, 283. Carr has *drabble-tail*, a woman whose petticoats are wet and dirty.

BEDRADDE. Dreaded. *Chaucer.*

BEDRAULED. Defiled. *Skinner.*

BEDREDE. Bedridden. *Chaucer.*

BEDREINTE. Drenched. *Chaucer.*

BEDREPES. Days of work performed in harvest time by the customary tenants, at the bidding of their lords. See Cullum's Hawsted, 1784, p. 189.

BEDS. The game of hop-scotch. *North.*

BEDS-FOOT. The plant mastic. *Skinner.*

BED-STEDDLE. A bedstead. *Essex.*

BED-SUSTER. One who shares the bed of the husband; the concubine of a married man in relation to the legitimate wife. See Rob. Glouc. p. 27, quoted by Stevenson.

BEDSWERVER. An adultress. *Shak.*

BED-TYE. Bed-tick. *West.*

BEDUELE. To deceive. (*A.-S.*)

BEDWARD. Towards bed. *Nares.*

BEDWEN. A birch tree. *West.*

BEDYNER. An officer. (*Dut.*)

> Lyare wes mi latymer,
> Sleuthe ant slep mi *bedyner.*
> *Wright's Lyric Poetry*, p. 49.

BEE. A jewel. See Cooper, in v. *Monile;* Morte d'Arthur, i. 243.

BEE-BAND. A hoop of iron which encircles the hole in the beam of a plough where the coulter is fixed. *North.*

BEE-BEE. A nursery song. *Yorksh.*

BEE-BIKE. A nest of wild bees. *North.*

BEE-BIRD. The willow wren. *Var. dial.*

BEE-BREAD. A brown acid substance with which some of the cells in a honeycomb are filled. *Var. dial.* See *Bee-glue.*

BEE-BUT. A bee-hive. *Somerset.*

BEECH-COAL. A peculiar kind of coal used by alchemists. See Ben Jonson, iv. 52.

BEECHGALL. A hard knot on the leaf of the beech containing the maggot of some insect.

BEE-DROVE. A great crowd of men, or any other creatures. *East.*

BEEDY. A chicken. *Var. dial.*

BEEDY'S-EYES. The pansy. *Somerset.*

BEEF. An ox. (*Fr.*) So *beefet*, a young ox, as in Holinshed, Desc. Scotland, p. 20

BEEF-EATERS. The yeomen of the guard. The name is said to be corrupted from *beauffetiers*. See Boucher, in v.

BEEFING. A bullock fit for slaughter. *Suffolk.*

BEE-GLUE. According to Florio, in v. *Propolio*, " a solide matter, and yet not perfect wax, wherewith bees fence the entrance of their hives to keepe out the winde or cold."

BEE-HIVE. A wattled straw-chair, common among cottagers. *West.*

BEEK. A rivulet. *North.*

BEEKED. Covered with dirt. *North.*

BEEKNE. A beacon. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEELD. (1) Shelter. *North.* Sometimes a shed for cattle is called a *beelding*, and is said to be *beeldy*. This is merely a later form of *beld*, q. v.

(2) To build. *North.* " Beeldynge" occurs in Prompt. Parv. p. 35.

BEELE. A kind of pick-axe used in separating the ore from the rock.

BEE-LIPPEN. A bee-hive. *Somerset.*

BEEM. See *Beam.*

BEEN. (1) Bees. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 10518; Piers Ploughman, p. 493.

(2) Property; wealth. *Tusser.*

(3) The plural of the present tense of the verb to be. Sometimes, have been. In some dialects, it is equivalent to *because;* and it also occurs as a contracted form of *by him.*

(4) Nimble; clever. *Lanc.* Grose has *bienly*, excellently.

(5) A withy band. *Devon.*

BEENDE. Bondage.

BEENSHIP. Worship; goodness.

BEER. Force; might. *Chesh.* More, MS. additions to Ray, has, " to take *beer*, to goe back that you may leape farther." See also Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BEERE. A bier. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEER-GOOD. Yeast. *East.*

BEERNESS. A beer-cellar. *North.*

BEERY. Intoxicated. *Warw.*

BEES. (1) " To have bees in the head," a phrase meaning, according to Nares, to be choleric. " To have a bee in the bonnet," is a phrase of similar import, or sometimes means to be a little crazy. Toone gives a Leicestershire proverb, " as busy as bees in a bason." See also Jamieson's Suppl. in v. *Bee.*

(2) The third person sing. and all the pl. future tense of the verb to be. *North.* The tendency of this dialect is to change *th* (*A.-S.*) into *s.*

(4) Flies. *Linc.*

(5) Cows. *North.*

BEESEN. Blind. *Linc.* A common expression, " as drunk as a *beesen*." " Wullo *beezen* the vine zight," will you be blind to the fine sight, Fairholt's Pageants, ii. 101. Spelt *beesome* in the early editions of Coriolanus, ii. 1.

BEESKIP. A bee-hive. *West.*

BEES-NEST. A kind of flax. *Skinner.*

BEESNUM. Be they not. *West.*

BEESTAILE. Cattle.

Beestailé thei had ynouȝe I wot.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Trin. Coll. Cantab. f. 16.

BEET. A *beet* of flax, translated by *linifrangibula* in Skinner. For other meanings see *Bete.*

BEET-AXE. The instrument used in *beeting* ground in denshering. *Devon.*

BEETHY. Soft, sticky; in a perspiration. Underdone meat is called *beethy*. Duncumb explains it " withered." *Herefordsh.*

BEETLE. A heavy wooden mallet, used for various purposes. A " three man beetle," says Nares, was one so heavy that it required three men to manage it, two at the long handles and one at the head. Hollyband, in his Dictionarie, 1593, mentions " a beetle which laundrers do use to wash their buck and clothes."

BEETLE-BROWED. Having brows that hang over. Shakespeare uses the verb *beetle*, Hamlet, i. 4. Cf. Piers' Ploughman, p. 88; Du Bartas, p. 652; Howell, sect. 21; Rom. and Juliet, i. 4.

BEETLE-HEADED. Dull; stupid. *Shak.* In Dorsetshire, the miller's thumb is called a *beetlehead.*

BEETLE-STON. The cantharides. *Florio.*

BEETNEED. Assistance in the hour of distress. *North.*

BEFAWN. To surround; to seize. (*A.-S.*)

And yf [ȝe] see a schyppe of palme,
Then sylle to them *befawn*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 98.

BEFET. A buffet; a blow. (*A.-N.*)

BEFFING. (1) Barking. *Linc.*

(2) Burning land after it is pared. *North.*

BEFIGHT. To contend. *Surrey.*

BEFILIN. To defile.

BEFILL. Befell. (*A.-S.*)

BEFLAYNE. Flayed.

Oute of his skyn he was *beflayne*
Alle quik, and in that wise slayne.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 212.

BEFLECKE. To streak; to spot.

Why blush you, and why with vermilion taint
Beflecke your cheeks? *Turbevile's Ovid*, 1567, f. 134.

BEFON. To befall? *Towneley Myst.*

BEFORE. To take before one. " Shall I take that before me?" that is, " shall I take it with me when I go there?" *Kent.*

BEFOREN. Before. (*A.-S.*) *Beforn* is common in early works, and in the dialects of the present day.

BE-FOTE. On foot. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEFROSE. Frozen.

Over Daunby thilke flood,
Whiche alle *befrose* than stood.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 73.

BEFT. Struck; beaten. *Gaw.*

BEFYCE. Beau fils. See Prompt. Parv. p. 28, *pulcher filius;* and Ritson's Met. Rom. iii. 256. This generic name is often adopted in the old romances.

BEFYLDE. Dirtied.

I praye you therfore hertyly,
That you wyll take it paciently,
For I am all *befylde*. *The Unluckie Firmentie.*

BEG. To beg a person for a fool, was to apply to be his guardian, under a writ *de idiota inquirendo*, by which, if a man was legally proved an idiot, the profits of his land and the custody of his person might be granted by the king to any subject. *Nares.* The custom is frequently alluded to by our old dramatists.

BEGAB. To mock; to deceive.

BEGALOWE. To out-gallop.

That was a wyȝt as any swalowe,
Ther myȝt no hors hym *begalowe.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 124

BEGARED. Adorned. *Skelton.*

BEGAY. To make gay. *Beaumont.*

BEGAYGED. Bewitched. *Devon.*

BEGCHIS. Bitches. *Cov. Myst.*

BEGE. Big. *Gaw.*

BEGECK. A trick. *Ritson.*

BEGENELD. A mendicant. *Piers Ploughman.*

BEGETARE. A begetter. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEGGAR. "Set a beggar on horseback, and he will ride to the jakes," a common proverb applied to those who have suddenly risen in wealth, and are too proud even to walk there.

So that dyvers of our saylors were much offended, and sayd, set a begger on horsbacke and he wyl ryde unreasonablye. *MS. Addit.* 5008.

BEGGAR-MY-NEIGHBOUR. A children's game at cards. The players throw a card alternately, till one throws a court card, the adversary giving one card for a knave, two for a queen, three for a king, and four for an ace, this proceeding being interrupted in the same manner if the other turns up a court card or an ace, which generally makes the game an unreasonable length.

BEGGAR'S-BUSH. According to Miege, a rendezvous for beggars. "To go by beggar's bush," to go on the road to ruin. Beggar's bush was also the name of a tree near London. Cleaveland, in his Midsummer Moon, p. 188, says, "if a man be a tree invers'd, hee's beggar's bush." See also the Two Angrie Women of Abingdon, p. 80. A similar phrase, "we are brought to begger staffe," occurs in the Plumpton Correspondence, p. 199.

BEGGARS-BUTTONS. The burson on the burdock. *Devon.*

BEGGARS-NEEDLE. The shepherd's needle. *Midland C.*

BEGGARS-VELVET. The light particles of down shaken from a feather-bed, and left by a sluttish housemaid to collect under it. *East.* The term *beggars'-bolts*, stones, is of a similar formation.

BEGGAR-WEED. The corn spurry. *Beds.*

BEGGARY. Full of weeds. *East.*

BEGHE. A crown; a garland. (*A.-S.*)

BEGILED. Beguiled. (*A.-N.*)

BEGINNYNGE. A principle. *Chaucer.*

BEGIRDGE. To grudge. *Somerset.*

BEGKOT. Foolish. (*A.-N.*)

Begkot an bride,
Rede him at ride
In the dismale.
Wright's Political Songs, p. 303.

BEGLE. Boldly?

The Sarasyns were swythe stronge,
And helde fyght *begle* and longe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 165

BEGLUED. Overcome. *Lydgate.*

BEGO. To do; to perform. (*A.-S.*) In the following passages, used for *begon*, part. pa.

And tolde him how hit was *bego*,
Of is wele and of is wo.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 77.
The erthe it is, whiche evermo
With mannis laboure is *bego.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 59

BEGON. Adorned. Frequently used in this sense. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 19; Illustrations of Fairy Mythology, p. 59; Rom. of the Rose, 943. Then we have, *wel begon*, in a good way; *wo begon*, far gone in woe; *worse begon*, in a worse way, &c.

BEGONE. Decayed; worn out. *East.*

BEGONNE. Begun. (*A.-S.*)

BEGORZ. A vulgar oath. *Somerset.* Perhaps more generally pronounced *begosh.* "Begummers" is another oath of similar formation.

BEGRAVE. Buried. (*A.-S.*)

Into the grounde, where alle gone,
This ded lady was *begrave.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 67.

BEGREDE. To cry out against. (*A.-S.*) *Begrad* occurs in Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 51.

Launcelot of tresson they *be-gredde*,
Callyd hym fals and kyngys traytoure.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 108.

BEGRUMPLED. Displeased. *Somerset.*

BEGUILED. Covered with guile. *Shak.*

BEGUINES. A sort of nuns. *Skinner.*

BE-GYFTE. Gave.

Thefe, where haste thou my oxen done
That y the *be-gyfte.* *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 86.

BEGYN. A biggin. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 74.

BEGYNGGE. Careful. (*A.-S.*)

A *begyngge* gome, gameliche gay. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 8.

BEH. Bent; inclined. (*A.-S.*)

BEHALT. Beheld. *Weber.*

BEHALVE. Half; side, or part. (*A.-S.*)

BEHAPPEN. Perhaps. *Salop.*

BEHATED. Hated; exceedingly hated. The term occurs in the Morte d'Arthur, ii. 82; Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, pp. 34, 44; Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540. It is the synonyme of *haly*, and translated by *exosus* in Prompt. Parv. p. 222, the former of which has no connexion with A.-S. healic. See *Haly.*

BEHAVE. To manage; to govern, generally in point of behaviour. The substantive *behaviour* seems used in a collateral sense in King John, i. 1.

BEHEARD. Heard. See Percy's Reliques p. 23; Robin Hood, i. 123.

Ful wel *beherd* now schall it be,
And also beloved in many contre.
MS. C. C. C. 80.

BE-HELIED. Covered. (*A.-S.*) See Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 258; Richard Coer de Lion, 5586.

BE-HERTE. By heart; with memory. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEHEST. (1) A promise. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer

Cant. T. 4461; Maundevile's Travels, p. 1; Harrowing of Hell, p. 27, spelt *byhihstes*.

(2) An order; a command.

BEHETE. To promise. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 1856; Chester Plays, i. 31.

The emperowrs modur let calle a knave,
And hym *behett* grete mede to have.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii 38, f. 83.

He had a quene that hyghte Margaret,
Trewe as steie, y yow *behett*. *Ibid.* f. 71.

BEHEWE. Coloured. (*A.-S.*)

BEHIGHTE. To promise. (*A.-S.*) Behighten, pa. t. pl., Chaucer, Cant. T. 11639; Maundevile's Travels, p. 3.

BEHINT. Behind. *North.*

BEHITHER. On this side. *Sussex.* It is also an archaism. See Nares, in v. Somersetshire carters say *bether* to their horses, when they wish them to move towards their side.

BEHOLDINGNESS. Obligation. *Webster.*

BE-HONGYD. Hung with tapestry. *Weber.*

BEHOOVEFULL. Useful; profitable. See Heywood's Apology for Actors, 1612; Brit. Bibl. i. 20. Ash gives the form *behoovable.*

BEHOTYN. To promise. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEHOTYNGE. Promising. *Maundevile.*

BEHOUNCED. Finely dressed; smart with finery. *Essex.* Kennett says "ironically applied," MS. Lansd. 1033.

BEHOVE. Behoof; advantage. (*A.-S.*)

Her beginneth the Prikke of Love
That profitable is to soule *behove*.
Vernon MS. f. 265.

BEHOVELY. Profitable. (*A.-S.*) See Troilus and Creseide, ii. 261.

It is *behovely* for to here.
MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 53.

BEHUNG. Hung about, as a horse with bells. *Kennett, MS. Lansd.* 1033.

BEIE. Both. (*A.-S.*)

Agein to bataille thei wente,
And foughten harde togidere *beie*,
Never on of other ne stod eie. *Otuel*, p. 47.

BEIGH. A jewel; an ornament. (*A.-S.*) This word, which occurs under various forms, sometimes has the signification of a ring, a bracelet, or a collar for the neck.

BEIGHT. Anything bent, but generally applied to the bend of the elbow. *North.*

BEILD. (1) See *Beld.*

Land o live, o ro and rest,
Wit blis and *beild* broiden best.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 7.

(2) A handle. *Yorksh.*

BEILDIT. Imaged; formed. *Gaw.*

BEING. (1) Because. *Var. dial.*

(2) An abode; a lodging. *East.*

BEINGE. Condition. *Weber.*

BEIRE. (1) Of both. *Rob. Glouc.*

(2) Bare. *Ibid.*

BEJADE. To weary; to tire. *Milton.*

BEJAPE. To ridicule, make game of. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 16853; Troilus and Creseide, i. 532; v. 1119.

But covertly ye of your dewbilnes
Bejapen hem thus, al day ben men blyndyd.
MS. Fairfax 16

He was lest worth in lovis ye,
And most *bejapid* in his witte.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 53.

BEK. To beckon. (*A.-S.*)

That he fele on his hors nek,
Him to heveden thai gan to *bek*.
Arthour and Merlin, p 193.

BEKE. The brim of a hat or hood; anything standing out firm at the bottom of a covering for the head. The term has not yet been explained. The above is conjectural from the passages in which the word occurs in Strutt, ii. 212; Planché, p. 231; Rutland Papers, p. 6; Brit. Bibl. iv. 27.

BEKEANDE. Warming; sweating. *Ritson.* See Ywaine and Gawin, 1459; bekynge, Morte d'Arthur, i. 139.

BEKENE. A beacon. (*A.-S.*)

BEKENEDEN. Beckoned. *Wickliffe.*

BE-KENNE. To commit to. (*A.-S.*)

This lettre *be-kende* Alexander to the knyghtis of Darius, and the peper also, and bad thame bere thame to the emperour; and he gaffe thame grete gyftes and riche, and sent thame furthe.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 9.

And thou, his derlyng,
His modir in kepyng
To the he *be-kende*. *Ibid.* f. 231.

BEKERE. To skirmish; to fight. Spelt *bekire* in Syr Gawayne, another form of *bicker*. See also Prompt. Parv. p. 36.

BEKINS. Because. *Dorset.*

BEKKYS. Begs. *Towneley Myst.*

BEKNE. A beacon. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEKNOWE. To acknowledge; to confess. (*A.S.*) See Catalogue of Douce MSS. p. 7; Chaucer, Cant. T. 1558, 5306; Richard Coer de Lion, 1700; Amis and Amiloun, 1279; Octovian, 1810. See *Bi-knowen.*

And thanne, yf y be for to wite,
I wolle *beknowen* what it is.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

BEKNYNGE. A beckoning. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEKUR. Fight; battle; skirmish.

And yf he myght of hym be sekure,
Odur in batell or in *bekur*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 217.

And ȝyf y fle that yche *bekyr*,
Y hope than y may be sekyr.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 52.

BEL. Beautiful. (*A.-N.*)

BELACOIL. A friendly reception. *Spenser.* Chaucer has *bialacoil*, q. v.

BELAFTE. Left; remained.

As hyt was Goddys owne wylle,
The lyenas *belafte* the chylde stylle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 84.

Whan he for luste his God refuseth,
And took him to the develis crafte,
Lo what profit him is *belafte*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 191.

BELAGGED. Tired.

BE-LAGGYD. Dirtied; wetted. *Prompt. Parv.*

BELAM. To beat. See Cotgrave in v. *Chaperon;* Famous Victories, p. 320.

A country lad had stept aside with a wench, and done I know not what; but his father mainly *belamb'd* him for the fact, the wench prooving afterward with child.
Wits, Fittes, and Fancies, 1595, p. 146

BELAMOUR. A fair lover. *Spenser.*

BEL-AMY. Fair friend. (*A.-N.*) See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 107; Chester Plays, i. 151; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 200; Towneley Mysteries, p. 70; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12252; Ywaine and Gawin, 278; Sir Tristrem, p. 161; Rob. Glouc. p. 390.

Belamy, he seyde, how longe
Shel thy folye y-laste?
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

Belamye, and thou cowdyst hyt layne,
A cownselle y wolde to the sayne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 63.

BELAPPED. Surrounded.

Owte of the wode they came anon,
And *belapped* us everychon.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 195.

BELAST. Bound.

The seid James Skidmore is *belast* and withholden toward the seid Sir James for an hole yeer to do him service of werre in the perties of France and of Normandie. *Arch.* xvii. 214.

BELATED. Benighted. *Milton.* Generally *retarded.* See Miege, in v.

BELAVE. To remain. (*A.-S.*)

For nought Beves nolde *belave*,
The beter hors a wolde have.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 70.

BELAY. (1) To fasten. A sea term.

The master shewyng us that by neglygens of some to *belay* the haylers, the mayn yerd had fawln down and lyke to have kyld three or four. *MS. Addit.* 5008.

(2) To flog. *Northampt.*

BELAYE. To surround. *Rob. Glouc.*

BELAYED. Covered. *Spenser.*

BELCH. (1) Small beer. *Yorksh.*

(2) To remove the indurated dung from sheep's tails. *Somerset.*

BEL-CHOS. Pudendum feminæ. (*A.-N.*) See a curious account in MS. Addit. 12195, f. 158; Chaucer, Cant. T. 6029, 6092.

BELCHYN. To decorate. *Prompt. Parv.*

BELCONE. A balcony.

BELDAME. A grandmother. Formerly a term of respect. Spenser uses it in its original French signification, fair lady. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "an old woman that lives to see a sixth generation descended from her."

BELDE. (1) Protection; shelter; refuge. (*A-S.*) See Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1721; Sir Perceval, 1412, 1413, 1921; Minot's Poems, p. 27. Still in use in the North.

For thou myghte in thaire bale
Beste be thaire *belde.*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 233.

(2) To protect; to defend. See Ywaine and Gawin, 1220; Lay le Freine, 231. Perhaps in the last instance to encourage. Sometimes spelt *bylde*, as in Sir Eglamour, 3.

(3) Bold. (*A.-S.*) See Lybeaus Disconus, 2123; Kyng Alisaunder, 5004.

(4) Build; natural strength. "Stronge of belde," strongly built, as we say of persons strongly formed by nature. Mr. Utterson's explanation, i. 164, is quite right, although questioned in the new edition of Boucher. "To belde," to increase in size and strength.

Bi a childe of litil *belde*
Overcomen I am in myn elde.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 73.

Thys mayde wax and bygan to *belde*
Weyl ynto womans elde.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 64.

(5) To build; hence, to inhabit.

Whenne oure saules schalle parte, and sundyre ffra the body
Ewyre to *belde* and to byde in blysse wyth hymeselvene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 53.

In Sedoyne in that riche contree,
Thare dare na mane *belde* nor be,
For dowt of a bare.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.

(6) Formed?

But cowardly, with royall hoste hym *beld*,
Upon hym came all sodeinly to fight.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 147.

BELDER. To roar; to bellow. *North.* Belderer, a roarer.

BELDYNG. Building. (*A.-S.*)

BELE. (1) Fair; good. (*A.-N.*) See the Archæologia, xxiii. 342.

(2) Bad conduct. *Linc.*

BELEAKINS. By the Lady kin! *North.*

BELEAWD. Betrayed. *Verstegan.*

BELE-CHERE. Good company. (*A.-N.*)

BELEDDY. By our Lady! *Leic.*

BELEE. To shelter. *Shak.*

BELEF. A badge? *Gaw.*

BELEVAND. Remaining, i. e. alive. See Torrent of Portugal, 359. (*A.-S.*)

BELEVE. Belief. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3456; Dodsley, xii. 335.

BELEVED. Left. *Chaucer.*

BELEVENESSE. Faith. *Prompt. Parv.*

BELEWYNGE. The belling of the hart.

And thei syngeth in thaire langage that yn Englonde hunters calle *belewynge*, as men that loveth paramoures. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

BELEYN. Besieged.

Whan nobille Troy was *beleyn*
And overcome, and home-aȝen
The Grekis turnid fro the sege.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 96.

Aboute Thebes, where he lay,
Whanne it of siege was *beleyn.* *Ibid.* f. 51.

BELFRY. (1) A temporary shed for a cart or waggon in the fields or by the road side, having an upright post at each of the four corners, and covered at the top with straw, goss, &c. *Linc.* This word, which is curious for its connexion with *berfrey*, was given me by the Rev. James Adcock of Lincoln.

(2) Apparently part of a woman's dress, mentioned in Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 201.

BELG. To bellow. *Somerset.*

BELGARDS. Beautiful looks. *Spenser.*

BELGRANDFATHER. A great great grandfather.

BELIER. Just now. *Somerset.*

BELIKE. Certainly; likely; perhaps. *Var. dial.* Bishop Hall has *belikely*

BELIME. To ensnare. *Dent.*

BE-LITTER. To bring forth a child. It is translated by *enfaunter* in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 78.

BELIVE. (1) In the evening. *North.* This explanation is given by Ray, Meriton, and the writer of a letter dated March 13th, 1697, in MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) Quickly; immediately; presently. A common term in early English.

BELKE. To belch. *North.* See Towneley Myst. p. 314; Dent's Pathway, p. 139; Elyot, in v. *Eructo*, "to *bealke* or breake wynde oute of the stomake."

BELKING. Lounging at length. *Linc.*

BELL. (1) A *roupie* at the tip of the nose. *Palsgrave.*

(2) The cry of the hart. See Hunter's Hallamshire Glossary, p. 11. It is, properly speaking, the cry made by that animal at rutting time.

(3) To swell. See a curious charm in Pettigrew on Medical Superstitions, p. 80; Beves of Hamtoun, p. 102; Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 231.

(4) Bell, book, and candle; the form of excommunication in the church of Rome, ending by closing the book against the offender, extinguishing the candle, and ringing the bell. Hence the oath. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 1; Ywaine and Gawin, 3023.

(5) "To bear the bell," a common phrase meaning to carry off the prize. See Cov. Myst. p. 189; Troilus and Creseide, iii. 199.

BELLAKIN. Bellowing. *North.*

BELLAND. This word is used in two senses, 1. applied to ore when reduced to powder; 2. its pernicious effects on men and animals by their imbibing the small particles of ore. *North.*

BELLARMIN. A burlesque word used amongst drinkers to express a stout bottle of strong drink. *Miege.*

BELLART. A bear-leader. *Chest.*

BELL-BIT. The bit of a bridle made in the form of a bell. *Miege.*

BELLE. (1) A mantle? See Wright's Seven Sages, pp. 78, 84; Anecd. Lit. p. 12; Awnturs of Arthure, xxix. 3.

(2) To roar. *(A.-S.)*

(3) A clock. *Cov. Myst.*

(4) A bonfire. *Gaw.*

BELLE-BLOME. The daffodil. *(A.-N.)* Still called the *bellflower* in some counties.

BELLE-CHERE. Good cheer. *(A.-N.)*

BELLEN. To swell. See *Bell.*

BELLEȜETER. A bell-founder. *Prompt. Parv.*

BELLIBONE. A fair maid. *Spenser.*

BELLIBORION. A kind of apple. *East.*

BELLICAL. Warlike. *(Lat.)*

BELLICH. Well. See an old glossary in Rob. Glouc. p. 647. Fairly?

BELLICON. One addicted to the pleasures of the table. *North.*

BELLICOUS. Warlike. *Smith.*

BELLIN. To roar; to bellow. *North.*

BELLITUDE. Fairness. *(Lat.)*

BELL-KITE. A protuberant body. *North.*

BELLMAN. A watchman. Part of his office was to bless the sleepers in the houses that he passed, which was often done in verse, and hence our bellman's verses.

BELLOCK. To bellow, when beaten or frightened. *Var. dial.*

BELLONED. Asthmatic. *North.*

BELLOSE. Warlike. *(Lat.)*

BELLOWFARMER. A person who had the care of organs, regals, &c.

BELLRAG. To scold. *Herefordsh.*

BELLRAGGES. A species of water-cresses, mentioned by Elyot, in v. *Laver.*

BELLS. "Give her the bells, and let her fly," an old proverb taken from hawking, meaning that when a hawk is good for nothing, the bells are taken off, and it is suffered to escape; applied to the dismissal of any one that the owner has no longer occasion for. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 27; Patient Grissel, p. 16.

BELL-SOLLER. The loft in a church on which ringers stand. *North.*

BELL-WEDDER. A fretful child. *North.*

BELLY. (1) The widest part of the vein of a mine. *North.*

(2) A whale. *(Dut.)*

(3) Carr gives the Craven phrase, "belly-go-lake thee," take thy fill, indulge thy appetite.

BELLYATERE. A bellfounder. *Prompt. Parv.*

BELLY-BAND. A girth to secure a cart-saddle. *North.*

BELLYCHE. Fairly. *(A.-N.)*

BELLYCHEAT. An apron. *Ash.*

BELLY-CLAPPER. A dinner bell? See Florio, in v. *Battáglio, Battifólle.*

BELLY-FRIEND. An insincere friend; a person who pretends friendship for purposes of his own. *Miege.*

BELLY-GOD. A glutton; an epicure.

BELLY-HARM. The cholic. Belly-holding, a crying out in labour. *Devon.*

BELLY-NAKED. Entirely naked. See the Basyn, xix.; Cotgrave, in v. *Fin, Tout;* Frier and the Boy, ap. Ritson, p. 49.

> I am all together lefte bare, or I am lefte starke *bely-naked*, or lefte as naked as my nayle, sory wretche that I am! Wyll ye not leave me a lyttell garment, or a sory wede, to hyde my tayle withal.
>
> *Acolastus*, 1540.

BELLY-PIECE. A thin part of a carcase near the belly. *North.*

BELLYS. Bellows.

BELLY-SHOT. A term applied to cattle, according to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "when cattle in the winter, for want of warmth and good feeding, have their guts shrunk up."

BELLY-TIMBER. Food. *Var. dial.* Scott puts this word into the mouth of a distinguished euphuist, Monastery, ed. 1830, i. 222.

BELLY-VENGEANCE. Small beer. *Var. dial.*

BELLY-WANT. A belly-band. *Hants.*

BELLY-WARK. The cholic. *North.*

BELOKE. Fastened; locked. *(A.-S.)*

> And how in grave he was *beloke*,
> And how that he hath helle broke.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 83.

BELOKED. Beheld. Octovian, 1046.

BELONGINGS. Endowments. *Shak.*

BELOOK. To weep. *Beds.*

BELOUKE. To fasten; to lock up. See *Beloke.*

it occurs in this sense in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii., but perhaps *to perceive* in Beves of Hamtoun, p. 60.

BELOWT. To abuse roughly.

BEL-PEROPIS. Fair jewels. *Skinner.*

BELSCHYD. Decorated. *Prompt. Parv.*

BELSH. Rubbish; sad stuff. *Linc.*

BEL-SHANGLES. A cant term, used by Kemp, in his Nine Daies Wonder, 1600, where he mentions himself as "head-master of Morrice-dauncers, high head-borough of heighs, and onely tricker of your trill-lilles, and best *bel-shangles* betweene Sion and mount Surrey."

BELSIRE. A grandfather; an ancestor. (*A.-N.*)

BELSIZE. Bulky; large. *East.*

BEL-SWAGGER. A swaggerer; a bully. According to Ash, a whoremaster, who also gives the term bellyswagger, "a bully, a hectoring fellow."

BELT. (1) To beat; to castigate. *Salop.*

(2) To shear the buttocks and tails of sheep. *Midland C.*

(3) Built. *Yorksh.*

(4) An axe. *Prompt. Parv.*

(5) A course of stones projecting from a wall. *Britton.*

BELTAN. The first of May. *North.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, gives the proverb, "You'l have wor bodes ere Belton." The ceremonies of the beltan were kept up in Cumberland in the last century, but are now discontinued. A full account of them will be found in Jamieson.

BELTER. A prostitute. *North.*

BELUTED. Covered with mud. *Sterne.*

BELVE. (1) To drink greedily. *North.*

(2) To roar; to bellow. *Somerset.* In old English, we have *belwe*, as in Piers Ploughman, p. 222.

BELWORT. The name of a herb. In MS. Sloane 5, f. 3, the Latin name given is *acandus*, and in f. 8, *pullimonaria*, the word being spelt *bellewort* in the latter instance.

BELWYNGE. A bellowing. (*A.-S.*)

> It schulde seme as thouȝe it were
> A *belwynge* in a mannis ere.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 214.

BELYES. Bellows. (*A.-S.*)

> And alle this undir the bynke thay thraste,
> And with thayre *belyes* thay blewe ful faste.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 128.

BELYKLYHOD. Probability.

> Thow may her a tale full badly told,
> And of a goodly man *belyklyhod* of chere.
>
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 39.

BELYMMED. Disfigured. *Skelton.*

BELYNG. Suppuration. See *Beal.*

BEM. A beam; a pillar.

> In *bem* of cloude ich ladde the,
> And to Pylate thou laddest me. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 226.

BEMANGLE. To mutilate.

BEMASED. Stunned; astounded.

> He rose up, as I saye nowe,
> And lefte us lyinge I wote nere howe,
> Al *bemased* in a soune,
> As we hade bene sticked swyne.
>
> *Chester Plays,* ii. 93.

BEME. (1) Bohemia. (*A.-S.*) See Minot's Poems, p. 16; Skelton, ii. 340; Planché's Costume, p. 163.

(2) A trumpet. (*A.-S.*)

BEMEENE. To mean.

> Lady, they seyde, Hevyn quene,
> What may all thys sorowe *bemeene*?
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 189.

BEMEN. Trumpets. (*A.-S.*)

BEMENE. To lament; to pity. (*A.-S.*) See Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 14, iii. 123.

BE-METE. To measure. *Shak.*

BEMOIL. To dirty; to soil. *Shak.*

BEMOISTEN. To moisten. See the Brit. Bibl. iii. ad fin. p. xxxvi.

BEMOLE. A term in music, B molle, soft or flat. The word occurs in Skelton, and also in a curious poem on music, in Reliq. Antiq. i. 292. *Bemy*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 83, has apparently the same meaning.

BEMONSTER. To make monstrous. *Shak.*

BEMOOKED. Dirtied; defiled. *Palsgrave.*

BEMOONYD. Pitied. (*A.-S.*)

> Gye ys moche *bemoonyd* of all,
> In the erlys cowrte and in the kyngys halle.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 148.

BE-MOTHERED. Concealed?

BEMUSED. Dreaming; intoxicated.

BEN. (1) Prompt; ready. *Gaw.*

(2) Oil of Ben, an ointment formerly in great repute; benzoin. See Dodsley, xii. 236; Nomenclator, p. 95; Cotgrave in v. *Musseellin;* Howell, in v. *Acorn;* Florio, in v. *Assa dolce.*

(3) Bees. (*A.-S.*)

> So faste hii gonne aboute him scheve,
> Ase don *ben* aboute the heve.
>
> *Beves of Hamtoun,* p. 56.

(4) To be. (*A.-S.*) *Ben* is the pres. pl. and part. pa. of this verb.

(5) Goods. *Rob. Glouc.*

(6) Well; good. *Weber.*

(7) In; into. *Yorksh.*

(8) The "true ben," the utmost stretch or bend. *Exmoor.*

(9) The truth. *Devon.*

(10) A figure set on the top of the last load of the harvest immediately in front, dressed up with ribbons, &c. as a sort of Ceres. *Norf.*

BENAR. Better. An old cant term. See Dodsley, vi. 109; Earle's Microcosmography, p. 255.

BENATURE. A vessel containing the holy water. William Bruges, Garter King of Arms, 1449, bequeaths "a gret holy-water scoppe of silver, with a staff *benature*, the said *benature* and staff weyng xx. nobles in plate and more." Test. Vetust. p. 266.

BEN-BAUFE. An old cant term, occurring in the Roaring Girl, 1611.

BENCH. A widow's bench, a share of the husband's estate which a woman enjoys besides her jointure. *Sussex.* See Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BENCHED. Furnished with benches. *Chaucer.*

BENCHER. An idler; a person who spends his time on ale-house benches.

BENCH-FLOOR. In the coal mines of Wednesbury in Staffordshire, the sixth parting or laming in the body of the coal is called the bench-floor, 2½ ft. thick. *Kennett, MS. Lansd.*

BENCH-HOLE. The hole in a bench, ad levandum alvum. See Malone's Shakespeare, xii. 353; Webster's Works, iii. 254.

BENCH-TABLE. A low stone seat round the inside of the walls of a church. This term is found only in the contract for the Fotheringgay church, printed by Dugdale.

BENCH-WHISTLER. A sottish rollicksome idler, who spends his time chiefly on the alehouse bench. The term occurs in Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 24, and also in Kemp's Nine Daies Wonder, 1600; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 170.

BEND. (1) A band of men. *Linc.* It occurs in Huloet, 1552; Cooper, in v. *Grex;* Arch. xxviii. 99.

(2) A "lace bend" is described as "round of eight bowes" in a curious MS. quoted by Strutt, ii. 98.

(3) Strong ox leather, tanned with bark and other ingredients, which give it a blue cast. *North.*

(4) A semicircular piece of iron used as part of a horse's harness to hold up the chains when ploughing.

(5) Indurated clay. *North.*

(6) The border of a woman's cap. *North.* It is also a term for a handkerchief, and Skinner explains it, "muffler, kercher or cawl."

(7) A bond; anything which binds. (*A.-S.*)

BENDE. (1) A band or bandage; a horizontal stripe. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Bondage. See Amis and Amiloun, 1233; Lybeaus Disconus, 252.

> Swete Fader, wath me is wo,
> I may not bringe the out of *bende.*
> *MS. Addit.* 11307, f. 109.

(3) Bent; put down. *Gaw.*

BENDED. Bound. *Maundevile.*

BENDEL. A band; a stripe. (*A.-N.*) Stevenson, a bendlet.

BENDING. Striping; making of bands, or stripes. *Chaucer.*

BEND-LEATHER. A leather thong, according to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. Boucher says, "what is elsewhere called sole-leather." A strong infusion of malt is said to be a necessary ingredient in the tanning of bend-leather.

BENDSFULL. Bundles.

> The frere he had bot barly stro,
> Two thake *bendsfull* without no.
> *Brit. Bibl.* iv. 86.

BENDWARE. Hardware. *Staffordsh.*

BENE. (1) To be. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Well; fair; good. *Gaw.* Not *quickly*, as in the additions to Boucher. See Robson's Met. Rom. pp. 3, 14, 25. It is a cant term in the same sense, as in Earle's Microc. p. 253.

(3) A bean. (*A.-S.*) In the following passage allusion is made to a game so called

> Harlottes falleth to stonde on the flore,
> And pley som tyme ate spore,
> At the *bene* and at the cat,
> A foul play holde y that
> *MS. Bodl.* 48, f. 174

(4) Bane; destruction. *Langtoft.*

(5) A prayer; a request. (*A.-S.*) North country nurses say to children, "clap bene," meaning, join your hands together to ask a blessing, to pray. Cf. Reliq. Antiq. i. 113; Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 92; Ritson's Songs, i. 62.

BENEAPED. Left aground by the ebb of the spring tides. *South.*

BENEDAY. A prayer-day, conjectured to be synonymous with A.-S. bentiid, the rogation days.

BENEDICITE. An exclamation, answering to our *Bless us!* It was often pronounced as a trysillable, *Bencite!* (Lat.) *Benste* occurs in the Towneley Mysteries, p. 85.

BENEDICTION-POSSET. The sack-posset which was eaten on the evening of the wedding day, just before the company retired. See Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 109.

BENEFICE. A benefit. *Hoccleve.* In Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 63, we have *beneficiallnes*, beneficence.

BENEFIT. A living; a benefice. *North.* Ash has *beneficial* in the same sense.

BENEME. To take away; to deprive. (*A.-S.*)

> For thou *benemest* me thilke ȝifte,
> Whiche lyeth nouȝt in thy myȝte to schifte.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 93.

BENEMERENT. Well deserving. (*Lat.*)

BENEMPT. Named; called. *Spenser.*

BENERTH. The service which the tenant owed the landlord by plough and cart, so called in Kent. See Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 212.

BENET. One of the orders in the Roman Catholic church, the *exorcista*, who cast out evil spirits by imposition of hands and aspersion of holy water. *Prompt. Parv.*

BENETHE. To begin. *Cov. Myst.*

BENETOIRE. A cavity or small hole in the wall of a church, generally made near the door, as a receptacle for the vessel that contained the holy water. *Boucher.* See also *Benature.*

BENEVOLENCE. A voluntary gratuity given by the subjects to the king. *Blount.*

BENEWID. Enjoyed. (*A.-S.*)

> The presence every day *benewid,*
> He was with ȝiftis alle besnewid.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 186.

BENEWITH. The woodbine. *Prompt. Parv.*

BENEYDE. Conveyed.

BENGE. To drink deeply. *Somerset.*

BENGERE. A chest for corn. *Prompt. Parv*

BENGY. Cloudy; Overcast. *Essex.*

BENIGNE. Kind. (*A.-N.*)

BENIME. To take away. (*A.-S.*)

> Kyng Edgare had fro them ther londes *benome.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii 38, f. 123.

BENINGNELI. Kindly. (*A.-N.*)

BENISON. A blessing. (*A.-N.*) According to Thoresby, this word was current in Yorkshire in 1703. Cf. Piers Ploughman, p. 489; Chaucer, Cant. T. 9239; Cov. Myst. p. 86; Sevyn Sages, 3485; Sir Tristrem, p. 200; Langtoft, pp. 115, 143.

BEN-JOLTRAM. Brown bread soaked in skimmed milk; the ploughboy's usual breakfast. *East.*

BENK. A bench. Also the King's Bench, a court of justice. See Langtoft, pp. 58, 246; Table Book of Traditions, p. 230.

BEN-KIT. A large wooden vessel with a cover to it. *Linc.* Thoresby describes it, "a small wooden vessel with a cover that's loose, and fitted with notches to two prominent lags that have a string through them to carry it by."

BENNET. The bent grass. *Somerset.* According to an ancient West country distich—

> "Pigeons never know no woe
> Till they a *bennetting* do go."

BENNICK. A minnow. *Somerset.*

BENNYS. Beans. See an old will in Test. Vetust. p. 507.

BENOME. Taken away. See *Benime.*

BENOTHINGED. Diminished. *Fairfax.*

BENOW. By this time. *North.*

BENSE. A cow-stall. *North.*

BENSIL. To beat; to thrash. *North.*

BENT. (1) Ready. *Weber.*

(2) A plain; a common; a field; a moor; so called from those places being frequently covered with the bent grass. Willan says bents are "high pastures or shelving commons." The term is very common in early English poetry.

> Appone a *bent* withowt the borghe,
> With scharpe arowes ȝe schote hym thurghe.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 128.

(3) The declivity of a hill. (*A.-S.*) Perhaps this may be the meaning in the Squyr of Lowe Degré, 65.

(4) Subject. *Cov. Myst.*

(5) A chimney. *North.*

(6) A long coarse grass, which chiefly grows upon the moors. Also called bent-grass. A blade of coarse hay or grass is called a bent; and Gerard also calls a bundle of it a bent. See Salop. Antiq. p. 324; Florio, in v. *Giuncáta;* Drayton's Poems, p. 185; Brit. Bibl. i. 212; Forby, ii. 417.

(7) "Brows bent," i. e. arched. See Dyce's notes to Skelton, p. 146; Rom. of the Rose, 1217.

(8) Form; shape.

> My *bente* whiche that y now have
> Tille I be take into my grave.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 50.

BENTERS. Debentures. *Steevens.*

BENTLES. Dry sandy pastures near the sea covered chiefly with bent-grass. *East.*

BENVENUE. Half-a-crown, a fee paid by every new workman at a printing-house. *Holme.*

BENWYTTRE. The woodbine. *Prompt. Parv.*

BENYNGLICHE. Kindly. *Rob. Glouc.*

BENZAMYNE. Benzoin, a kind of resin. Spelt *benzwine* in Topsell's Four-footed Beasts, p. 240.

BEO. By.

BEOCE. Boethius. *Chaucer.*

BEODE. (1) To offer; to proffer; to pray. Also to summon, to command. It occurs in a doubtful sense in Kyng Alisaunder, 3606, explained by Weber, to carry; rather perhaps, to balance a spear. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A prayer. (*A.-S.*)

BEORYNG. (1) Burying; funeral. *Weber.*

(2) Bearing; birth. *Kyng Alis.*

BEOTH. Be; are; is. (*A.-S.*)

BEOUTEN. Without. (*A.-S.*)

BE-PLOTMELE. Piecemeal. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEQUARRE. B sharp. An old musical term, occurring in a curious poem on the comparative difficulty of learning secular and church music, printed in Reliq. Antiq. i. 292.

BER. (1) Beer. *Gaw.*

(2) A berry. (*Isl.*)

(3) A bier. *Ritson.*

(4) Carried. *Rob. Glouc.*

(5) The space a person runs in order to leap the impetus. *North.*

BERAFRYNDE. A curious term introduced in the tale of King Edward and the Shepherd, ap. Hartshorne, p. 48, &c. It is barely possible that it may have some connexion with *bellarmin*, q. v. The manner in which it occurs seems to give some ground for the conjecture.

BERALLE. Fine glass.

> The ȝatys were of clene crystalle,
> And as bryghte as any *beralle.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 49.

BERAND. Rushing; roaring. *Ps. Cott.*

BERANDE. Bearing. Kyng Alis. 5109.

BERANDYLES. The name of a dish in ancient cookery. See the Forme of Cury, p. 99.

BERASCALLED. Abused like a rascal. *Nash.*

BERATE. To scold. Cotgrave gives this as one of the meanings of *Breteler.*

BERATTLE. To rattle; to make a great noise. *Shak.*

BERAYED. (1) Dressed.

> For as they passed along in this array, the maner was that some one, *berayed* like a deviil, should offer to invade the company.
>
> *Lumbarde's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 334.

(2) Dirtied.

BERAYNE. To wet with rain. Hence generally, to moisten. (*A.-S.*)

> But teares *beraynde* my cheekes,
> I retchlesse rent mine heare.
>
> *Turbevile's Ovid*, 1567, f. 12.

BERBER. Barberry, a shrub. *Gaw.*

BERBINE. The verbena. *Kent.* This Saxon form is given by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BERCEL. A mark to shoot at. It is translated by *meta*, and occurs under five different forms, *bercel, berseel, bertel, bysselle, bersell*, in the Prompt. Parv. pp. 32, 56. Mr. Stevenson, in his additions to Boucher, in v. *Berselet*, has clearly shown the connexion of the word with Germ. *bersen*, to shoot, and has also quoted from the Prompt. Parv. MS. Harl. 221. Its synonyme is obviously *butt*, and one is therefore somewhat surprised to find the editor of the Promptorium, p. 56, confusing the term with that applied to the ridges of a ploughed field. See also *berser* and *bersault* in Roquefort.

BERCELETTUS. Hounds. This is certainly the meaning of the word in Robson's Romances, p. 60, and may throw a doubt on the interpretation of *barcelett*, q. v. See *Barsletys.*

BERCEN. The barton of a house. This form of the word is given in MS. Gough, Wilts, 5, as current in Wiltshire.

BERCHE. Made of iron.

BERD. A beard. (*A.-S.*) "Maugre his berd," in spite of him. "To run in one's berd," to offer opposition to. *Langtoft.*

BERDASH. A neck-cloth. The meaning of this term is doubtful. It occurs only in the Guardian.

BERDE. (1) Margin; brink. *Prompt. Parv.*

(2) A lady; a young person. See *Bird.*

BERDYD. Bearded. *Prompt. Parv.*

BERE. (1) A noise; a roar; a cry. (*A.-S.*) See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 99; Const. of Masonry, p. 35; Gy of Warwike, p. 223; Towneley Myst. p. 109; Kyng Alisaunder, 550.

> Tho, seyde Befyse, heryste thou that y here?
> I harde nevyr a fowler *beere!*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 114.

(2) To make a noise. (*A.-S.*)

> To the pavylown he can hym wynne,
> And brevely can he *bere.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 92.

(3) A bier. (*A.-S.*) "Broght on bere," dead. Minot's Poems, p. 24.

(4) A pillow-case. *Chaucer.*

(5) To bear; to carry. (*A.-S.*)

(6) A beard. *Rob. Glouc.*

(7) To bear; to produce.

(8) A bear. (*A.-S.*)

(9) To bear upon; to allege; to accuse. *Weber.* See Gy of Warwike, p. 354.

BERÉ. A berry.

> Take the jeuse of rewe, vyneacre, and oyle of roses, and *berés* of lorelle, and laye thame to thi hevede. It helpes wonderfully.
>
> *MS. Lincoln. Med.* f. 280.

BERE-BAG. One who bears a bag; a term of contempt applied by Minot to the Scotch.

BEREDE. To advise. *Palsgrave.*

BERE-FRANKE. A wooden cage to keep a bear or boar in. See Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 269.

BEREING. Birth.

BEREN. To bear. (*A.-S.*)

BERENGER. The name of a bear.

BERENT. To rent; to tare.

> What wonder is it then if I *berent* my haires?
>
> *England's Helicon*, p. 52.

BERETTA. A kind of hood worn by priests. See Hall's Satires, iv. 7.

BERFREY. A moveable tower employed in sieges, generally made of wood. See *Belfry.*

> Alisaundre, and his folk alle,
> Faste asailed heore wallis,
> Myd *berfreyes*, with alle gyn,
> Gef they myghte the cité wynne.
>
> *Kyng Alisaunder*, 2777.

BERGH. A hill. *Yoksh.*

> Thanne shaltow blenche at a *bergh.*
>
> *Piers Ploughman*, p. [illegible]

BERGMOTE. A court upon a hill, which is held in Derbyshire for deciding pleas and controversies among the miners.

BERGOMASK. A rustic dance, framed in imitation of the people of Bergamasco, a province in the state of Venice, who are ridiculed as being more clownish in their manners and dialect than any other people in Italy. *Shak.*

BERHEGOR. Beer-aigre. In the Manners and Household Expences of England, p. 456, mention is made of "vij. galones *berhegor.*"

BERIALLIS. Beryls; precious stones.

BERIE. A grove; a shady place. *Harrington* Probably from A.-S. bearu, and merely another form of *barrow*, q. v. In the Prompt. Parv p. 33, we have *berwe* and *berowe*, a shadow.

BERIEL. A burial. Also a tomb, a grave. See the quotation under *ayere* (3); Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 88; Cov. Myst. p. 18; Sevyn Sages, 2598. (A.-S. byrgels.)

BERING. (1) Birth. (*A.-S*)

(2) Behaviour. (*A.-S*)

BERINGE-LEPE. A basket. *Prompt. Parv.*

BERISPE. To disturb. See the notes on Reynard the Fox, p. 191.

BERKAR. One who barks. *Prompt. Parv.*

BERKYN. To bark. *Prompt. Parv.*

BERLINA. A pillory. *Jonson.*

BERLY. Barry, an heraldic term. *Holme.*

BERME. Yeast. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 16281; Liber Niger Domus Edw. IV. p. 70.

BERMEN. Bar-men; porters to a kitchen. (*A.-S.*) This term is found in Havelok and Layamon.

BERMOOTHES. The Bermudas. *Shak.*

BERMUDAS. A cant term for certain obscure and intricate alleys, in which persons lodged who had occasion to live cheap or concealed. They are supposed to have been the narrow passages north of the Strand, near Covent Garden. *Bermudas* also denoted a species of tobacco. *Nares.*

BERN. (1) A man; a knight; a noble. Cf. Sir Degrevant, 500; Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 44; Amis and Amiloun, 837; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 176.

> O Brut that *bern* bald of hand,
> The first conquerour of Inglanc
>
> *MS Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 2.

(2) A bairn; a child. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 7556.

> Tho Havelok micte sei, Weilawei!
> That evere was I kinges *bern!* *Havelok*, 571.

(3) A barn. (*A.-S.*)

BERNACLE. A gag for the mouth of a horse.

> In *bernacle* and brydell thou constreyne
> The chekys of them that neȝeh the nouȝht.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 110

BERNAK. (1) The barnacle goose.

> And as the *bernak* in the harde tree.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 59, f. 158.

(2) A bernacle, q. v. *Prompt. Parv.*

BERNERS. Men who stood with relays in hunting. They were properly the men who fed the hounds.

And thenne every man that is theire, saf the *berners* on foote and the chacechyens, and the lymneres, the whiche shulde be with hure houndes, and awayte upon hem yn a feyr grene there as is a cold shadewe, sholde stonden afront yn aither syde the heed with roddes, that no hound come aboute nor on the sydes. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

BERNYNDE. Burning.

Manne that seth his hows *bernynde*,
Hath grete peryll to hym commynde.
MS. Rawlinson 92, f. 3.

BEROWE. A shadow. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEROWNE. Around; round about.

His burliche berde was blody *berowne*.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 94.

BERRIER. A thrasher. *North.*

BERRIN. A burial; a funeral. *Var. dial.* A person attending a funeral is called a *berriner*, and a grave a *berrinhole*.

BERRITHATCH. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, in the court rolls of the manor of Cheriton, co. Somerset, this word is used for litter for horses.

BERRY. (1) A gooseberry. *North.*

(2) To thrash corn. *North.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, gives an Islandic derivation. Berrying-stede, the thrashing floor.

(3) A herd of conies. A herd of roes in the the Two Angrie Women of Abington, p. 65, unless we suppose a misreading for *bevy*. We have, however, *berry* in the Booke of Hunting, Lond. 1586.

(4) Florio has, "*Cróscia d'ácque*, a suddaine showre, a storme, a tempest, a blustring, a *berry* or flaw of many windes or stormes together, bringing violent showres of water."

(5) A borough.

BERSELET. A kind of bow?

BERST. (1) Bearest.

(2) Broke. *Rob. Glouc.*

(3 Defect. (*A.-S.*)

The levedi, sore adrad withalle,
Ladde Beves into the halle,
And of everiche sonde,
That him com to honde,
A dide hire ete altherferst,
That she ne dede him no *berst*;
And drinke ferst of the win,
That no poisoun was therin.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 75.

BERT. (1) To perspire. *North.*

(2) A beard.

He smat aynother al to wounder,
That hys *bert* cleve ysonder.
Gy of Warwike, Middlehill MS.

(3) Bright.

BERTHE. Beareth. *Lydgate.*

BERTHHINGES. Salvation. *Ps. Cott.*

BERUFFIANISED. Abused like a ruffian. A term used by Nash, in Have With You to Saffron Walden, 1596.

BERUNGE. A burial. *Robson.*

BERWE. (1) A shadow. *Prompt. Parv.*

(2) To defend. (*A.-S.*)

BERWHAM. A horse-collar. *Prompt. Parv.*

BERYD. Buried.

Therfor I will that ther it *beryd* be.
Nugæ Poeticæ, p. 5.

BERYEN. To defend; to protect.

BERYLL. Apparently some rope belonging to a ship. See Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 12.

BERYNE. A child; a bairn.

Alles a wafulle wedowe that wanttes hir *beryne*,
I may werye and wepe, and wrynge myne handys.
Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS. f. 98

BERYNG. The lap. *Weber.*

BERYNG-CASE. A portable casket.

There come foure clerkes to Wyltone from ferne lond,
With a litull *beryng-case* full of relekes gode.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 84.

BERYNT. To bear. *Cov. Myst.*

BERYS. Approaches.

Tryamowre to hym *berys*,
And they alle to-braste ther sperys.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 81.

BERYSE. Berries. *Weber.*

BERYȜT. Beareth.

BERȜE. A mount; a hill. *Gaw.*

BES. Be. (*A.-S.*)

BESAGE. A portable bed carried by horses, called besage horses. (*A.-N.*) The term occurs in Arch. iii. 157; Ordinances and Regulations, pp. 200, 204.

BESAGUY. A two-edged axe. (*A.-N.*)

Wambras with wings and rere-bras therto,
And thereon sette were *besaguys* also.
Clariodes, ap. Tristrem, p. 375.

BESANT. A golden coin, so called because first coined at Byzantium or Constantinople. Its value is differently estimated, and seems have varied from ten to twenty sols.

BESCHADE. To shadow.

The hyȝe tre the grounde *beschadeth*,
And every mannis herte gladeth.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 197.

But in silence and in covert
Desireth for to be *beschadid*. *Ibid.* f. 124.

BESCILDIGED. Accused of a crime. *Verstegan.*

BESCORNED. Despised. *Chaucer.*

BESCRATCHIN. To scratch. *Chaucer.*

BESCRO. To beshrew.

BESCUMMER. To scatter ordure. Ben Jonson spells it *bescumber*.

BE-SE. To see; to behold. (*A.-S.*) Hence to see to, to take care, as in Const. of Masonry, p. 16.

BESEEK. To beseech. (*A.-S.*) A common form in early English. *North.*

BESEEME. To seem; to appear. See Morte d'Arthur, ii. 235; Ipomydon, 354.

BESEGIT. Besieged. *Chaucer.*

BESENE. Clad; clothed; adorned. See Hall, Henry VIII. f. 3; Thynne's Debate, p. 50.

Most dowtyd man, I am lyvyng upon the ground,
Goodly *besene* with many a ryche garlement.
Digby Mysteries, p. 32.

He cam into a litille playne,
Alle rounde aboute wel *beseyne*
With buschis grene and cedres hyȝe.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 40.

And was with golde and riche stonis
Besene and bounde for the nonis. *Ibid.* f. 55

BESENYS. Business. Arch. xxix. 133.

BESET. Placed; employed; bestowed. (*A.-S.*

Now me thynkyth yn my mode,
Thou haste welle *be-sett* my gode.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 88.
I holde my kyngdome welle *besett*,
Be thou worse or be thou bett. *Ibid.* f. 247.

BESETE. See *Beyete.*

His worldis joye ben so grete,
Him thenketh of heven no *besete.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 34, f. 56.

BESEY. Beseen. (*A.-S.*)

BESHARP. To make haste. *Var. dial.*

BESHET. Shut up. (*A.-S.*)

BESHINE. To give light to. This is found among the obsolete words given at the commencement of Batman uppon Bartholome, fol. Lond. 1582.

BESHOTE. Dirtied. *Lanc.*

BESHRADDE. Cut into shreds. See Percy's Reliques, p. 279.

BESHREWE. To curse. (*A.-S.*) Generally a milder form of imprecation. Florio derives the term from the shrew mouse, to which deadly qualities were once ascribed. Cf. Chaucer, Cant. T. 6426; Audeley's Poems, p. 32; Play of Sir Thomas More, p. 17.

BESIDE. By the side of. (*A.-S.*) Later writers *besides*, as in Middleton, i. 235.

BESIDERY. A kind of baking-pear. *Kersey.*

BESIEGED. A planet is besieged when between the bodies of two malevolents. An astrological term, so explained in the Gent. Rec. i. 101.

BESIEN. To trouble; to disturb.

BESIGHT. Scandal; offence. (*A.-S.*)

BESISCHIPE. Activity.

What hast thou done of *besischipe?*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 110.

BESKUMMER. To daub; to besmear. *Somerset.*

BESKYFTE. Thrust off. (*A.-S.*)

And she was ever passynge wery of hym, and fayne wold have ben delyverd of hym, for she was aferd of hym bycause he was a devyls sone, and she coude not *beskyfte* hym by no meane.
Morte d'Arthur, i. 91.

BESLOBBER. To slobber; to render wet or dirty by spilling over the breast. *Beslaver,* Brit. Bibl. i. 498. *Beslomered,* dirtied, Piers Ploughman, p. 476.

BESLURRY. To smear; to defile. *Drayton.*

BESME. A besom. *Pompt. Parv.*

BESMIRCH. To soil; to daub; to smear. *Shak.* Verstegan has *besmit,* besmutted, made foul; and Chaucer, *besmotred,* smutted. (*A.-S.*) Florio, in v. *Caligáre,* gives the verbs, to besut, to besmoulder. The Salopian dialect has *besmudge,* to dirty.

BESO. So be it. *Maundevile.*

BESOFTE. Besought. Launfal, 766.

BESOGNIO. A beggar. (*Ital.*)

BESORE. To vex; to annoy. *Fletcher.*

BESORT. (1) To suit; to fit. *Shak.* See Lear, i. 4, one of the quartos reading *before.*
(2) Attendance; society. *Shak.*

BESPEAKEN. To speak to.

When folks the *bespeaken,* curtesly hem grete.
Table Book, p. 227.

BESPERPLED. Sprinkled. "All *besperpled* with blood," Morte d'Arthur, i. 167.

BESPET. Spit upon. (*A.-S.*)

BE-SPREDD. Overspread.

The emperour went to hys bedd,
In clothys fulle ryche he was *be-spredd.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 139.

BESPRENGYD. Besprinkled. *Skinner.*

BESPRENT. Besprinkled. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 91; Brit. Bibl. i. 25; Percy's Reliques, p. 100; Collier's Old Ballads, p. 30.

BESPURT. To sprout; to cast forth.

BESQUITE. Biscuit.

Armour thei had plenté, and god *besquite* to mete.
Langtoft's Chron. p. 171.

BESSELYCHE. Busily. This form occurs in the Chron. Vilodun. p. 137.

BESSOME. To swim; to sail. (*A.-S.*)

Brethly *bessomes* with byrre in berynes sailles.
Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS. f. 91.

BESSY. Female bedlamites were called Bess o' Bedlams, and the term is not quite obsolete, being still applied in some parts of the provinces to vagrants of that sex. The name is also given to one of the characters in the sword and plough dances. "Don't be a Bessy," said to a man who interferes with women's business. Bessy-bad, a person who is fond of childish amusements.

BEST. A beast; an animal. (*A.-N.*) An insect would be termed a beast, as, "bee, a beste," Prompt. Parv. p. 27.

BESTAD. Circumstanced; situated. (*A.-S.*) Sometimes in an ill sense, distressed; and in later writers, provided. Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 33; Cov. Myst. pp. 77, 329; Robin Hood, i. 26; Chaucer, Cant. T. 5069; Rom. of the Rose, 1227, 5796; Hoccleve's Poems, p. 36.

BESTARRED. Covered with stars.

Bestarred over with a few
Dyamond drops of morning dew.
Musarum Deliciæ, 1656.

BESTE. Deer. *Ritson.*

BESTEZ. Beasts. See Sir Perceval, 176. Now a common vulgarism.

BESTIALL. Cattle. Sometimes a beast, and occasionally used as an adjective. The word is variously spelt. Cf. Maundevile's Travels, pp. 224, 284; Morte d'Arthur, i. 147, 152; Holinshed, Desc. Scot. pp. 11, 14; Anc. Code of Mil. Laws, p. 15.

And eek of that thou herdest say,
To take a mannis herte awey,
And sette ther a *bestialle.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 57.

BESTIALLICKE. Beastly. *Chaucer.*

BESTLY. Belonging to a beast. *Chaucer.*

BESTOIKE. To betray. This is given in the old dictionaries, but is perhaps an error for *beswike,* q. v.

BESTOW. To lay up; to put out of the way; to stow away. *East.* Hence, to commit suicide. *Linc.* Forby gives it the meaning, "to deliver a woman," the sense it bears in the following passage.

And Josiane, Crist here be milde!
In a wode was *bestoude* of childe.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 132.

BESTRACT. Mad. *Miege.*

BESTRAUGHT. Mad; distracted. See Percy's Reliques, p. 49; Nomenclator, pp. 423, 424.

BESTUD. To ornament with studs.

BESTYLYNESSE. Bestiality. *Prompt. Parv.*

BESWIKE. To betray; to cheat; to deceive. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Kyng Horn, 296; Reliq. Antiq. i. 114, 241; Gower, ed. 1532, f. 10; Kyng Alisaunder, 4609, 4727; Richard Coer de Lion, 5918; Wright's Political Songs, p. 158; Leg. Cathol. p. 79; Arthour and Merlin, p. 60; Sevyn Sages, 2500; Langtoft, p. 273.

> Whereof the shippis they *biswike*,
> That passen by the costis there.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 41
>
> I fynde ensample in a cronicle
> Of hem that love so *beswike*. *Ibid.* f. 43.
> Of a poysone whiche they dronke,
> They hadden that they han *beswonke*. *Ibid.* f. 55.
>
> In wommannysche vois thay synge
> With nootes of so gret likynge,
> Of such mesure, of such musike,
> Wherof the schippes thay *byswike*.
> *Gower, MS. Bodl.* 294, f. 11.
>
> What have I done aȝeyn thi like,
> That thus woldes me *biswike*.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 19.

BESY. Busy. (*A.-S.*)

BESYTTYN. To set in order. *Prompt. Parv.*

BET. (1) Better. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 7533; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 110; Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 293; Songs and Carols, xv.; Piers Ploughman, p. 389; Thynne's Debate, p. 20; Rob. Glouc. p. 107; Assemblé of Foules, 451; Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

> Upon the morowe the day was set,
> The kyng hym purveyde welle the *bet*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 247.

(2) To abate. *Scott.*

(3) Kindled. *Weber.*

(4) Beaten. *Towneley Myst.* It occurs also in this sense in Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

(5) Bettered; improved. *Weber.*

(6) Promised. (*A.-S.*)

> Gif thou wilt holden that thou me *bet*,
> That ich shall wed that maiden sweet.
> *Ellis's Met. Rom.* ii. 327.

(7) To pray. *Skinner.*

(8) "Go bet," an old hunting cry, often introduced in a more general sense. See Songs and Carols, xv.; Shak. Soc. Pap. i. 58; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12601; Leg. of Dido, 288; Tyrwhitt's Notes, p. 278; Ritson's Anç. Pop. Poet. p. 46. The phrase is mentioned by Berners in the Boke of St. Albans, and seems nearly equivalent to *go along*.

BETAKE. To give; to recommend to. (*A.-S.*) See Cov. Myst. p. 72; Chester Plays, i. 144; Chaucer, Cant. T. 3748, 8037.

BETALK. To tell; to count; to give an account. *Drayton.*

BETATTERED. Dressed in ragged clothes.

BETAUGHTE. Gave up; recommended to. See Maundevile's Travels, p. 63; Rom. of the Rose, 4438; Langtoft, p. 126. It is apparently used in the sense of *taught* in Torrent of Portugal, p. 70.

BETAYNE. The herb betony. See a receipt quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 232, and p. 34.

BETE. (1) To amend; to heal; to abate. (*A.-S.*) "Bete my bale," amend my misfortune. "Bete his need," satisfy his need. Very frequently applied to fire, to mend it; in the provincial dialects, to light, to make a fire Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has, "to beet the fire, i. e. in Kent, to mend the fire, or supply it with fuel; it is particularly applied to the supplying of a kill with straw for the drying of malt, where some *beater* must constantly attend to *beet*, i. e. to put fresh straw into the mouth of the kill." Cf. Richard Coer de Lion, 657; Sevyn Sages, 2123; Piers Ploughman, p. 131; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 278; Towneley Myst. p. 49; Minot's Poems, p. 7; Sir Perceval, 439; Isumbras, 764

(2) To prepare; to make ready. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To heal. (*A.N.*)

(4) Beaten. *Hoccleve.* Often, worked, embroidered, as in Le Bone Florence of Rome, 182; Skelton, ii. 302.

(5) Help; assistance. *Skinner.*

(6) To beat. (*A.-S.*)

(7) To walk up and down. See Minot's Poems, p. 7. It is used in a similar sense by sportsmen. See Gent. Rec.

(8) Bit. *Cov. Myst.*

(9) A proper name. *Prompt. Parv.* The Latin corresponding to it is *Beatrix.*

BETECHE. To deliver up; to give up. (*A.-S.*) See Tyrwhitt's notes to Chaucer, iv. 292; Cov. Myst. p. 70; Langtoft, p. 299.

> Farewelle, he seyde, my dere sone,
> The Fadur of hevyn *beteche* y the.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 49
>
> That yche shepard ȝyveth no gode kepe
> That *betecheth* the wulfe hys shepe.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 72

BETEEM. To bestow, give, afford, or allow; probably from *teem*, to pour forth. Also, to deign, to endure. *Nares.*

BETEL. A hammer.

> Wyht suyle a *betel* be he smyten.
> *Wright's Latin Stories*, p. 29.

BETELLE. To deceive; to mislead. (*A.-S.*)

BETEN. Worked; embroidered. (*A.-N.*) See Hall, Henry VI. f. 7; Syr Gaw.

BETENDING. Concerning; relating to. *Yorksh.*

BETH. Be; are; be ye. (*A.-S.*)

BETHE. Both. *Weber.*

BETHEED. Prospered. *Verstegan.*

BETHEKYS. Betwixt.

BETHEN. Both.

> And in his londe bishoppis tweine,
> Swithe nobulle men thei weren *bethen*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 98.

BETHINK. (1) To grudge. *Somerset.*

(2) To recollect. *North.* We have *bithenche* in Weber, and *bithinke* in Wright's Purgatory, p. 149. Palsgrave has *bethynkyng* in the sense of *consideration.*

BETHRAL. To enthral. *Spenser.*

BETHWINE. The wild clematis. *I. Wight*

BETID. Happened. (*A.-S.*)

BETINED. Hedged about. *Verstegan.*

BETIT. Hath happened. *Ellis.*

BETLE. Soft, fitted for cultivation, a term applied to land. *North.*

BETOATLED. Imbecile; stupid. *Devon.*

BETOKE. Gave; recommended. (*A.-S.*)

BETOSSED. Troubled. *Shak.*

BETOUSE. To drag about. *Nash.*

BETRAITOR. To call one traitor. See the State Papers, iii. 262.

BETRAPPE. To entrap; to ensnare. See Morte d'Arthur, ii. 396; *bitrappe*, Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 27.

BETRASH. To betray; (*A.-N.*) Spelt also *betraise.* See Tundale, p. 136; Rom. of the Rose, 1520; Langtoft, pp. 156, 255.

> By grace only yf he may ascape,
> Or deth *bitraisshe* him with his sodeyne rape.
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 29.

BETRAST. Trust. *Weber.*

BETRAX. A battlement. *Prompt. Parv.*

BETRAYNE. Betrayed; played false.

> But, syr, he sayde, for certenté,
> Your quene hath you *betrayne.*
>
> *Sir Tryamoure*, 165.

BETRAYSSHE. Palsgrave has, "I *betraysshe* (Lydgate) I go aboute the stretes of a towne or cytie, *je tracasse;*" and he adds, "this verbe is nat yet taken in comen use."

BETRED. Prevailed; conquered.

BETREINT. Sprinkled. *Skinner.*

BETRIM. To adorn; to deck. *Shak.*

BETSO. The smallest coin current in Venice, worth about a farthing. It is alluded to in Dodsley's Old Plays, x. 42.

BETT. To pare the turf with a breast-plough. *Herefordsh.*

BETTAXE. A pickaxe. *Devon.*

BETTE. (1) Good. *Herefordsh.*

(2) Better. (*A.-S.*) See Octovian, 1073; Rom. of the Rose, 7008.

BETTEE. An engine used by thieves in wrenching open doors. *Blount.*

BETTELYNGES. Battles. *Latimer.*

BETTER. More. *Var. dial.* The glossaries give *bettermer*, better; and *bettermost*, the best, or very nearly the best.

BETTER-CHEAP. Cheaper. "I cannot afford it *better cheap*, or for a lesser price." *Howell.*

BETTERNESS. Superior. *North.*

BETTRE. Better. (*A.-S.*)

BETTY-TIT. The titmouse. *Suffolk.*

BETWAN. An open wicker bottle or strainer, put over the vent-hole in brewing to prevent the grains of malt passing through. *North.*

BETWATTLED. Confounded; stupified; infatuated; in a distressed and confused state of mind. *Var. dial.*

BETWEEN. Sometimes used elliptically, *this time* being understood. *Between whiles*, in the interval. *Betwixt and between*, somewhere between the two extremities; in some places used for exactly the middle point.

BETWIT. To taunt; to upbraid. *Var. dial.*

BETWIXEN. Between. (*A.-S.*)

BETYD. To betide; to happen.

BETYN. Bitten.

BETYNG-CANDLE. A candle made of resin and pitch. See old accounts quoted in Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 187.

BETYNGE. A rod, any instrument of punishment. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEUFE. Buff.

BEUK. A book. *North.*

BEVEL. (1) A sloped surface in masonry. Also a verb, to cut an angle. Any slope is called a *bevel* in some dialects. "Though they themselves be *bevel*," bent in an angle, Shak. Sonn. 121, or rather perhaps as Kennett explains the word in MS. Lansd. 1033, "to run askew in length, or depart from a true level." *Beveling*, the sloping part of a wall, Arch. xi. 233.

(2) A violent push or stroke. *North.*

(3) A kind of square used by masons and carpenters, moveable on a centre, that can be set to any angle. See Cotgrave, in v. *Buveau.*

BEVER. (1) An intermediate refreshment between breakfast and dinner. The term is now applied to the afternoon snack of harvestmen and other labourers, and perhaps may be explained more correctly as any refreshment taken between the regular meals. See Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 20; Ford, i. 392; Florio, in v. *Merénda;* Cooper, in v. *Antecœnium;* Stanihurst's Descr. of Ireland, p. 18; Nomenclator, p. 79; Sir John Oldcastle, p. 42; Howell, sect. 43; Middleton's Works, iv. 427, v. 141. Sometimes refreshments of drink, or drinkings, were called *bevers;* but potations were not *bevers*, as Mr. Dyce asserts.

(2) To tremble; to quiver. *North.* See Brockett and Palmer. *Beveren* is wrongly explained "flowing" in Syr Gawayne, as will appear from Morte d'Arthur, i. 22. It is possibly from A.-S. *bifian.*

BEVERACHE. Drink; liquor. It was formerly the custom to drink, says one editor, when making a bargain. Is this fashion obsolete?

> Athorst I was ful sore y-swonke,
> The *beverache* moste nethes ben thronke.
>
> *MS. Addit.* 11307, f. 95.

BEVERAGE. Hearne, gloss. Rob. Glouc. p. 623, explains *beverage*, "beveridge, reward, consequence," and he adds that it is "a word now in use for a refreshment between dinner and supper, and we use the word when any one pays for wearing new cloaths." That it is synonymous with *bever* appears clearly from Holinshed, Descr. Scot. p. 22. As to the other meaning, "beveridge money" is still demanded on the first appearance of a new suit of clothes, and a forfeit is a button cut off from them if the wearer is so injudicious as to refuse. In Devon, a composition of cider, water, and spice, is called *beverage.*

BEVETENE. Beaver?

> He toc his *bevetene* hat,
> With pal that was biweved.
>
> *MS. Bodl.* 652, f. 10.

BEVISE. To consider.

> But for all that, ȝit couthe he not
> *Bevise* himselfe whiche was the beste.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 50.

BEVISH. To fall headlong. *North.*

BEVY. Properly, a company of roebucks. A flock of quails was also called a bevy, as appears from MS. Porkington 10; and Florio, in v. *Covàta*, applies the term to pheasants. In an old list of companies of animals in Junii Etym. in v. *Chirre*, "a bevey of ladies" is inserted; and Grey has fully illustrated the phrase, Notes on Shakespeare, ii. 74. The fat of the roebuck and roe was called bevy-grease. See Dryden's Twici, p. 21; Gent. Rec. ii. 77.

BEWAILE. To cause; to compass. *Spenser.*

BEWAND. Wrapped up. *Verstegan.* (*A.-S.*)

BEWANNE. Collected? (*A.-S.*)

Thay had welthe more wane thane thay ever *bewanne.*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 232

BEWAPED. Astonished.

The porter was al *bewaped:*
Alas! queth he, is Beves ascaped?
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 66.

BEWARED. Spent; expended. *Skinner.*

BEWE. (1) Drink; liquor.

(2) To bow; to obey. See the Thornton Romances, p. 68.

BEWED. To wed; to unite. *Fairfax.*

BEWELD. To wield. Also, to govern, to possess.

All which doo import that he was a notable giant, and a man of great stature and strength, to weare such an armour, and *beweld* so heavie a lance. —*Harrison's Description of Britaine*, p. 9.

BEWENDED. Turned about. *Verstegan.*

BEWEPE. To weep; to lament. See Rom. of the Rose, 5121; Troilus and Creseide, i. 763; Hall, Henry IV. f. 13. Shakespeare also has the word.

BEWES. Boughs.

BEWET. Wet; moist.

And sadly gan biholde upon my chere,
That so was with teres alle *bewet.*
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 285

BEWETE. Beauty.

BEWFRAY. See *Berfrey.*

BEWGLE. A bull. *Hants.* Also an archaism, under the form *bugle.*

BEWHISPER. To whisper. *Fairfax.*

BEWHIVERED. Bewildered; frightened. *Devon.*

BEWIELD. To manage; to sway.

BEWITS. The leathers with which the bells are fastened to the legs of a hawk. According to Blome, Gent. Rec. ii. 61, the term includes the bells and leathers.

BEWLY. Shining; having a lustre. *Warw.*

BEWME. Bohemia.

And some of gret perlis were,
The newe gise of *Bewme* there
Gower. MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 245.

BEWOND. Imposed upon; puzzled; embarrassed. (*A.-S.*)

BEWORD. To report.

Wee mused all what would hereof *beword.*
Thynne's Debate, p. 61.

BEWPERE. A companion.

BEWRAP. To wrap up; to enfold. See Hall, Richard III. f. 3.

BEWRAY. (1) To discover; to betray, but not necessarily for bad or treacherous purposes; to accuse. (*A.-S.*) In very old works it occurs under the forms *bewrey, bewrie, bewrighe, bewrye*, &c. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 5193, 9747; Troilus and Creseide, ii. 537; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 325; Douce's Illustrations, ii. 26; First Sketches of Henry VI. p. 160; Gy of Warwike, p. 476; Anc. Poet. Tr. p. 10.

Hardely, syr, thou mayste safely to me say,
For certys y wylle the not *bewrye.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 141.

Here ys no dwellyng for us to wonne,
We ben *bewryed* to the emperowre. *Ibid.* f. 167.

Tyll at the last she was aspied,
And unto the busshop she was *bewried.*
MS. Laud. 416, f. 1

(2) To defile with ordure.

BEWRECKE. Revenged. *Skinner.*

BEWTEE. Beauty. *Maundevile.*

BEWTESE. Civilities; ceremonies. *Ritson.*

BEWUNUS. Enfolded; entwined. (*A.-S.*)

Sithen on that ilke place,
To heng Jewes thei made solace;
That catelle was wo begon,
So *bewunus* was never non.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 23.

BEY. (1) An ornament for the neck; any ornament. (*A.-S.*)

That maydene, brighte als goldene *bey*,
Whenne scho the geaunt heved sey,
Fulle wele scho it kende.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 104.

(2) Bowed?

The wolf *bey* a-doun his brest,
And gon to siken harde and stronge.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 276.

(3) An ox?

And as concernyng *beys*, all ffate *beys*, excepte a very ffewe for the howse, be sold, and mych of the stuf of howshold is conveyd awey. *Wright's Monastic Letters*, p. 151.

(4) A boy. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEYAPED. Cheated. *Skinner.*

BEYATE. To beget. (*A.-S.*)

BEYE. (1) To aby; to revenge; to atone for. *Ritson.*

(2) To buy. (*A.-S.*) See Octovian, 388, 805; Gesta Rom. p. 246.

So many schulden *beye* and selle.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f 81

(3) Both. Rob. Glouc. p. 47.

(4) A bee. *Coverdale.*

BEYETE. (1) Obtaining; gaining; accomplishment. In the following passage, MS. Bodl. 294 has *biȝete.* See *Besete* and *Beȝete.*

His worldes joyes ben so great,
Hym thynketh of heven no *beyete.*
Gower, ed. 1532, f. 23

(2) Begotten. (*A.-S.*)

BEYGHED. Bowed; bent. *Weber.*

BEYKE. To beek; to warm. *Ritson.*

BEYKYNGE. Stretching. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEYLD. To protect; to shelter.

Jhesu that es hevens kyng,
Gyff us alle his blyssyng,
And *beyld* us in his boure.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 138.

BEYNE. Quickly. See Kyng Horn, 892 *Beynesse* occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 113.

translated by *Vivax;* and *beyn*, p. 29, pliant, flexible.

BEYNSTEYLLYS. See a curious burlesque printed in the Reliq. Antiq. i. 86.

BEYRE. Bare. So explained by Hearne, but it seems to be a misreading in Rob. Glouc. p. 197.

BEYS. Art. (*A.-S.*)

> Thou *beys* never trayed for me,
> For with me I rede the wende.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48.

BEYSCHATT. A bishop. This unusual form occurs in Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 133.

BEYTE. (1) A sharper. *North.*

(2) A bait; a snare.

> Thys worlde ys but the fendys *beyte.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.

BEYTH. Were. (*A. S.*)

> Alle that in the felde *beyth*
> That thys grete mervelle seythe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 247.

BEYTON. (1) Beat. Tundale, p. 17.

(2) To bait. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEZ. Be; is. (*A.-S.*)

> The quarters wer sent to henge at four citez,
> So is he worth be schent, who so traytour *bez.*
> *Langtoft's Chron.* p. 244.

BEZONIAN. A beggar; a scoundrel, a term of reproach frequently used by the old dramatists. (*Ital.*) See Cotgrave, in v. *Bisongne;* Middleton's Works, i. 240; Malone's Shakespeare, xvii. 224.

BEZZLE. (1) To drink hard; to tipple. *Bezzled*, besotted. Hence, to squander riotously, properly in drinking; to waste; to embezzle. See Webster's Works, iv. 55; Middleton, iii. 152; Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 149.

(2) A drunkard.

> Oh me! what odds there seemeth 'twixt their cheer
> And the swoln *bezzle* at an alehouse fire.
> *Hall's Satires*, v. 2.

BEZZLED. Turned, blunted, applied to the edge of a tool. *Suffolk.*

BEȜETE. Obtaining; accomplishment.

> So that they loste the *beȝete*
> Of worshipe and of worldis pees.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 36.

BI. *Bi-* or *be-* is a very common prefix to verbs derived from the Anglo-Saxon, and has chiefly an intensative power, although it modifies the meaning in various degrees. Many verbs are no longer known except in this compound form. *Wright's gloss. to Piers Ploughman.*

BI. Town; village. (*Dan.*)

> Balder bern was non in *bi*,
> His name was hoten sir Gii.
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 267.

BIACON-WEED. The plant goosefoot. *Dorset.*

BIALACOIL. Courteous reception. (*A.-N.*)

BIAT. A leather strap worn over the shoulders, a sort of drag-harness used by miners to draw the produce of the mine to the shaft. Cotgrave describes it "a kind of British course garment or jacket worne loose over other apparrell."

BIAZ. In a sloping manner. *Biace*, a slope, a bias. *Hollyband.* Palsgrave has, "*byas* of an hose, bias."

BIB. (1) To drink. *North.* A common term. Cf. Thynne's Debate, p. 58; Chester Plays, i. 124. *Bibacitie*, drunkenness, occurs in the Brit. Bibl. ii. 418; and Florio says, *bibbe* is a child's term for drink, in v. *Bómbo*

(2) A fish, *gadus barbatus.*

BIBBED. Drunk. *Chaucer.*

BIBBER. (1) A drinker. *Nares.*

(2) To tremble. *Kent.* This seems to be merely another form of *bever*, q. v.

BIBBLE. To drink; to tipple. *West.* Skelton uses the term, i. 112, spelt *bybyll.* Hence *bibbler*, a tippler. Forby explains *bibble*, "to eat like a duck, gathering its food from water, and taking up both together." Hence *bibble-babble*, inconsistent chatter or nonsense, a term which occurs in Shakespeare, and several other writers. See Billingsly's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1657, p. 203; Brit. Bibl. iv. 272.

BIBLE. A great book. (*A.-N.*) The term was constantly used without any reference to the Scriptures. There are several superstitions that have reference to the Bible; perhaps the most remarkable is the method of divination by Bible and key, a curious instance of which has occurred very recently, and is described in the Times, March 2d, 1844. An account of the ceremony is given by Forby, ii. 398.

BIBLE-CLERKSHIP. A very ancient scholarship in the Universities, so called because the student who was promoted to that office was enjoined to read the Bible at meal-times.

BICACHE. To deceive. *Bicaught*, deceived. See Kyng Alisaunder, 258, 4815; Sevyn Sages, 266, 2188; Kyng of Tars, 489; Wright's Anecd. Lit. p. 90; Arthour and Merlin, p. 12, bicought.

> What man that the wedde schalle,
> Than is he nought *bycaught.*
> *The Goode Wif*, p. 13.

BICANE. A kind of grape. *Skinner.*

BI-CAS. By chance.

BICCHE. A bitch. (*A.-N.*)

BICH. Pitch.

> Ase-tit he let felle a led
> Ful of *bich* and of bremston,
> And hot led let falle theron.
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 126.

BI-CHARRID. Overturned; deceived. (*A.-S.*) See the example under *Amarrid*, and Reliq. Antiq. ii. 278.

BICHAUNTE. To enchant?

> And the heldest to *bichaunte*
> Yong mannes love for to haunte.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 28.

BICHE. A kind of fur, the skin of the female deer.

BICHED-BONES. Dice. The term occurs in Chaucer, Cant. T. 12590, the MSS. reading differently. See Tyrwhitt's notes, p. 277; Towneley Myst. p. 241.

BICHE-SONE. A term of reproach, still used in the transposed form. See some curious Latin lines, in which *bycheson* occurs, in Lelandi Itin. vi. 130.

> *Biche-sone!* thou drawest amis,
> Thou schalt abigge it y-wis!
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 312

BICIS. Vices. *Apol. Loll.*

BICK. A wooden bottle or cask in which beer is carried into the harvest fields. *Norf.*

BICKER. (1) To fight; to quarrel; to act with hostility. See *Bikere.*

(2) To clatter; to hasten. *North.*

(3) A short race. *North.*

(4) A small wooden dish, made of staves and hoops like a tub. *North.* Also a tumbler glass, in which sense it is merely another form of *beaker*, q. v.

BICKERMENT. Conflict.

BICKORN. An anvil with a bickern, or beak-iron. See Arch. xvii. 292; Howell, sect. 51.

BI-CLEPT. Embraced. (*A.-S.*)

Everich other with scheld *biclept*,
And fro other dentes kept.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 292.

And sodeynely, er sche it wiste,
Biclipte in armis he hire kiste.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134. f. 44

BICLOSED. Enclosed.

The knyght in the mede hadde o maner,
Al *biclosed* with o river. *Sevyn Sages*, 722.

BICLUPPES. Translated by *eolc* in the Cambridge MS. of Walter de Bibblesworth, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 83. Embraces?

BICOLLEDE. Blackened.

He made foule chere,
And *bicollede* is swere. *Kyng Horn*, 1072.

BICOMEN. Became. (*A.-S.*)

BICORNED. Double-horned. See Richardson, and Brome's Songs, ed. 1661, p. 194.

BID. (1) To invite. Still used in the North, especially with reference to an invitation to a funeral, which is termed a *bidding*. Two or four people, called *bidders*, are sent about to invite the friends, and distribute the mourning. To "bid the base," to challenge an encounter, originally at the game of prisoner's base, but applied in various ways.

(2) To pray. *North.* To bid the beads, to say prayers. Also, to entreat, as in Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 165.

(3) Both. *Skinner.*

BID-ALE. The invitation of friends to drink ale at the house of some poor man, who thereby hopes a charitable distribution for his relief; still in use in the west of England. *Blount*, ed. 1691. The custom is still in vogue in some parts of the country at weddings, when a collection is frequently made for a portionless bride.

BIDAWETH. Dawns; breaks.

Ther is no day whiche hem *bidaweth*,
No more the sunne than the mone.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 139.

BIDCOCK. The water-rail. *Drayton.*

BIDDABLE. Obedient; tractable. *North.*

BIDDE. See *Bede.* (*A.-S.*)

BIDDER. A petitioner. (*A.-S.*)

BIDDING-PRAYER. The prayer for the souls of benefactors in Popish times, said before the sermon. The form may be seen in Rob. Glouc. Chron. p. 624.

BIDDY. (1) A louse. *North.*

(2) A chicken. *Var. dial.*

BIDDY-BASE. Prisoner's base. *Linc.* Kennet, MS. Lansd. 1033, gives the term *bitty-base* for this game; and *billy-base* is sometimes heard.

BIDDY'S-EYES. The pansy. *Somerset.*

BIDE. (1) To dwell; to remain; to abide. *Var. dial.* "In the fyld *byddythe* he," Torrent of Portugal, p. 22.

(2) To wait; to bear; to endure. *Var. dial.* "Bydene," borne, obeyed. Plumpton Correspondence, p. 108.

(3) To require. *North.*

BIDELVE. To bury. (*A.-S.*) See the Sevyn Sages, 1374; Reliq. Antiq. i. 116.

No schal ther never no justise
The *bidelve* on ony wise.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 39

BIDENE. See *Bedene.* Cf. Langtoft, p. 45; Minot's Poems, p. 15.

BIDE-OWE. Explained by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "to be punished, or suffer punishment." Ray says, *pœnas dare*, and it is given by Browne as current in his time in Norfolk. It may possibly have some connexion with *bidowe*, q. v.

BIDET. A small horse. (*Fr.*)

BID-HOOK. A kind of hook belonging to a boat. See Dekker's Knights Conjuring, p. 43.

BIDOWE. A kind of lance. (*A.-N.*)

A *bidowe* or a baselard
He berith be his side.
Piers Ploughman, p. 540.

BI-DRAVELEN. To slobber; to slaver. (*A.-S.*)

BID-STAND. A highwayman. *Jonson.*

BIE. (1) To suffer; to abide. (*A.-S.*)

(2) With.

(3) A collar for the neck; a bracelet.

Beisauntes, *bies* of goolde, broches and rynges.
MS. Cott. Vespas. E. xvi. f. 82.

BIEL. Shelter. *North.*

BIELDE. To dwell; to inhabit.

Brynnez in Burgoyne thy burghes so ryche,
And brittenes thi baronage that *bieldez* tharein.
Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS. f. 66.

BIENDES. Bonds.

Thare he was in *biendes* strongue,
Fram that was Eastur dai.
MS. Laud. 108. f. 157.

BIENFAIT. A benefit. (*A.-N.*) Spelt also *bienfete*, and *byenfaytte*. Cf. Piers Ploughman, pp. 103, 114; Brit. Bibl. iv. 352.

BIEN-VENU. A welcome. (*A.-N.*)

With that Constaunce anone prayende,
Spake to her lorde that he abide,
So that sche may to fore ride
To ben upone hys *bien venu.*
Gower, Cantab. MS. f. 29.

BIER. The Redeemer. *Ps. Cott.*

BIERDEZ. Ladies.

Thane the balefulle *bierdez* bownez to the erthe,
Kneland and cryande, and clappide theire handez.
Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS. f. 65.

BIERNE. A man; a noble

Than the Emperour Irus was angerde at his herte
For oure valyant *biernez* siche prowesche had wonnene.
Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS. f. 74

BIEST. A small protuberance, more particularly applied to that on the stem of trees. *Suffolk.*

BI-FALLEN. To befall; to happen. (*A.-S.*)

And whanne thise tokenis ben *bifalle*,
Alle sodeyneliche the stone schalle falle.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 37.

BIFOLD. Folded. *Weber.* See *byfold* in Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 289.

BIFOLE. To make a fool of.

That they ne schulde not *bifole*
Here wit upon none erthely werkis.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 31.

BIFOREN. Before. (*A.-S.*)

BIFORMED. Double formed. (*Lat.*) See Topsell's History of Serpents, p. 25.

BIG. (1) To build. (*A.-S.*) The same variation takes place in the meaning of this word as in *bielde*, which properly signifies the same. To remain, to continue, is the explanation of it in Minot's Poems, pp. 29, 33; Langtoft, pp. 330, 339. "Edificare, to *byggen*," MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 71.

(2) A particular kind of barley. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says "poor lean barley."

(3) In Somersetshire obtains the phrase *big-and-big*, very large, full big.

BIGATE. Birth. (*A.-S.*)

So that on an even late,
The devel sche taught hir *bigate*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 27.

And al he held ther the king
Of his *bigete*, of his bereing. *Ibid.* p. 55.

BIGEGED. Besieged. It occurs in Langtoft, p. 119, but may be a misreading.

BIG-END. The greater part.

BI-GERNYN. To ensnare. (*A.-S.*)

BI-GETEN. Begot. (*A.-S.*)

BIG-FRESH. Very tipsy. *North.*

BIGGAYNE. A nun. *Palsgrave.*

BIGGE. (1) A bridge. *Havelok.*

(2) To buy. *Weber.*

(3) A pap; a teat. *Essex.* Gifford, a native of Essex, introduces the word in his Dialogue on Witches, 1603. The *bigge* is one of the names of the hare in a curious poem in Reliq. Antiq. i. 133.

BIGGED. Built.

Whenne erthe appone erthe hase *bigged* up his bowrris,
Thane schalle erthe for erthe suffire scharpe stowrrys.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 279.

BIGGEN. (1) To enlarge. *Fairfax.*

(2) To begin. *Hearne.*

(3) To recover and get up after an accouchement. *North.*

(4) A kind of close cap, which bound the forehead strongly, used for young children to assist nature in closing the sutures of the skull. The term is now used only for a child's cap. Shakespeare seems to have meant by it any coarse kind of night-cap. It appears also to have been part of the appropriated dress of barristers at law; or it might be the scientific undress, like the velvet nightcap of our grandfathers. *Nares.* Kennett, in his Glossary, p. 29, says, "a cap with two long ears worn by young children and girls is now called a biggin." Cotgrave seems to attach a different meaning to the word, in v. *Agneliere.* Cf. Nash's Pierce Penniless, p. 11; Florio, in v. *Beghino*, who spells it *bighin.*

BIGGER. A builder. (*A.-S.*)

Stone that *biggers* forsooke
Is made in heved on the nooke.
MS. Bodl. 921, f. 1.

BIGHES. Jewels; female ornaments. It is sometimes used in a figurative sense; "she is all in her *bighes* to-day," i. e. best humour, best graces, &c. *East.* The term is also an archaism. See *Be, bie*, &c.

BIGHT. Any corner; anything folded or doubled. *Chesh.*

BIGINE. A nun. *Chaucer.*

BIGING. A building. *Minot.*

BI-GINNEN. To begin. (*A.-S.*)

BIGIRDLE. A girdle worn round the loins, sometimes used for carrying money, whence the term is also applied to a purse. (*A.-S.*)

BIGIRT. Girded. (*A.-S.*)

Gii cam on a day fram hunting,
Therl Amis and Tirri the ying,
And mo than an hundred knight,
With swerd *bigirt*, y you plight.
Gy of Warwike, p. 240.

BIGLY. (1) Loudly; deeply; severely; boldly; strongly. Cf. Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. 68.

Mene lepen to anone and lokkeden the ȝates,
Barredde hem *bygly* with barres of iren.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 115

2) Pleasant; delightful. Cf. Le Bone Florence of Rome, 220, 1486, 1681.

A *biglye* blesse heare will I builde.
Chester Plays, i. 9.

BIGNING. Enlarging. *Fairfax.*

BIGOLD. Chrysanthemum. *Gerard.*

BIGONNE. Went. *Hearne.*

BIGRADDEN. Bewept; lamented. (*A.-S.*) See Kyng Alisaunder, 5175; Sevyn Sages, 1518, bigrad.

BIGRAVE. Engraved.

Of werkmanschipe it was *bigrave*,
Of suche werke as it schulde have.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 55.

BIGRAVEN. Buried.

At Winchester, withouten les,
Ther that king *bigraven* wes.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 5.

BIGRYPETH. Seizes; includes.

The whiche undir the heven cope,
As fer as streccheth any grounde,
Bigrypeth alle this erthe rounde.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 196.

BIHALVE. To divide into two parts or companies. (*A.-S.*) *Bihelve*, behalf, Sevyn Sages, 325.

BIHEDDE. Beheaded. (*A.-S.*)

BI-HELOD. Beheld.

BI-HEST. To promise. (*A.-S.*)

BIHEVEDED. Beheaded. *Weber.* See also Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 201.

BIHEWE. To hew stones. (*A.-S.*)

BIHIGHT. Promised. (*A.-S.*)

BI-HOLDEN. To behold. (*A.-S.*)

BI-HOTEN. To promise. (*A.-S.*)

BI-HYNDE. Behind. (*A.-S.*)

BIȜEN. Truly. *Yorksh.*

BIKE. A nest. Still in use for a bees' nest in a wild state.

A *byke* of waspes bredde in his nose.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 109.

BIKECHE. To deceive. (*A.-S.*) This form occurs in the Sevyn Sages, 1121.

BIKED. Fought. *Weber.*

BI-KENNEN. To commit to. (*A.-S.*) We have already had *be-kenne*, q. v. Cf. Piers Ploughman, pp. 31, 154; Langtoft, pp. 123, 274; Havelok, 1268, explained *betoken.*

And whil he slepte, kut his here
With hir sheres worthe her hende,
And to his foos him *bikende.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 45.

BIKERE. To skirmish; to fight; to quarrel. Also a substantive, a quarrel. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Leg. Wom. 2650; Piers Ploughman, p. 429; Minot's Poems, p. 51; Arthour and Merlin, p. 206.

And for she loveth me out of *biker*,
Of my love she may be siker.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 87

BI-KNOWEN. To know; to recognize; to acknowledge. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Piers Ploughman, pp. 13, 45, 370, 404; Sevyn Sages, 2689. Pret. s. *bi-knewe.* Part. pa. *bi-knowe.*

Of his covenaunt he was *biknawe*,
And made Angys half felawe.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 17.

She moste there *by-know* the dede,
Or fynde a man for hyr to fight.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 99.

BIL. A fish of the cod kind. *Ash.*

BILAD. Brought. (*A.-S.*)

Withouten mete or drinke that day
In sorwe he was *bilad.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 104.

BILANDER. A small ship.

BILAPPED. Wrapped up; surrounded. Cf. Amis and Amiloun, 1014; Sevyn Sages, 2210.

And soo I hangyd on the crosse, and on all sides I was *bylapped* wyth the moost bytter sorowes of dethe.—*Caxton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.*

BILASH. To flog.

BILAVE. To remain. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Sevyn Sages, 161; Arthour and Merlin, p. 75. *Bylaft*, Ywaine and Gawin, 35.

BILAYE. To besiege. Cf. Sevyn Sages, 2752; Rob. Glouc. p. 519; Arthour and Merlin, p. 14.

And sax monethes he it *bilay* aplight,
That nothing winne he it no might.
Rouland and Vernagu, p. 7.

BILBERRIES. Whortleberries. *Var. dial.*

BILBO. A Spanish word, so called from Bilboa, the place of manufacture. A swordsman was sometimes termed a bilbo-man, as in Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 331. Drayton, in a marginal note to his Battaile of Agin-Court, p. 10, says that bilbo-blades are "accounted of the best temper;" and Shakespeare compares Master Slender to one on account of his thinness. They were often made of laten metal.

BILBOCATCH. A bilboquet. *East.* This is the children's toy generally known as *cup and ball.*

BILBOES. A kind of stocks used at sea for the purpose of punishing offenders. See Howell, sect. 6; Malone's Shakespeare, vii. 485. A wooden piece of machinery, used for confining the head of sheep, is also so called.

The pore feloe was put into the *bilboes*, he being the first upon whom any punyshment was shewd.
MS. Addit 5008

BILCOCK. The water-rail. *North.*

BILD. A building. (*A.-S.*)

Y se som men purchas and make gret *byld*,
Areyse high towris and gret wallis.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 45.

BILDER. (1) A mallet with a long handle used for breaking clods. *North.*

(2) A builder. (*A.-S.*) "The bilder oak," the oak used in building.

BILDERS. A kind of water-cresses, mentioned by Elyot, in v. *Laver.*

BILE. (1) A boil. (*A.-S.*) The genuine word, and still used in the provincial dialects. It is found in the early editions of Shakespeare, and in most early writers.

(2) Guile? *Byle*, to beguile, Audelay's Poems, p. 28.

For no man of his counselle knoweth,
It is alle *bile* undir the wynge.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 168.

BI-LEDE. To lead about. (*A.-S.*)

BILEF. Quickly; suddenly. *Weber.*

BILEIGHE. To bely. So explained in gloss. to Sir Tristrem, p. 239.

BILET. A willow plantation. *Salop.*

BILEVE. (1) To leave; to quit. See Kyng Alisaunder, 5311; Warton's Hist. Poet. ii. 5; Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 164; Rob. Glouc. 470; Langtoft, p. 153; Black's Cat. of Arundel MSS. p. 108; Sir Degrevant, 1885.

And many a maide in grene and tender age
Bilefte were sool in that grete rage. *MS. Digby* 230.

(2) To remain; to stay. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 10897; Troilus and Creseide, iii. 624; Sevyn Sages, 568; Minot's Poems, p. 10; Rob. Glouc. p. 17; Kyng Alisaunder, 4468.

God late us never *byleve* in synne,
With hert that es so strange.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 148.

BILGE. To indent. *Somerset.*

BILIBRE. Two pounds. *Wickliffe.*

BILID. Mad; distracted. *Somerset.*

BI-LIEN. To calumniate. (*A.-S.*)

BILIMEDEN. Deprived of limbs. *Bilemed* occurs in Rob. Glouc. p. 471; *bylyme*, p. 301.

The knightes of the table rounde
Mani ther slough in litel stounde,
And *bilimeden* and feld of hors
Mani hethen orped cors.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 214.

BILINE. Quickly. Perhaps *bilive;* but it rhymes with *chine* in Arthour and Merlin, p. 236.

BILIORS. Billiards. Arch. xiv. 253.

BILITHE. An image. *Versteyan.*

BILIVE. Belief. (*A.-S.*)

And that is sothe that I seye;
In that *bilive* I wol bothe lyve and dye.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 15.

BILK. Nothing. A cant term, ridiculed by Ben Jonson, vi. 136. Blount says, "bilk is said to be an Arabick word, and signifies *nothing:* cribbidge-players understand it best." Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 85.

BILL. (1) A kind of pike or halbert, formerly carried by the English infantry, and afterwards the usual weapon of watchmen. Soldiers armed with bills were sometimes called *bills.* A bill-hook is still called a *bill* in some parts of the country.

(2) A letter. *Chaucer.* A petition was formerly called a *bill,* as also an advertisement set up against a wall, post, or any public place. The placards of public challengers were so called, whence came the phrase of *setting up bills,* Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.

(3) A promontory.

BILLABLE. Liable to having a bill preferred by law? See the Egerton Papers, p. 234.

BILLAMENTS. Ornaments. Explained by Baret, Alvearie, 1580, "the attire or ornamentes of a woman's head or necke." It is generally glossed *habiliments,* which is hardly correct. See Dodsley's Old Plays, ii. 224; Heywood's Rape of Lucrece, p. 58; Planché's Costume, p. 249; Cotgrave, in v. *Doreure, Dorlot;* Burnet's Ref. Records, p. 171.

BILLARD. A bastard capon. *Sussex.*

BILLERE. Bursula, *bot.*

BILLET. (1) The coal-fish.

(2) The game of tip-cat. *Derbysh.*

(3) A stick; a cudgel. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

(4) A small quantity of half-threshed corn, bound up into sheaves or bundles. *West.*

BILLETINGS. The ordure of the fox.

BILLING. Working. *Yorksh.* This term is found in Meriton's Yorkshire Ale, p. 91; Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BILLINGSGATE. A fish-market in London, the sellers at which have long been proverbial for coarse language, so that low abuse is often termed *talking Billingsgate.*

BILLMAN. A man who cuts faggots. See Hollyband and Cotgrave, in v. *Bouscheron.* Formerly a soldier who was armed with a *bill,* as in Hall's Union, Henry IV. f. 13.

BILLY. (1) A bull. *I. Wight.*

(2) A bundle of wheat-straw. *Somerset.*

(3) A brother; a young fellow, a term of endearment. *North.*

(4) A removal, or flying off. This term is used by boys when playing at marbles, and refers to shifting the place of a marble.

BILLY-BITER. The black-cap. *North.* The long-tailed tit is called a *billy-featherpoke.*

BILLY-WIX. An owl. *East.*

BILOKE. Fastened; locked. (*A.-S.*) The MS. Ashmole 39, f. 39, more correctly reads *whom* for *whanne* in the following passage.

> Thorow the fulfillynge of the Holy Gost,
> Thereinne *biloke,* whanne sche lovid most.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 4.

BI-LOWEN. To bend; to bow. (*A.-S.*)

BILTER. The water-rail. *North.*

BILYVE. Food. (*A.-S.*)

BIM-BOM. The sound of bells. *Var. dial.* Hence anything hanging in the manner of a bell-clapper is so called.

> Here I, great Tom,
> Sing loudly *bim-bom. Mother Hubbord, a burlesque.*

BIMEBY. By and by. *Somerset.*

BI-MELDE. To inform against. (*A.-S.*)

> Dame, God the for-ȝelde,
> Bote on that thou me nout *bi-melde.*
> *Wright's Anecd. Lit.* p. 3.

BI-MENE. To lament; to pity; to bemoan. *Biment,* bemoaned. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 121; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 86; Gy of Warwike, pp. 5, 18; Lay le Freine, 298; Kyng of Tars, 1088; Rom. of the Rose, 2667. *Bymenyng,* moaning, Kyng Alisaunder, 534. Occasionally, to mean, as in Havelok, 1259; Gesta Rom. p. 5; Piers Ploughman, p. 13.

> And sche bigan him to *bimene.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 48.

BIMINDE. Mourned; lamented. *Wickliffe.* Baber has *bimorniden.*

BIN. (1) Been; are; were; is. *Var. dial.* It also occurs in several of our old dramatists.

(2) Because. *Somerset.*

BIND. (1) A name given by miners to any indurated argillaceous substance.

(2) A lot of eels. *Skinner.* According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, two hundred and fifty.

(3) A hop-stalk. *South.*

(4) Anything that binds. *East.*

BIND-CORN. Buck-wheat.

BIND-DAYS. The days on which tenants were obliged to reap their lord's corn at harvest-time. Apparently the same as *bedrepes,* q. v.

BINDEN. To bind. (*A.-S.*)

BINDING. (1) A hazel rod or thorn, two or three yards long, so called because used for binding the hedge-tops. *North.*

(2) The tiring of a hawk. *Blome.*

BINDING-COURSE. The top course of hay which is put on before it is bound on the cart with a rope. *North.*

BINDING-DAY. The second Tuesday after Easter, called also Binding-Tuesday.

BIND-WEED. The wild convolvulus.

BINEBY. By and by. *North.* Moor gives *binebine* in the same sense.

BINETHEN. Beneath. (*A.-S.*)

BING. (1) To begin to turn sour, said of milk. *Chesh.*

(2) Away. *Decker.* A cant term, explained by Grose *to go.* See also Earle's Microcosmography, p. 255.

(3) A superior kind of lead. *Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd.* 1033.

(4) A bin. *Var. dial.* "Bynge" occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 36.

BINGE. To soak a vessel in water so as to prevent its leaking. *Linc.*

BINGER. Tipsy. *Linc.*

BING-STEAD. The place where ore is deposited. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says "the hole or mouth of the furnace in which the fuel is put is call'd the *bing* of the furnace."

It is termed *bing-place* in some verses quoted by Blount, in v. *Bergmoth;* and also *bing-hole.*

BI-NIME. To take away. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Gy of Warwike, p. 136. *Bynymmynge*, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 52.

> Than alle his ten brethren therfore hateden hine,
> That oure Loverd wole habben i-do mai no man *binime.*
> *MS. Bodl.* 652, f. 2.

BINK. A bench. *North.* According to Kennett, the *bink* of a coal-pit is "the subterraneous vault in a mine." See his glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033; and *bynke*, in the first sense, Towneley Myst. p. 317.

> Ane iryne *bynke* thay made with strengne,
> Fyftene cubetes it was one lenghe.
> *MS. Lincoln* A i. 17, f. 128.

BINNE. Within. (*A.-S.*)

BINNICK. A minnow. *Somerset.*

BINT. Bound. *Skinner.*

BIPARTED. Parted in two.

BI-QUASSHEN. To crush to pieces. (*A.-S.*)

BIQUATH. Bequeathed. *Hearne.*

BIRAFTE. Bereft. (*A.-S.*)

> That verrily his discrescioun
> Was him *birafte* in conclusioun.
> *MS. Digby* 230.

BIRAUȜTE. Taken away. (*A.-S.*)

> Only for lak that his bemis bryȝte
> Weren me *birauȝte* thorow the cloudy mone.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 6.

BIRCHING-LANE. To send a person to Birching-lane, a proverbial phrase for ordering him to be whipped or otherwise punished. It was formerly a place for buying second-hand or ready-made clothes. *Nares.* See Hawkins' Engl. Dram. iii. 267.

BIRD. (1) A lady. (*A.-S.*) The term is very common in early English poetry, and is occasionally applied to the other sex, as in Amis and Amiloun, 15.

> His ost spac and ȝaf answare,
> And ȝede forth with the *bird* so bold.
> *Leg. Cathol.* p. 35.

(2) Buried. Leg. Cath. p. 121.

(3) The pupil of the eye, or perhaps the little reflected image on the retina, or that of a very near spectator reflected from the cornea. *East.*

(4) An egg is said to be "dead of *bird,*" when the chicken dies very shortly before the period of hatching. *East.*

(5) Any pet animal. *Kent.*

(6) Bread. *Exmoor.*

BIRD-BATTING. A method of catching birds at night with a net and light, described in Strutt's Sports, p. 38. See also Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 30.

BIRD-BOLT. (1) A short thick arrow with a broad flat end, used to kill birds without piercing, by the mere force of the blow. *Nares.*

(2) The burbot.

BIRD-BOY. A boy who frightens birds from the corn. *Var. dial.*

BIRD-CALL. A small whistle used to imitate the call of birds. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 122.

BIRDER. A bird-catcher. *South.*

BIRD-EYED. Near-sighted. *Jonson.*

BIRDING. Bird-catching. *Var. dial.*

BIRD'S-EYE. Germander speedwell.

BIRDS'-MEAT. Haws. *Somerset.*

BIRE. A stall; a cowhouse. See Arch. xviii. 203; Bullein's Dialogue, 1573, p. 4.

BI-REDE. To counsel. (*A.-S.*) See Gy of Warwike, p. 118; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 98. *Byradden*, Chronicle of England, 40.

BIREDE. Buried. Arch. xxix. 130.

BIRELAY. A virelay. (*A.-N.*)

> And eek he can carollis make,
> Rondealle, balade, and *birelay.*
> *Gower, MS. Cantab.* f. 56.

BI-REPE. To bind. (*A.-S.*)

BI-REVE. To bereave. (*A.-S.*)

BI-REWE. To rue. (*A.-S.*)

BIRFUL. Roaring. *Ritson.*

BIRGAND. A wild goose. *Cocker.*

BIRGEN. A grave. *Verstegan.*

BIRIEL. Burial. See Leg. Cath. p. 203. The more usual meaning is *grave*, as *beriel*, q. v.

BIRK. A birch-tree. *North.* See Davies' York Records, p. 274 (?); Perceval, 773.

BIRL. A rattling noise. *North.*

BIRLADY. By our Lady. *North.* A very common elliptical form in our old writers.

BIRLE. To pour out; to draw wine. (*A.-S.*) See Torrent of Portugal, p. 13; Skelton, ii. 167; Robson's Met. Rom. p. 80.

BIRLED. Powdered; spangled. *Huloet.*

BIRLER. The master of the revels at a bidding-wedding in Cumberland, perhaps from *birle*, one of his duties being to superintend the refreshments.

BIRNY. A cuirass, coat of mail.

BIRR. Force; violence; impetus; any rapid whirling motion. *North.* It is applied to the whizzing of any missile violently thrown, as in Wickliffe, Apoc. xviii. The noise of partridges when they spring is called *birring.*

> Alle is borne at a *byrre* to Burdews haven.
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 109.

> And whenne the brigge was alle redy, he badde his knyghtes wende over apone it, bot whenne thay saw the grete rever ryne so swiftely, and with so grete a *byrre*, thay dred thame that the brygge schulde falle.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 15.

BIRRET. A hood. *Skinner.*

BIRSE. A bristle. *North.*

BIRSEL. To roast; to broil. *North.*

BIRT. A kind of turbot. See Ordinances and Regulations, pp. 175, 181, 182; Harrison's Description of England, p. 224. Huloet has "*byrte* fyshe, *rhombus.*"

BIRTH. A place; a station. *Var. dial.*

BIRTHDOM. Birthright. *Shak.*

BIRTHE-MEN. Men of birth or condition. (*A.-S.*)

BIRTHENE. A burden. (*A.-S.*)

BIRTLE. (1) Brittle. *East.*

(2) A summer apple. *Yorksh.*

BIRYE. A city; a town. *Ps. Cott.*

BIRYNG. Burial. Nug. Poet. p. 3.

BIS. A delicate blue colour; but the term is frequently applied to a silk of fine texture, and to other colours, black or dark grey. Roquefort explains *bysse*, "sorte d'étoffe de soie," which is clearly the meaning of the term in

Chron. Vilodun. p. 34, "under a curtull of purpur *byse;*" Launfal, 284, "i-heled with purpur bys;" Lybeaus Disconus, 2071; Wright's Lyric Poetry, pp. 30, 35; Ballad of Patient Grissel, "instead of *bis* and purest pall;" Gesta Rom. pp. 33, 207, 210; Middleton's Works, v. 558; Peele's Works, ii. 228. "Purple and biss" are mentioned together by Mapes, MS. Bodl. 851, f. 35. See also Florio, in v. *Azurrino.*

> The kynges of erthe that han don lecchene with her, and han lyvid in delites, whanne thei schullyn se the smoke of her brennyng, stondyng afer wepyng and weylyng and seiyng, alas! alas! that grete cité that was clothd with *biis* and porpur, and brasil, and overgyld with gold and presious stonys!
>
> *Wimbelton's Sermon*, 1388, *MS. Hatton* 57, p. 18.

BI-SAI. Saw fit; thought fit. *Hearne.* See *Bysay*, Rob. Glouc. p. 192, and *by-sayen*, Kyng Alisaunder, 4605. In the latter instance, the Bodl. MS. reads *beseighen.*

BISCAN. A finger-glove. *Devon.*

BISCHEDITH. Overfloweth. *Baber.*

BISCHET. Shut up. (*A.-S.*) See Octovian, 1280; Arthour and Merlin, p. 23; Piers Ploughman, p. 405.

BI-SCHYNETH. Shines upon. (*A.-S.*)

BISCORE. Immediately.

BI-SCOT. A fine, the nature of which is described by Blount, in v. It was imposed on the owners of marsh lands for not keeping them in proper repair.

BISCUIT. A plain cake as distinguished from a richer one. A seed-biscuit is a plain cake made either with seeds or plums. *Sussex.*

BI-SE. To look about; to behold. (*A.-S.*)

BI-SEGGEN. To reproach; to insult. (*A.-S.*)

BI-SEKEN. To beseech. (*A.-S.*) Also *bi-sechen.* See Piers Ploughman, p. 18; Langtoft, p. 73; Havelok, 2994.

BISELET. A carpenter's tool.

BI-SEMEN. To appear. (*A.-S.*)

BISEN. Blind. (*A.-S.*)

> Thei met a *bisen* mon tho,
> And him thei duden nede
> To take that on ende of that tre
> To go the better spede.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 102.

BI-SENDE. Sent to. (*A.-S.*) See Rob. Glouc. Chron. p. 524. *Bisent*, Langtoft, p. 309, explained by Hearne, *beseeched.*

BI-SETTEN. To place; to set. (*A.-S.*)

BISEXT. Leap-year. (*Lat.*)

BISGEE. A kind of mattock, with a short handle, calculated so as to serve both for a pickaxe and a common axe. *West.*

BISH. A bishop. *Hearne.*

BI-SHEREWEN. To curse. (*A.-S.*)

> He semeth to be ryȝte welle thewid,
> And ȝit his herte is alle *bi-screwid.*
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 42.

BI-SHETTEN. To shut up. (*A.-S.*)

BISHOP. (1) Milk that is burnt in the pan is said in the northern counties to be *bishopped*, or sometimes that "the bishop has set his foot in it." Perhaps the best explanation is that given by Tyndale, quoted in Jamieson, suppl. i. 92.

(2) A pinafore or bib. *Warw.*

(3) To produce artificial marks on a horse's tooth, for the purpose of deceiving as to its age. *Var. dial.*

(4) A lady-bird, which also goes by the name of ***bishop-barnabee, bishop-benebee***, and ***bishop-benetree.*** Florio, in v. *Farfálla*, "a flie that hovering about a candle burnes itselfe, of some called a ***bishop***," which is probably a smaller insect.

(5) Florio gives one of the meanings of *Fúngo*, "that firy round in a burning candle called the *bishop.*"

(6) To water the balls, a term used by printers.

(7) To confirm. *North.* See Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 27.

> And also within the fyfte ȝere,
> Do that thei *bischoped* were.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 2

BISHOPPING. Confirmation. *East.* See early instances in Arch. xxv. 498; Pilkington's Works, p. 553; Cotgrave, in v. *Confirmation.*

BISHOP'S-FINGER. A guide-post; so called, according to Pegge, because it shows the right way but does not go.

BISIE. Busy. (*A.-S.*)

BISIED. Agitated. *Gaw.*

BISILKE. See the Rates of the Custome House, 1545, "***bisilke*** the groce conteyning xii. dossen peces, x. *s.*"

BI-SITTEN. To beset. (*A.-S.*)

BISK. (1) A term at tennis, a stroke allowed to the weaker party to equalize the players. See Howell, sect. 28.

(2) To rub over with an inky brush. See the new edition of Boucher, in v.

(3) Broth made by boiling several kinds of flesh together.

> I had scarce prcnounced them, but I found the odor of the most admirable *bisk* that ever fum'd into Dives his nostrils. *A Comical History of the World in the Moon*, 1659.

BISKY. A biscuit. *West.*

BISMARE. Infamy; reproach; disgrace. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 82, 413; Chaucer, Cant. T. 3963; Launfal, 923; Kyng Alisaunder, 648; Gy of Warwike, pp. 126, 215; Rob. Glouc. pp. 12, 145; Walter Mapes, p. 342. Also a substantive, a shameless person, *bysmare*, Cov. Myst. pp. 140, 217, in which sense it occurs in Douglas, quoted by Jamieson.

> Thai seyd he schuld nought have
> Bot strokes and *bismare.*
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 73.
>
> And he that broghte here to that *bysmere*,
> For here foly he shal answere.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 49.

BISME. An abyss; a pit.

BISNE. (1) A blind person. (*A.-S.*)

> Thou, as a littille *bisne*, a dwerghe, a halfe manne, and ortez of alle menne, desyrand to over passe thi littillnesse, riȝte as a mouse crepez oute of hir hole. *Life of Alexander, Lincoln MS.* f. 7.

(2) An example. (*A.-S.*)

Therefore the es better amend the of thi mysdedis, than we take swilke wreke appone the that other mene take *bisne* therby. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 9.

BI-SNEWID. Covered with snow. (*A.-S.*)

And as a busche whiche is *bi-snewid*,
Here berdis weren hore and white.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 51.

BISOKNE. Delay; sloth. *Hearne.*

BISON. A bull.

BI-SOWED. Sowed; stitched. (*A.-S.*)

The ded body was *bi-sowed*
In cloth of golde, and leyde therinne.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 236.

BI-SPAT. Spat upon. *Wickliffe.*

BI-SPEKE. To counsel. *Weber.* It also occurs in the sense of, to speak, to accuse.

BISPEL. A term of reproach. *Cumb.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says "a notorious knave or rascall." In some counties a natural child is so called.

BI-SPEREN. To lock up. (*A.-S.*)

BI-SPRENGDE. Sprinkled. (*A.-S.*) *Bysprent,* scattered, Skelton, ii. 403.

The childes clothes that were gode,
Al a *bi-sprengde* with that blode.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 16.

BISS. A hind. (*A.-N.*) See a list of beasts in Reliq. Antiq. i. 154.

BISSCHADEWETH. Shades. (*A.-S.*)

The grete bough that over him is,
So him *bisschadeweth*, i-wis,
That hit mai have no thedom.
Sevyn Sages, 586.

BISSEN. Art not. *West.*

BISSON. See *Beesen.*

BISSYN. To lull children to sleep. *Prompt. Parv.* See the several entries, p. 37, *bysȝyne*, *byssynge*, &c.

BIST. (1) Thou art; art thou? *West.*

(2) Abyest. *Scott.*

BISTARD. A bustard. *Florio.*

BISTERE. To bestir.

Fond we ous to *bistere*,
And our lond sumdel to were.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 159.

BISTOCKTE. A stock of provisions?

Also ye most ordeyne your *bistockte* to have wyth yow, for thow ye schal be at the tabyl wyth yowre patrone, notwythstondyng ye schal oft tyme have nede to yowre vytelys bred, chese, eggys, frute and bakyn, wyne and other, to make yowre collasyun. *Archæologia*, xxi. 410.

BISTODE. Stood by or near. (*A.-S.*) Scott explains it *withstood*, but see Sir Tristrem, p. 154.

BI-STRETE. Scattered. *Hearne.*

BISWIKE. See *Beswike.*

BI-SWINKEN. To labour hard. (*A.-S.*)

BISYHED. Business.

Bisyhed, care, and sorowe,
Is with mony uche a-morowe.
Kyng Alisaunder, 3.

BIT. (1) Biddeth. *Chaucer.*

(2) The lower end of a poker. Also, to put a new end to a poker. *West.*

(3) The nick of time. *North.* "Bit" is often used without the preposition; "a wee bit bairn," a very small child.

BITAISTE. Gave. (*A.-S.*)

BITAKE. To commit. (*A.-S.*)

And men and passand for her *bitakens* it haly kirke fra ye. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 22.

BITCH. (1) The female companion of a vagrant. A general term of reproach. "As drunk as a fidler's bitch," a phrase still in use, and found in another form in Piers Ploughman, p. 98. "Byche-clowte," a worthless woman, Cov. Myst. p. 218.

(2) A miner's tool used in boring. *North.*

BITCH-DAUGHTER. The night-mare. *Yorksh.*

BITE. (1) To "bite the ear" was once an expression of endearment, and Jonson has *biting the nose* in a similar sense, ii. 184. We still say to children, "I am so fond of you I could eat you up." To "bite the thumb" at a person, an insult. See Rom. and Jul. i. 1.

(2) To abide; to alight. *Hearne.*

(3) To drink. (*A.-S.*)

Was therinne no page so lite,
That evere wolde ale *bite*. *Havelok*, 1731

(4) The hold which the short end of a lever has upon the thing to be lifted. A short bite or a long bite means a greater or lesser degree of length from the fulcrum.

(5) To smart. *Chaucer.*

BITEN. (1) To bite. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Between. Langtoft, p. 10.

BITHOUHT. Contrived. (*A.-S.*)

Seven barbicanes ther beth i-wrouht,
With gret ginne al *bithouht*.
Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. i. 76.

BI-TIDEN. To happen; to betide. (*A.-S.*)

BI-TIME. Betimes. (*A.-S.*)

BITLEHEAD. A blockhead. *Somerset.*

BITORE. A bittern. (*A.-N.*)

BITRENT. Twisted; carried round. *Chaucer.*

BITTE. (1) The steel part of an axe.

(2) Bad; commanded.

We may to the say ryȝte as hee *bitte*,
With devoute herte knelynge on oure kne.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 19

BITTERBUMP. The bittern. *Lanc.* Also called the *bitter*, as in Middleton's Works, v. 289; *bittor*, Chester Plays, i. 51; *bittour*, Florio, in v. *Astéria.* See also Skelton's Works, ii. 130, 266.

BITTER-SWEET. The wood nightshade, according to Gerard, p. 278. A kind of apple is also called by this name, or a *bitter-sweeting*, as in Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4. Nares has noticed other instances.

For all suche tyme of love is lore,
And like unto the *bitter-swete*,
For though it thinke a man fyrst swete,
He shall well felen, at laste,
That it is sower, and maie not laste.
Gower, ed. 1554, f. 174.

BITTIRFULL. Sorrowful. *Chaucer.*

BITTLE. A beetle. *Wilts.*

BITTLIN. A milk-bowl. Grose gives a Derbyshire proverb, "I am very wheamow, quoth the old woman, when she stept into the middle of the *bittlin.*"

BITTRE. Bitterly. (*A.-S.*)

BITTS. Instruments used in blasting in mines. *North.*

BITTYWELP. Headlong. *Beds.*

BIVEL. Befell. *Rob. Glouc.*

BIWAKE. To watch; to guard. *Weber.*

BI-WAN. Won; obtained; got. See Rob. Glouc. p. 21; Langtoft, p. 323.

BIWARED. Warned.

> Who that hath his wit *biwared*,
> Upon a flatoure to bileve.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 209.

BI-WENTE. Turned about. (*A.-S.*)

> Wan the gost it scholde go, yt *bi-wente* and with-stod.
> *Walter Mapes, App.* p. 334.

BIWEVED. Covered. (*A.-S.*) Also, woven, wrought. See Kyng Alisaunder, 1085.

> A man he semed of michel might,
> Ac poverliche he was *biweved.*
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 303.

BI-WICCHEN. To bewitch. (*A.S.*)

BI-WILLE. To beguile. The Trinity College MS. reads *bigyle.*

> Sorful bicom that fals file,
> And thoȝht how he moght man *bi-wille.*
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 5.

BI-WINE. To win. (*A.-S.*)

BI-WITE. To know. (*A.-S.*)

BIWOPE. Full of tears; bewept. See the Sevyn Sages, 1186; Troilus and Creseide, iv. 916, biwopin.

BI-WORPE. To cast. (*A.-S.*)

BIWREYE. To betray.

> I hadde lever utturly to dye,
> Than thorow my worde this mayde for to spille,
> As y mot nede, yf y hire *biwreye.*
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 4.

BIWYMPLID. Covered with a wimple.

> And souȝte aboute with his honde
> That other bed, tille that he fonde
> Where lay *biwymplid* a visage.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 170.

BIYETE. To beget. (*A.-S.*) See Sevyn Sages, 230, 1057.

BI-YONDE. Beyond. (*A.-S.*) When used indefinitely it signifies *beyond sea.*

BIZON. A term of reproach. *North.*

BIZZ. To buzz. *North.* (*Teut.*)

BIȜE. To buy.

BIȜETE. Gain. (*A.-S.*) See Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 200; Gy of Warwike, p. 339.

BI-ȜUNDE. Beyond. See Life of St. Brandan, p. 3; biȝende, Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 5.

BLAA. Blue. *Yorksh.* Applied more particularly to the appearance of the flesh after a heavy blow.

> And bett hym tille his rybbis braste,
> And made his flesche fulle *blaa.*
> *Sir Isumbras*, 311.

BLAANED. Half-dried. *Yorksh.*

BLABBER. (1) To talk idly.

> Whi presumyst thou so proudli to prophecie these thingis,
> And wost no more what thou *blaberest* than Balames asse. *MS. Digby* 41, f. 3.

(2) To put out the tongue loosely.

> To mocke anybody by *blabboring* out the tongue is the part of waghalters and lewd boyes, not of well mannered children.
> *Schoole of Good Manners*, 1629.

(3) To whistle to a horse.

BLABBER-LIPPED. Having thick lips. Huloet translates it by *Achilles.* Cf. Florio, in v. *Chilóne.*

BLACEBERGAN. The blackberry. (*A.-S.*) This term occurs in an early list of plants in MS. Hunter 100.

BLACK. Mischievous; malignant; unpropitious. The Latin *niger* is used in Horace in a like sense. See Ben Jonson, ii. 39. This may be the meaning of the term in the common phrase "black's his eye," implying either a personal or moral blemish, or any misconduct. The pupil was formerly called the *black* of the eye. See Boucher. A "black day," an unfortunate, unpropitious day. "Black and white," writing or printing, a phrase still in use. "Black burning shame," a very great shame. "Black heart," a very unfeeling heart. A black-mouthed Presbyterian, one who condemns everything and accuses everybody, denying the right of the most innocent indulgences. A black witch, a witch that works evil and mischief to men or beasts.

> The riche and myȝty man, thouȝe he trespace,
> No man sayeth onis that *blak is his yȝe.*
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 267.

> Why, yow have named yt a fooles, madam. A foole may doe all things, and no man say *black's his eye.* *The Tell Tale, Dulwich College MS.*

BLACK-ALMAIN. A dance, the figures of which are given in the Shak. Soc. Papers, i. 26.

BLACKAMOOR. The bull-rush when in full bloom. *I. Wight.* In Somersetshire, the sweet scabious is called *blackamoor's beauty.*

BLACK-AND-BLUE. The result of violent beating. Huloet has, "beaten blacke and bloo, *suggillatus.*"

> Dismembyr hym noght, that on a tre
> For the was made bothe *blak and blo.*
> *MS. Coll. Jes. Cantab.* Q. γ. 3.

BLACK-ART. Necromancy.

BLACK-A-VIZED. Dark in complexion. *North.*

BLACK-BASS. A measure of coal lying upon the *flatstone*, q. v. *Salop.*

BLACKBERRY. When Falstaff says, "if reasons were as plenty as blackberries," he of course alludes to the extreme commonness of that fruit; but it does not appear to have been observed that the term was applied at a much earlier period in a very similar manner.

> The lorde not deigneth undirstonde his peyne,
> He setteth not therby a *blak-berye.*
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 278.

BLACKBERRIES. Black-currants. *Cumb.*

BLACKBERRY-SUMMER. The fine weather which is generally experienced at the latter end of September and the beginning of October, when the blackberries ripen. *Hants.*

BLACK-BESS. A beetle. *Salop.* In Berkshire, a blackbeetle is called a *black-bob;* in Yorkshire, a *black-clock;* and in Cornwall, a *black-worm.*

BLACK-BITCH. A gun. *North.*

BLACK-BOOK. An imaginary record of offences and sins. *North.*

BLACKBOWWOWERS. Blackberries. *North.*

BLACKBROWN. Brunette. *Florio.*

BLACK-BUG. A hobgoblin. Florio has, "*Lemúri*, the ghostes or spirits of such as dye before their time, hobgoblins, *black-bugs*, or night-walking spirits."

BLACK-BURIED. In infernum missus. *Skinner.* A phrase that has puzzled all the editors of Chaucer to explain satisfactorily. See Urry's edition, p. 133; Tyrwhitt, iv. 274.

BLACK-CAP. The bullfinch. *Lanc.*

BLACK-COAT. A clergyman. *Boucher.*

BLACK-CROSS-DAY. St. Mark's day, April 25.

BLACKEYED-SUSAN. A well pudding, with plums or raisins in it. *Sussex.*

BLACK-FASTING. Rigid, severe fasting. *North.*

BLACK-FOOT. The person who attends the principal on a courting expedition, to bribe the servant, ingratiate himself with the sister, put any friend off his guard, or in certain cases to introduce his friend formally. *North.*

BLACK-FROST. Frost without rime. *Var. dial.*

BLACK-GRASS. The fox-tail grass. *East.*

BLACK-GUARD. A nickname given to the lowest drudges of the court, the carriers of coal and wood, the labourers in the scullery, &c. Hence the modern term, and its application. See Ben Jonson, ii. 169; Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 21; Middleton, ii. 546; Webster, i. 20.

BLACKHEAD. A boil. *West.*

BLACKING. A kind of pudding, perhaps the same as *blood-pudding*, mentioned by Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge of the World, 1674, p. 159, as then made in Derbyshire.

BLACK-JACK. (1) A large leather can, formerly in great use for small beer. See Unton Inventories, p. 1; Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 206; Ord. and Reg. p. 392; Heywood's Edward IV. p. 97.

> Nor of *blacke jacks* at gentle buttry bars,
> Whose liquor oftentimes breeds houshold wars.
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, i. 113.

(2) Sulphuret of zinc, as found in the mines. *Derbysh.*

BLACK-LAD-MONDAY. Easter Monday, so called from a curious custom on that day at Ashton-under-Lyne, termed *Riding the Black Lad*, described in Hone's Every-day Book, ii. 467. It is said to have arisen from there having been formerly a black knight who resided in these parts, holding the people in vassalage, and using them with great severity.

BLACK-MACK. A blackbird. Florio has, "*Merlo*, an owsell, a *blackmacke*, a merle or blacke-bird." It is sometimes called the *black-ousel.*

BLACK-MEN. Fictitious men, enumerated in mustering an army, or in demanding coin and livery. See the State Papers, ii. 110.

BLACK-MONDAY. Easter Monday, so called from the severity of that day in 1360, which was so unusual, that many of Edward III.'s soldiers, then before Paris, died from the cold. This is Stowe's explanation, Annales, p. 264, but another account is given by Fordun. The term is found in Shakespeare. See also Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 21; Sharp's Chron. Mirab. p. 9. It is also the schoolboy's term for the first Monday after the holidays, when they are to return to their studies.

BLACK-MONEY. Money taken by the harbingers or servants, with their master's knowledge, for abstaining from enforcing coin and livery in certain places, to the prejudice of others. See the State Papers, ii. 510.

BLACK-NEB. The carrion-crow. *North.*

BLACK-OX. The black ox has trod on his foot a proverbial phrase, meaning either to be worn with age or care. See Nares, p. 44; Martin Mar-Prelate's Epitome, p. 10. Toone says it signifies that a misfortune has happened to the party to which it is applied.

BLACK-POLES. Poles in a copse which have stood over one or two falls of underwood. *Herefordsh.*

BLACK-POT. Blackpudding. *Somerset.* Called in some places *black-pig-pudding.*

BLACKS. Mourning. An appropriate word, found in writers of the 16th and 17th centuries. See Nares, in v.

BLACK-SANCTUS. A kind of burlesque hymn, performed with all kinds of discordant and strange noises. A specimen of one is given in Harrington's Nugæ Ant. i. 14. Hence it came to be used generally for any confused and violent noise. See Dodsley, vi. 177; Ben Jonson viii. 12; Tarlton, p. 61; Cotgrave, in v. *Tintamarre*, "a *blacke santus*, the lowd wrangling, or jangling outcryes of scoulds, or scoulding fellowes; any extreame or horrible dinne."

BLACKSAP. The jaundice in a very advanced state. *East.*

BLACK-SATURDAY. The first Saturday after the old Twelfth Day, when a fair is annually held at Skipton. *Yorksh.*

BLACK-SCULLS. Florio has, "*Cappelétti*, souldiers serving on horsebacke with skuls or steelecaps, skulmen, *black-skuls.*"

BLACK-SPICE. Blackberries. *Yorksh.*

BLACK-SUNDAY. Passion Sunday.

BLACK-TAN. Spoken of gipsies, dogs, &c. "Dat dere pikey is a reglar black-tan." *Kent.*

BLACKTHORN-CHATS. The young shoots of blackthorn, when they have been cut down to the root. *East.* The cold weather which is often experienced at the latter end of April and the beginning of May, when the blackthorn is in blossom, is called blackthorn-winter.

BLACK-TIN. Tin ore ready for smelting.

BLACK-WAD. Manganese in its natural state. *Derbysh.*

BLACK-WATER. Phlegm or black bile on the stomach, a disease in sheep. *Yorksh.* It is an expression always applied by way of contrast to denote the absence of nutritive qualities in water merely. *North* A receipt for *black-water*, a kind of ink. is given in MS. Sloane 117 f. 115.

BLADDER-HEADED. Stupid. *South.*

BLADDERS. The kernels of wheat affected by the smut. *Fast.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has, "bladders of the skin, little wheels or rising blisters." The last from A. S. blædra.

BLADDYRTH. Grows? (*A.-S.*)

Avaryssia ys a soukyng sore,
He *bladdyrth* and byldeth alle in my boure.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 46.

BLADE. To trim plants or hedges. *Salop.* See the Prompt. Parv. p. 37, "bladyne herbys, or take away the bladys, *detirso*;" Salop. Antiq. p. 328.

BLADES. (1) The principal rafters or backs of a roof. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

(2) Shafts of a cart. *South.*

(3) Bravoes; bullies.

(4) Huloet has, "*blades* or yarne wyndles, an instrumente of huswyfery, *girgillus.*"

BLADGE. A low vulgar woman. *Linc.*

BLADIER. An engrosser of corn.

BLAE. A blow. *North.*

BLAE-BERRY. The bilberry. *North.*

BLÆC. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "the greas taken off the cart-wheels or ends of the axle-tree, and kept till it is dry, made up in balls, with which the taylors rub and blacken their thread, is calld in Yorkshire *blæc.*" (*A.-S.*)

BLAFFOORDE. A person who stammers, or has any defect in his speech. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLAIN. (1) To blanch; to whiten. *North.*

(2) A boil. A kind of eruption on the tongues of animals is so called.

BLAKE. (1) Bleak; cold; bare; naked. *North.* The word occurs in the Mirr. for Mag. p. 207, quoted by Nares.

(2) To cry till out of breath; to burst with laughter; to faint. *Devon.*

(3) Yellow. Willan says, "dark yellow, or livid;" and Upton, in his MS. additions to Junius, "blake, *flavus;* proverbium apud Anglos Boreales, as blake as a paigle, i. e. as yellow as a cowslip." This proverb is also found in the Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 83.

(4) To bleach; to fade. (*A.-S.*) "His browes to blake," to vanquish him, Perceval, 1056. Other examples of this phrase occur in the same romance, 688, and in Robson's Metrical Romances, p. 64.

BLAKELING. The yellow bunting. *North.*

BLAKES. Cow-dung dried for fuel. *Coles.*

BLAKID. Blackened. *Chaucer.*

BLAKNE. To blacken in the face; to grow angry. (*A.-S.*)

BLALC. Black; dark. (*A.-S.*)

The water was *blalc* and brade.
Sir Tristrem, p. 279.

BLAME. Blameworthy. *Shak.* It is also a common imprecation. "Blame me!"

BLAMEPLUM. White-lead.

BLAN. Ceased. (*A.-S.*) See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 64; Gy of Warwike, p. 255.

For I *blan*, mine banes elded ai;
Whiles I cried alle the dai
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 20.

But daunsed furthe as they bygan,
For alle the messe they ne *blan.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 60.

He ne stynt, ne he ne *blanne,*
To Clementes hows tylle that he came.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 92.

BLANCH. (1) Ore when not in masses, but intimately mixed with other minerals, is called a *blanch* of ore.

(2) To whiten. Also, according to Baret, to "pull of the rinde or pille." See his Alvearie, 1580, B. 779. Rider has Blanch, the name of a dog. Blanchard was a name anciently given to a white horse.

(3) To evade; to shift off.

BLANCHE-FEVERE. According to Cotgrave, "the agues wherwith maidens that have the greene-sicknesse are troubled; and hence, *Il a les fievres blanches,* either he is in love, or sicke of wantonnesse." See Troilus and Creseide, i. 917; Urry's Chaucer, p. 543.

BLANCHER. Anything set round a wood to keep the deer in it. Various articles were employed for the purpose, and sometimes men on this service were so called. Nares has given an entirely wrong explanation of the word; and Latimer, whom he quotes, merely uses it metaphorically. As a chemical term, it is found in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 39. The form *blencher* also occurs, apparently connecting our first meaning with *blench,* to start or fly off. See also *Blinks.*

BLANCH-FARM. An annual rent paid to the Lord of the Manor. *Yorksh.*

BLANCMANGER. A made dish for the table, very different from the modern one of the same name. The manner of making it is described in the Forme of Cury, pp. 25, 87. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 389; Piers Ploughman, p. 252; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 455.

BLANC-PLUMB. White-lead.

BLANDAMENT. A dish in ancient cookery. See the Feest, st. ix.

BLANDE. Mixed. (*A.-S.*)

Us bus have a blode *blande*, or thi ble change.
Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS. f. 80.

BLANDISE. To flatter. (*A.-N.*)

In this psalme first he spekes of Crist and of his folowers *blandesande.*—*MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 2.

BLANDISING. Flattery. (*A.-N.*) *Blandymentes,* blandishments, Hall, Henry VII. f. 13.

Despice we thaire *blandesynges* and thaire manaces, and kaste we fra us thaire ȝhoke.—*MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 4.

BLANDRELL. A kind of apple. (*Fr.*) Sometimes spelt *blaunderelle.* See Davies' York Records, p. 42; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 15; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 82; Cotgrave, in v. *Blandureau.*

BLANK. The white mark in the centre of a butt, at which the arrow was aimed. Also, the mark, the aim, a term in gunnery. A small coin, struck by Henry V. in France, worth about four pence, was so called, but was forbidden by statute from being circulated in this country. See Ben Jonson, v. 80; Florio, in v. *Bianchi, Bianco.* There was a game at dice formerly so called, mentioned in Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 315. *Blanks*, blank-verses, Beaumont and Fletcher.

BLANKER. A spark of fire. *West.*

BLANKERS. White garments. *Skinner.*

BLANKET-PUDDING. A long round pudding made of flour and jam, which is spread over the paste, and then rolled into the proper shape. *Sussex.*

BLANKETT. A kind of bird, the species of which does not appear now to be known. Also spelt *blonkett.* See the Archæologia, xiii. 341, 352.

BLANK-MATINS. Matins sung over night. See Liber Niger Domus Edw. IV. p. 50.

BLANKNESS. Paleness.

BLANKS. A mode of extortion, by which blank papers were given to the agents of the crown, which they were to fill up as they pleased to authorize the demands they chose to make. *Nares.*

BLANKS-AND-PRIZES. Beans with boiled bacon chopped up and mixed together; the vegetable being termed a *blank*, and the meat a *prize. Salop.*

BLANK-SURRY. A dish in cookery. See the Forme of Cury, p. 100.

BLANPEYN. Oxford white-loaves. (*A.-N.*)

BLANSCUE. A misfortune; an unexpected accident. *Somerset.*

BLARE. (1) To put out the tongue. *Yorksh.* Palsgrave has "I bleare with the tonge, je tire la langue."

(2) To roar; to bellow; to bleat; to cry. *Var. dial.*

(3) To emblazon; to display. *Percy.*

BLASE. To blazon arms. *Chaucer.*

BLASEFLEMYS. Blasphemies.

BLASH. (1) To splash. Also, to paint. *North.* Anything wet or dirty is said to be *blashy.*

(2) Nonsense; rubbish. *Linc.* Weak liquor is called *blashment*, and is said to be *blashy.*

BLASON. The dress over the armour, on which the armorial bearings were blazoned.

> *Blasons* blode and blankes they hewene.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 73.

BLASOUR. A flatterer. *Skinner.*

BLASS. The motion of the stars.

BLASSEN. To illumine. *Rider.*

BLAST. (1) Skinner gives a curious phrase, "blast of my meat," as current in Durham, meaning *modest, abstemious.*

(2) To miss fire. *Devon.*

(3) An inflammation or wound, an ailment often attributed to the action of witchcraft. *Somerset.*

(4) To cast the eyes up in astonishment. *Devon.*

(5) To boast. (*A.-S.*)

> Thei thought in their hartes, and *blasted* emongest theimselves that the Calicians would leave the toune desolate and flie for their savegard.—*Hall, Henry VI.* f. 49.

BLASTED. Hay beaten down by the wind is said to be blasted. *North.*

BLASTEN. Blowed; breathed. *Weber.*

BLASY. To blaze; set forth. *Skelton.*

BLATANT. Bellowing. See Hawkins' Engl Dram. iii. 283; Brit. Bibl. i. 520. It would appear from Miege that it was also used in the softer sense of *prattling.*

BLATE. (1) To bellow. *North.*

(2) Shy; bashful; timid. *North.*

(3) Bleak; cold.

> And Eve, without her loving mate,
> Had thought the garden wondrous *blate.*
>
> *Collins' Miscellanies*, 1762, p. 113.

BLATHER. To talk a great deal of nonsense. A person who says much to little purpose is called a *blathering hash.* A bladder is sometimes pronounced *blather*, as in Akerman's Wiltshire Glossary, p. 6. *Blattering*, chattering, occurs in A Comical History of the World in the Moon, 1659.

> There's nothing gain'd by being witty; fame
> Gathers but wind to *blather* up a name.
>
> *Beaumont and Fletcher*, i. li.

BLATTER. A puddle. *North.*

BLAUN. White. (*A.-N.*)

BLAUNCH. A blain. *East.*

BLAUNCHETTE. Fine wheaten flour. (*A.-N.*)

> With *blaunchette* and other flour,
> To make thaim qwytter of colour.
>
> *R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes*, p. 20.

BLAUNCHMER. A kind of fur.

> He ware a cyrcote that was grene;
> With *blaunchmer* it was furred, I wene.
>
> *Syr Degoré*, 701.

BLAUNCH-PERREYE. An ancient dish in cookery, the receipt for which is given in MS. Rawl. 89, and also in a MS. quoted in the Prompt. Parv. p. 242.

BLAUNDESORE. A dish in ancient cookery; sometimes, pottage. See the Feest, st. vi.; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 55; Pegge's Forme of Cury, p. 26; MS. Sloane 1201, f. 50.

BLAUNER. A kind of fur, very likely the same with *blaunchmer*, q. v. This term occurs several times in Syr Gawayne, and also in Lybeaus Disconus, 117.

BLAUTCH. A great noise. *North.*

BLAUTHY. Bloated. *East.*

BLAVER. The corn blue-bottle. *North.* Also called the *blawort.*

BLAWE. To blow. *Blawand*, Ywaine and Gawin, 340. Brockett says, "to breathe thick and quick after violent exertion." *Bost to blawe*, to proclaim or make boast. See Amis and Amiloun, 1203.

> For they were spente my boost to *blawe*,
> My name to bere on londe and see.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 16.

BLAWING. A swelling. *North.*

BLAWNYNG. White-lead.

BLAWUN. Censured. See the Apology for the Lollards, p. 24. We still have the phrase *blown up* in the same sense.

BLAWZE. A blossom. *Yorksh.*

BLAY. A blaze. *Essex.*

BLAYING. Soft speaking?

> Tell her in your piteous *blaying*,
> Her poor slave's unjust decaying.
>
> *Brit. Bibl* i. 104.

BLAZE. (1) According to Blount, "blaze is a certain fire which the inhabitants of Staffordshire, and some other counties, were wont, and still do make, on Twelf-eve, 5 Jan. at night, in memory of the blazing-star that conducted the three Magi to the manger at Bethlem." Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 88. Yule-logs were sometimes called *blazes*. See Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 256.

(2) To take salmon by striking them with a three pronged and barbed dart. *North.*

(3) A horse is said to be *blazed* when it has a white mark; and a tree, when marked for sale. In America the term is applied to a tree partially or entirely stripped of its bark. See the Last of the Mohicans, ed. 1831, p. 363.

(4) A pimple. *Yorksh.*

BLAZING-STAR. A comet.

BLEA. Yellow. *North.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, refers this to the Icelandic.

BLEACHY. Brackish. *Somerset.*

BLEAD. Fruit. *Verstegan*

BLEAK. (1) To bleach. *South.* Bleaking-house, Middleton, v. 106.

(2) Pale with cold, according to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. "To waxe pale or *bleake*," is the translation of *blesmir* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. See *Bleike*.

(3) Sheepish. *East.*

BLEART. To scold; to make a noise. *Var. dial.*

BLEAT. Cold; bleak. *Kent.* This form is given by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BLEATER. Mutton. A cant term occurring in Brome's Joviall Crew, or the Merry Beggars, 1652. See Dodsley's Old Plays, x. 372.

BLEAUNT. A kind of rich cloth; also, a robe or mantle. The term occurs in Syr Gawayne. The *bliaut* was a garment something similar to the smock-frock of the present day. Strutt, ii. 42. *Blihand* and *blehand* occur in Sir Tristrem, pp. 156, 157, in the first sense. A cloak is still called a *bliand* in the North of England. [Bleaut?]

> In ay riche *bleant* was he clad,
> Lang berd to the brest he had.
> *Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.*
> The strok of the spere it gan glide
> Bituen the arsoun and his side·
> His *blihant* he carf, his schert also.
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 208.

BLEB. A drop of water; a bubble. Also, to drink. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "a blister, a blain." *North.*

BLECH. Water in which hides have been tanned. Cooper, in his ed. of Elyot, 1559, translates *nautea*, "currious blech," i. e. curriers' bleach.

BLECHE. White. (*A.-N.*)

> Som on for sche is pale and *bleche*,
> Som on for sche is softe of speche.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 142.

BLECHIS. Blotches. See the Archæologia, xxx. 356.

BLECKEN. To make black. Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BLEDDER. To cry. *North.*

BLEDE. Blood.

BLEDEN. To bleed. (*A.-S.*)

> My sonys handys ar so *bledande*,
> To loke on them me lyste not to laghe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 48
> He fonde his ded wyf *bledende*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 66.

BLEDEWORT. The wild poppy. See an early list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3.

BLEDSAND. Bloody. Perhaps an error for *bledeand* in Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 110.

BLEE. Colour; complexion. (*A.-S.*) Sometimes contenance, feature. In Arthour and Merlin, p. 74, the great magician is represented as appearing "in thre ble" on the same day.

> A cloth of silk sche wond him inne,
> That was of swithe feir *ble*. *Legend. Cathol.* p. 9.

BLEECH. The bleaching-ground. *East.*

BLEED. To yield, applied to corn, which is said to *bleed* well when it is productive on being thrashed. *Var. dial.*

BLEEDING-BOIST. A cupping-glass.

BLEEDING-HEART. The wall-flower. *West.*

BLEEF. Remained. *Caxton.* *Blefede* occurs in Octovian, 507, and *bleft*, 1540.

BLEFF. Turbulent; noisy. *East.*

BLEFFIN. A block; a wedge. *Lanc.* Bleffin-head, a blockhead.

BLEIKE. To turn pale. (*A.-S.*)

> And thanne gan *bleiken* here ble, that arst lowen so loude. *Wright's Pol. Songs*, p. 341.

BLEINE. A pustule. (*A.-S.*) See Rom. of the Rose, 553; Reliq. Antiq. i. 301.

BLEKE. Black. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLEKYT. Blacked.

BLELYCHE. Blithely.

> The thryd commaundement yn oure lay,
> Ys holde weyl thyn halyday,
> And come *blelyche* to the servyse.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 6.

BLEMESTE. Most powerful.

> For he that es *blemeste* with ys brade brande blyne schalle he never. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 80.

BLEMISH. A term in hunting, when the hounds or beagles, finding where the chase has been, make a proffer to enter, but return.

BLEMMERE. A plumber. "Masones and carpenters and *blemmeres*" are mentioned in the Chron. Vilodun. p. 102.

BLEMMLE. To mix anything with a fluid by motion, as the mixing of flour with water. *North.*

BLENCH. (1) To start, or fly off; to flinch; to draw back. (*A.-S.*) Also a substantive, a start or deviation.

(2) A glimpse. *Warw.* This is from Sharp's MS. Glossary. Shakespeare seems to use *blench* in the sense of, *to wink, to glance.* Hamlet, ii. 2.

> And thus thinkende I stonde still
> Without *blenchinge* of mine eie.
> *Gower*, ed. 1554, f. 128.

(3) To impeach; to betray. *Staff.*

(4) A fault. *North.*

BLENCORN. Wheat mixed with rye. *Yorksh.* Peas and beans mixed together are called *blendings.*

BLEND. To pollute. *Spenser.*

BLENDE. (1) One of the ores of zinc, composed of iron, zinc, sulphur, silex, and water; on being scratched, it emits a phosphoric light. Called *blend-metal* by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) To blind. (*A.-S.*) Blind, Rob. Glouc. p. 407. Blinded, p. 300.

BLENDIGO. Cloudy.

BLEND-WATER. An inflammatory disease liable to black cattle. *North.*

BLENGE. To hinder. Apparently a variation of *blench.* It occurs in Tusser's Husbandry, p. 287.

BLENKARD. A person near-sighted, or almost blind. *North.* A fighting-cock with only one eye is called a *blenker.*

BLENKE. To glance at. Also, to shine. *Blenket*, appeared, looked. *Blenk*, wince, Langtoft, p. 115.

> That thou wakyng thenkes,
> Before thy yȝen hyt *blenkys.* *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 3.
>
> The beryne *blenkes* for bale, and alle his ble chaunges.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 97.
>
> Though shee bee a vixon, shee will *blenke* blithly on you for my cause.
> *Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 19.

BLENKS. Ashes. *West.*

BLENKY. To snow a little. *Devon.*

BLENS. A fish, *gadus barbatus.*

BLENSCHYNE. To darken; to blemish. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLENT. (1) Blinded. (*A.-S.*)

> Woordes faire whane favel fedeth the,
> Be thu not *blent* for his fals flatery.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 155.

(2) Mixed. *Shak.*

(3) Started aside; shrunk. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Ceased. *Percy.*

(5) Destroyed; polluted.

> My Hesperus by cloudy death is *blent.*
> *Greene's Works*, i. 77.

(6) Glanced.

> But evere me mentte,
> One me hyt *blentte*
> Wyth laughyng chere. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 122.

BLENYNG. Blistering. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 468. *Blenyn*, to arise, to bubble up, Arch. xxx. 394.

BLENYTE. Blenched; winked.

> Nuste heo hyrsulf wanne yt was, ne *blenyte* noȝt ene.
> *Rob. Glouc.* p. 338.

BLEREN. To blear; to make a person's sight dim, impose upon him. (*A.-S.*) To "blere his eye," to impose upon him, a very common phrase. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211; Wright's Seven Sages, pp. 48, 77, 100; Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, iv. 202; Skelton, ii. 98; Richard Coer de Lion, 3708; Ipomydon, 1420; Rom. of the Rose, 3912; Urry's Chaucer, p. 534. *Blernyed*, blear-eyed, Depos. Ric. II. p. 13.

BLESCHYNE. To extinguish a fire. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLESE. A blaze. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLESS. To wave or brandish a sword. *Spenser.* In the example from Ascham, quoted by Nares, it probably means *to wound*, from the French *blesser.*

BLESSEDLOCURRE. Blessedly.

> *Blessedlocurre* ȝyf he myȝt he ladde hurre lyff.
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 76.

BLESSING-FIRES. Midsummer Fires. *West.* See Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 176. *Blessing the fire out* is an operation still in vogue in Suffolk for a burn or scald, consisting chiefly in revolving a wetted finger in magic circles round the afflicted part, the movement being accompanied with suitable incantations.

BLETCH. Black, viscous, greasy matter; the grease of wheel-axles. *Staff.*

BLETHELICHE. Freely; blithely; joyfully. See the Sevyn Sages, 503; Leg. Cathol. p. 33. *Blethly* occurs in Prompt. Parv. p. 40, wrongly printed *bleyly.*

> By ensample of Octovian the Emperour, and so forth aftir of other princes that suche doctrinis and techinges *bletheliche* underfongede.—*MS. Douce* 291, f. 4.

BLETHER. A bladder. *Var. Dial.* Also, to make a great noise. *Linc.*

BLETINGE. Flaming. (*A.-S.*)

> Througe my breste bone *bletinge* he borned.
> *Chester Plays*, i. 134.

BLEVE. To stay. (*A.-S.*)

BLEVYNGE. Remnant. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLEW-BLOW. The corn-flower. See Gerard, p. 594; Cotgrave in v. *Aubifoin*, *Blaveoles*; Florio, in v. *Cráno.*

BLEWING. Blue paint. See Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 132.

BLEWIT. A kind of fungus. *North.*

BLEW-OUT. Breathed hard; puffed. *Ritson.*

BLEWYN. To remain. (*A.-S.*)

> Thanne late it be wronge thoru a cloute,
> And pore in the ere at ewyn,
> And of the ewyll xal nothynge *blewyn.*
> *Arch.* xxx. 352.

BLEXTERE. A person who blacks. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLEYE. Blue. See Cod. Man. Eccl. Cath. Dunelm. Catal. p. 34.

BLEYKE. To bleach.

BLEYNASSE. Blindness.

> God send suche *bleynasse* thus jaylardus to,
> That with hurr ynon they sey no syȝt.
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 82.

BLEYSTARE. A bleacher. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLIAKE. A bar of wood fixed horizontally on the ground with holes to take the soles of a hurdle while the maker wreaths it. *Dorset.*

BLICE. Lice. *North.*

BLICKENT. Bright; shining. *West.*

BLID. An interjection. *Lanc.*

BLIDS. Wretches. *Devon.*

BLIGH. Lonely; dull. *Kent.*

BLIGHTED. (1) Blasted, applied to corn. *Var. dial.*

(2) Stifled. *Oxon.*

BLIKEN. (1) To quiver. (*A.-S.*)

> And his lippes shulle *bliken*,
> And his hondes shulle quaken. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 65.

(2) To shine. (*A.-S.*)

> Hire bleo *blykyeth* so bryht,
> So feyr heo is ant fyn.
> *Ritson's Ancient Songs*, p. 27

BLIM. To gladden. *Prompt. Parv.*

Who so him feyneth hem to nime,
Forth with hem men schal him *blim*
Gy of Warwike, p. 205.

BLIN. See *Blinne.*

BLINCH. To keep off.

BLIND. (1) "The blind eat many a fly," an old proverb; and Heywood wrote a play under this title. The elder Heywood introduces it in his collection, and it also occurs in Northbrooke's Treatise, ed. Collier, pp. 60, 117.

(2) Florio translates *blinda*, "a certaine fence made for skouts and sentinells, of bundels of reeds, canes, or osiers, to hide them from being seene of the enemy, called of our soldiers a *blind*." He also mentions a Christmas game, called *Blind is the cat*, in v. *Gátta órba*, perhaps blind-man's buff.

(3) Abortive, applied to flowers and herbs. *Var. dial.*

(4) Obscure. Gosson, in his Schoole of Abuse, 1579, mentions Chenas, "a *blind* village in comparison of Athens." See also Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 24; Cotgrave, in v. *Destour.* "A blind ditch," Holinshed, Hist. England, p. 200. "A blind letter that wil in short time be worne out," Nomenclator, p. 9.

BLIND-BALL. A fungus. *Var. dial.*

BLIND-BUCK-AND-DAVY. Blind-man's buff. *Somerset.*

BLIND-BUZZART. A cockchafer. *Salop.*

BLINDERS. Blinkers. *North.* A blinding-bridle, a bridle with blinkers.

BLINDFELLENE. To blindfold. *Pr. Parv.*

BLIND-HOB. Blind-man's buff. See the Nomenclator, p. 298. The term is still in use, according to Forby.

BLIND-HOOKY. A game at cards.

BLINDING-BOARD. Florio has, "Blinda, a *blinding bord* for a curst cow."

BLIND-MAN'S-BUFF. A well-known children's game, traced by Strutt to an early period. A kind of puff-ball is so called.

BLIND-MAN'S-HOLYDAY. Darkness. *Var. dial.* Florio has, "*Feriáto*, vacancy from labour, rest from worke, *blindman's holyday.*"

BLIND-MARES. Nonsense. *Devon.*

BLIND-NETTLE. Wild hemp. *Devon.*

BLINDS. A term given to a black fluor about the vein in a mine. See Ray's English Words, ed. 1674, p. 118; Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BLIND-SIM. Blind-man's buff. *East.*

BLIND-THARM. The bowel-gut. *Durham.* This term is given by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. (*A.-S.*)

BLIND-WORM. A slow-worm. Formerly considered venomous, and still dreaded in some parts of the country for its supposed noxious qualities.

BLINE. A kind of wood. *Skinner.*

BLINK. (1) A spark of fire, glimmering or intermittent light. *West.*

(2) To evade. *Yorksh.*

(3) To smile; to look kindly, generally applied to females. *North.* A substantive, Test. of Creseide, 226.

(4) According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "a term in setting, when the dog is afraid to make his point, but being over-aw'd, comes back from the sent."

BLINKED. Sharp, stale, applied to beer. Kennett and Skinner have the word as belonging to Cheshire and Lincolnshire respectively. Forby gives the term a different meaning; "the beer which we call *blinked* has no acidity, but an ill flavour peculiar to itself."

BLINKER. A term of contempt. *North.*

BLINKS. Cotgrave has, "*Brisées*, boughes rent by hunters from trees, and left in the view of a deere, or cast overthwart the way wherein he is likely to passe, thereby to hinder his running, and to recover him the better; our wood-men call them *blinkes.*"

BLINNE. To cease. (*A.-S.*) Also, to stop, to delay. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 16639; Ritson's Songs, i. 28, 49; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 212; Death of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon, p. 93; Chron. Vilodun. p. 60; Romeus and Juliet, p. 17; Sir Cleges, 133. Ben Jonson, vi. 289, has it as a substantive.

BLIRT. To cry. *North.*

BLISCED. Blessed.

He *blisced* Gawaynet,
And Gueheres, and Gaheriet.
Arthour and Merlin, p 174.

BLISFUL. Joyful; blessed. (*A.-S.*)

BLISH-BLASH. Sloppy dirt. *North.*

BLISSE. (1) To bless. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To wound. (*Fr.*)

BLISSENE. Of joys, gen. pl. (*A.-S.*)

Love is *blissene* mest, love is bot ȝare.
Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 96.

BLISSEY. A blaze. *Wilts.*

BLISSOM. Blithesome. *Var. dial.* The term is applied to the ewe when *maris appetens.* and occasionally to the male.

BLIST. (1) Blessed. See Percy's Reliques, p. 80. *Blisteing*, blessing, Amis and Amiloun, 127; *blisted*, blessed, ib. 344.

(2) Rejoiced? (*A.-S.*)

The lioun bremly on tham *blist*.
Ywaine and Gawin, 3163.

BLIT. Blighty. *Dorset.*

BLITH. Face; visage. See Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BLIVE. Quickly; immediately. See *Belive.* Cf. Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 334; Robin Hood, i. 125; Launfal, 702; Erle of Tolous, 1060; Chron. Vil. p. 70; Troilus and Creseide, i. 596.

BLO. Blue; livid. More particularly the appearance of flesh after a good beating. It is the gloss of *fulvus* in Reliq. Antiq. i. 8.

Clerkes ben to him y-go;
Guy they find blacke and *blo.*
Ellis's Met. Rom. 3.

BLOA. Cold; raw. *Linc.*

BLOACH. A tumour. *Skinner.*

BLOACHER. Any large animal. *North.*

BLOAT. To dry by smoke. More latterly applied exclusively to bloat-herrings or bloaters, which are dried herrings.

BLOAZE. A blaze. *North.*

BLOB. (1) A blunt termination to a thing that is usually more pointed. A blob nose, one with a small bump on it at the end. Huloet has, "blobbe cheked, *buccones, buculentus.*" Water-blobs are water-lilies. Also a small lump of anything thick, viscid, or dirty.

(2) The lower lip.

> Wit hung her *blob*, ev'n Humour seem'd to mourn.
> *Collins' Miscellanies*, 1762, p. 122.

(3) A bubble; a blister. *North.*

BLOBER. A bubble. *Palsgrave.*

BLOB-MILK. Milk with its cream mingled. *Yorksh.*

BLOB-SCOTCH. A bubble. *Yorksh.*

BLOCK. (1) The wooden mould on which the crown of a hat is formed. Hence it was also used to signify the form or fashion of a hat.

> Yes, in truth, we have *blocks* for all heads; we have good store of wild oats here. *Middleton*, iii. 107.

(2) The Jack at the game of bowls. See Florio, in v. *Buttiro, Lécco.*

BLOCKER. A broadaxe. *North.* Sometimes called a *blocking-axe.*

BLOCK-HORSE. A strong wooden frame with four handles, usually called a hand-barrow, for the purpose of carrying blocks. *East.*

BLOCKSTICK. A club; a cudgel. *North.* The term occurs in Reliq. Antiq. i. 84.

BLOCK-WHEAT. Buck-wheat. See Cotgrave, in v. *Dragée.*

BLODY. By blood; of, or in, blood. (*A.-S.*)

BLOGGY. To sulk; to be sullen. *Exmoor.*

BLOMAN. A trumpeter.

BLOME. (1) To flourish. *Ps. Cott.*

(2) A blossom.

BLOME-DOWN. Clumsy; clownish. *Dorset.*

BLOMMER. Noise; uproar. *Skelton.*

BLONC. White. In Reliq. Antiq. i. 37, we have, "*elleborum album*, alebre *blonc.*"

BLONCKET. Grey. *Spenser.*

BLONDRIN. To toil; to bluster; to blunder. *Chaucer.*

BLONK. Sullen. Also, to disappoint. *North.*

BLONKE. A steed; a war-horse.

> Myghte no *blonkes* theme bere, thos bustous churlles.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 60.

BLONT. Dull; heavy. *Chaucer.*

BLOO. To blow.

> Thare thay sawe stormes *bloo.* *Isumbras*, 215.

BLOOC. The block or trunk of a tree. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLOOD. A kind of generic title, as "poor little *blood*," applied to a child. *Somerset.* The term is used by Shakespeare in the sense of *disposition.*

BLOOD-ALLEY. A marble taw.

BLOOD-BOLTERED. Matted with blood. So much has been written on this Shakespearian phrase that a few observations on it may reasonably be expected here. It means more than *smeared*, and refers to the clotted, matted blood of Banquo, who had "twenty trenched gashes on his head." In the two early instances of the word, Malone's Shakespeare, xi. 206, Collier, vii. 157, it clearly means matted or clotted; although the term may have a slight variation of meaning in its provincial sense. See *Balter.* According to Sharp's MS. Warwickshire Glossary, snow is said to *balter* together, and Batchelor says, "hasty pudding is said to be *boltered* when much of the flower remains in lumps." Orthoepical Analysis, 1809, p. 126.

BLOOD-FALLEN. Chill-blained. *East.* Also blood-shot, as in Arch. xxx. 404.

BLOODING. A black pudding. See Towneley Myst. p. 89; Elyot, in v. *Apexabo*; Nomenclator, p. 87; Topsell's Beasts, p. 248.

BLOOD-OLPH. A bullfinch. *East.*

BLOOD-STICK. A short heavy stick used by farriers to strike their lancet when bleeding a horse.

BLOOD-SUCKER. A leech. *Var. dial.*

BLOODY-BONE. The name of an hobgoblin, formerly a fiend much feared by children. The "Wyll of the Devyll" is said to be "written by our faithful secretaryes, hobgoblin, rawhed, and *bloodybone*, in the spitefull audience of all the court of hell." See Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 73, 297.

BLOODY-THURSDAY. The Thursday of the first week in Lent.

BLOODY-WARRIOR. The wall-flower. *West.* Sometimes called bloody-wallier.

BLOOM. (1) A mass of iron which has gone a second time through the furnace. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, mentions a rent for ovens and furnaces called bloom-smithy-rent.

(2) To shine; to throw out heat. *Bloomy*, very hot. The hot stages of a fever are called *blooms.*

BLOOTH. Blossom. *Devon.*

BLORE. (1) To bellow. *North.*

(2) A blast.

BLORYYNE. To weep. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLOSCHEM. A blossom.

> In schomer, when the leves spryng,
> The *bloschems* on every bowe.
> *Robin Hood*, i. 82.

BLOSLE. A blossom.

> That oon held yn hys barme
> A mayde y-clepte yn hys arme,
> As bryght as *blosle* on brere.
> *Lybeaus Disconus*, 579.

BLOSME. To blossom, Piers Ploughman, p. 85 Chaucer, Cant. T. 9336. A blossom, Chaucer Cant. T. 3324. *Blosmen*, blossoms, Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 31. *Blosmy*, full of blossoms, Chaucer, Cant. T. 9337. (*A.-S.*)

BLOSS. A ruffled head of hair. *Linc.*

BLOSSOMED. The state of cream in the operation of churning, when it becomes full of air, which makes a long and tedious time to get it to butter. *Norf.*

BLOT. A term at the game at backgammon, a man in danger of being taken up being called a blot. The word has been long in use, and is found in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 73.

BLOTCH-PAPER. Blotting paper. *Var. dial.*

BLOTE. Dried.

BLOTEN. Excessively fond. *North.*

BLOTHER. To chatter idly. *North.* Superfluous verbiage is called *blotherment*, and a stupid person is said to be *blothered.*

> I blunder, I bluster, I blowe, and I *blother;*
> I make on the one day, and I marre on the other.
> *Skelton's Works*, i. 259.

BLOTS. The eggs of moths. *Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd.* 1033.

BLOUDSUPPER. A murderer; a blood-sucker. See Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 43; Hall, Richard III. f. 9.

BLOUGHTY. Swelled; puffed. *Hall.*

BLOUNCHET. Blanched; whitened.

> Take almondes, and grynde hom when thai byn *blounchet*, and tempur hom on fysshe day wyth wyn, and on flesheday with broth of flesh.
> *Ordinances and Regulations*, p. 429.

BLOUSE. A bonnet; a woman with hair or head-dress loose and disordered, or decorated with vulgar finery. *East.* Thoresby has, "a blowse or blawze, proper to women, a blossom, a wild rinish girl, proud light skirts;" and Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "a girl or wench whose face looks red by running abroad in the wind and weather, is calld a *blouz*, and said to have a blouzing colour." The word occurs in this last sense in Tusser, p. 24; Heywood's Edward IV. p. 62; Clarke's Phraseologia Puerilis, 1655, p. 380; Kennett's Glossary, p. 30. *Blowesse*, Hall's Satires, p. 4. To be in a blouse, to look red from heat, a phrase that is used by Goldsmith in the Vicar of Wakefield. In some glossaries, *blousy*, wild, disordered, confused.

BLOUTE. Bloody. (*A.-S.*)

BLOUȜMAN. A ploughman.

> And swarttore than evere ani *blouȝman*,
> With foule farinde chere. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 159.

BLOW. (1) A blossom. Also a verb, to blossom. *Var. dial.*

(2) A bladder. *Devon.*

(3) A word used by the head of a body of reapers. He cries "blow!" when, after a fatiguing exertion, it is time to take breath.

BLOW-BALL. The corn-flower. Bloweth, *blaverole*, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80.

> Her treading would not bend a blade of grass,
> Or shake the downy *blow-ball* from his stalk!
> *Sad Shepherd*, p. 8.

BLOWBELLOWS. A pair of bellows. *Salop.*

BLOWBOLL. A drunkard.

> Thou blynkerd *blowboll*, thou wakyst to late.
> *Skelton's Works*, i. 23.

BLOWE. To blow; to breathe. (*A.-S.*) "His browys began to blowe," to perspire? Torrent of Portugal, p. 11.

BLOWER. A fissure in the broken strata of coal, from which a feeder or current of inflammable air discharges. *North.*

BLOWING. (1) A blossom. *Wilts.*

(2) Apparently the egg of a bee, Harrison's Description of England, p. 229.

BLOW-MAUNGER. A full fat-faced person; one whose cheeks seem puffed out. *Exmoor.*

BLOW-MILK. Skimmed milk. *North.*

BLOWN. Swelled; inflated. Hence, proud, insolent. Also, stale, worthless. A cow or beast is said to be blown, when in pain from the fermentation of green food. Meat impregnated with the eggs of flies is called *blown*, and bloated herrings are frequently termed *blown-herrings.*

BLOW-POINT. A children's game, conjectured by Strutt to consist in blowing an arrow through a trunk at certain numbers by way of lottery. Nares thinks it was blowing small pins or points against each other. See Apollo Shroving, 1627, p. 49; Hawkins' Engl. Dram. iii. 243; Strutt's Sports, p. 403; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 506.

BLOWRE. A pustule. (*Teut.*)

BLOWRY. Disordered; untidy. *Warw.*

BLOWS. Trouble; exertion. *Salop.*

BLOWT. To make a loud complaining noise. *North.*

BLOWTH. A blossom. *West.* The term is used by Sir Walter Raleigh. See Diversions of Purley, p. 622.

BLOXFORD. A jocular and satirical corruption of the name of Oxford, quasi Block's ford, or the ford of Blockheads. *Nares.*

BLOYSH. Blueish.

> Smale *bloysh* flouris owt of hym lawnchis.
> *Arch.* xxx. 373

BLU. Blew.

BLUB. To swell.

BLUBBER. (1) A bubble. *East.* The verb occurs in Syr Gawayne.

(2) To cry. *Var. dial.* "By these blubber'd cheeks," Dido, Queen of Carthage, p. 56.

BLUBBER-GRASS. Different species of bromus, from their soft inflated glumes; in particular mollis, which infests barren pastures. *East.*

BLUE. (1) Bloom. *Devon.*

(2) Ale. *Somerset.*

(3) To "look blue," to look disconcerted, a common phrase. "True blue will never stain," another phrase mentioned by Strutt, ii. 215. A blue-apron statesman is a tradesman who meddles with politics.

BLUE-BOTTLE. A term of reproach for a servant or beadle, their dresses having formerly been blue.

BLUE-BOTTLES. The blue flowers which grow among wheat. *Oxon.*

BLUE-CAPS. Meadow scabious. *Yorksh.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, mentions a kind of stone so called.

BLUE-ISAAC. The hedge-sparrow. *Glouc.*

BLUE-JOHN. Fluor spar. *Derbysh.*

BLUE-MILK. Old skimmed milk. *Yorksh.* In London milk is often called *sky-blue.*

BLUE-VINNIED. Covered with blue mould. *South.*

BLUFF. (1) Surly; churlish. *South.*

(2) A tin tube through which boys blow peas. *Suffolk.*

(3) To blindfold. *North.* Blufted, hoodwinked. Bluffs, blinkers. *Linc.*

BLUFFER. A landlord of an inn.

BLUFFIN. To bluster; to swagger. *Staff.*

BLUFTERS. Blinkers. *Linc.*

BLUNDER. (1) Confusion; trouble. Also a verb, to disturb, as in Palsgrave.

> Thus hold thay us hunder,
> Thus thay bryng us in *blonder.*
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 98.

(2) To blunder water, to stir or puddle, to make it thick and muddy. This is given as a Yorkshire word by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BLUNDERBUSS. A stupid fellow. *North.*

BLUNGE. To blend, or break whilst in a state of maceration; a term used by potters. A *blunger* is a long flat wooden instrument, with a cross handle at the top, used for mixing or dissolving clay in water.

BLUNK. (1) A steed. *Gaw.*

(2) Squally; tempestuous. *East.* Also, to snow, to emit sparks. Any light flaky body is called a blunk. A blunk of weather is a fit of stormy weather.

BLUNKET. A white stuff, probably woollen. *Gaw.* A light blue colour is so called. See Topsell's Beasts, p. 461; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 478; Cotgrave, in v. *Indé.*

BLUNT. At tops, when the top flies away out of the hand without spinning, "that's a *blunt.*" Cotgrave has, "*batre le fer*, to play at *blunt*, or at foyles." It is also a well-known slang term for money.

BLUR. A blot. *North.* Blurry, a mistake, a blunder. "Broght on blure," deceived, ridiculed, Towneley Myst. p. 310. Some copies of Pericles, iv. 4, read *blurred* instead of *blurted.*

BLURT. An interjection of contempt. "Blurt, master constable," a fig for the constable, seems to have been a proverbial phrase. To blurt at, to hold in contempt. *Nares.* Florio translates *boccheggiáre*, "to make mouthes or *blurt* with ones lips;" and *chicchere*, "a flurt with ones fingers, or *blurt* with ones mouth in scorne or derision." See Howell's English Proverbs, p. 14; Middleton, iii. 30; Malone's Shakespeare, xxi. 162.

> Yes, that I am for fault of a better, quoth he. Why then, *blurt!* maister constable, saies the other, and clapping spurres to his horse, gallop'd away amaine. *Jests to make you Merie*, 1607, p. 6.

BLUSH. Resemblance; look. *Blushe*, to look; and *blusschande*, blushing, glittering, occur in Syr Gawayne. To blush up, to clear up, to be fine, spoken of the weather.

BLUSHET. One who blushes.

BLUST. Erysipelatous inflammation. *Yorksh.*

BLUSTERATION. Blustering. *North.*

BLUSTER-WOOD. The shoots of fruit trees or shrubs that require to be pruned out. *East.*

BLUSTREN. To wander or stray along without any particular aim.

> But *blustreden* forth as beestes
> Over bankes and hilles. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 108.

BLUSTROUS. Blustering. *Var. dial.*

BLUTER. Dirty. See Robin Hood, i. 105. Also a verb, to blot, to dirty, to blubbe *North.* Jamieson has, "*blutter*, a term reproach, Dumfr."

BLUTTER. To speak nonsensically.

BLUV. To believe. *East.*

BLW. (1) Blew. *Gaw.*

(2) Blue.

> Gryndylstons in grwell with tho *blw* brothes.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 8

BLY. Likeness; resemblance. *East.* It is a provincial form of *blee*, q. v.

BLYCANDE. Shining; glittering. (*A.-S.*)

BLYDE. Blithe; glad. (*A.-S.*)

BLYFE. Quickly. See *Blive.*

> The world bedyth me batayll *blyfe.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 16.
> Florent told her also *blyf.* *Octovian*, 725.

BLYKKED. Shone; glistened. (*A.-S.*)

BLYLK. Splendour? (*A.-S.*) See Cat. Douce MSS. p. 36. Perhaps an error for *blyss.*

BLYNK. To blind?

> We Englysmen theron shulde thynke,
> That envye us nat *blynk. MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 28.

BLYSCHEDE. Started.

> The lady *blyschede* up in the bedde,
> Scho saw the clothes alle by-blede.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 99.
> The kyng *blyschit* one the beryne with his brode eghne.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 54.

BLYSSYD. Wounded. (*A.-N.*)

> Whenne I hym had a strok i-fet,
> And wolde have *blyssyd* hym bet,
> No moo strokes wolde he abyde.
> *Richard Coer de Lion*, 548.

BLYSTE. Actively?

> To be thaire beschope blethely thay bedde the so *blyste.* *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 233.

BLYTHE. Appearance.

> Loke thy naylys ben clene in *blythe*,
> Lest thy felaghe lothe therwyth.
> *Boke of Curtasye*, p. 3

BO. (1) A hobgoblin. *North.*

(2) Both.

(3) But. *Hearne.*

BOALLING. Drinking. See Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 16.

> And I would to God that in our time also wee had not just cause to complaine of this vicious plant of unmeasurable *boalling.* *Lambarde's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 356.

BOAR. A clown. See Howell, sect. xxii; and its synonymes.

BOAR-CAT. A Tom-cat. *Kent.*

BOARD. (1) To address; to accost.

(2) An old cant term for a shilling. See Middleton's Works, ii. 542; Earle's Microcosmography, p. 254; Brit. Bibl. ii. 521.

(3) A kind of excavation. *North.*

BOARD. See *Borde.*

BOARDER. Made of board. *West.*

BOARDING-BRIDGE. A plank laid across a running stream as a substitute for a bridge *West.*

BOAR-SEG. A pig kept as a *brawn* for three or four years. *Salop.* A gelded boar is called a *boar-stag.*

BOAR-THISTLE. The *carduus lanceolatus*, Lin.

BOB. (1) To cheat. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 261; Sevyn Sages, 2246; Sir Thomas More, p. 19; Shak. Soc. Pap. i. 22; Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 484.

(2) A taunt or scoff. To "give the bob," a phrase equivalent to that of giving the door, or imposing upon a person.

(3) A blow. See Cotgrave, in v. *Blanc*; 2 Promos and Cassandra, iii. 2; Billingsly's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1657, p. 168; Tusser, p. 315; Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 229.

(4) A louse; any small insect. *Hants.* "Spiders, *bobbs*, and lice," are mentioned in MS. Addit. 11812, f. 16.

(5) To fish. *North.* A particular method of taking eels, called *bobbing*, is described in Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 185.

(6) A ball. *Yorksh.*

(7) The engine beam. *North.*

(8) Pleasant; agreeable. *Dyche.*

(9) A bunch. *North.*

> They saw also thare vynes growe with wondere grete *bobbis* of grapes, for a mane myȝte unnethez bere ane of thame. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 42.

(10) To disappoint. *North.*

(11) The pear-shaped piece of lead at the end of the line of a carpenter's or mason's level. *East.*

(12) "Bear a bob," be brisk. *East.*

(13) A joke; a trick.

BOBAN. Pride; vanity. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 6151; Tyrwhitt, iv. 224; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 25; Octovian, 1550.

> So prout he is, and of so gret *boban.*
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 95.
>
> And am y-come wyth the to fiȝt
> For al thy grete *bobbaunce.* *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 5.

BOB-AND-HIT. Blind-man's-buff. This name of the game is given by Cotgrave, in v. *Savate.*

BOBBANT. Romping. *Wilts.*

BOBBEROUS. Saucy; forward. *West.* Mr. Hartshorne says *bobber* is a familiar term applied good-naturedly to any one.

BOBBERY. A squabble; a tumult. *Var. dial.*

BOBBIDEN. Buffeted; struck. See the Reliq. Antiq. ii. 45, 47.

> Take hede whan that oure Saveoure
> Was *bobbid*, and his visage alle be-spet.
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 271.
>
> Ye thoght ye had a full gode game,
> When ye my sone with buffettes *bobbydd.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.
>
> They dampnede hym, despysede hym, and spytte in his faire face: they hillide his enghne, and *bobbyd* hym, and withe many dispysynges and reprevynges they travelde hym hougely.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i 17, f. 180

BOBBIN. A small fagot. *Kent.*

BOBBING-BLOCK. A block that persons can strike; an unresisting fool.

> Became a foole, yea more then that, an asse,
> A *bobbing-blocke*, a beating stocke, an owle.
> *Gascoigne's Devises*, p. 337.

BOBBISH. Pretty well in health; not quite sober; somewhat clever. *Var. dial.*

BOBBLE-COCK. A turkey-cock. *North.*

BOBBS. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "the potters put their leaded hollow wares into shragers, i. e. course metalld pots made of marle, wherein they put commonly three pieces of clay calld *bobbs* for the ware to stand on, and to keep it from sticking to the shrager." *Staff.*

BOBBY. (1) To strike; to hit.

> The clooth byfore thi eyen to,
> To *bobby* the thay knyt hit so.
> *MS. Addit.* 11748, f. 145.

(2) Smart; neat. *North.*

BOBBY-WREN. The common wren. *East.*

BOB-CHERRY. A children's game, consisting in jumping at cherries above their heads, and trying to catch them with their mouths.

BOBET. A buffet or stroke. *Prompt. Parv.*

BOBETTE. Buffeted. The Oxford MS. reads *bolled*, as quoted in Warton, ii. 106.

> Whyche man here abowte *bobette* the laste.
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 109

BOBETTS. Thick pieces. "Bobetts of grete elys" are mentioned in the Reliq. Antiq. i. 306.

BOBOLYNE. A stupid person?

> Be we not *bobolynes*,
> Sutch lesinges to beleve. *Skelton*, ii. 445.

BOBTAIL. (1) To cut off the tail. See Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 24.

(2) In archery, the steel of a shaft or arrow that is small-breasted, and big towards the head. *Kersey.*

BOBY. Cheese. *West.*

BOC. A book. *Rob. Glouc.*

BOCARDO. The old north gate at Oxford, taken down in the last century. It was formerly used as a prison for the lower sort of criminals, drunkards, bad women, and poor debtors. It was also a term for a particular kind of syllogism; but there does not appear to be any connexion between the two words. See Ridley's Works, p. 359; Middleton, ii. 120.

BOCASIN. A kind of buckram. See Florio, ed. 1611, p. 63; Howell, sect. xxv.

BOCCONE. A morsel.

BOCE. To emboss. *Palsgrave.*

BOCELERIS. Bucklers; shields. *Weber.*

BOCHANT. A forward girl. *Wilts.*

BOCHE. A swelling; a boil. (*A.-N.*)

BOCHER. A butcher. *Weber.* "Bochery," butchery, butchers' meat, Table Book, p. 147. Cf. Piers Ploughman, p. 14; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 92. A fish called a *bocher* is mentioned in Brit. Bibl. ii. 490.

BOCHIS. Bushes.

> Or upon *bochis* grown slone or hawes,
> So ofte and ofter I sygh for yowre sake.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 12.

BOCHOUSE. A library. See *Ayenbyte.*

BOCHT. Bought. *Kennett.*

BOCK. Fear. *Devon.*

BOCKE. Palsgrave has, "I bocke, I belche, *je roucte.* I bocke upon one, I loke upon hym disdaynfully to provoke hym to anger, *je aposte.*

I bocke as a tode dothe, I make a noyse, *je groulle.*" See his Table of Verbes, f. 169. *Bocking*, flowing out, Robin Hood, i. 103.

BOCKEREL. A long-winged hawk.

BOCKNE. To teach; to press upon.

BOCLE. A buckle.

BOCRAME. Buckram.

BOCSUMNESSE. Obedience. See Rob. Glouc. pp. 234, 318.

BOCTAIL. A bad woman. *Coles.*

BOCULT. Buckled.

BOCUR. A kind of bird.

> He broȝt a heron with a poplere,
> Curlews, *bocurs*, bothe in fere.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

BOD. To take the husks off walnuts. *Wilts.*

BODDLE. A small iron instrument which woodmen use for peeling oaks and other trees. *North.*

BODDUM. Principle. *North.*

BODE. (1) Remained. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A stay or delay. (*A.-S.*) Also a verb, as in Skelton, i. 8.

(3) An omen. Also, to forbode. Still in use. *Boder*, a messenger, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(4) Commanded. (*A.-S.*) Also a substantive, as in Amadas, 682.

(5) A message; an offer. See Richard Coer de Lion, 1359; Arthour and Merlin, p. 76; Leg. Cathol. p. 28; Langtoft, p. 61.

(6) Addressed; prayed. Also, bidden, invited, as in Robin Hood, i. 40.

(7) Board, as "*board* and lodging." (*A.-S.* beod.) The term occurs in Piers Ploughman, p. 493, and the verb is still in use according to Forby, i. 31. *Bode-cloth*, a table-cloth.

BODED. Overlooked; infatuated. *Devon.*

BODELOUCE. A body-louse.

BODERING. The lining of the skirt of a woman's petticoat. *Holme.*

BODGE. (1) A patch. Also, to patch clumsily. Hence, to boggle, to fail, as in 3 Henry VI. i. 4. It is also explained, "to begin a task and not complete it."

(2) A kind of measure, probably half a peck. See Songs of the London Prentices, p. 76; Jonson's New Inn, i. 5. Hence, perhaps, *bodger*, Harrison's Description of England, p. 202, which we have already had under *badger*.

BODILY. Excessively; entirely. *North.*

BODIN. Commanded. *Chaucer.*

BODISE. Bodies.

> Alle men schul then uprise
> In the same stature and the same *bodise.*
> *MS. Ashmole* 41, f. 64.

BODKIN. (1) A dagger. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3958; Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 24; Dodsley, ix. 167; Two Angrie Women of Abington, p. 80; Malone's Shakespeare, vii. 326; Lilly's Sapho and Phao.

(2) A species of rich cloth, a corruption of *baudkin*, q. v. See Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 295; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 132. Bodkin-work, a kind of trimming formerly worn on the gown.

BODLE. A small coin, worth about the third part of a halfpenny, not "imaginary," as stated in the Hallamshire Glossary. *North.*

BODRAGE. A border excursion. Spenser has the term, and it also occurs in Holinshed, Chron. of Ireland, p. 172. *Bodrakes*, State Papers, ii. 480.

BODWORD. A message; a commandment. (*A.-S.*) See Sir Amadas, 70, 604; Langtoft, p. 47; Illustrations of Fairy Mythology, p. 75; Ps. Met. Cott. ii.

> *Bodeword* cam him fro heven.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.*, f. 8.

BODY. (1) The middle aisle of the nave of a church, or the nave itself. A corner buttress is sometimes called a *body-boterasse* in old accounts.

(2) A person. See Perceval, 1166, &c. According to Kennett, p. 30, the term is applied in some parts of Lincolnshire "only for the belly or lower part." It is still in general use, but often applied in a light or commiserating manner, or to a simpleton, according to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BODY-CLOUT. A piece of iron which adjoins the body of a tumbrel, and its wheels.

BODY-HORSE. The second horse of a team of four.

BODY-STAFF. Stakes or rods of withy, &c., used in making the body of a waggon. *Warw.*

BOE. "He cannot say *boe* to a goose," said of a bashful or timid person. The phrase is given in Howell's English Proverbs, p. 17. *Boes*, boughs, Privy Purse Expenses of Mary, p. 32; Robson's Met. Rom. p. 2. *Boe*, a beau, Love's Leprosie, p. 76.

BOECE. Boethius. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 6750, 15248; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 11.

BOF. Quick lime. *Howell.*

BOFFLE. To change; to vary; to prevent any one from doing a thing; to stammer from anger. *East.*

BOFFYING. Swelling; puffing. *Hearne.*

BOG. Sturdy; self-sufficient; petulant. Also a verb, to boast. *East.*

BOG-BEAN. Marsh trefoil. *Yorksh.*

BOGETT. A budget.

BOGGARD. A jakes. *Huloet.*

BOGGART. A ghost; a goblin. *North.* Sometimes spelt *boggle.* From this perhaps is derived *boggarty*, apt to start aside, applied to a horse.

BOGGE. A bug-bear.

BOGGING. Botching up. *Philpot.*

BOGGLE. "Boggle about the stacks" is a favourite game amongst children in the North, in which one hunts several others.

BOGGLER. A vicious woman. *Nares.*

BOGGY-BO. A goblin. *North.* Sometimes pronounced *bugabo.*

BOGGYSCHE. Swelling. *Pr. Parv.*

BOGHED. Obeyed.

BOGHSOME. Buxom; obedient.

BOGHT. Expiated.

BOGING. Sneaking. *Beds.*

BOGTROTTER. An Irish robber. *Miege*

BO-GUEST. A ghost. *Yorksh.*

BOG-VIOLET. The butterwort. *Yorksh.*

BOGY. Budge fur. See Wardrobe Accounts of Edw. IV. p. 129; Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. i. 69; Test. Vetust. p. 569; Strutt, ii. 102, 247.

BOH. But. *Lanc.*

BO-HACKY. A donkey. *Yorksh.*

BOHEMIAN-TARTAR. Perhaps a gipsy; or a mere wild appellation designed to ridicule the appearance of Simple in the Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 5. *Nares.*

BOHEYNGE. Bowing.

> The *boheynge* or the leynynge of Cristes heved betokens his mekenes, the wiche had no place in that falles feynar. *MS. Egerton* 842, f. 67.

BOIDER. A basket. *North.*

BOIE. An executioner. (*A.-N.*)

> He het mani a wikke *boié*
> His sone lede toward the hanging.
> *Sevyn Sages*, 960.

BOIER. A collation; a bever, q. v. See Baret's Alvearie, 1580, B. 893. *Boire*, Nomenclator, p. 81, wrongly paged.

BOILARY. A place where salt is deposited. *North.*

BOILING. (1) A quantity or number of things or persons. *Var. dial.*

(2) A discovery. An old cant term, mentioned by Dekker.

BOILOUNS. Bubbles in boiling water. *Weber.* In the provincial dialects, any projecting knobs are so called.

BOINARD. A low person, a term of reproach. See Depos. Ric. II. pp. 8, 13; Wright's Anecd. Lit. p. 9.

BOINE. A swelling. *Essex.*

BOIS. Wood. (*A.-N.*)

BOIST. (1) A threat.

(2) A box. (*A.-N.*) See Ywaine and Gawin, 1835, 1841; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12241; Reliq. Antiq. i. 51; Maundevile, p. 85; Chester Plays, i. 121, 125, ii. 95; MS. Linc. Med. f. 281; MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

(3) A swelling. *East.*

BOISTER. A boisterous fellow.

BOISTNESS. Churlishness.

BOISTOUS. Rough; boisterous; churlish; stubborn. Costly, rich, applied to clothing. See Prompt. Parv. p. 42, and Ducange, in v. *Birrus.* Cf. Gesta Rom. p. 250; Chaucer, Cant. T. 17160; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 91; Prompt. Parv. pp. 84, 191; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 124; Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

> Beholde now wele how he es led forthe of the wykked Jewes towarde Jerusalem agayne the hille hastyly with grett payne, and his handes boune behynd hyme, *boystously* gyrdide in his kirtille. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 180.

BOKE. (1) To nauseate; to vomit; to belch. *North.*

(2) Bulk. *East.* "Boke and bane," lusty and strong. Boke-load, a large, bulky load.

(3) A break or separation in a vein of ore.

(4) To point, or thrust at. *North.*

(5) Baked. *North.*

(6) To write; to enter in a book.

> Sum newe thynge y schulde *boke*,
> That hee himselfe it myȝte loke
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 30.

(7) To swell out. *East.*

BOKELER. A buckler. (*A.-N.*) A *bokelermaker*, a buckle-maker. *Bokeling*, buckling.

BOKEN. To strike. *Skinner.*

BOKERAM. Buckram. A description of making it is in MS. Sloane 73, f. 214. Cf. Arch. ix. 245.

BOKET. A bucket. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 1535; Reliq. Antiq. i. 9.

BOKEYNGE. See *Emele.*

BOKEYS. Books.

> Ye schall be sworne on *bokeys* gode,
> That ye schall wende to the wode.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 153.

BOKID. Learned.

> Sche was wel kepte, sche was wel lokid,
> Sche was wel tauȝte, sche was wel *bokid.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 237.

BOKY. Soft. *Northumb.* "Boky-bottomed," broad in the beam. *Linc.*

BOKYLYD. Buckled.

BOL. A bull. *Weber.*

BOLACE. Bone-lace.

BOLAS. A bullace. See Rom. of the Rose, 1377; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 82.

BOLCH. To poach eggs. *Yorksh.*

BOLDE. (1) To encourage; to embolden; to get bold. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 55; Kyng Alisaunder, 2468; Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 98.

> When he Clementes speche harde,
> Hys harte beganne to *bolde.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 89

(2) A bold person; a brave man. See Sir Perceval, 1164; App. W. Mapes, p. 340.

(3) A building. *Hearne.*

(4) Magnificent; famous; grand. Byggynges bolde, borowes bolde, &c. Isumbras, 78, 691.

(5) Smooth.

> In chooseing barley for his use the malster looks that it be *bold*, dry, sweet, of a fair colour, thin skin, clean faltered from hames, and dressed from foulness, seeds and oatts. *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 304.

BOLDER. (1) A loud report. A cloudy, thundering day is called a *boldering* day. *North.*

(2) The rush used for bottoming chairs. *Norf.*

BOLDERS. Round stones. *Var. dial.*

BOLDHEDE. Boldness; courage. See Langtoft's Chronicle, pp. 281, 340.

BOLDLOKER. More boldly.

> They ben more hardy and bolde to fiȝte and to werre, and *boldloker* dore abide woundes and strokes. *Vegecius, MS. Douce* 291, f. 6.

BOLDRUMPTIOUS. Presumptuous. *Kent.*

BOLDYCHE. A bowl. In an early inventory of the fifteenth century in MS. Harl. 1735, f. 46, occurs the entry, "Item a *boldyche.*" Palsgrave has, "*boledysshe* or a bole, *jatte*;" and Hartshorne, Salop. Antiq. p. 334, "*bowldish*, a large round dish, chiefly used for lavatory purposes."

BOLE. (1) The body or trunk of a tree. *North.* See Morte d'Arthur, i. 181.

> It es noȝte levefulle, quod he, in this haly place, nowther to offre encense, ne to slaa na bestez, bot to knele doune to the *boles* of thir treez, and kysse thame. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 39.

(2) A bull. (*A.-S.*)

(3) A bowl.

(4) A measure, two bushels. *North.*

(5) A small boat able to endure a rough sea. "Let go the bole." *Taylor.*

BOLEARMIN. Sinople.

BOLE-AX. Explained *pole-axe* by Weber, Octovian, 1023, 1039; but see Reliq. Antiq. ii. 176, "hail be ȝe, potters, with ȝur *bole-ax.*"

BOLE-HILLS. A provincial term for heaps of metallic scoria, which are often met with in the lead mine districts.

BOLE-HOLES. The openings in a barn for light and air. *North.*

BOLES. Places on hills where the miners smelted or run their ore, before the invention of mills and furnaces.

BOLE-WEED. Knopweed. *Bole-wort,* bishop's-weed, Topsell's Hist. Beasts, p. 77.

BOLEYN-DE-GRACE. Bologna in Italy. See Nugæ Poet. p. 2; Kyng Alisaunder, 1444.

BOLGED. Displeased; angry. *North.*

BOLGIT. Large; bulky?

> And after they com with gret navi,
> With *bolgit* schipis ful craftly,
> The havyn for to han schent. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 24.

BOLINE. A *boline* is translated by Wase, Dictionary, 1662, *clavus in navi.* Howell has *boling,* sect. 6, apparently the bow-line.

BOLISME. Immoderate appetite. See a list of old words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

BOLKE. (1) To belch. (*A.-S.*) Also a substantive, as in Piers Ploughman, p. 100. Cf. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84.

> Thai blaw and *bolkys* at thaire mouthe,
> And perchaunce ellysquare.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 84.

(2) A heap. *Pr. Parv.*

BOLL. (1) An apparition. *Lanc.*

(2) A man who manages power-looms. *North.*

BOLLE. (1) A bud; a pod for seed. See Nares, p. 48, a verb.

> Take the *bolle* of the popy while it is grene, and stampe it, and temper it with oyle roset, and make a plastur, and ley to the temples, and that schal staunche heede-ache. *MS. Med. Cath. Hereford,* f. 8.

(2) A bowl, cup, or tankard, with a cover to it. See Arch. xxiii. 26; Lydgate, p. 52; Piers Ploughman. pp. 83, 99.

> Do now, and ful the *bolle,*
> And ȝe schal here of pympurnolle.
> *MS. Sloane* 2457, f. 6.

BOLLED. Struck; buffeted.

> Ȝif thou be prophete of pris, prophecie, they sayde,
> Whiche man here aboute *bolled* the laste.
> *MS. Laud.* 656, f. 1.

BOLLEN. To swell. (*A.-S.*)

BOLLER. A drunkard. Cf. Towneley Myst. p. 242.

> The prestes and prynces gun hem araye
> Bothe *bollers* of wyne and eche a gadlyng.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 87.

BOLLEWED. Ball-weed.

BOLLEYNE. Bullion. Arch. xviii. 137.

BOLLING. A pollard. *Var. dial.*

BOLLS. The ornamental knobs on a bedstead. See Howell, sect. 12.

BOLLYNE. To peck. *Pr. Parv.*

BOLLYNGE. Swelling. (*A.-S.*)

> Bile and blister *bollynge* sore
> On alle his folke lasse and more.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 38.

BOLNED. Emboldened.

BOLNEDE. Swelled. (*A.-S.*)

> Wyndis wexe bothe wilde and wode,
> Wawes *bolnede* in the flode.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 125.
> The kyng say this and wepte sore,
> How mennes bodies *bolned* wore.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 30.
> It blewe on the brode see, and *bolnede* up harde.
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 109.

BOLNING. Swelling. (*A.-S.*)

> The fyre it quencheth also of envye,
> And represseth the *bolnynge* eke of pryde.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 21.

BOLSTER. The bed of a timber carriage. Pads used by doctors were formerly called *bolsters.* See Middleton's Works, iv. 452. A long round jam pudding is called a bolster-pudding, no doubt from its shape.

BOLT. (1) According to Holme, an arrow with a round knob at the end of it, and a sharp pointed arrow-head proceeding therefrom. *Bold-upright, bolt on end,* straight as an arrow. To bolt food, to throw it down the throat without chewing. "Wide, quoth Bolton, when his *bolt* flew backward," a proverb recorded by Howell, p. 20.

> To a quequer Roben went,
> A god *bolt* owthe he toke. *Robin Hood,* i. 90.

(2) To sift. *North.* Bolted-bread, a loaf of sifted wheat-meal, mixed with rye.

(3) A narrow piece of stuff. "Boltes of single worstede," Strutt, ii. 83. Perhaps a measure of cloth, as in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 453; but see Kennett's Glossary, p. 34.

(4) To dislodge a rabbit. See Twici, p. 27; Howell, sect. 3; Gent. Rec. ii. 76.

(5) To run away.

(6) Straw of pease. *East.* A bolt of straw is a quantity tied up fast.

BOLTELL. A round moulding.

BOLTING-HUTCH. The wooden receptacle into which the meal is sifted.

BOLTINGS. Meetings for disputations, or private arguing of cases, in the inns of court. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says, "An exercise performd in the inns of Court inferiour to mooting."

BOLTS. The herb crowfoot; the *ranunculus globosus,* according to Gerard, who inserts it in his list of obsolete plants. It is perhaps the same with, "bolte, *petilium, tribulum,*" Prompt. Parv. p. 43.

BOLT'S-HEAD. A long, straight-necked glass vessel or receiver, gradually rising to a conical figure.

BOLYE. Huloet has, "*bolye* or plummet whyche mariners use, *bolis.*"

BOLYON. A small kind of button, used as fastenings of hooks, &c. but sometimes a merely ornamental stud or boss, and employed in various ways, as on the covers of books and other articles. See *Bullions.*

BOLYS. Bowls.

BOMAN. A hobgoblin or kidnapper.

BOMBARD. (1) A large drinking can, made of leather. Heywood mentions, "the great black-jacks, and *bombards* at the court, which when the Frenchmen first saw, they reported, at their return into their country, that the Englishmen used to drink out of their boots." Hall, in his Satires, vi. 1, talks of charging "whole *boots-full* to their friends welfare." See *Boots.* Hence *bombard-man*, a man who carried out liquor. *Bombort*, a person who serves liquor, Peele's Jests, p. 27.

(2) A kind of cannon. See Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 100, 112, 127 *Bombardille*, a smaller sort of bombard, Arch. xi. 436; Meyrick, ii. 291. Bombard words, high-sounding words, Death of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon, p. 50.

(3) A musical instrument. (*A.-N.*) See Ritson's Met. Rom. iii. 190.

In suche acorde and suche a soune,
Of *bombarde* and of clarion.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 245.

BOMBARDS. Padded breeches.

BOMBASE. Cotton.

Here shrubs of Malta, for my meaner use,
The fine white bals of *bombace* do produce,
Du Bartas, p. 27.

BOMBAST. Originally cotton, and hence applied to the stuffing out of dress, because usually done with that material, and often employed metaphorically. It is also a verb. Cf. Florio, in v. *Gnafalio, Imbottire;* Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, p. 45.

To flourish o're, or *bumbast* out my stile,
To make such as not understand me smile.
Taylor's Motto, 1622.

BOMBAZE. To confound; to bewilder; to perplex. *East.*

BOMBONE. To hum, as bees. Palsgrave has, "I bomme as a bombyll bee dothe, or any flye, *je bruys.*"

BOMESWISH. Helter-skelter. *I. Wight.*

BOMING. Hanging down. *Somerset.*

BON. (1) A band. "To work in the *bon*," signifies the employment of a collier when he labours an entire day in stocking coals down.

(2) Prepared. Richard Coer de Lion, 1625.

(3) Good. (*A.-N.*)

(4) Bound.

(5) Bane; destruction.

Who that may his *bon* be. *Perceval*, 1338.

BONABLE. Strong; able. Howell has, "*bonage*, or all the bones," Lex. Tet. Sect. 1.

BONAIR. Civil; courtly; gentle. (*A.-N.*) Spelt also *bonere.* See Sevyn Sages, 307; Kyng Alisaunder, 6732; Sir Tristrem, p. 152; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 28; Chester Plays, i. 75; Apol. Loll. p. 94.

Housewifly loke thin house, and alle thin meyné,
To bitter ne to *boner* withe hem ne schalt thou be.
The Goode Wif, p. 11.

BONA-ROBA. A courtezan. (*Ital.*) See Cotgrave, in v. *Robbe;* Tarlton's Jests, p. 63.

Once a *bona-roba*, trust me,
Though now buttock-shrunk and rusty.
Barnaby's Journal.

BONA-SOCIAS. Good companions.

BONCE. A kind of marble.

BONCHEF. Prosperity; opposed to *mischief*, misfortune. See Prompt Parv. p. 144; Syr Gawayne, p. 65.

That in thi mischef forsakit the noȝth,
That in thi *bonchef* axit the noȝth.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 18.

BONCHEN. To beat. Qu. *bonched*, Piers Ploughman, p. 5, beat, conquered.

And right forthewith of hertely repentaunce,
They *bonchen* theire brestis with fistes wondre soore,
Lydgate, MS. Ashm. 39, f. 47.

BOND. Bondage. "Bondes, *bendeaus*," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 83, bands, a common form.

BONDAGER. A cottager, or servant in husbandry, who has a house for the year at an under rent, and is entitled to the produce of a certain quantity of potatoes. For these advantages he is bound to work, or find a substitute, when called on, at a fixed rate of wages, lower than is usual in the country. *Brockett.*

BONDEMEN. Husbandmen. (*A.-S.*)

BONDENE. Bound. See Langtoft, p. 238. *Bonden*, subjection, Towneley Myst. p. 51.

A birde brighteste of ble
Stode faste *bondene* tille a tre.
Sir Perceval, 1830

BONDERS. Binding stones.

BONDY. A simpleton. *Yorksh.*

BONE. (1) Good. (*A.-N.*) See Torrent of Portugal, p. 86; Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 41 Hall, Edward IV. f. 19.

(2) Ready.

Whan he sauh that Roberd for wroth turned so sone,
And nothing ansuerd, bot to wend was alle *bone.*
Peter Langtoft, p. 99.

(3) A petition; a request; command. (*A.-S.*) See Audelay's Poems, p. 15; Minot's Poems, p. 15; Cov. Myst. p. 28; Warton, i. 89; Chester Plays, i. 42.

(4) A ship is said to carry a bone in her mouth, and cut a feather, when she makes the water foam before her. *Howell.*

(5) To seize; to arrest.

BONE-ACE. A game at cards. Florio, in v. *Trentuno*, mentions "a game at cards called one and thirtie, or *bone-ace.*"

But what shall bee our game? Primero? Gleeke?
Or one and thirty, *bone-ace*, or new-cut?
Machivells Dogge, 1617.

BONE-ACHE. Lues venerea. Likewise called the bone-ague.

Which they so dearly pay for, that oft times
They a *bone-ague* get to plague their crimes.
Clobery's Divine Glimpses, 1659, p. 35.

BONE-CART. The body. Moor gives it as a

verb, to carry on the shoulder articles more fitted from their weight to be moved in a cart.

BONE-CLEANER. A servant. *I. Wight.*

BONE-DRY. Perfectly dry.

BONE-FLOWER. A daisy. *North.*

BONE-GRACE. A border attached to a bonnet or projecting hat to defend the complexion. Sometimes a mere shade for the face, a kind of veil attached to a hood. Cotgrave says, in v. *Cornette*, "a fashion of shadow, or *boonegrace*, used in old time, and at this day by some old women." See Florio, ed. 1611, p. 340; Baret's Alvearie, B. 922; Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 246; Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 387. In Scotland the term is still in use, applied to a large bonnet or straw-hat.

> Her *bongrace*, which she ware with her French hode
> Whan she wente oute alwayes for sonne bornynge.
>
> *The Pardoner and the Frere*, 1533.

BONE-HOSTEL. Lodging. *Gaw.*

BONE-LACE. Lace worked on bobbins, or *bones*, q. v. And hence the term, according to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. See Strutt, ii. 99; Unton Inventories, p. 30; Arch. xi. 96.

BONE-LAZY. Excessively indolent.

BONELESS. A kind of ghost. See Scot's Discoverie of Witchcraft, 1584, quoted in Ritson's Essay on Fairies, p. 45.

BONENE. Of bones, gen. pl.

> Thah thou muche thenche,
> Ne spek thou nout al;
> Bynd thine tonge
> With *bonene* wal. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 112.

BONERYTE. Gentleness. (*A.-N.*)

> There beth twey wymmen yn a cyté
> Of so moche *boneryté*,
> That alle the penaunce that thou mayst do,
> Ne may nat reche here godenes to.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 13.

BONES. (1) Dice. *Rowley.*

> And on the borde he whyrled a payre of *bones*,
> *Quater treye dews* he clatered as he wente.
>
> *Skelton's Works*, i. 43.

(2) To make no bones of a thing, to make no difficulty about it. See Cotgrave, in v. *Difficulter*. In Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 72, mention is made of the proverb, "better a castell of bones than of stones."

(3) The carcase of a hog is divided into two parts, 1. the flick, the outer fat, which is cured for bacon; 2. the *bones*, consisting of the other part of it.

(4) Bobbins for making lace. *North.*

BONESETTER. A rough trotting horse. *South.* A doctor is occasionally so called.

BONE-SHAVE. The sciatica. *Devon.* The following is a noted charm for this complaint.

> "Bone-shave right;
> Bone-shave straight;
> As the water runs by the stave,
> Good for bone-shave."

BONE-SORE. Very idle. *West.* Sometimes *bone-tired* is used in the same sense.

BONET. A kind of small cap worn close to the head. See Planché's British Costume, p. 213. Huloet has, "*bonnet* or undercappe, *galericulum*;" which Elyot translates, "an under *bonet* or rydynge cappe."

BONEY. A cart-mare. *Suffolk.*

BONGAIT. To fasten. *Cumb.*

BONHOMME. A priest. *Skinner.*

BONIE. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has, "a *bonie* on the head, a blow or wound on the head. *Ess.*"

BONITO. A kind of tunny-fish, mentioned in Beaumont and Fletcher, vi. 331.

BONKE. A bank; a height. (*A.-S.*)

BONKER. Large; strapping. *East.* Also to outdo another in feats of agility.

BONKET. A huckle-bone. See Cotgrave, in v. *Astragale.* Howell, sect. 28, mentions a game, "to play at *bonket*, or huckle-bone."

BONNAGHT. A tax paid to the lord of the manor, a custom formerly in vogue in Ireland. See Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 78.

BONNE. To bend? See Chester Plays, i. 136. May we read *boune?*

BONNETS. Small sails.

BONNILY. Pretty well. *North.*

BONNY. (1) Brisk; cheerful; in good health. *Var. dial.*

(2) Good; valuable; fair. *North.*

> He bad his folk fyghte harde,
> With spere mace, and sweord;
> And he wolde, after fyght,
> *Bonie* londis to heom dyght.
>
> *Kyng Alisaunder*, 3903.

BONNY-CLABBER. Usually explained, sour buttermilk; but Randal Holme, p. 173, has, "*boniclatter*, cream gone thick;" and in another place, "*boni thlobber* is good milk gone thick."

BONNY-GO. Spirited; frisky. *I. Wight.*

BONOMABLY. Abominably, excessively. See Peele's Works, iii. 88.

BONSOUR. A vault. (*A.-N.*)

> The butras com out of the diche,
> Of rede gold y-arched riche;
> The *bousour* was avowed al
> Of ich maner divers animal.
>
> *Sir Orpheo, ed. Laing*, 325.

BONTEVOUS. Bounteous.

BONTING. A binding; curved bars of iron connected together by hooks and links, and put round the outside of ovens and furnaces to prevent their swelling outwards.

BONUS-NOCHES. Good night. (*Span.*)

BONWORT. The less daisy. See Arch. xxx. 404; Reliq. Antiq. i. 37.

BONX. To beat up batter for puddings. *Essex.*

BONY. A swelling on the body arising from bruises or pressure. *Pr. Parv.*

BOO. Both. (*A.-S.*)

> Into the diche they fallen *boo*,
> For they ne seen howe they go.
>
> *Cat. of Douce MSS.* p. 15.

BOOBY-HUTCH. A clumsy and ill-contrived covered carriage or seat. *East.*

BOOD. Abode; tarried. *Chaucer.*

BOODGE. To stuff bushes into a hedge. *Herefordsh.*

BOODIES. Broken pieces of earthenware or glass used by girls for decorating a play-house, called a boody-house, made in imitation of an ornamental cabinet. *North.*

BOODLE. Corn marigold.

> The brake and the cockle be noisome too much,
> Yet like unto *boodle* no weed there is such.
> *Tusser*, p. 152.

BOOF. Stupid. *Linc.*

BOOGTH. Size. *Yorksh.*

BOOING. Roaring; bleating; making a noise like cattle. *North.*

BOOK. This word was formerly used for any composition from a volume to a single sheet, particularly where a list is spoken of. See the State Papers, i. 402. To be in a person's books, to be in his favour. To say off book, to repeat.

BOOKHOLDER. A prompter. See Ben Jonson, iv. 366; Nomenclator, p. 501, "he that telleth the players their part when they are out and have forgotten, the prompter or *bookeholder.*" Palsgrave has, "boke bearer in a playe, *prothocolle.*"

BOOKING. A scolding; a flogging. *South.*

BOOKSMAN. A clerk or secretary.

BOOL. To bawl. *Becon.*

BOOLD. Bold. (*A.-S.*)

BOOLK. To abuse; to bully. *Suffolk.*

BOOLY. Beloved.

BOOM. Sticks placed at the margin of deep channels along the coast or in harbours, to warn boats from the mud. *South.*

BOOMER. Smuggled gin. *Brockett.*

BOON. (1) Good; fair. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A bone. *Weber.*

(3) Going. *North.*

(4) To mend the highways. *Linc.*

BOON-DAYS. The days on which tenants are bound to work for their lord gratis. *North.*

BOONS. (1) Fowls. *Yorksh.*

(2) Highway rates, or rates for repairing the roads. *Linc.* The surveyor is called a *boon-master.* In Arch. x. 84, mention is made of a boon-wain, a kind of waggon.

BOOR. A parlour. *North.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says, "the parlor, bed-chamber, or any inner room."

BOORD. To board.

BOORSLAPS. A coarse kind of linen, mentioned by Kennett.

BOOSE. A stall for cattle. *Boosy-pasture*, the pasture which lies contiguous to the boose. *Boosy*, the trough out of which cattle feed. *Boosing-stake*, the post to which they are fastened. *North.* Cf. Prompt. Parv. pp. 41, 103.

BOOSENING. A method of curing mad people by immersion, described in Brand's Pop. Antiq. iii. 149.

BOOSH. To gore as a bull. *West.*

BOOST. Boast; noise. *Weber.*

BOOSTER. To perspire. *Devon.*

BOOSY. Intoxicated.

BOOT. (1) A kind of rack for the leg, a species of torture described in Douce's Illustrations, i. 32. Cf. Florio, in v. *Bolgicchino.*

(2) Bit. Cf. Cov. Myst. p. 29; Octovian, 329.

> Bothe thei *boot* mon and beest,
> To flesshe fleȝes were thei likest.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 37.

(3) A boat. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Help; reparation; amendment; restoration; remedy. (*A.-S.*)

BOOTCATCHER. A person at an inn who pulls off the boots of passengers.

BOOTED-CORN. Corn imperfectly grown, as barley, when part of the ear remains enclosed in the sheath. *South.*

BOOTHALING. Robbery; freebooting. *Boothaler*, a robber or freebooter. *Boothale*, to rob, to steal, which Miege gives as a North-country word. See Florio, in v. *Abottino;* Cotgrave, in v. *Destrousser;* Middleton, ii. 532; Nash's Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

BOOTHER. A hard flinty stone, rounded like a bowl. *North.*

BOOTHYR. A small river vessel. *Pr. Parv.*

BOOTING. A robbery.

BOOTING-CORN. A kind of rent-corn, mentioned by Blount and Kennett.

BOOTNE. To restore, remedy. (*A.-S.*)

> Blynde and bed-reden
> Were *bootned* a thousande. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 128.

BOOTS. A person who is very tipsy is said to be in his boots. See Kennett's Glossary, p. 32, who calls it "a country proverb." To give the boots, to make a laughing-stock of one, as in Two Gent. of Verona, i. 1.

BOOTY. To play booty, to allow one's adversary to win at first in order to induce him to continue playing afterwards. See Howell, sect. 28.

BOP. To dip; to duck. *East.*

BO-PEEP. An infantile game, played by nurses, according to Sherwood, *se cachans le visage et puis se monstrant.* See Douce's Illustrations, ii. 146; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 123; Goodwin's Six Ballads, p. 6; Hudibras, II. iii. 633.

BOR. A boar. (*A.-S.*)

BORACHIO. Minsheu mentions "the Spanish *borachoe*, or bottle commonly of a pigges skinne, with the haire inward, dressed inwardly with razen and pitch to keepe wine or liquor sweet." See Ben Jonson, v. 44. Florio, ed. 1611, p. 65, says it was made of goat's skin. Hence the term is figuratively applied to a drunkard, as in Middleton, iv. 103.

BORAS. Borax. (*A.-N.*)

BORASCOES. Storms of thunder and lightning. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BORATOE. Bombasin. See the Book of Rates, 1675, p. 27.

BORD. A border; the side of a ship. (*A.-N.*) Hence, *over bord*, or over-board, as we now have it. "Stood to bord," stood on the board or side of the vessel. Cf. Richard Coer de Lion, 2531, 2543; Sir Eglamour, 902. The bord, or border of a shield, Kyng Alisaunder, 1270. Some of the dramatists seem to use it in the sense of *size.* See Middleton's Works, iv. 5.

BORDAGE. A bord-halfpenny. *Skinner.*

BORDE. A table. (*A.-S.*) Hence the modern expression, *board* and lodging. To begin the borde, to take the principal places at the high table, which was generally the upper end, and called the *board-end*. The table-cloth was called the *borde-clothe*, as in MS. Arund. 249, f. 89; Boke of Curtasye, p. 5, and it still retains that name in East Anglia, according to Forby, i. 31.

Than seyd thei all at a word,
That cokwoldes schuld begynne the *bord*,
And sytt hyest in the halle.
Cokwoldis Daunce, 200.

BORDEL. A brothel. (*A.-N.*) See Prompt. Parv. p. 44; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 61. Later writers have the term *bordello*.

He ladde hire to the *bordel* thoo,
No wondir is thouȝe sche be wo.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 238.

BORDELL. A border? See MS. Bib. Reg. 7 C. xvi.—"item, a great *bordell* enameled with redde and white."

BORDELLER. The keeper of a brothel.

BORDERED. Restrained. *Shak.*

BORD-HALFPENNY. Money paid in fairs and markets for setting up tables, *bords*, and stalls, for sale of wares. *Blount.*

BORDJOUR. A jester.

And a blynde man for a *bordjour*.
Piers Ploughman, p. 524.

BORDLANDS. The lands appropriated by the lord of a manor for the support of his board or table.

BORDOUR. Apparently a piece of armour attached to the cuirass. *Gaw.*

BORDRAGING. Ravaging on the borders.

BORD-YOU. A term used by a harvest man to another who is drinking from the bottle or small cask, meaning that he may have the next turn of drinking. *Norfolk.*

BORDYS. Tournaments.

So longe he hath hawntyd *bordys*,
That of armes he bare the prys.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 155.

BORE. (1) Born. Ellis, iii. 137.

(2) A pore. *Weber.*

(3) A kind of cabbage. *Tusser.*

(4) An iron mould in which nails are manufactured. *Salop.*

(5) That peculiar head or first flowing of the water from one to two or more feet in height at spring tides, seen in the river Parret, for a few miles below and also at Bridgewater, and which is seen also in some other rivers. [Boreas?] "Boriall stremys," Reliq. Antiq. i. 206.

BOREE. A kind of dance.

BOREL. A kind of coarse woollen cloth. According to Ducange, *panni spissioris ac vilioris species;* and Roquefort says, "grosse étoffe en laine de couleur rousse ou grisâtre, dont s'habillent ordinairement les ramoneurs." In MS. Graves 42, f. 73, "a borrell, a pleyefellow;" and the term is constantly applied to *laymen*, as *borel folk* and *borel men*. See Wright's Glossary to Piers Ploughman, p. 583. It seems to mean *unlearned*, in contradistinction to the priests, or *clerkes*.

But wele I wot as nice, fresche, and gay,
Som of hem ben, as *borel* folkis ben,
And that unsittynge is to here degré.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 256.

Thus I, whiche am a *borell* clerke,
Purpose for to write a booke,
After the worlde that whilom toke
Longe time in olde daies passed.
Gower, ed. 1554, f. 1.

And we see by experience in travell the rudenesse and simplicity of the people that are seated far North, which no doubt is intimated by a vulgar speech, when we say such a man hath a *borrell* wit, as if we said *boreale ingenium*.
The Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 29.

BORELY. Large; strong.

BORESON. A badger. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 90.

BORFREIE. Same as *berfrey*, q. v.

Sowis to myne men made sleie,
And *borfreies* to ryse an heie.
MS. Addit. 10036, f. 24.

BORGH. A pledge; a surety. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 346; Towneley Myst. p. 333.

BORGHEGANG. Surety. (*A.-S.*) Or, perhaps, some duty paid for leave to pass through a borough town. The term occurs in Robert de Brunne's translation of the *Manuel des Pechés*, MS. Harl. 1701, and MS. Bodl. 415.

BORGHTE. A borough.

BORH. A boy. *East.*

BORHAME. A flounder. *North.*

BORITH. A herb used by fullers to take out stains. *Skinner.*

BORJAES. Burgesses.

BORJOUNE. A bud. See Arthour and Merlin, p. 65. Also a verb, as in Prompt. Parv. p. 276, erroneously spelt *borionne*.

BORKEN. Barking. (*A.-S.*)

BORLER. A clothier. See a list of trades in Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 9.

BORLICH. Burly.

BORN-DAYS. Life-time. *Var. dial.*

BORNE. (1) To burn. See Chester plays, i. 134, 177. "Shee borned a knave," gave birth to a boy, ib. p. 181.

(2) To burnish. See Skinner, and Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 275.

(3) A stream. *Gaw.*

BORN-FOOL. An idiot. *Var. dial.*

BOROW. A tithing; the number of ten families who were bound to the king for each other's good behaviour. According to Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 27, "that which in the West countrey was at that time, and yet is, called a tithing, is in Kent termed a *borow*." Harrison, Description of England, p. 174, has *borowage*, borrowing.

BOROWE. A pledge; a surety. Also a verb. See Robin Hood, i. 13; Towneley Myst. pp. 25, 156; Reliq. Antiq. i. 9; Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 54. *Borowehode*, suretyship, Robin Hood, i. 43. "Saint George to borowe," i. e. St. George being surety, a common phrase in early poetry.

Thus leveth the kyng in sorowe,
Ther may no blys fro bale hym *borowe*,
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.

And thus Sainct George to *borowe*,
Ye shall have shame and sorowe.
Skelton's Works ii. 83.

BORREL. A borer or piercer.

BORRID. A sow *maris appetens*.

BORRIER. An auger. Lluyd's MS. additions to Ray, Mus. Ashm.

BORROW-PENCE. Ancient coins formerly so called in Kent. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 218.

BORSE. A calf six months old. *Hants.*

BORSEN. Burst. (*A.-S.*) See Chester Plays, ii. 123. *Borsen-bellied*, ruptured. *Var. dial.*

BORSHOLDER. A superior constable.

Item that no constable, *borsholder*, nor bailly, lette any man or womman to baille, maynprise or ondirborwe. *MS. Bodl. e Mus.* 229.

BORSOM. Obedient. Leg. Cath. p. 44.

BORSTAL. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "any seat on the side or pitch of a hill."

BORSTAX. A pick-axe.

BORT. A board; a table. This word occurs as the translation of *mensa* in a curious list of words in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45, written in Lancashire in the 15th century.

BORWAGE. A surety. *Prompt. Parv.*

BORWE. (1) A bower; a chamber.

(2) A town; a borough. See Sir Tristrem, p. 140; Leg. Cath. p. 183.

(3) To save; to guard. (*A.-S.*)

(4) A pledge; a surety.

BORWEN. To give security or a pledge to release a person or thing; to bail; to borrow. (*A.-S.*)

BORȜE. Borough; city; castle.

BOS. A game, mentioned in Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 238.

BOSARDE. A buzzard; a species of hawk unfit for sporting. Hence, a worthless or useless fellow, as in Piers Ploughman, p. 189.

BOSC. A bush. (*A.-N.*)

BOSCAGE. A wood. See *boskage*, Ywaine and Gawin, 1671; Skelton, ii. 28. According to Blount, "that food which wood and trees yield to cattle." Cotgrave has, "*Infoliature*, boscage, or leafe-worke, in carving."

BOSCHAYLE. A thicket; a wood. (*A.-N.*)

BOSCHES. Bushes.

BOSE. (1) Behoves.

The synfull, he sayse, als es wrytene,
Wyth pyne of the dede when he es smytene,
That he thorgh payne that hym *bose* drye,
Hymselfe forgettes when he salle dye.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 67.

(2) A hollow. *North.* The term occurs in an early and curious vocabulary in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45, written in Lancashire.

(3) Boast; praise? [Lose?]

And so tille Saturday were fynischid and done,
Of alle oure byleve sche bare the *bose*.
Legends, Rawlinson MS.

BOSEN. A badger. *North.*

BOSH. A dash, or show. *East.*

BOSHES. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "the bottom of the furnace in which they melt their iron ore, the sides of which furnace descend obliquely like the hopper of a mill."

BOSHOLDER. A tithing-man; the chief person in an ancient tithing of ten families. See Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 27.

BOSKE. A bush. "A *boske* of breres, *la dume*," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 83. *Bosky*, bushy, but generally explained *woody*, as in the Tempest, iv. 1.

BOSKED. See *Buske.*

BOSOM. (1) To eddy. *Yorksh.*

(2) Wish; desire. *Shak.*

(3) Bosom-sermons are mentioned in the Egerton Papers, p. 9.

BOSOMED. See King Lear, v. 1; and an instance of the word in the same sense in Heywood's Royall King and Loyall Subject, 1637, sig. F. iii.

BOSON. A boatswain. An early form of the word occurring in the first edition of Shakespeare, and other authors. Lye, in his additions to Junius, has, "*boson* corrupte pro *boatswain*, præpositus remigum, scaphiarius."

BOSS. (1) A head or reservoir of water. See Ben Jonson, viii. 9.

(2) A great stone placed at the intersection of the ribs. An architectural term. Willis, p. 43.

(3) To emboss; to stud.

(4) A hassock. *North.*

(5) A protuberance. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3268; Gesta Rom. p. 446; Marlowe, i. 48.

(6) A large marble. *Warw.*

(7) A hood for mortar. *East.*

(8) To throw. *Sussex.*

BOSSOCK. Large; fat; coarse. Also, to top and tumble clumsily. *Var. dial.*

BOSS-OUT. A game at marbles, also called *boss and span*, mentioned in Strutt's Sports, p. 384.

BOSSY. (1) Thick set; corpulent. *North.*

(2) Convex.

BOSSY-CALF. A spoilt child. *Dorset.*

BOST. (1) Pride; boasting. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Aloud. *Chaucer.*

(3) Embossed. *Middleton.*

(4) Burst. *West.*

BOSTAL. A winding way up a very steep hill. *Sussex.*

BOSTANCE. Boasting; bragging. *Chaucer.*

BOSTEN. To boast. (*A.-S.*)

BOSTLYE. Boasting. *Gaw.*

BOSTUS. Boastful; arrogant.

BOSWELL. Some part of a fire-grate. *Suffolk.*

BOT. (1) A boat. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 82.

(2) A sword; a knife; anything that bites or wounds.

(3) Bit. "Mani mouthe the gres *bot*," slain.

(4) A jobber; a botcher. *Yorksh.*

(5) Bought. *Devon.*

(6) Both.

(7) Unless.

BOTANO. A kind of blue linen.

BOTARGE. The spawn of a mullet.

BOTARGO. A kind of salt cake, or rather sausage, made of the hard row of the sea mullet, eaten with oil and vinegar, but chiefly used to promote drinking. *Nares.*

BOTCH. (1) A thump. *Sussex.*

(2) An inflamed tumour. *North.*

BOTCHET. Small beer mead. *North.*

BOTCHMENT. An addition.

BOTE. (1) Bit; wounded. (*A.-S.*) See Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 77; Langtoft, p. 243.

(2) Ate. *Gaw.*

(3) Help; remedy; salvation. Also a verb, to help. "There is no bote of manys deth," there is no help for it, Orpheo, MS. Ashmole. Bote-less, without remedy.

(4) Better. *Ritson.*

BOTEL. A bottle. (*A.-N.*)

BOTELER. A butler. Rob. Glouc. p. 187. *Botileris*, Kyng Alisaunder, 834.

BOTEMAY. Bitumen. *Weber.* Spelt *botemeys* in Kyng Alis. 4763.

BOTENEN. To button. (*A.-N.*)

BOTENUS. Buttons.

BOTENYNG. Help; assistance. (*A.-S.*)

> A wode man touched on hys bere,
> And a party of hys clothyng,
> And anone he hadde *botenyng*.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 73.

BOTER. Butter.

BOTE-RAIL. A horizontal rail. *North.*

BOTERASSE. A buttress.

BOTERFLIE. A butterfly. (*A.-S.*)

BOTESCARL. A boatswain. *Skinner.*

BOTEWS. A kind of large boot, covering the whole leg, and sometimes reaching above the knee. See Wardrobe Accounts of Edw. I. p. 119; Howard Household Books, p. 139.

BOT-FORKE. A crooked stick, the same as *burn-stick*, q. v.

> Mon in the mone stond ant strit,
> On is *bot-forke* is burthen he bereth.
> *Wright's Lyric Poetry*, p. 110.

BOTHAN. A tumour. *Devon.*

BOTHE. A store-house; a shop where wares are sold. It is translated by *selda* in Prompt. Parv. p. 46. A booth.

> They robbedyn tresours and clothes,
> And brenten townes and *bothes*.
> *Kyng Alisaunder*, 3457.

BOTHEM. A watercourse.

BOTHER. (1) To teaze; to annoy. *Var. dial.*

(2) Of both, gen. pl. See Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 63; Perceval, 31; Leg. Cath. p. 52.

BOTHERING. A great scolding. *East.*

BOT-HIER. Boat hire.

BO-THRUSH. The squalling thrush. *I. Wight.*

BOTH-TWO. Both. *Junius.*

BOTHUL. A cowslip? *Pr. Parv.* Perhaps the marigold. See Arch. xxx. 404.

BOTHUM. (1) Bottom. See Ordinances and Regulations, p. 433. Mr. Hartshorne gives *botham* as the Salopian word, and Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, as a technical word connected with iron ore. *Botme*, Prompt. Parv. p. 45.

(2) A bud. (*A.-N.*)

BOTON. A button.

BOTOR. A bustard.

> Ther was venisoun of hert and bors,
> Swannes, pecokes, and *botors.*
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 116.

BOTRACES. Venomous frogs. See a list of obsolete words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

BOTRASEN. To make buttresses to a building. (*A.-N.*)

BOTRE. A buttery.

> Then ussher gose to tho *botré.*
> *Boke of Curtasye*, p. 20.

BOTS: A kind of worms troublesome to horses See Dodsley, ix. 214; Men Miracles, 1656 p. 34; Tusser, p. 62.

BOTTE. (1) A boat.

(2) Bit. *North.*

> He toke the stuarde by the throte,
> And asonder he it *botte*. *Syr Tryamoure*, 554.

(3) A bat; a club.

> He bare a *botte* to geve a strokk
> All the body of an oke.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 112.
> He toke hys *bott* and forthe goyth,
> Swythe sory and fulle wrothe. *Ibid.* f. 97.

BOTTLE. (1) A small portable cask, used for carrying liquor to the fields. *West.* "Bag and bottle," Robin Hood, ii. 54.

(2) A bubble. *Somerset.*

(3) A seat, or chief mansion house. (*A.-S.*) Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, is our authority for the provincial use of the word. It is retained in the names of places, as Newbottle, co. Northampton.

(4) A bundle of hay or straw. Cotgrave has, "*Boteler*, to botle or bundle up, to make into botles or bundles." A *botell-horse*, Ordinances and Regulations, p. 97, a horse for carrying bundles? *Bottleman*, an ostler. To look for a needle in a bottle of hay, a common proverb, which occurs in Clarke's Phraseologia Puerilis, 1655. Cf. Topsell's Beasts, p. 303; Anecdotes and Traditions, p. 58; Howell, sect. 40; Florio in v. *Grégne.*

> A thousand pounds, and a *bottle* of hay,
> Is all one thing at Dooms-day.
> *Howell's English Proverbs*, p. 1.

(5) The dug of a cow. *East.*

(6) A round moulding.

(7) A pumpion. *Devon.*

BOTTLE-BIRD. An apple rolled up and baked in a crust. *East.*

BOTTLE-BUMP. The bittern. *East.*

BOTTLE-HEAD. A fool.

BOTTLE-NOSE. A porpoise. *East.* A person with a large nose is said to be *bottle-nosed.*

BOTTLE-UP. To treasure in one's memory. *Var. dial.*

BOTTOM. (1) A ball of thread. See Elyot, in v. *Anguinum;* Sir Thomas More, p. 41; Florio, in v. *Córlo.*

(2) A vessel of burden. See Kennett's Glossary. p. 24; Cotgrave, in v. *Droict;* Harrison's Description of England, p. 163.

BOTTOMER. One who drags or assists in conveying the coal or other produce of a mine from the first deposit to the shaft or pit.

BOTTOMING-TOOL. A narrow, concave shovel used by drainers. *Salop.*

BOTTOM-WIND. A phenomenon that occurs in Derwent-water. The waters of this lake are sometimes agitated in an extraordinary manner, though without any apparent cause, and in a perfectly calm day, are seen to swell in high waves, which have a progressive motion from West to East.

BOTTRY-TREE. An elder tree. *North.*

BOTTY. Proud. *Suffolk.*

BOTTYS. Butts; marks for shooters.

BOTUNE. Bottom. *Prompt. Parv.*

BOTY. A butty; a partner. *Palsgrave.*

BOTYD. Saved. (*A.-S.*)

> Grete othys to me he sware
> That he was *botyd* of mekylle care.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.

BOTYNG. Assistance. (*A.-S.*)

BOTYNGE. "Encrese yn byynge," Prompt. Parv. p. 45. We still have the phrase *to boot.*

BOUCE-JANE. An ancient dish in cookery, a receipt for which is given in the Ordinances and Regulations, p. 431.

BOUCHART. See *Babbart.*

BOUDE. To pout. (*Fr.*)

BOUDGE. To budge; to move. See Nares, and Beaumont and Fletcher, vi. 455.

BOUDS. Weevils. *East.* Tusser, p. 40, speaks of "bowd-eaten malt."

BOUERIE. Baudrie? See Harrison's Description of England, p. 178.

BOUFFE. Belching. *Skinner.*

BOUGE. (1) A cask. *South.*

> By draught of horse fro ryvers and welles,
> *Bouges* be brought to brewers for good ale.
> *Brit. Bibl.* ii. 151.

(2) An allowance of meat or drink to an attendant in the court. Spelt *bouche* and *boudge.* See Ben Jonson, vii. 217; Thornton Rom. p. 218; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 79.

(3) A purse. *Harman.*

(4) "To make a bouge," to commit a gross blunder, to get a heavy fall. Also, to bulge, to swell out. *East.*

(5) To prepare a ship for the purpose of sinking it. See Hall, Hen. V. f. 23; Harrison's Description of England, p. 200.

BOUGERON. An unnatural person. (*A.-N.*)

BOUGET. A budget; a portmanteau. Elyot has, "*hippopera*, a male or *bouget.*" See also King Cambises, p. 262; Brit. Bibl. iv. 103; Fry's Bibl. Mem. p. 343; Gascoigne's Delicate Diet, p. 18, spelt in various ways.

BOUGH. Reginald Scot gives *bough* as a common exclamation of a ghost.

BOUGH-HOUSES. Private houses, allowed to be open during fairs for the sale of liquor.

BOUGHRELL. A kind of hawk.

BOUGHT. (1) A bend; a joint; a curve. "Bought of a sling, *fundæ circulus,*" Junius, Addend. See Cotgrave, in v. *Feru, Inarcature du col;* Torrent of Portugal, p. 24; Arch. xvii. 295; Bourne's Inventions or Devises, 1578, no. 44; Middleton, iii. 281.

(2) "Bought and sold," entirely overreached, utterly made away with. *Shak.*

BOUGHT-BREAD. Bakers' bread. *North.*

BOUGILL. A bugle-horn.

BOUGOUR. Cinædus, "or one that is past shame," but not necessarily in the bad sense. This term occurs in Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

BOUGY. A small round candle. (*Fr.*) See the Rutland Papers, p. 27.

BOUKE. (1) The body. (*A.-S.*) Also the bulk, the interior of a building. See Towneley Myst. p. 313; Chron. Vilodun. p. 38; Chaucer, Cant. T. 2748; Kyng Alisaunder, 3254, 3946; Langtoft, p. 174.

> He thought might y mete that douke,
> His heved y schuld smite fro the *bouke.*
> *Gy of Warwike,* p. 345.

(2) To wash clothes. (*A-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 274, 306; Reliq. Antiq. i. 108.

(3) A pail. *North.*

(4) The box of a wheel. *Salop.*

(5) A bolt. *North.*

BOUKED. Crooked.

BOUL. An iron hoop. *Linc.* "Throwing of the dart and *bowle*" is mentioned among youthful athletic exercises in Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 137.

BOULDER-HEAD. A work against the sea, made of small wooden stakes. *Sussex.*

BOULTE. To sift. (*A.-S.*) *Boulter*, a person who sifts, Howard Household Books, p. 27; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 71. *Boulted-bread*, bread made of wheat and rye.

BOUMET. Embalmed.

BOUN. Ready. (*A.-S.*) See Chester Plays, i. 37; Chaucer, Cant. T. 11807; Pilkington, p. 353. In the North country dialect it is interpreted *going;* also, to dress, to make ready, to prepare. "*Boun* is a woman's garment; *boun*, prepared, ready; *bown*, going or ready to goe; he's *bown* with it, i. e. he has done with it." Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BOUNCE. The larger dogfish.

BOUNCHING. Bending or swelling. See a list of obsolete words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

BOUND. (1) Sure; confident. *Var. dial.*

> Yet will tutlers in toune talk *bound,*
> That we wer the men that Roulond wold quell.
> *Roland, MS. Lansd.* 388, f. 387.

(2) A mark.

BOUNDE. A husband. (*A.-S.*)

> Tho that the *bounde* y-seighe this,
> Anon he starf for diol y-wis
> *Arthour and Merlin,* p. 27.

BOUNDER. A boundary. *North.*

> It hath beene at times also a marke and *bounder* betweene some kings for the limits of their jurisdictions and authoritie. *Lambarde's Perambulation,* 1596, p. 270.

BOUND-ROOD. The name of an altar in Durham Cathedral, mentioned in Davies' Ancient Rites, 1672, p. 70.

BOUNG. A purse.

> Be lusty, my lass, come for Lancashire,
> We must nip the *boung* for these crowns.
> *Sir John Oldcastle*, p. 59.

BOUNTEE. Goodness. (*A.-N.*)

BOUNTEVOUS. Bountiful. See Malory's Morte d'Arthur, ii. 325.

BOUNTRACE. A buttress. (*Fr.*)

> Ye remembre youre wittes, and take hede
> To kepe Irland, that hit be not lost,
> For hit is a *bountrace* and a post.
> *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 101, f. 60.

BOUNTY-DAYS. Holidays, on which provision was furnished for the poor. *North.*

BOUR. A bower; a chamber.

BOURAM. A sink. *Yorksh.* This word is given by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BOURDAYNE. A burden. *Palsgrave.*

BOURDE. A game; a joke. Also a verb, to jest. (*A.-S.*) See Cokwoldis Daunce, 4; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12712, 17030; Notes to Chaucer, p. 213. "Soth bourde is no bourde," an old proverb mentioned by Harrington.

> Boyes in the subarbis *bourdene* ffulle heghe.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 86.
>
> Wele *bourdet*, quod the doke, by myne hat,
> That men shulden alway love causelesse.
> *Chaucer, MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 33.

BOURDON. A staff. (*A.-N.*) See Rom. of the Rose, 3401, 4092; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 150; Beves of Hamtoun, p. 81. One kind of staff, much ornamented, was called a *bourdonasse.*

> I may the *bourdone* heght esperaunce, which is goode in every faysoun, for he that leenethe him therto sekurlych, he may not falle: the woode of Sechim of which it is made shewethe ful weel whiche it is. *Romance of the Monk, Sion Coll. MS.*
>
> The joynours of *bourdons*, of speres long and rounde:
> In feyre knyves gladethe the cuttiller.
> *MS. Ashmole* 59, f. 20.
>
> Harlotes walkeris thorow many townes
> With spekketh mantelis and *bordounes.*
> *MS. Bodl.* 48, f. 174.
>
> Now shal I tellyn the facoun
> And the maner of the *bordoun.*
> *MS. Cott. Vitell.* C. xiii. f. 99.

BOURDOUR. (1) A pensioner. So explained by Hearne, Langtoft, p. 204.

(2) A circlet round a helmet. *Gaw.*

BOURGEON. To bud; to sprout. (*Fr.*)

BOURGH. A borough.

BOURHOLM. The burdock. See an early list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3.

BOURMAIDNE. A chambermaid.

> Hail be ȝe, nonnes of seint Mari house,
> Goddes *bourmaidnes* and his owen spouse.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 175.

BOURN. (1) A limit, or boundary.

(2) A brook; a rivulet. (*A.-S.*) Hence, *water*, as explained by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033; and also, to wash or rinse. According to Aubrey, Royal Soc. MS. p. 61, "in South Wilts they say such or such a *bourn*, meaning a valley by such a river."

(3) Yeast. *Exmoor.*

BOURNEDE. Burnished.

> Upon the toppe an ern ther stod,
> Of *bournede* gold ryche and good. *Launfal*, 20.

BOURT. To offer; to pretend. *North.*

BOUS. A box; a chest. *Yorksh.*

BOUSE. (1) Ore as it is drawn from the mines. *Yorksh.* Small ore as it is washed by the sieve, is called bouse-smithen.

(2) Perhaps a boss, or round plate of metal used to adorn a horse. See Arch. xvii. 293.

(3) To drink. An old cant term, and still in use. *Bouzing-can*, a drinking can. There was formerly a kind of drink so called, as appears from Ritson's Ancient Songs, i. 70.

BOUSTOUS. Impetuous. *Palsgrave.*

BOUT. (1) A batch. *Var. dial.*

(2) In ploughing, the distance from one side of a field to the other, and back again.

(3) A contest; a struggle. *North.*

(4) But.

(5) Without; except. *North.* See Chester Plays, i. 47, ii. 55, 123; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 227.

BOUTE-FEU. An incendiary. Also spelt *boutefell.* See Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 72, 244. The term is given by Skinner, and also occurs in Hudibras.

BOUT-HAMMER. The heavy two-handed hammer used by blacksmiths. *East.* See *About-sledge*, and Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 289.

BOUT-HOUSE. On the ground; anywhere. *I. Wight.*

BOVE. Above. See Forme of Cury, p. 75; Wright's Anecd. Lit. p. 5. In later writers it is merely an elliptical form, as in the Troubles of Queene Elizabeth, 1639, sig. F. i.

BOVERT. A young ox. (*A.-N.*)

BOVOLI. A kind of snails or periwinkles, mentioned as delicacies by Ben Jonson. (*Ital.*)

BOW. (1) A yoke for oxen.

(2) A bow's length. *Shak.*

(3) A boy.

(4) To bend. *Var. dial.*

(5) A small arched bridge. *Somerset.* An arch or gateway was formerly called a *bow.*

BOW-BELL. A cockney, one born within the sound of Bow bells. The term occurs in the London Prodigal, p. 15; Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 186.

BOW-BOY. A scarecrow. *Kent.* Du Bartas, p. 9, "a blinde bow-boy," a blind archer.

BOWCER. The bursar.

BOWCHYER. A butcher.

BOWDIKITE. A contemptuous name for a mischievous child; an insignificant or corpulent person. *North.*

BOWDLED. Swelled out, particularly applied to a hen when ruffled with rage, as in Harrison's Description of England, p. 172.

BOWE. (1) A bough; a branch. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To bend; to curve; to bow.

> Wulde they bydde hym sytte or stande,
> Ever he wulde be *bowande.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 39.
>
> Yf ther be dewke or erle in lande,
> But they be to hym *boweande,*

The steward wyll anone ryse,
And dystroye hym on all wyse.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 304.

And togedur they wente,
That hyt *bowed* and bente. *MS. Ibid.* f. 76.

BOWE-DYE. A kind of dye. In MS. Sloane 1698, f. 163, is a notice how "to dye scarlett after the manner of the *bowe-dye*."

BOWELL-HOLE. A small aperture in the wall of a barn for giving light and air. *North.*

BOWEN. A relation, or narrative. Qu. *A.-S.* bocung.

BOWER. A chamber. (*A.-S.*)

BOWERINGE. The part of a tree consisting of the boughs.

BOWERLY. Tall; handsome. *West.*

BOWERS. Young hawks, before they are branchers. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 293. Also called *bowets* and *bowesses*. The term seems to be applied to hawks at the period when they are in the transition between the nest and trees, too old for the former, and yet not strong enough to attach themselves exclusively to the freedom of the latter.

BOWERY. See *Boodies.*

BOWETY. Linsey-wolsey. *North.*

BOWGHSOMME. Buxom; obedient. (*A.-S.*)

Wake aye, als thow had no knawyng
Of the tyme of the dedes commyng,
That the dede may fynd the when it salle comme,
Ay redy to Godd and *bowghsomme.*
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 65.

BOW-HAND. The left hand. To be too much of the bow-hand, to fail in any design. See Nares, in v.

BOWHAWLER. A man acting in the place of a horse, to draw barges or small vessels along the Severn.

BOWIE-FRAME. A phrase applied to toads when together, in Fairfax's Bulk and Selvedge of the World, 1674, p. 130.

BOWIS. Boughs. Cf. Urry, p. 415.

Makynge the *bowis* as lusty to the syȝte,
As fresche and as fayre of coloure and of hewe.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 16.

BOWIT. A lanthorn. *North.* See Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 14.

BOWK. Bent; crooked. *North.*

BOWK-IRON. A circular piece of iron which lines the interior of a cart or waggon wheel. *West.*

BOW-KITT. A kind of great can with a cover. *Yorksh.*

BOW-KNOT. A large, loose, and wide knot.

Gave me my name, which yet perchaunce you know not,
Yet 'tis no riddle bound up in a *bow-knott.*
The Christmas Prince, p. 41.

BOWL-ALLEY. A covered space for the game of bowls, instead of a bowling green. See Earle's Microcosmography, p. 86. A street in Westminster is still called the Bowling-Alley. Bowls were prohibited during the church service in 1571. See Grindal's Remains, p. 138. According to the Grammont Memoirs, ed. 1811, ii. 269, the game was fashionable in England in the reign of Charles II. It was played by both sexes. Anecdotes and Traditions, p. 20.

BOWL-DISH. See *Boldyche.*

BOWLEYNE. A bow-line.

BOWLING-MATCH. A game with stone bowls, played on the highways from village to village. *North.*

BOWLTELL. A kind of cloth.

BOWN. Swelled. *Norf.*

BOWNCHE. A bunch; a swelling. *Huloet.*

BOWNDYN. Ready; prepared.

BOW-NET. A kind of net, mentioned in Topsell's Foure-footed Beasts, p. 47.

BOW-POT. A flower-vase. *West.* "Bough pots, or flower pots set in the windowes of private houses," Nomenclator, p. 388.

BOWRES. A dish in ancient cookery, a receipt for which is given in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 24.

BOWSING. A term in hawking, when the hawk "oft drinks, and yet desires more." See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 61.

BOWSOM. Buxom; obedient. (*A.-S.*) See Ywaine and Gawin, 1155.

And if he be tylle God *bowsom*,
Tille endles blys at the last to com.
MS. Harl. 4196, f. 215.

BOWSOMNES. Obedience. It is glossed in the margin by *obidiencia.*

And when this grownde es made, than salle come a dameselle *Bowsomnes* on the tone halfe, and dameselle *Miserecorde* one the tother halfe. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 271.

BOWSTAVES. "Paied to maister Cromewelle by the kinges commaundement for *bowestaves* for his Graces use," Privy Purse Expences of Henry VIII. p. 267. See also Brit. Bibl. ii. 398.

BOWSY. Bloated by drinking.

BOWT. The tip of the nose. See the Nomenclator, p. 28. Also part of an angler's apparatus, Brit. Bibl. ii. 472.

BOWTELL. A convex moulding.

BOWTH. Bought.

BOW-WEED. Knapweed.

BOW-YANKEES. See *Yankees.*

BOWYER. (1) A maker of bows. See Chester Plays, i. 6; Skelton, i. 151; Rob. Glou. p. 541. (2) A small ship. *Skinner.*

BOWYN. Went.

BOX. (1) A blow. Also a verb, to strike. *Var. dial.*

Ac natheles, God it wot,
Yif ich alle nedes mot,
Yit ich wile asaie
A lite *box* the to paie. *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 68.

(2) A chest. *Oxon.*
(3) A club or society instituted for benevolent purposes. *North.* Their anniversary dinner is called a box-dinner.
(4) To "box the fox," to rob an orchard. *West.*

BOX-AND-DICE. A game of hazard.

BOX-BARROW. A hand-barrow. *Salop.*

BOX-HARRY. To dine with Duke Humphrey; to take care after having been extravagant. *Linc.*

BOXING. Buxom. *Linc.*

BOXING-DAY. The day after Christmas, when tradespeople are visited by persons in the employment of their customers for Christmas boxes, or small presents of money.

BOX-IRON. A flat-iron. *East.*

BOY-BISHOP. See *Nicholas.*

BOYDEKIN. A dagger. *Chaucer.* See Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 25. It occurs in Prompt. Parv. p. 42, translated by *subucula, perforatorium.*

BOYE. A lad servant. (*A.-S.*)

BOYKIN. A term of endearment, found in Sir John Oldcastle, p. 38, and Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

BOYLES. Lice. *Linc.*

BOYLUM. A kind of iron ore. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BOYLY. Boyish. *Baret.*

BOYS. (1) Voice. *Maundevile.*

(2) Boethius. Lydgate, p. 122.

(3) A wood. (*A.-N.*)

> And bad them go betyme
> To the *boys* Seynt Martyne.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 128.

BOY'S-BAILIFF. An old custom formerly in vogue at Wenlock, and described in Salop. Antiq. p. 612.

BOYSHE. A bush. Malory, i. 181.

BOYSID. Swelled.

> My thouȝte also with alle vices *boysid*,
> My brest resceit and chef of wrecchidnesse.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 2.

BOYS'-LOVE. Southernwood. *West.*

BOYSTONE. To cup a person. *Pr. Parv.*

BOYSTORS. Boisterous. *Skelton.*

BOYT. Both.

BOZZUM. The yellow ox-eye. *Vect.*

BOZZUM-CHUCKED. Having a deep dark redness in the cheeks. *West.*

BOȜE. To move, rise, go. *Gaw.*

BOȜEZ. Boughs. *Gaw.*

BRAA. An acclivity. *North.*

BRAB. A spike-nail. *Yorksh.*

BRABAND. Cloth of Brabant. See the Rates of the Custome House, 1545, Brit. Bibl. ii. 397.

BRABBLE. To quarrel. Also a substantive. *Brabbling*, squabbling, quarrelling, Timon, ed. Dyce, p. 36; Middleton, iii. 458; Skelton, ii. 131. *Brabblement*, a quarrel. *Brabbler*, a wrangler, a quarrelsome person.

BRAC. Broke.

BRACCO. Diligent; laborious. *Chesh.*

BRACE. (1) To embrace.

> A grysely geste than bese thou preste,
> In armes for to *brace*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 213.

(2) Armour for the arms. Hence an arm of the sea, Maundevile's Travels, p. 15.

(3) To brave a person; to swagger. Palsgrave has, "I *brace* or face, *je braggue;* he *braced* and made a bracying here afore the dore as thoughe he wolde have kylled, God have mercy on his soule." It occurs as a substantive in a similar sense in Othello, i. 3. "Facing and *bracing*," Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 63.

(4) The clasp of a buckle.

(5) A piece of timber framed with a bevil joint, so disposed as to keep the parts of a building together. Palsgrave has, "brace of an house *brace*."

BRACER. Armour for the arms. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 111; Florio, in v. *Brácciale;* Cotgrave, in v. *Brasselet;* Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 426; Privy Purse Expences of Hen VIII. p. 47.

> *Brasers* burnyste bristez in sondyre.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 73.

BRACH. A kind of scenting hound, generally of a small kind. Elyot has, "*catellus*, a very littell hounde or *brache*, a whelpe;" and the terms *brach* and *ratch* were always applied to the hounds which formed the pack, which of course differed in breed according to time and place. In Reliq. Antiq. i. 151, it seems to be synonymous with *acquill*, q. v. See Twici, p. 28; Florio, in v. *Braccáre;* Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 9; Ford, i. 22, 58; Webster, i. 156; Dodsley, vi. 319; Ben Jonson, iv. 19; Topsell's Foure-footed Beasts, p. 137. The author of the romance of Perceval, using the term *brachet*, explains it, *brachet cest à dire ung petit braque ou chien.* This form of the word occurs in Morte d'Arthur, i. 75, 80; Brit. Bibl. i. 478.

BRACHICOURT. A horse whose fore-legs are bent naturally.

BRACING. Fresh, cool, applied to the atmosphere. *Var. dial.*

BRACING-GIRDLE. A kind of belt. "Bracynge gyrdle, *subcingulum*," Huloet.

BRACK. (1) A crack or break; a flaw. Cf. Beaumont and Fletcher, v. 316; Middleton, iv. 6; Brit. Bibl. i. 355. Also a verb, to break, Diversions of Purley, p. 489; *broke*, in the Northern dialects. Lilly, in his Euphues, says the "finest velvet" has "his *bracke*," flaw or imperfection.

(2) A piece. *Kennett.*

(3) Salt water; brine. In Drayton, as quoted by Nares, the term strangely occurs applied to river-water.

> Suffolke a sunne halfe risen from the *brack*,
> Norfolke a Triton on a dolphins backe.
> *Drayton's Poems*, p. 20.

(4) A kind of harrow. *North.*

(5) To mount ordnance.

(6) Florio has, "*bricche*, crags, cliffs, or *brackes* in hills." Mention is made of "a large and *bracky* wood" in MS. Addit. 11812, f. 81.

> On rockes or *brackis* for to ronne.
> *Hycke-Scorner*, n. d.

BRACK-BREED. Tasted. *North.*

BRACKEN. Fern. *North.* Bracken-clock, a small brown beetle commonly found on fern.

BRACKLY. Brittle. *Staff.*

BRACKWORT. A small portion of beer in one of its early stages, kept by itself till it turns yellow, and then added to the rest. See the curious early account of the method of brewing in Harrison's Description of England, p. 169, and *Bragwort* in Jamieson.

BRACONIER. The berner, or man that held the hounds. See *Berner.*

BRAD. (1) Opened; spread; extended. *North.*

(2) Roasted. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Hot; inflamed. *North.*

BRADDER. Broader. (*A.-S.*)

BRADE. (1) To pretend. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To bray; to cry. *R. de Brunne.*

(3) Broad; large. Cf. Sir Tristrem, p. 181; Ywaine and Gawin, 163, 259; Sir Perceval, 126, 269, 438, 1653, 1748, 1762; Minot's Poems, p. 20.

BRADES. Necklaces; hanging ornaments. See the Test. Vetust. p. 435.

BRADOW. To spread; to cover. *Chesh.*

BRADS. (1) Money. *Essex.*

(2) Small nails. *Var. dial.*

BRAEL. The back part of a hawk. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 296, 301.

BRAFFAM. See *Barfhame.*

BRAG. (1) Brisk; full of spirits. Proud, insolent, Skelton, i. 125. *Bragance,* bragging, Towneley Myst. p. 99. The crowing of the moor-cock is called *bragging.*

(2) A ghost or goblin. *North.*

(3) An old game at cards, mentioned in "Games most in Use," 12mo. n. d.

BRAGGABLE. Poorly; indifferent. *Salop.*

BRAGGADOCIA. A braggart. *Var. dial.*

BRAGGED. Pregnant; in foal. See Gent. Rec. ii. 88. [*Bagged?*]

BRAGGER. A wooden bracket. Higins translates *mutuli,* "peeces of timber in building called *braggers;* it is thought to be all one with *proceres;* in masons worke they be called corbelles." See the Nomenclator, p. 210. Minsheu, Span. Dict. p. 263, spells it *bragget,* and the term also occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

BRAGGING-JACK. A boaster. Higins, p. 532, has, "*Thraso,* a vaine-glorious fellow, a craker, a boaster, a *bragging Jacke.*"

BRAGGLED. Brindled. *Somerset.*

BRAGLY. Briskly. *Spenser.*

BRAGOT. A kind of beverage formerly esteemed in Wales and the West of England. Accordto some, it was composed of wort, sugar, and spices; or merely another name for mead. See Ben Jonson, vii. 343, 378; Skinner, pars. 1.

> With stronge ale bruen in fattes and in tonnes,
> Pyng, Drangoll, and the *braget* fyne.
>
> *MS. Rawl.* C. 86.

BRAID. (1) To resemble. *North.* "Ye *braide* of the millers dogg, ye lick your mouth or the poke be open," Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 86.

(2) A reproach. Also a verb, to upbraid. See *Abrayde,* which is written *a brayde* in the True Tragedie of Richard III. p. 22, in concordance with the original copy, so that the *a* in that instance is probably an exclamation.

(3) A start; a sudden movement; a moment of time. A toss of the head was called a *braid.* Hence apparently a quick blow, in Syr Degoré, 256; MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 245; Brit. Bibl. iv. 90. See Tale of the Basyn, xxi.; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 17, "scho *brayd* hit a-don at on *brayd,*" i. e. she threw it down at one start or movement.

> Out upon the, thefe! sche seyde in that *brayde.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 71.
>
> The woman being afraid, gave a *braid* with her head and ran her way, and left her tooth behind her
>
> *Scogin's Jests.*

(4) Palsgrave, in his table of subst. f. 21, has, "brayde or hastynesse of mynde, *colle,*" i. e. passion, anger. See Roquefort, in v. *Cole;* Anc. Poet. Tr. p. 49. It seems to mean *craft, deceit,* in Greene's Works, ii. 268; and Shakespeare has the adjective *braid,* generally explained *deceitful,* and Mr. Dyce thinks it means *lustful,* Remarks, p. 73; but perhaps we may adopt the less objectionable explanation, *quick, hasty.* It occurs, however, in the A.-S. sense of *deceit* in Langtoft, p. 138. See also Hearne's glossary, p. 536.

(5) To nauseate. *North.*

(6) To beat or press, chiefly applied to culinary objects. *East.*

(7) A row of underwood, chopped up and laid lengthways. *Oxon.*

(8) To net. *Dorset.*

(9) To fade or lose colour.

BRAIDE. (1) To draw, particularly applied to drawing a sword out of the scabbard. See *Abraide.* Also, to pull, Octovian, 336; Croke's Psalms, p. 6; to strike, Kyng Alisaunder, 5856; Richard Coer de Lion, 411; to spread out, to brandish, Kyng Alisaunder, 7373; to beat down, MS. Morte Arthure, f. 94; Rob. Glouc. p. 22, tw.

(2) To start quickly or suddenly; to leap; to turn. "All worldly thing *braidith* upon tyme," i. e. turneth or changeth with time, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 24.

> Thus natheles to me sche seyde,
> What arte thou, sone? and I *breyde*
> Ryȝt as a man doth oute of slepe.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 39.

BRAIDERY. Embroidery. *I. Wight.*

BRAIDS. (1) A wicker guard for protecting trees newly grafted. *Glouc.*

(2) Scales. *North.*

BRAIDY. Foolish. *Yorksh.*

BRAIL. According to Blome, Gent. Rec. ii. 48 "to *brayle* the hawks wing is to put a piece of leather over the pinion of one of her wings to keep it close." The term occurs in the old play of Albumazar. *Brail-feathers* are the long small white feathers hanging under the tail.

BRAIN. To beat out the brains. See First Sketches of Henry VI. p. 60.

> Dyvers tymes like to ben drowned, *brayned,* and overronne with horses befor he was four yers old.
>
> *MS. Ashm.* 208, f. 226.

BRAINISH. Mad. *Shak.*

BRAIN-LEAF. Apparently a kind of herb. It is mentioned in Greene's Gwydonius, 1593.

BRAIN-PAN. The skull. See Skelton, i. 24; Nomenclator, p. 23; Morte d'Arthur, i. 256, ii. 403. The term is still in use, according to Forby.

BRAINSICK. Wildbrained; mad; impetuous. See Skelton, i. 267; If you know not mee, you know Nobody, 1639, sig. B. iii.

> I ayme at no such happinesse. Alas !
> I am a puny courtier, a weake braine,
> A *braine-sicke* young man.
> *Heywood's Iron Age*, sig. D.i.

BRAIN-STONES. According to Aubrey, MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts, p. 13, stones the size of one's head, nearly round, found in Wiltshire, and so called by the common people.

BRAIN-WOOD. Quite mad.

BRAIRD. Fresh ; tender. *North.* Also, the first blade of grass. *A.-S.* brord.

BRAISSIT. Inclosed.

BRAIST. Burst.

BRAIT. A kind of garment. (*A.-S.*) " *Caracalla est vestis villosa quæ Anglice dicitur* brait *vel* hakel," MS. Laud. 413. See Ducange, in v. *Caracalla.*

BRAK. Broke. Minot, p. 29.

BRAKE. (1) To beat. *North.*

(2) Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, defines *brake*, " a small plat or parcel of bushes growing by themselves." This seems to be the right meaning in Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 1, although a single bush is also called a *brake.* In Palmer's Devonshire Glossary, p. 32, " *spinetum, dumetum*, a bottom overgrown with thick tangled brushwood." A brake is also a little space with rails on each side, which Mr. Hunter thinks is the Shakespearian term, an explanation rather at variance with Quince's " hawthorn brake ;" and moreover, the *brake* mentioned by this commentator from Barnaby Googe would only be found in cultivated land, not in the centre of the " palace wood." When Puck says, " through bog, through bush, through *brake*, through briar," an expression, the latter part of which is repeated word for word in Drayton's Nymphidia, we clearly see that Kennett's explanation exactly suits the context. So also when Demetrius says, ii. 2, "I'll run from thee, and hide me in the *brakes*," can these be little enclosed spots in the middle of the wood in which he is followed by Helena ? There is a spot near Broadway, co. Worc., filled with hawthorn bushes and short underwood still called the Brakes. See also Florio, in v. *Broncóso*, " full of brakes, briers or bushes."

(3) Fern. *North.* Called also *braken.* The term occurs in Cov. Myst. p. 22 : Prompt. Parv. p. 47 ; Elyot, in v. *Filix.*

(4) An enclosure for cattle.

(5) An old instrument of torture, described in Malone's Shakespeare, ix. 44. In the State Papers, i. 602, is the mention of one in the Tower in 1539. Hence the word is used for *torture* in general, as in the Table Book, p. 101.

(6) A snaffle for horses. Also, a strong wooden frame in which the feet of young and vicious horses are frequently confined by farriers, preparatory to their being shod. See Ben Jonson, iii. 463 ; Topsell's Beasts, p. 302.

(7) Elyot has, " *balista*, a crosbowe or a *brake.*" A similar entry occurs in Huloet's Abcedarium. 1552.

(8) A large barrow. *North.*

(9) An instrument for dressing hemp or flax. See Hollyband, in v. *Brosse.* This is perhaps the meaning of the word in Thynne's Debate, p. 50.

(10) A harrow. *North.* It is translated by *rastellum* in a MS. quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 47.

(11) A baker's kneading-trough.

(12) The handle of a ship's pump.

(13) A cart or carriage used for breaking in horses. It has generally no body to it. The term is still in use.

(14) A flaw or break. See *Brack.* This is clearly the meaning in Webster's Works, iv. 141, " the slighter *brakes* of our reformed Muse," not *fern*, as stated by the editors, nor do I see the application of that meaning in the passage referred to.

(15) To vomit. *Pr. Parv.*

(16) A mortar. *North.*

BRAKE-BUSH. A small plot of fern. See Prompt. Parv. p. 47 ; Nutbrowne Maid, xv.

BRAKEN. Broke.

BRAKES. Fern. *Var. dial.*

BRAKET. See *Bragot.*

BRALER. A bundle of straw. *Dorset.*

BRAMAGE. A kind of cloth, mentioned in the inventory of Archbishop Parker's goods, Arch. xxx. 13. Carpets were sometimes made of this material.

BRAMBLE-BERRIES. Blackberries. *North*

BRAME. Vexation. *Spenser.*

BRAMISH. To flourish, or assume affected airs ; to boast. *East.*

BRAMLINE. A chaffinch.

BRAN. (1) A brand, or log of wood. *West.*

(2) To burn. *North.*

(3) Quite. *Devon.*

(4) Thin bark ; skin.

BRANCH. (1) To make a hawk leap from tree to tree. *Blome.*

(2) To embroider, figure, sprig. Branched velvet, Ford, ii. 510, and Wardrobe Accounts of Edw. IV., wrongly explained by Gifford. Cf. Middleton, v. 103 ; Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 292.

(3) A small vein of ore.

BRANCH-COAL. Kennel coal. *North.*

BRANCHER. (1) A young hawk, just beginning to fly ; or a short winged hawk. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 28, 62, 164 ; Reliq. Antiq. i. 293.

> Thareby *braunchers* in brede bettyr was never.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 53.

(2) One of the officers belonging to the Mint. See Ord. and Reg. p. 255.

BRANCHES. Ribs of groined roofs.

BRANCHILET. A little branch or twig.

BRANCORN. Blight. Cotgrave, in v. *Brulure.* " Brand, the smut in wheat," Forby, i. 38.

BRAND. A sword.

BRANDED. A mixture of red and black. *North.* Topsell uses the term, Foure-footed Beasts, p. 114.

BRANDELLET. Some part of the armour, mentioned in Richard Coer de Lion, 322.

BRANDENE. Roasted.

BRANDERS. The supporters of a corn stack. *Var. dial.*

BRANDES. Sparks.

BRAND-FIRE-NEW. Quite new. *East.* Also bran-new, bran-span-new, and brand-spander-new, in the same sense.

BRAND-IRONS. See *Andirons ;* Huloet, 1552; Florio, in v. *Capifuochi.*

BRANDISHING. A crest, battlement, or other parapet. See Davies' Ancient Rites and Monuments, ed. 1672, pp. 8, 69.

BRANDLE. To totter; to give way. See Cotgrave, in v. *Bransier ;* Howell, sect. 5.

BRANDLET. See *Brandreth.*

BRANDLING. The angler's dew-worm.

BRANDLY. Sharply; fiercely. *North.* See Tullie's Siege of Carlisle, p. 38.

BRANDON. (1) They burnt, pl. Tundale, p. 19.

(2) A fire-brand. See Palmendos, 1589, quoted in Brit. Bibl. i. 233.

(3) A wisp of straw or stubble. *East.*

BRANDRETH. An iron tripod fixed over the fire, on which a pot or kettle is placed. *North.* The forms *brandelede*, *branlet*, and *branlede*, occur in Prompt. Parv. p. 47.

> Tak grene ȝerdis of esche, and lay thame over a *brandethe*, and make a fire under thame, and kepe the woyse that comes owt at the endis in egge-schelles. *MS. Lincoln. Med.* f. 283.

BRANDRITH. A fence of wattles or boards, set round a well to prevent the danger of falling into it. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BRANDUTS. Four wooden arms affixed to the throat of a spindle in an oatmeal-mill. *Salop.*

BRAND-WINE. Brandy.

BRANDY-BALL. A game mentioned in Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 238.

BRANDY-BOTTLES. The flowers of the yellow water-lily. *Norf.*

BRANDYSNAP. A wafer gingerbread. *North.*

BRANGLED. Confused; entangled; complicated. *Linc.*

BRANK. (1) To hold up the head affectedly; to put a bridle or restraint on anything. *North.*

(2) Buck-wheat. *East.* See Ray's Dict. Tril. p. 9; Tusser, p. 35. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says, "bran of the purest wheat. *Norf.*"

BRANKES. A country saddle of straw. Urry's MS. add. to Ray.

BRANKKAND. Wounding. (*A.-N.*)

> With brandez of browne stele *brankkand* stedez.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 73.

BRANKS. (1) An instrument, formerly used for punishing scolds. It is of iron, and surrounds the head, while the mouth is gagged by a triangular piece of the same material. There is one still preserved at Newcastle.

(2) A kind of halter or bridle, used by country people on the borders.

BRANNY-BREAD. Coarse bread. *Huloet.*

BRANSEL. A dance, the same as the brawl, q. v. (*A.-N.*) Florio has, "*brándo*, a French dance called a *bransel* or braule." See also *bránla* in the same dictionary.

BRANT. (1) Steep. *North.* "Brant against Flodden Hill," explained by Nares from Ascham, "up the steep side." Cf. Brit. Bibl. i. 132, same as *brandly ?*

> And thane thay com tille wonder heghe mountaynes, and it semed as the toppes had towched the firmament; and thir mountaynes ware als *brant* upriȝte as thay had bene walles, so that ther was na clymbyng upon thame. *Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln*, f. 38.

(2) A harrow. *Huloet.*

(3) A brantgoose, or barnacle. See Harrison's Desc. of England, p. 222; MS. Sloane 1622, f. 51.

(4) Consequential; pompous. *North.*

(5) Burnt. *Chesh.*

BRAN-TAIL. The redstart. *Salop.*

BRANTEN. Bold; audacious. *Dorset.*

BRASE. To make ready; to prepare. See Todd's Illustrations, p. 299. *Brased*, ready, prepared, Nares, p. 57, who is puzzled with the word.

BRASEY. A kind of sauce. "Pykes in *brasey*," Forme of Cury, p. 53; Ord. and Reg. p. 451. Called *brasill* in the latter work, p. 446.

BRASH. (1) The refuse boughs and branches of fallen timber; clippings of hedges; twigs. *Var. dial.*

(2) To run headlong. *North.* Also, impetuous, rash. Any violent push is called a brash.

(3) A rash or eruption. *West.* Hence any sudden development, a crash.

(4) To prepare ore. *North.*

BRASHY. Small; rubbishy; delicate in constitution. *North.*

BRASIANTUR. An account of the liquor brewed in a house. (*Lat.*)

BRASIL. A word used in dyeing to give a red colour. It has nothing to do with the country of that name in America, having been known long before the discovery of the New World. It is mentioned by Chaucer, Cant. T. 15465; and also in the accounts of the Grocers' Company, 1453, Heath, p. 322; Harrison's Description of England, p. 233.

BRASS. (1) Copper coin. *Var. dial.*

(2) Impudence.

BRASSARTS. In ancient armour, pieces between the elbow and the top of the shoulder, fastened together by straps inside the arms. Skinner spells it *brassets.* See *Bracer.*

BRASSISH. Brittle. *North.*

BRAST. The past tense of *burst.* It is also used for the present. Cf. Torrent of Portugal, 687; Brit. Bibl. i. 25; Feest, xvii. Huloet has, "brasten beallye, *herniosus.*"

BRASTLE. To boast; to brag. *North.*

BRASTNES. A rupture. *Huloet.*

BRAT. (1) A turbot. *North.*

(2) Film or scum. *North.*

(3) A child's bib or apron. *North.* A.-S. bratt, a coarse mantle, Chaucer, Cant. T. 16349.

BRATCHET. A term of contempt. *North.* Perhaps from *brach*, q. v.

BRATER. A vambrace.

> Thorowe *brater* of browne stele, and the bryghte mayles,
> That the hilte and the hande appone the hethe ligges.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 97.

BRATHE. Fierce. Syr Gowghter, 108. *Brathli*, fiercely, excessively.

> Beris to syr Berille, and *brathely* hym hittes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 72.
> Schuldirs schamesly thay schent,
> And *brathly* bledis. *Sir Degrevant, Linc. MS.* 897.
> This fol folk tham sammen than,
> *Brathli* thai this werk bigan.
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 14.

BRATTICE. A partition. *North.*

BRATTISH. A shelf; also, a seat with a high back. *North.*

BRATTISHING. Brandishing, q. v.

BRATTLE. (1) To thunder. *North.*

(2) To lop the branches of trees after they are felled. *East.*

(3) A race, or hurry. *North.*

(4) A push, or stroke. *North.*

BRATTY. Mean and dirty. *Linc.*

BRAUCH. Rakings of straw. *Kent.*

BRAUCHIN. A horse-collar. *North.*

BRAUDED. Embroidered.

BRAUGHWHAM. A dish composed of cheese, eggs, bread and butter, boiled together. *Lanc.*

BRAUNCE. A branch. *Skinner.*

BRAUNGING. Pompous. *North.*

BRAVADOES. Roaring boys.

BRAVATION. Bravery; good spirits. See Wily Beguiled, ap. Hawkins, iii. 375.

BRAVE. (1) Finely drest; fine; good. Also a verb. Cf. Thynne's Debate, p. 23; Drayton's Poems, p. 23; Timon, p. 19; Collier's Old Ballads, p. 22; Jacke of Dover, p. 6, *braverly*.

(2) A boast; a vaunt. See Drayton's Poems, p. 71; Downfall of Robert Earl of Huntingdon, p. 36; Du Bartas, p. 7; Heywood's Edward IV. p. 55.

(3) A bravo; a ruffian.

(4) Well; in good health. *North.*

(5) A trophy. Nomenclator, p. 288.

BRAVERY. (1) Finery. The ancient Britons painted their bodies, "which they esteemed a great braverie," Holinshed, Chron. England, p. 55. Cf. Tarlton, p. 98.

(2) A beau; a fine gentleman. See Ben Jonson's Works, iii. 358.

BRAVI. A reward, or prize. (*Lat.*)

BRAWDEN. Woven; embroidered. *Brawderer*, an embroiderer, Elizabeth of York, p. 55.

BRAWDRY. Sculptured work. *Skinner.*

BRAWET. A kind of eel. *North.*

BRAWL. (1) A kind of dance, introduced into this country from France about the middle of the sixteenth century. It is fully described by Douce, Illustrations, i. 218, and in Webster's Works, iv. 94. Cotgrave translates *bransle*, "a brawle, or daunce. wherein many, men and women, holding by the hands, sometimes in a ring, and otherwhiles at length, move altogether."

> Good fellowes must go learne to daunce,
> The brydeal is full near-a;
> There is a *brall* come out of Fraunce,
> The fyrst ye harde this yeare-a.
> *Good Fellowes, a Ballad*, 1569.

(2) A brat. *Nares.*

BRAWN. (1) The smut of corn. *West.*

(2) The stump of a tree. *Devon.*

(3) A boar. *North.*

> Brok brestede as a *brawne*, with brustils fulle large.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 65.

(4) The term was formerly applied to any kind of flesh, not merely that of the boar, and to the muscular parts of the body.

BRAWNDESTE. Brandished.

> *Brawndeste* browne stele, braggede in trompes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 91.

BRAWNESCHEDYN. Branded. Tundale, p. 40.

BRAWN-FALLEN. Very thin.

BRAWNS. The muscles.

BRAWTHERER. An embroiderer.

BRAY. (1) To beat in a mortar. Hence, to beat, to thrash. To bray a fool in a mortar, an old proverb. See Dodsley, vii. 137, x. 262; Topsell's Foure-footed Beasts, p. 364.

> And *bray* hem alle togedere small.
> *Archæologia*, xxx. 394.

(2) Good; bold.

(3) To throw.

(4) To upbraid. *Huloet.*

(5) To cry.

> For hyt bygan to *bray* and crye,
> As thoghe hyt shuld al to flye.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 33.

(6) A cliff; a rising ground. See Holinshed's Scotland, pp. 9, 15.

> Ney the forde ther is a *braye*,
> And ney the *braye* ther is a well.
> *MS. Sloane* 2578, f. 10-11.

BRAYING-ROPES. Part of the harness of a horse. Wardrobe Accounts of King Edward IV. p. 123.

BRAZE. (1) To acquire a bad taste, applied to food. *North.*

(2) To be impudent. *Var. dial.*

BRAZIL. Sulphate of iron. *North.*

BREACH. (1) A plot of land preparing for another crop. *Devon.*

(2) The break of day, Harrison's Description of England, p. 242. It is often used for *break* by our early dramatists in an obscene sense, as in Heywood's Royall King and Loyall Subject, sig. F. i.

BREACH-CORN. Leguminous crops.

BREACHING. Quarrelling. *Tusser.*

BREACHY. (1) Spoken of cattle apt to break out of their pasture. *South.*

(2) Brackish. *Sussex.*

BREAD. "He took bread and salt," i. e. he swore, those articles having formerly been eaten at the taking an oath.

BREADINGS. According to Kennett, "breadings of corn or grass, the swathes or lows wherein the mower leaves them. *Chesh.*"

BREAD-LOAF. Household bread. *North.*

BREAK. (1) A break is land that has long lain fallow, or in sheep walks, and is so called the first year after it has been ploughed or broken up. *Norf.* To run the horsehoe between rows of beans is called *breaking* them.

(2) A beast *breaks* cover, when he goes out before the hounds. He *breaks water*, when he has just passed through a river. Gent. Rec. ii. 78.

(3) To tear. *Hants.*

(4) To break with a person, to open a secret to him.

BREAK-DANSE. A treacherous person.

BREAK-DEAL. To lose the deal at cards. *Devon.*

BREAKDITCH. A term originally applied to a cow that will not stay in her appropriate pasture; and generally, any one in the habit of rambling. *North.*

BREAK-NECK. A ghost. *North.*

BREAK-UP. To cut up a deer; a term anciently and properly applied technically to that operation only, but it afterwards came to be a general term for carving. A huntsman is now said to *break up* his fox, when he cuts off the head and brush, and gives the carcase to the hounds. Twici, p. 47.

BREAM. Cold and bleak. *North.* Cf. Cotgrave, in v. *Froid;* Florio, in v. *Brina, Brúma,* the latter writer using it apparently in the sense of *frost.*

BREAN. To perspire. *Yorksh.*

BREANT-NEED. Assistance in distress. *North.*

BREAST. (1) The voice.

> I syng not musycall,
> For my *brest* is decayd. *Armonye of Byrdes*, p. 5.

(2) To trim a hedge. *Salop.*

(3) The face of coal-workings.

(4) To spring up. *North.*

BREAST-SUMMER. A beam supporting the front of a building, after the manner of a lintel. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

BREAT. A kind of turbot, mentioned in Ordinances and Regulations, p. 296.

BREATH. (1) Breathing; exercise. *Shak.* "To breathe in your watering," to take breath while drinking, a Shakespearian phrase.

(2) A smile. *Somerset.*

(3) To bray; to neigh. *Devon.*

(4) Smell; scent; odour. *West.*

(5) Futuo. "And think'st thou to *breath* me upon trust?" Heywood's Royall King, 1637, sig. F. iii. This is a meaning that has been overlooked. "Here is a lady that wants *breathing* too," Pericles, ii. 3.

BREATHING-HOLE. A vent-hole in a cask.

BREATHING-WHILE. A time sufficient for drawing breath; any very short period of time. *Nares.*

BREAU. Spoon meat. *North.*

BREC. Broke. Rob. Glouc. p. 490. *Breche,* breaking, fracture, Kyng Alisaunder, 2168.

BRECHE. (1) Breeches. (*A.-S.*)

(2) The buttocks of a deer.

BRECK. A piece of unenclosed arable land; a sheep walk, if in grass. *East.* Tusser, p. 18, has *breck*, a breaking or fracture.

BRECOST. A barbican.

BREDALE. A marriage-feast. (*A.-S.*)

> No man may telle yn tale
> The peple that was at that *bredale.* *Octovian*, 56.

BREDDEN. Roasted. (*A.-S.*)

> Man and hous thai brent and *bredden*,
> And her godes oway ledden.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 270.

BREDE. (1) Breadth. *North.* Cf. Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 328; Chaucer, Cant. T. 1972.

> The angel began the childe to lede
> Into a forest was fayre in *brede.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 68.
> Oon heere *brede* owt of thys peyne
> They have no power to lyste mee.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 49.

(2) Broad; extended. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 2322; Wright's Purgatory, p. 86. "Take grene bowys of asche, and cut hem, and ley hem on a *brede* yren," MS. Med. Cath. Heref.

(3) Abroad. *Skinner.*

(4) Bread; employment. *North.*

(5) A knot. *West.*

(6) A board. (*A.-S.*) Still used in Suffolk for a board to press curd for cheese.

> Naylyd on a *brede* of tre,
> That men callyt an abece. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 63.

BREDECHESE. Cream-cheese. *Pr. Parv.*

BREDEN. To breed. (*A.-S.*)

BREDGEN. To abridge. *Skinner.*

BREDHERE. Bretheren.

> Everylkone hys *bredhere* alle,
> Tyte thai come before me here
> *R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes*, p. 18.

BREDHITITHE. A lump of bread. *Pr. Parv.*

BRED-SORE. A whitlow. *East.*

BREDURNE. Bretheren.

> These ij. *bredurne* upon a day
> Wyth enemys were slayn in fyghte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 48

BREE. (1) A bank; a declivity. *North.*

(2) Agitation. *North.*

(3) To frighten. *North.*

(4) An eyebrow. *Var. dial.* Palsgrave has, "*Bree* of the eye, *poil de loiel,*" subst. f. 21.

> For hir hare and *brees* shone lyke the golde,
> The best maid thynge that ever tredde molde.
> *MS. Lansd.* 208, f. 22.

BREECH. To flog; to whip.

BREECHES-BIBLE. One of our translations of the Bible from the Geneva edition, on which some ridicule has been thrown on account of the following words, "And they sewed fig-tree leaves together, and made themselves *breeches,*" Gen. iii. 7. The peculiarity is imaginary, the same word occurring in several of the early translations. See Douce's Illustrations, i. 378.

BREECHMEN. Sailors. See a list of obsolete words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

BREED. To plait. *South.*

BREED-BATE. A maker of contention.

BREEDER. A fine day. *East.*

BREEDING-IN-AND-IN. Crossing the breed.

BREEDS. The brims of a hat. *Glouc.*

BREEK. Breeches. *North.* Also *breeks.* See Skelton, ii. 173; bryk, Songs and Carols, x.; Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 51; breke, Langtoft, p. 161, where the French original reads *brayse.* Breek-girdille, Maundevile's Travels, p. 50, a kind of girdle round the middle of the body, *zona circa renes,* Ducange in v. *Renale.*

He made hym nakyd, for he was meke,
Savo hys schurte and hys *breke.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii 38, f. 163.

At ys *breggurdle* that swerd a-stod.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 39.

BREEL. A contentious person? [Brethel?]

Why lowtt ȝe nat low to my lawdabyll presens,
Ye brawlyng *breels* and blabyr-iyppyd bycchys.
Digby Mysteries, p. 107.

BREEN. A goblin. *North.*

BREER. A briar. *North.*

BREEZE. (1) To lean hard. *Devon.*

(2) A quarrel. *Var. dial.*

BREFF. Brief; short. *Shak.*

BREFFET. To ransack. *Linc.*

BREGEN. They break, pl.

BREGGE. A bridge. Lyb. Disc. 1271.

BREGID. Abridged; shortened.

BREID. Sorrow?

For evere were thou luther and les,
For to brewe me bitter *breid,*
And me to puyten out of pees.
Walter Mapes, p. 342.

BREKE. To part; to break. *North.* "Poverté *brekys* companye," MS. Douce 52. (*A.-S.*)

BREKET. A pike? *Meyrick.*

BREME. (1) Fierce; furious; vigorous. (*A.-S.*) See Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. i. 201; Chaucer, Cant. T. 1701; Leg. Cathol. p. 17; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 7; Amadas, 171; Towneley Myst. p. 197; Piers Ploughman, p. 241; Ritson's Songs, i. 58, 64; Depos. Ric. II. p. 27. Also spelt *brim,* as in Langtoft, p. 154. The term is still applied to a sow *maris appetens.*

They ar bold and *breme* as bare.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 89.

(2) Briny? cuirass? Or very possibly the word may be incorrectly written for *brenie* in MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 88.

BREN. Bran. *North.* See an early instance in Piers Ploughman, p. 128.

Than take an hanfulle of *brenne,* and putt hit into the herbis, that hit wexe summewhat rownde and thykke. *MS. Med. Coll. Eman.* f. 18.

BRENCH. The brink. Ellis, ii. 138.

BREN-CHEESE. Bread and cheese. *South.*

BRENDE. (1) To make broad; to spread about. *North.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) Burnished.

BRENDSTON. Brimstone. *Sulphur vivum,* MS. Sloane 5, f. 9.

BRENNE. To burn. (*A.-S.*) See Kyng Alisaunder, 4881; Minot's Poems, p. 23; Piers Ploughman, p. 367; Leg. Cathol. p. 224; Maundevile's Travels, p. 55; Todd's Illustrations, p. 219.

No so hote fyre ys yn no land,
As hyt ys aboute me *brennand.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 15.

And kyndels thaire willes with the fyre of love, makand thaim hate and *brynnand* within, and fayre and lufely in Jhesu Crist eghe.
MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 1.

BRENNINGLY. Hotly. (*A.-S.*)

BRENT. Steep. *North.*

BRENWATER. Aqua fortis.

BRENYEDE. Brave; courageous. (*A.-N.*)

I salle to batelle the brynge of *brenyede* knyghtes
Thyrtty thosaunde be tale, thryftye in armes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 58.

BRERD. Surface; top; brim. (*A.-S.*)

BRERE. (1) Briar. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 1534; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 82.

(2) To sprout. *North.*

BREREWOOD. Cotgrave has, "*Aile,* a wing; also, the brimme or *brerewood* of a hat." Carr gives *breward* as still in use in the same sense.

BRERN. A man. *Ps. Cott.*

BRESE. To bruise. (*A.-N.*) See Towneley Myst. p. 214; Skelton, ii. 100; Leg. Cathol. p. 199.

Ful faste they wrastyn, no thyng they wounden,
Nedes they mote *brese* foule hys honden.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 90.

And set hur upon an olde stede,
That was *bresyd* and blynde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.

BRESSEMOR. A beam. *North.*

BRESTE. (1) To burst. (*A.-S.*)

Bothe thorow owt back and bone,
He made the blode to owt *breste.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.

(2) A burst of sorrow.

All that there were, bothe moost and leeste,
Of Gye they had a grete *breste.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 148

BRESURE. A bruise or sore.

BRET. To fade away; to alter. *Kent.* See Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. Standing corn so ripe that the grain falls out, is said to *bret out.*

BRETAGE. A parapet.

Thanne alle the folke of that cité
Rane the geaunte for to see,
At the *bretage* thare he stode.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 103.

Whenne he had slayne the knyghtes fyve,
Agayne to the walles ganne he dryve,
And over the *bretage* ganne lye. *Ibid.* f. 103

BRETAGED. Embattled.

Towred withe torettes was the tente thanne.
And aftur *bretaged* abowte bryȝte to byholde.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 112.

BRETEXED. Embattled. *Lydgate.*

BRETFULL. Brimful. See Todd's Illustrations, p. 324; Chaucer, Cant. T. 689, 2166; House of Fame, iii. 1033; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 33.

Tak the leves of henbayne one Missomer evene, and stampe thame a littille, and fille a mekille pott *bretfulle,* and thirlle the pott in the bothome.
MS. Linc. Med. f. 306.

BRETH. Rage; anger.

BRETHELING. A worthless person. See Arthour and Merlin, pp. 7, 219; Beves of Hamtoun, p. 81. Brethellys, Cov. Myst. p. 308; and *breyel* in Prompt. Parv. p. 50, seems to be an error for *brethel*, translated by *miserculus*.

BRETISE. See *Bretage*.

BRETYNYD. Carved; cut up. (*A.-S.*)

> He broghte in that brynande croke,
> And *bretynyd* saules, and alle to-schoke.
> *R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes*, p. 1.

BREVE. (1) To tell; to speak; to inform; to esteem, or account. Also, to mark, to write. See Boke of Curtasye, p. 23; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 156; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 47; Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 102. *Brevement*, an account, Ordinances and Regulations, p. 71; *brever*, ib. p. 70.

(2) Brief; short. See Octovian, 533; Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 157.

BREVET. (1) A little brief, or letter. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 5, 116; Boke of Curtasye, p. 22. Brevetowre, a porter or carrier of letters, *brevigerulus*, Ducange and Prompt. Parv.

(2) To move about inquisitively; to search diligently into anything. *West.*

BREVIALL. A breviary.

BREVIATURE. A note of abbreviation. See the Nomenclator, p. 9.

BREW. A kind of bird, mentioned in the Archæologia, xiii. 341.

BREWARD. A blade of corn. *North.*

BREWER'S-HORSE. A drunkard was sometimes said to be "one whom the *brewer's horse* hath bit." See Mr. Cunningham's notes to Rich's Honestie of this Age, p. 72. Falstaff compares himself to a brewer's horse, 1 Henry IV. iii. 3, in a contemptuous manner.

BREWET. Pottage; broth. (*A.-S.*) Brouwys, Richard Coer de Lion, 3077. This probably differed from the North country *brewis*, which is made of slices of bread, with fat broth poured over them. "*Adipatum est quodlibet edulium adipe inpinguatum*, browesse," Reliq. Antiq. i. 7. Cf. Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 152, brews.

> Take cleere water for strong wine, browne bread for fine manchet, beefe and *brewis* for quailes and partridge. *Lyly's Euphues.*

BREWLEDE. The leaden cooling vessel used by brewers.

BREWSTER. A brewer. *North.*

BREYDE. (1) A board. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Force; violence.

> A squyer brake a bogh with grete *breyde*,
> Hyt bledd on hym bothe honde and face.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii 38, f. 46.

(3) To frighten; to startle.

BREYT. Broth.

BREȜE. To frighten. (*A.-S.*)

BREȜET. Breath. In MS. Med. Coll. Eman. f. 3, a kind of *aqua-vitæ* is said to "amend stynkyng *breȝet*, ȝif a man drynk it."

BRIAN. To keep fire at the mouth of an oven. *North.*

BRIBAGE. Bribery. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 149.

BRIBE. To rob; to steal. (*A.-N.*) "Have stolen and *bribed* signetts;" Rot. Parl. as quoted by Tyrwhitt, v. 33. Palsgrave has, "I *bribe*, I pull, I pyll," f. 174. "Divide me like a *brib'd buck*, each a haunch," says Falstaff, Merry Wives, v. 5, which modern editors most unaccountably alter. Was the allusion unnatural for a man who had so recently killed deer, and broken open a lodge?

BRIBOUR. A robber. Also, a beggar. (*A.-N.*) See Cov. Myst. p. 183; Prompt. Parv. p. 50, translated by *manticulus.*

BRICCO. Brittle. *Chesh.*

BRICHE. Happy.

BRICK. (1) To break by pulling back. Hence in Kent, to *bricken* and to *britten* up the head is to hold it up and backward. *Kennett.*

(2) A kind of loaf. *Var. dial.*

(3) A rent or flaw. *Devon.*

BRICKEN. Made of brick. *South.*

BRICKETTES. The pieces of armour which covered the loins, and joined the tassets.

BRICK-KEEL. A brick-kiln. *South.* Florio has the term in v. *Mattoniéra.*

BRICKLE. Brittle. *North.* See Topsell's Foure-footed Beasts, p. 321; Harrison's Description of England, pp. 21, 213, 221; Romeus and Juliet, p. 56.

BRICKNOGGIN. An old strong mode of building with frequent wooden right-ups, or studds, filled in between with bricks. Half-timbered houses are called brick-pane buildings.

BRICKSTONE. A brick. *North.* Also called a brick-tile.

BRICK-WALLS. To swallow one's meat without chewing, is sometimes called making brick-walls.

BRICOLE. (1) The rebound of a ball after a side stroke at tennis. In English often called a *brick-wall*, as in Hollyband and Cotgrave, in v. *Bricole;* brickoll, Florio, in v. *Briccola.*

(2) An ancient military engine, used for battering down walls. (*A.-N.*) See Du Bartas, p. 491.

BRID. A bird. (*A.-S.*) See Minot's Poems, p. 31; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 53; Chaucer, Cant. T. 10925. The herb bird's-tongue is called *briddestonge* in MS. Sloane 5, f. 6.

> I am as joly as *brid* on bough. *MS. Chetham*, 6680

BRIDALE. See *Bredale.*

BRIDDIS. Brood; family. (*A.-S.*)

> Anoone he ordeynide a vessel afore hir hole, ande put therin everi daye milke, that the serpent withe his *briddis* myght licke hit oute.
> *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 196.

BRIDE. (1) A bridle. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Florio, in v. *Cincischiáre*, has, "to mince or *bride* it at the table or in speech as some affected women use." Lilly, in his Mother Bombie, applies the term to the behaviour of newly-married people.

BRIDE-DOOR. To run for the bride-door, is to start for a favour given by a bride to be run for by the youth of the neighbourhood, who wait at the church-door until the marriage is over, and then run to the bride's door. The prize a riband, which is worn for the day in the hat of the winner. *North.*

BRIDE-LACES. A kind of broad riband or small streamer, often worn at weddings, alluded to in the Gamester, iii. 3, and by Laneham.

BRIDEWELL. A well-known prison, and hence generally applied, as in the OptickGlasse of Humors, 1639, p. 21.

BRIDGE-PIN. Part of a gun, mentioned in Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 124.

BRIDGES. A kind of thread.

BRIDLE. An ancient instrument for punishing a scold; one of them still exists at Congleton. See England and Wales, p. 519. "To bite on the bridle," to suffer great hardships.

BRIDLEGGED. Weak in the legs. *Chesh.*

BRIDLE-ROAD. A road for a horse only. Also called a bridle-sty and a bridle-way.

BRIDLING. A bitch maris appetens.

BRIDLING-CAST. A parting turn or cast. See Skelton, ii. 117.

BRIDRIS. Breeders.

BRIDWORT. Meadow-sweet.

BRIEF. (1) A petition; any short paper, or speech; a letter. See Towneley Myst. p. 127; Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 118. Hence an abstract, an account. The word is still retained by lawyers.

(2) Rife; common; prevalent. *Shak.* Still used in the provinces, but chiefly applied to epidemic disorders.

(3) A horse-fly. Elyot, in v. *Oestrum*, says, "it semeth to bee the fly called a *briefe* or horse flie, by reason that it doeth so vexe cattell in sommer tyme."

(4) A breve in music.

BRIG. An utensil used in brewing and in dairies to set the strainer upon. *North.* A kind of iron, set over a fire, is so called.

BRIGANT. A robber or plunderer.

BRIGANTAYLE. Brigandine, an extremely pliable kind of armour, consisting of small plates of iron sewn upon quilted linen or leather. See Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 16; Test. Vetust. p. 189.

> Of armis or of *brigantayle*,
> Stood nothynge thanne upon batayle.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 32.

BRIGE. Contention. (*A.-N.*)

BRIGGE. A bridge. *North.*

BRIGGEN. To abridge. *Briggid*, abridged, Langtoft, p. 247.

> Byreven man his helthe and his welfare,
> And his dayes *briggen*, and schorte his lyf.
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 251.

BRIGHT. Celandine.

BRIGHTSOME. Bright. See Holinshed, Hist. England, p. 99; Stanihurst's Descr. of Ireland, p. 28.

BRIGIRDLE. See *Breek.*

BRIK. Narrow; straight. *Coles.*

BRIKE. Breach; ruin. (*A.-S.*)

BRIM. (1) Sea; flood; river. Sea-sand is still called brim-sand in Dorset.

(2) The same as *breme*, q. v.

(3) The forehead. *North.* This seems to be the right meaning in Octovian, 93

(4) To bring. *East.*

BRIMME. Public; known.

BRIMMER. A hat. *North.*

BRIMMLE. A bramble. *West.* Huloet, 1552, has *brymble.* Brymmeylle, bremmyll, *Pr. Parv.*

BRIMS. A gadfly. *Kent.* See Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, who gives the phrase, "You have a *brims* in your tail," i. e. are always running about. *Brimsey* occurs in Cotgrave, in v. *Oestre;* Topsell's History of Serpents, p. 247; and Skinner refers to Higins for it.

BRIMSTONE. Rampant. *South.*

BRINCH. To drink in answer to a pledge. Lyly's Mother Bombie, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. vii. *Bryncher*, Gascoyne's Delicate Diet, 1576. Nares is at fault with respect to this word, which is sometimes spelt *brindice.*

BRINDED. Fierce. *Devon.*

BRINDLED. Streaked; variously coloured.

BRINGEN. To bring. (*A.-S.*) "To bring one going," to bring one on one's way, to accompany a person part of a journey.

BRINI. A cuirass. See Kyng Alisaunder, 1249, 1869, 5149; Kyng Horn, 1230; Kyng of Tars, 949; Horn Childe, p. 284; Gy of Warwike, p. 140; Minot's Poems, p. 171; Arthour and Merlin, p. 287; Sir Tristrem, pp. 147, 301.

> Buskede in *brenyes* bryghte to behalde.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 80.

BRINKLE. A dog "with one patch of black brown *brinkle* on the left eye and left ear" is mentioned in the Times, April 24, 1845.

BRINK-WARE. Small faggots to repair the banks of rivers. *East.*

BRINT. Burnt. (*A.-S.*)

> The trees hit brast, the erthe *brint*,
> At Gesson londe there hit stint.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 38

BRISE. (1) To bruise; to break.

(2) A bristle. *North.*

(3) Fallow ground. *East.*

BRISK-ALE. Ale of a superior quality. See Toulmin's Hist. of Taunton, p. 25.

BRISKEN. To be lively.

BRISLE-DICE. A kind of false dice.

BRISS. Dust; rubbish. *Devon.* Briss-and-buttons, sheep's droppings.

BRISSE. To bruise.

BRISSLE. To scorch; to dry. *North.*

BRISSOUR. A sore place; a chap. (*Dan.*) The term occurs in MS. Med. Linc. f. 299. Compare MS. Med. Coll. Eman. fol. 19, "also it is good emplastres for wowndis that ben ranclyd, for to sese ache, and do awey *brisouris.*"

BRISTEZ. Bursts.

> Of myne hard herte than es gret wondire,
> That it for sorowe *bristez* noghte in sundyre.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 190

BRIST-HIGH. Violent. *Yorksh.*

BRISTLE-TAIL. A gadfly. *North.*

BRIT. To indent; to bruise. *West.* It is also another form of *brute.*

BRITAIN-CROWN. A gold coin, worth about five shillings. See Snelling's Coins, p. 24.

BRITH. Wrath; contention.

BRITONNER. A swaggerer. *Skinner.*

BRITTENE. To cut up; to carve; to break, or divide into fragments. (*A.-S.*) Used in the North, according to Kennett's Glossary, p. 33. See Langtoft, p. 244; Robson's Romances, p. 64; Illust. of Fairy Mythology, p. 67.

> Wenez thow to *brittene* hym with thy brande ryche.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 63.

BRITTLING. The slow-worm.

BRIZE. A gadfly.

BRO. Brow; brink.

BROACH. (1) A spit. Also a verb, to spit or transfix, as in MS. Morte Arthure, f. 65. Kennett says, "in Yorkshire they call a scewer or any sharp pointed stick a *broche*, as also the spindle stick whereon the thread or yarn is wound." The term is applied to a larding-pin in Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 43. Broche-turners, lads who turned the spit, ib. p. 97. Cf. Tundale, p. 13.

(2) A steeple. *North.* The term is now nearly obsolete. A pyramidical spire is still called a broach-steeple, a phrase which occurs in the Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 41.

(3) A taper; a torch. See Piers Ploughman, p. 362; Anturs of Arth. xxxv. 9.

(4) An irregular growing of a tooth. Topsell's Foure-footed Beasts, pp. 159, 331. Phillips has *brochity*, a crookedness, especially of the teeth.

(5) A kind of buckle or clasp; a breast-pin; a sort of jewel or ornament; an ornamental pin or loop. See Kyng Alisaunder, 6842; Richard Coer de Lion, 2067. The term is also used metaphorically for *ornament.*

(6) To deflower. *Miege.*

(7) According to Polwhele, a sharply pointed stick to thrust into mows of corn. A rod of willow or hazle used by thatchers is so called. *Var. dial.*

(8) A spur. Also a verb, to spur. "Ther stedes *broched* thei fast," Langtoft, p. 277.

(9) To shape stones roughly. *North.*

(10) A fishing-hook. *Prompt. Parv.*

BROAD. A large flooded fen. *East.*

BROAD-ARROW. An arrow with a very large head, and forked.

BROAD-BAND. Corn laid out in the sheaf on the band, and spread out to dry after rain. *North.*

BROAD-BEST. The best suit of apparel. *East.*

BROAD-CAST. Corn sown by the hand and not drilled. *South.*

BROAD-HEADS. The heads of broad-arrows, used for shooting.

BROAD-SET. Short and thick. The term is applied to cloth in Strutt, ii. 94.

BROAK. To belch. *East.*

BROAN. A faggot. *North.*

BROB. To prick with a bodkin. *North.*

BROBILLANDE. Weltering.

> Many a balde manne laye there swykede,
> *Brobillande* in his blode. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 115.

BROC. A rupture.

BROCAGE. A treaty by a broker or agent. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 33, 289; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 239.

BROCALE. Broken victuals. *Pr. Parv.*

BROCHE. See *Broach.*

BROCHET. A brocket, q. v. See Hawkins' Engl. Dram. iii. 238.

BROCHT. Brought.

BROCK. (1) A badger. It is the translation of *castor* in MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. 28, so that it was probably also applied to a beaver. "*Taxus*, a brokke," Reliq. Antiq. i. 7. Cf. Mirror for Magistrates, p. 119; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 79, 83; Ywaine and Gawin, 98; Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 260; Piers Ploughman, p. 119. It is also a term of contempt, as in Peele's Jests, p. 22.

(2) A cabbage. *North.*

(3) A piece or fragment. *West.*

(4) A cow or husbandry horse. *North.* Brocking mongrel, a vicious jade.

(5) The insect that produces the froth called cuckoo-spittle. *Var. dial.*

(6) A brocket, q. v. Florio has, "*Cerbiátto*, a brocke or a staggard."

BROCKE. To brook; to enjoy.

BROCKET. According to Twici, Reliq. Antiq. i. 151, and Harrison, Description of England, p. 226, a stag in its second year, but Blome, ii. 75, says the name is given to a stag in its third year, which agrees with the Maystre of the Game, MS. Bodl. 546.

BROCKLE. Brittle. *North.* It is found in Huloet, 1552, and is also applied to cattle apt to break through a field.

BROCOUR. A seller or broker. (*A.-N.*)

> With avarice usuré I syȝe,
> With his *brocouris* that renne aboute.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 154.

BRODDLE. To make holes. *North.*

BRODE. To prick. *North.* Florio mentions a kind of nail so called, ed. 1611, p. 68, which may be the same with *brodyke* in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 132.

BRODEKINS. Buskins or half-boots, similar to what were afterwards called startups, and generally worn by rustics. (*Fr.*)

BRODEL. A brothel. Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 216. Also a term of abuse.

BRODELYCHE. Strong; furious.

BRODID. Spread.

BRODS. Money. *Linc.*

BROERH. Tractable. (*A.-S.*)

BROG. (1) A swampy or bushy place. *North.*

(2) To crop. *Yorksh.*

(3) To brog; a method of catching eels with *brogs* or small sticks, which is called brogging. *North.*

(4) A trick. *East.*

BROGGER. A badger who deals in corn. See Holinshed, iii. 1588.

BROGUES. (1) Coarse shoes. *Shak.* According to Kennett, "a sort of shoe made of the rough hide of any beast, commonly used by the wilder Irish." See Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 160.

(2) Breeches. *Suffolk.*

BROIDED. Braided; woven. (*A.-N.*)

BROIDEN. Interwoven?

> Lond of lif, of roo and rest,
> With blis and bote *broiden* best.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 7.

BROK. The name of an inferior horse, mentioned by Chaucer, Cant. T. 7125, and said by Brand to be still in use, i. 293. Kennett says, "hence the name of brockman in Kent, i. e. horseman." See *Brock* (4). "*Brok*, an old sword," Ash.

BROKALY. Broken victuals.

BROKDOL. Brittle. *Prompt. Parv.*

BROKE. (1) To deal or transact a business, particularly of an amorous nature; to act as a procurer. *Nares.*

(2) A breach. *Becon.* Hence a misdeed, or crime.

(3) A brook. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To keep safe. *Skinner.*

(5) A rupture. *Kent.*

(6) Sheep are said to *broke* when lying under a broken bank. *North.*

BROKE-BAKKYDE. Crookbacked. *Pr. Parv.*

BROKELEAK. The water-dock.

BROKELETTES. Fragments.

BROKELL. Rubbish. *Huloet.* Brokle, brittle, Elyot, in v. *Aloe.*

BROKEN. A brook. *Skinner.*

BROKEN-BEER. Remnants of beer, as we now say broken victuals. Any single odd money, according to Kennett, is called broken money.

BROKER. A pander or go-between.

BROKET. (1) A lark. *Northumb.* See Pennant's Tour in Scotland, 1790, i. 48.

(2) A brook. "A *broket* to the sea" is mentioned in Lelandi Itin. iii. 18, 24, 132.

(3) A torch or taper.

BROKKING. Throbbing; quivering.

BROKLEMBE. The herb orpin. It is the translation of *fabaria* in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5. Spelt *broklemp* in Arch. xxx. 405.

BROL. A child or brat. (*A.-S.*)

BROLL. Part; piece. *Coles.*

BROM. The bit of a bridle. *North.*

BROMIDGHAM. A corruption of Birmingham. A Bromidgham groat, a spurious fourpenny-piece. A person neither Whig nor Tory, but between both, was called a Bromidgham.

BRONCHED. Pierced.

BRONDE. (1) A sword; a club.

> Or thou passe thorow my honde,
> And Mordelay my gode *bronde*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 101.
>
> He schulde hym dryve to grounde
> With that *bronde* in a lytylle stounde.
> *Ibid.* f. 246.

(2) A torch. (*A.-N.*)

BROND-IRON. A sword. *Spenser.*

BRONDIT. Branded; burnt. Huloet has *brondon* in the same sense.

BRONE. Brown.

BRONG. Brought. *North.*

BRONNYN. Burn, destroy, pl.

BRONSTROP. A prostitute.

BROO. (1) Brother. *North.*

(2) The top of anything.

> Tak a knyfe, and schere it smal, the rute and alle, and sethe it in water; take the *broo* of that, and late it go thorow a clowte. *MS. Linc. Med.* f. 293.

BROOCH. See *Broach.*

BROO-CHIP. A person of the same trade, or likeness. *North.*

BROOD. To cherish.

BROOD-HEN-STAR. A star mentioned by Florio, in v. *Vergilie.*

BROODLE. To cuddle. *North.*

BROODY. Sullen; ill-tempered. *Dorset.*

BROOK. (1) To brook up, spoken of clouds when they draw together, and threaten rain. *South.* Tusser uses the word.

(2) A boil or abscess. *Linc.* Given by Skinner, but now obsolete.

(3) To keep food on the stomach; to digest. *Palsgrave.*

BROOM-DASHER. A dealer in faggots, brooms, &c. *Kent.*

BROOM-FIELD. To sweep broom-field, to inherit the whole property; to get possession of the whole of anything. *East.*

BROOM-GROVES. A passage in the Tempest, iv. 1, has occasioned some difficulty, on account of a mention of the *shadow* of a broom-grove. It appears from Prompt. Parv. p. 53, that the term *brome* was also applied to the tamarisk; but there is no necessity for supposing that to be the tree alluded to by Shakespeare. See Gerard, p. 1132; Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 222. That one species of broom would afford shade is apparent from the following passage:

> In a *brom feld* ther wer hidde
> Thre hundred Sarrazins wele y-schridde.
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 292.

BROOMSTAFF. The handle of a broom. Henry VIII. v. 3.

BROSE. To bruise.

> Ther were menne brayned and *brosed* to the deth.
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 117.

BROSELEY. A pipe, so called from a place in Shropshire famous for their manufacture.

BROSEWORT. Henbane. It is translated by *simphoniata* in MS. Sloane 5, f. 9. Gerard has it in his supplement, but according to him it is the *consolida minor.*

BROSIER. A bankrupt. *Chesh.*

BROSSHING. Gathering sticks or bushes.

BROSTEN. Burst. *North.*

> Stones *brosten*, the erth schoke,
> And dede folk ganne awake.
> *MS. Ashmole* 41, f. 134.

BROTCHET. A thin liquor made from the last squeezings of a honey-comb. *North.*

BROTEL. Brittle; unsteady. (*A.-S.*)

BRO[illegible] GROUND. Ground newly broken up. *Westmoreland.*

BROTH. Pottage. *North.* Often a plural noun, a few broth. A "broth of a boy," an excellent fellow.

BROTH-BELLY. A glutton. *North.*

BROTHE. (1) Enraged. *Brothefulle*, angry, violent, Langtoft, p. 55.

(2) Abroad. *North.*

BROTHEL. A wretch; a worthless person. (*A.-S.*) See *Bretheling.* The term was often applied to a harlot, especially by later writers. Elyot translates *meretrix,* "an harlot, a *brothel,*" and the word also occurs in Skelton and Piers Ploughman.

BROTHERED. Embroidered.

BROTHERHED. Brotherly affection. (*A.-S.*)

BROTHER-IN-LAW. A half-brother. *East.*

BROTHER-LAW. A brother-in-law. *West.*

BROTHERWORT. Pennyroyal.

BROTHLY. Angrily; violently. See *Brothe,* and Sir Perceval, 2123.

> And than the Bretons *brothely* enbrassez theire scheldez.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f.* 71.

BROTHY. Hard; stiff. (*A.-S.*)

BROTTS. Fragments; droppings. *North.*

BROUD. A forehead. *West.*

BROUDER. Embroidery.

BROUGH. A kind of halo. *North.*

BROUGH-WHAM. According to Kennett, a dish made of cheese, eggs, clap-bread, and butter, boiled together. *Lanc.* Brockett writes it *Broughton,* and says it is an old Northumbrian dish, composed of two cakes, with thin slices of cheese in the middle.

BROUKE. To use; to enjoy. (*A.-S.*)

> Take hir here and *brouke* hir wel,
> Of thin wol I never a del.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 16.

BROUS. Brows; foreheads.

> Come fendes fele with lothely *brous,*
> And fylden ful alle the hous.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 53.

BROUSE. Brushwood. *West.*

BROUSTE. Nourished.

BROUT. A moment of time.

BROUTH. Brought.

BROW. (1) Brittle. *Wilts.*

(2) Saucy; pert. *North.*

BROWDED. Embroidered. (*A.-N.*)

> Hath on her tapites sondré hewes sene
> Of fressh floures that so welle *browded* bene.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 11.

BROWDEN. Anxious for; attached to. Also, vain, conceited. *North.*

BROWDENE. Broad; extended. (*A.-S.*)

BROWEN. Brewed.

BROWING. Soup; pottage.

BROWN-BILL. The bill, an ancient weapon of the English soldiery.

BROWN-CLOCK. The cockchafer. *North.*

BROWN-CROPS. Pulse. *Glouc.*

BROWN-DAY. A gloomy day. *Wilts.*

BROWN-DEEP. Lost in reflection. *Kent.*

BROWN-GEORGE. A coarse kind of bread; also, a large earthen pitcher.

BROWNISTS. A sect founded by Robert Brown of Rutlandshire, temp. Elizabeth, and violently opposed to the Church of England. They are alluded to by Shakespeare and most writers of his time.

BROWN-LEEMERS. Ripe brown nuts. Called also *brownshullers.* The term is figuratively applied to generous persons. *North.*

BROWSAGE. Browsing.

BROW-SQUARE. A triangular piece of linen, usually bound about the head of an infant just born. *West.*

BROWYLLINGE. Broiling. See a curious drawing of Indians *browyllinge* their fish in MS. Sloane 1622, f. 83. *Broylly,* broiled, Maundevile, p. 107.

BROYLERY. A tumult.

BRUCE. Pottage.

BRUCHE. A brook. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 272, 277. Also, a broach, as in the MS. Morte Arthure.

BRUCK. A field-cricket. *North.*

BRUCKELED. Wet and dirty; begrimed. *East.* Herrick has the word, i. 126. Kennett, p. 137, says "to brookle or brukle in the North is to make wet and dirty."

BRUDLE. To suffer a child to lie till he is fully awake. *Devon.*

BRUE. To embrue.

BRUET. A kind of thick pottage. See Towneley Myst. p. 43; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 446; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 30.

BRUFF. (1) Hearty; jolly; healthy; proud: elated. Also, rough in manners. Also, to go to *bruff,* the same as *brim,* applied to a sow. *Var. dial.*

(2) Brittle. *Dorset.*

BRUGG. A bridge. (*A.-S.*)

BRUIT. A rumour or report. See Heywood's Iron Age, sig. C. iii.; Elyot, in v. *Ascribo.*

BRUITIST. A brute. See Heywood's Royall King and Loyall Subject, 1637, sig. F. iii.

BRULLIMENT. A broil. *North.*

BRUMBLE-GELDER. A farmer. *East.*

BRUMMELL. A bramble. *Hants.*

BRUMMOCK. A kind of knife. *Salop.*

BRUMP. To lop trees in the night surreptitiously. *East.*

BRUMSTONY. Brimstone.

BRUN. To burn. *North.*

BRUNE. Brown. (*A.-S.*)

BRUNGEON. A brat; a poor child. *Kent.*

BRUNSWICK. A kind of dance.

BRUNSWYNE. A seal. *Pr. Parv.* It is translated by *foca, suillus,* and *delphinus.* Ducange, in v. *Foca,* says it is the *boca,* a fish for which Elyot could not find a name in English, in v. *Bocas.*

BRUNT. Sharp to the taste. *North.*

BRUNTE. To make a start; to leap.

BRURE. Brushwood. *West.*

BRUSELL. To bruise, or break.

BRUSH. (1) Stubble. *Staff.*

(2) To splash hedges. *Yorksh.*

(3) A nosegay. *Devon.*

(4) The tail of a fox.

(5) To jump quickly. *Var. dial.*

BRUSHALY. A bush or branch of a tree.

BRUSLERY. A tumult.

BRUSS. (1) Proud; upstart. *Sussex.*

(2) The dry spine of furze broken off. *Devon.*

BRUSSCHET. A bush, or thicket.

> And in that ilke *brusschet* by
> Five thousant of othre and more.
> *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 10.

BRUST. (1) A bristle. Ellis, ii. 311. Hence rough, or covered with bristles, as in Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 151.

(2) To burst. *North.*

BRUSTING-SATURDAY. The Saturday before Shrove-Tuesday, on which day there is eaten frying-pan pudding, made of the same material as a pancake, but stirred up and thick, and breaking into crumbly pieces. *Linc.*

BRUSTLE. To crackle, to make a noise like straw or small wood in burning; to rustle. Also, to parch. *East.*

> And March that all doth parch,
> And *brustleth* all aboute,
> Doth dry the waies that winter wetes,
> And dost doth fill the route.
> *MS. Ashmole* 384, f. 188.

BRUSY. Be gone! *Beds.*

BRUTE. Rough. Drayton has this word, p. 21, and it occurs in Robert of Gloucester.

BRUTEL. Brittle. MS. Bodl. 294, reads *britel* in the following passage.

> The worlde is passed and agone,
> And nowe upon his olde tone
> It stant of *brutel* erthe and stele,
> The whiche acorden never a dele.
> *Gower*, ed 1532, f. 6.

BRUTS. Old clothes. *North.*

BRUTTE. To browse. *South.*

BRUTTLE. Furious; wild. *Var. dial.*

BRUYSE. Brewis. *Huloet.*

BRUZZ. To blunt. *Yorksh.*

BRUZZLED. Over-roasted. *North.*

BRWKE. To brook, or enjoy.

> No gyfte ne grace, nother thare gase,
> Bot *brwke* as we hafe broghte.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 213.

BRY. A kind of tart.

BRYARY. A place where briars grow. *Huloet.*

BRYBRE. Robbery.

BRYCHE. Low.

> Now ys Pers bycome *bryche*,
> That er was bothe stoute and ryche.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 39.

BRYDE. Bowed; broke.

BRYGAUNTYS. Robbers.

BRYGOUS. Quarrelsome; contentious.

BRYLLYNE. See *Birle.*

BRYMEUS. An ancient dish, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 96. It is spelt *bryneux* in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 23.

BRYMLENT. A kind of tart.

BRYMLYCHE. Fierce.

BRYN. Brains, way, path, passage, journey. *Hearne.*

BRYNE. Brows or bristles.

BRYNKE. To bring.

BRYNNYS. Bourns; streams.

BRYON. Wild nepte.

BRYSTE. Need; want.

> Lord, when saghe we the have hunger or thryste
> Or of herber have grette *bryste*
> *MS. Coll. Sion.* xviii 6

BRYSWORT. The less daisy.

BRYTTYNE. See *Brittene.* Bryttle, to cut up venison, still used in the North.

> To *bryttyne* the bare thay went fulle tite;
> Thar wolde no knyves in hym bytte,
> So hard of hyde was he.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17. f. 141.

BRYVE. Brief.

BU. (1) An ox. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To bend. *North.*

BUB. Liquor. *Var. dial.* Hence *bubber*, a great drinker or bibber, as in Middleton's Works, iv. 121.

BUBALLE. An ox. See Liber Niger Domus Regis Edw. IV. p. 17. "*Bubalus*, a wod or a *bubyl*," MS. Harl. 1738, f. 10.

BUBBLE. (1) A simple fellow.

(2) To cheat. *Var. dial.*

(3) To dabble in the water.

BUBBLE-AND-SQUEAK. A dish composed of fried beef and cabbage.

BUBBLE-HOLE. A child's game. There is also a game called Bubble the Justice, which, according to some, is the same with nine-holes.

BUBBLY-JOCK. A turkey-cock. *North.*

BUB-STICHALL. See *Stichall.*

BUBUKLE. A botch or imposthume. (*Lat.*)

BUCHT. A milking or herding place for sheep. *Northumb.*

BUCK. (1) To wash. Also, a quantity of linen washed at once, a tub full of linen in buck. Hence, to wash a buck, to wash a tub of that kind, a phrase punned upon by Shakespeare, and has been misunderstood. "Buck-ashes, the ashes whereof lye hath bin made," Cotgrave, in v. *Charrée.* Buck-basket, the basket in which linen is carried. *Bouckfatt*, Unton Inventories, p. 28, a washing-tub. *Bukked*, drenched, applied generally by Fabian. "*Bucáto*, washt in a buck," Florio.

(2) A gay or fashionable person. "As merry as a buck," Billingsly's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1657, p. 187.

> And of these berded *buckys* also,
> With hemself they moche mysdo.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f 22.

(3) The body of a waggon. *East.* Also, the iron to which the horses are tied.

(4) To spring with agility. *East.*

(5) The breast. *Sussex.*

(6) To swell out. *Somerset.*

(7) To fill a basket. *Kent.*

(8) To beat. *Yorksh.*

BUCK-BUCK. A child's game, perhaps more generally known as, "buck, buck, how many horns do I hold up?" There is also another game, called buck-in-the-park.

BUCKE. A book.

BUCKED. Rancid; turned sour. *West.*

BUCKER. (1) A bent piece of wood, especially that on which a slaughtered animal is suspended. Hence the phrase, "as bent as a bucker." The term is also applied to a horse's hind leg. *Suffolk.*

(2) A flat broad-headed hammer, used in mining.

BUCKERDO. Bocardo. Brit. Bibl. iv. 203.

BUCKERELS. "A kind of play used by boys in London streets in H. 8 time, now disused, and I think forgot," Blount's Glossographia, p. 95. Hall mentions this game, Henry VIII. f. 61.

BUCKET. A pulley. *North.*

BUCKETS. Square pieces of boggy earth, below the surface. *Yorksh.*

BUCKHEAD. To lop. *Var. dial.*

BUCKHORN. Dried haddock.

BUCKLE. (1) To bend, or yield to pressure. It occurs in this sense in 2 Henry IV. i. 1, and the commentators do not supply another example. "Ninepences a little buckled," i. e. bent, Thoms' Anecdotes and Traditions, p. 54.

(2) To quarrel. *Somerset.*

(3) To marry. *Var. dial.* "Good silly Stellio, we must *buckle* shortly," Mother Bombie.

BUCKLE-HORNS. Short crooked horns, turning horizontally inward. *Yorksh.*

BUCKLE-MOUTHED. Having large straggling teeth. *North.*

BUCKLER. (1) To defend. *Shak.*

(2) A great beam. *Linc.*

BUCKSOME. Blithe; jolly. *South.*

BUCKSTALL. A net for catching deer. See Hall, Henry VI. f. 99.

BUCKSTICK. A stick used in the game of Spell and Ore.

BUCKWASHER. A laundress.

BUCK-WEEL. A bow-net for fish.

BUD. (1) To make, or compel. *North.*

(2) A calf of the first year.

(3) Behoved. *Ritson.*

BUD-BIRD. The bullfinch. *West.*

BUDDLE. (1) The corn marygold. *East.* It occurs in an early list of plants, MS. Sloane 5, f. 6, spelt *budel.*

(2) To suffocate. *Somerset.*

(3) To cleanse ore. *North.* A vessel made for this purpose, like a shallow tumbrel, is called a buddle. See Ray's English Words, ed. 1674, p. 116.

BUDDLED. Tipsy. *Devon.*

BUDDY-BUD. The flower of the burr, or burdock. *North.*

BUDE. Endured. *North.*

BUDEL. A beadle.

BUDGE. (1) Lambskin with the wool dressed outwards; often worn on the edges of capes, as gowns of Bachelors of Arts are still made. See Fairholt's Pageants, i. 66; Strutt, ii. 102; Thynne's Debate, p. 32; Pierce Penniless, p. 11.

(2) Brisk; jocund. *South.*

(3) Stiff; dull. *Sussex.*

(4) A bag or sack. *Kennett.*

(5) A kind of water-cask. *South.*

(6) To abridge, or lessen. *North.*

(7) A thief.

BUDPICKER. The bullfinch. *Devon.*

BUE. Fair. (*A.-N.*)

BUEINGS. Joints. *Devon.*

BUEN. To be. (*A.-S.*)

BUER. A gnat. *North.*

BUESS. A stall, or station. *North.*

BUF. Beef. *Warner.*

BUFARIOUS. Mendacious. *Junius.*

BUFF. (1) To rebound. *Warw.*

(2) To emit a dull sound. *Warw.*

(3) To stammer. *Herefordsh.*

(4) The bare skin. *Var. dial.*

(5) The bough of a tree. *North.*

(6) A tuft or hassock. *Kent.*

(7) To beat or strike. Spenser uses it for *buffet*

(8) To boast. See a list of old words in Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

BUFFARD. A foolish fellow. (*A.-N.*) See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 32. *Buffer* is still in use in the same sense.

BUFFE. A buffalo. See Topsell's Beasts, p. 55; Hollyband, in v. *Bufle;* Florio, in v. *Búffalo;* Brit. Bibl. i. 478.

BUFFET. A kind of cupboard. (*Fr.*)

BUFFET-STOOL. A kind of small stool, variously described. The term was at an early period applied to one having three legs. See Prompt. Parv. p. 41. "Go fetche us a light *buffit,*" Towneley Myst. p. 199. There is a saying in Suffolk, "a dead ass and a new buffet-stool are two things which nobody ever saw."

BUFFIE. A vent-hole in a cask.

BUFFIN. A kind of coarse cloth. See Strutt ii. 95; Book of Rates, p. 29. Certainly not buff leather, as Nares conjectures.

BUFFING-KNIFE. A knife used in scraping leather. *Var. dial.*

BUFF-JERKIN. A leathern waistcoat, one made of buff. Not an unusual garment. See Thynne's Debate, p. 31; Nares, in v.

BUFFLE. (1) To handle clumsily; to speak thick and inarticulately. *East.*

(2) A buffalo. See Harrison's Description of England, pp. 3, 201.

BUFFLE-HEADED. Stupid. *Miege.*

BUFF-NE-BAFF. Neither one thing nor another; nothing at all. *Nares.* Jamieson mentions the similar phrase, *buff nor stye.*

BUFT. The joint of the knee. *North.*

BUG. (1) A bugbear; a goblin. See Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 217; Douce's Illustrations, i. 328; Malone's Shakespeare, xviii. 519; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 85; More Knaves Yet, 1612.

(2) Proud; conceited. "Bug as a lord." This seems to be the meaning in Skinner. "To take bug," to take fright or offence.

(3) To bend. *Kent.*

BUGABO. A bugbear; a ghost. *West.* According to Coles, the term was formerly applied to "an ugly wide-mouthed picture," carried about at the May games.

BUGAN. The devil. *West.*

BUGASIN. Calico buckram.

BUGE. To bend. (*A.-S.*)

Elde unhende is he;
He chaungeth al my ble,
Ant *bugeth* me to grounde. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 122.

BUGGEN. To buy. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 11, 70, 412; Reliq. Antiq. i. 144; Wright's Anec. Lit. pp. 9, 91.

After that God was y-bore
To *bugge* us to syne.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

BUGGER. To cheat at play.

BUGLE. A buffalo. See Kyng Alisaunder, 5112; Maundevile's Travels, p. 269; Topsell's Beasts, p. 54; Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, p. 16. Hence bugle-horn, a drinking-vessel made of horn; also, a hunting horn.

BUGLE-ROD. The crosier of a bishop.

BUGS-WORDS. Fierce, high-sounding words. According to Miege, *paroles pleines de fierté*. "Cheval de trompette, one thats not afraid of shadowes, one whom no big, nor *bugs words* can terrifie," Cotgrave. See also the same dictionary, in v. *Faire;* Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 297, vii. 118; Ford, ii. 65.

BUGY. Rough.

BUILD. Built. *Leland.*

BUILLEN. To boil.

So *buillen* up the foule sawis.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 87.

BUIST. To mark sheep. *North.*

BUKE. A book.

BUKENADE. A dish in ancient cookery, receipts for which are given in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 22; Forme of Cury, pp. 17, 107, 109. Cf. Ordinances and Regulations, p. 450.

BULBS. The tonsils of the throat. *East.*

BULCH. To bilge a ship. See Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 94.

BULCHIN. A bull-calf. The term is often one of contempt, as *calf* is still used, but occasionally of kindness. Cf. Hawkins' Engl. Dram. iii. 170; Langtoft, p. 174; Tusser, p. 81; Middleton, iii. 524. *Bulch*, Ford, ii. 540. *Bulcht*, attacked by a bullock's horns.

BULDER-STONE. A smooth round stone. See *Bolders.* "He gripen sone a bulder ston," Havelok, 1790. "*Rudus*, a buldyrstone," MS. Bodl. 604, f. 10.

BULE. (1) A boil or swelling.

(2) The handle of a pan, &c. *North.*

BULGOOD. Yeast. *East.*

BULK. (1) The body. Junius says, "from the neck to the middle." Also, the breast. See, Florio, in v. *Epigástrio*, where the last meaning is clearly implied. Cf. Malone's Shakespeare, vii. 262; Middleton, iii. 177, v. 509.

(2) The bottom part of a ship. See Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, iv. 335; Florio, in v. *Alveo.*

(3) The stall of a shop. See Collins' Miscellanies, 1762, p. 37; King and a Poore Northerne Man, 1640; Florio, in v. *Balcóne.* Hence, *bulker*, a night walker, one who sleeps under a bench. Skinner gives the Lincolnshire word *bulkar*, a beam. The front of a butcher's shop where the meat is laid is still called a *bulkar* in that county.

(4) To strike; to beat. The word is given by Forby in the sense of, to throb.

On her brestes gon thei *bulk*,
And uchone to her in to sculk.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 113.

BULKE. To belch. (*A.-S.*) Also, to bow, to bend. *Prompt. Parv.*

BULL. (1) Strong. *Kennett.*

(2) When cattle throw up the hedges, they are said in Yorkshire to *bull* them up.

(3) An instrument used for beating clay; a sandstone for scythes. *North.*

BULLACE. A small black and tartish plum, growing wild in some parts of the country, not the sloe. It must not be confused with the common plum so called. The provincial meaning seems to be intended in Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 137; and Florio has *bulloes* in the same sense, in v. *Bullói.*

BULLATE. To bubble or boil.

BULLBEAR. A bugbear. *Harvey.*

BULL-BEGGAR. A hobgoblin; any object of terror. See Taylor's Workes, i. 147; Dent's Pathway to Heaven, p. 109; Nomenclator, p. 469; Middleton, ii. 20; Beaumont and Fletcher, vi. 80.

BULLED. (1) Swollen. *Jonson.*

(2) Said of a cow *maris appetens.* Bulling, in Salop. Antiq. p. 341, also occurs in Topsell's Beasts, p. 73.

BULLEN. The stalks of hemp after they are pilled. *Var. dial.*

BULLER. (1) To roar. *North.*

(2) A deceiver. (*A.-N.*)

The sefnte es of fals *bullers*,
That makes thaim or with werke weres.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 7

The sexte case es of fals *bullers*,
Bath that tham makes and that tham wers.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 161

BULLERAND. Weltering.

BULL-FACES. Tufts of coarse grass. *North.* Called also, bull-fronts.

BULL-FEIST. A puff-ball. *East.*

BULLFINCH. A stupid fellow. *North.*

BULL-HEAD. A tadpole. *Chesh.*

BULL-HEADS. The curled tufts of hair on the forehead of a woman.

BULLIES. Round pebbles. *South.*

BULLIMUNG. A mixture of oats, peas, and vetches. See Tusser's Husbandry, p. 38; Topsell's Beasts, p. 330.

BULL-IN-THE-PARK. A child's game, perhaps the same as frog-in-the-middle.

BULLIONS. Hooks used for fastening the dress; buttons; studs; embossed ornaments of various kinds. Elyot translates *bulla*, "a bullion sette on the cover of a booke, or other thynge;" and a similar explanation in v. *Umbilicus.* "Bullyon in a womans girdle, *clou*," Palsgrave "Bullions and ornaments of plate engraven a bullion of copper set on bridles or poitrels for an ornament," Baret's Alvearie, 1580. "Bullions for purses," Book of Rates, 1675, p. 29. Hence the term came to be used for a pair of hose or doublets ornamented with bullions.

BULL-JUB. The fish miller's-thumb. *Derby.*

BULL-JUMPINGS. A kind of porridge. *North.*

BULL-KNOB. Same as *bull-jub*, q. v.

BULL-NECK. "To tumble a bull-neck," to place the hands under the thighs, and the head on the ground between the feet, and tumble over. *Yorksh.*

BULLOCK. To bully. *North.*

BULLOCKS. Any fatting cattle. *Norf.* A bullock is, properly speaking, a calf in the second year.

BULLS. The stems of hedge-thorns. Also, transverse bars of wood into which the heads of harrows are set.

BULLS-AND-COWS. The flower of the *arum maculatum*. *Var. dial.*

BULL-SEG. A gelded bull. *North.*

BULLS-EYES. A kind of coarse sweetmeat.

BULL'S-FEATHER. To stick a bull's-feather in one's cap, to make him a cuckold.

> And this same huffing Ironside
> Stuck a *bull's-feather* in his cap.
> *Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 234.

BULL'S-FOREHEAD. The turfy air-grass. *North.*

BULL'S-NECK. A grudge. *Devon.*

BULL'S-NOON. Midnight. *East.*

BULL'S-PINK. A chaffinch. *North.*

BULL-STANG. A dragon-fly. *North.* Also, an upright stake in a hedge.

BULL-STONE. A kind of sandstone. *Yorksh.*

BULL-TROUT. A large species of trout, peculiar to Northumberland.

BULL-WEEK. The week before Christmas, in which the work-people at Sheffield push their strength to the utmost, allowing themselves scarcely any rest, and earning more than usual to prepare for the rest and enjoyment of Christmas.

BULL-WORKS. Boisterous behaviour. *West.*

BULLY. (1) A companion, a familiar term of address, as *Bully* Jack, *Bully* Bob, &c., formerly in very common use, and not quite obsolete in the provinces, where *butty* is perhaps now more generally heard. Bully-Bottom, a term applied to a courtesan, and hence an equivoque in Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 1, iv. 2, which has escaped the observation of the commentators. Cole has some remarks on this word in MS. Addit. 5852, p. 85.

(2) A parlour, or small room. *East.*

(3) To boil. Arch. xxx. 405.

BULLYNE. To boil. *Prompt. Parv.*

BULLYNG. Swelling; bubbling. *Huloet.*

BULLY-ROCK. Explained by Miege, *un faux brave*. The term occurs in Shakespeare, and is also spelt *bully-rook*.

BULSE. A bunch. *North.*

BULT. (1) Built; dwelt.

(2) A sifting cloth. See Ord. and Regulations, p. 103. Also, to sift, Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 47. *Bultingarke*, the tub or chest in which the operation of sifting was performed. *Bulter*, a bag for fine meal, Ord and Reg. p. 70 *bulte-pooke or bulstarre*, Prompt. Parv. p. 55.

BULTLE. Bran. *North.*

BULVER. To increase in bulk. *East.*

BULWARK. A rampart.

BULWORKS. Part of the armour, used to prevent the thighs of the wearer from being chafed by the pieces that terminated just above the knee. *Meyrick.*

BUM. (1) By my. *West.*

(2) To strike; to beat. *North.*

(3) To spin a top. *North.* Also, to rush with a murmuring sound. Any humming noise is called a *bum*. Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 55.

(4) To dun. *Var. dial.*

(5) A bum-bailiff. *Var. dial.*

(6) A child's term for drink. See Huloet and Elyot, in v. *Bua*. *Bummed*, drunk, Piers Ploughman, p. 90. Coles explains *bummed* tasted, desired.

BUMB. The game of bandy.

BUMBARD. Futuo. *North.*

BUMBARREL. The long-tailed tit.

BUMBASTE. To beat, or flog. *East.*

BUMBETH. Sounds. *Skinner.*

BUMBLE. (1) To muffle a bell. *East.*

(2) To make a humming noise. (*A.-S.*) Hence bumble-bee, a humble bee, Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 72; *bumbulation*, a humming noise.

(3) A small round stone. *West.*

(4) A confused heap. *North.*

(5) To start off quickly. *East.*

BUMBLE-BROTH. A curious term, occurring in Hawkins' Engl. Dram. iii. 139.

> The olde woman to her payne
> In such a *bumble-broth* had layne.
> *The Unluckie Firmentie.*

BUMBLE-FOOT. A thick heavy foot. *East.*

BUMBLEKITES. Blackberries. *North.*

BUMBLE-PUPPY. The game of nine-holes.

BUMBLER. A humble bee. *North.*

BUMBLES. (1) Rushes. *Linc.*

(2) A kind of blinkers. *North.*

BUMBLE-STAFF. A thick stick. *North.*

BUM-BOAT. A boat attending ships on their coming into harbour, to retail greens, spirits, &c.

BUMBY. (1) By and bye. *Var. dial.*

(2) Any collection of stagnant filth. Also, a closet or hole for lumber. *East.*

BUMBYNE. To hum. *Prompt. Parv.*

BUMCARD. A card used by dishonest gamesters. See Melton's Sixe-Fold Politician, 1609, p. 16; Apollo Shroving, 1627, p. 82; Northbrooke's Treatise, 1577; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 442.

> To those exployts he ever stands prepar'd;
> A villaine excellent at a *bum-card*.
> *Rowlands' Humors Ordinarie*, n. d.

BUMCLOCK. A beetle. *North.*

BUMFIDDLE. A term readily explained by its first syllable. See Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 227. So also, bumfiddledumdick.

BUMMER. A rumbling carriage. *North*

BUMMLE. To blunder. *North.*

BUMP. (1) To beat; also, a blow.

(2) To ride, without rising in the stirrups, on a rough trotting horse. *East.*

(3) The noise a bittern makes with its bill. *Holme.* Also to make that noise, Urry's Chaucer, p. 83, wrongly explained in the glossary.

BUMPING. Large. *West.* Also, a mode of punishment in schools.

BUMPSY. Tipsy. See *Bungy.*

BUMPTIOUS. Proud; arrogant. *Var. dial.*

BUMPY. Uneven. *Var. dial.*

BUM-ROLLS. Stuffed cushions, worn by women about the hips to make the petticoats swell out, answering the purpose of farthingales.

BUN. (1) The tail of a hare. *North.*

(2) A dry stalk. *Var. dial.*

(3) A rabbit. *Var. dial.*

(4) Bound. *North.* See Ywaine and Gawin, 3179; Towneley Myst. p. 36.

(5) A term of endearment.

BUNCH. (1) To beat; to strike. *North.* See Piers Ploughman, p. 506; Harrison's Description of England, p. 167. To bend or bow outwards, Topsell's Beasts, p. 293. *Bunch*, a croope back, Florio, in v. *Gobbúto.*

(2) A pack of cards.

(3) A worthless woman. *East.*

(4) A company of teal.

(5) The horn of a young stag. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 79.

BUNCH-BERRIES. The fruit of the *rubus saxatilis. Craven.*

BUN-CROW. A kind of grey bird which is destructive to the corn. *Kent.*

BUNCUS. (1) A donkey. *Linc.*

(2) A number of people. *East.*

BUNDATION. Abundance. *West.*

BUNDEN. Bound. Langtoft, p. 138. *Bundyn*, bound, married, Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 89.

> But so in clowtes than was he wonden,
> And laid bitwene the bestes *bunden*,
> *MS. Harl.* 4196, f. 13.

BUNDLE. (1) A low woman. *Var. dial.*

(2) To set off in a hurry.

BUNDS. A species of scabious.

BUNE. Promptly.

> That was the byrde so bryghte with birdyne ʒode *bune*,
> And the barne alther-beste of body scho bare.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 231.

BUN-FEAST. A tea-drinking. *Linc.*

BUNG. (1) A pick-pocket. Also, a pocket or purse. See Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 152.

(2) A heap or cluster. *North.*

BUNGAY-PLAY. A simple straightforward way of playing the game of whist, by leading all the winning cards in succession, without endeavouring to make the best of the hand. *East.*

BUNG-DOCK. A curtail. *East.*

BUNGEE. Short and squat. *Somerset.*

BUNGERSOME. Clumsy. *Berksh.*

BUNGY. Intoxicated. *Beds.*

BUN-HEDGE. A hedge made of twisted sticks. *Lanc.*

BUNHORNS. Briars bored to wind yarn on, used by woollen weavers. *Lanc.*

BUNKS. The wild succory. *East.*

BUNNED. Shrunk. *Dorset.*

BUNNEL. A dried hemp-stalk. *Cumb.*

BUNNY. (1) A small swelling. *East.*

(2) A kind of drain. *Hants.*

(3) A rabbit. *Var. dial.*

BUNNY-MOUTH. The snap-dragon. *Surrey.*

BUNT. (1)) The middle part of a sail, formed into a kind of bag to receive the wind.

> I perceave men must not go to sea without vylats, in hope to have flying fyshes to break ther noses agaynst the *bunt* of the sayle. *MS. Addit.* 5008.

(2) To run like a rabbit. *North.*

(3) To raise; to rear, or spring. *Oxon.*

(4) To push with the head. *West.*

(5) Smut in corn. *Var. dial.*

(6) To sift. *Somerset.*

BUNTER. A bad woman. *East.*

BUNTING. (1) Sifting flour. *West.*

(2) Mean and shabby. *East.*

(3) A large piece of timber. *North.*

(4) A game among boys, played with sticks; and a small piece of wood cut lengthways. *Linc.*

(5) A shrimp. *Kent.*

(6) A term of endearment.

(7) The wood-lark.

BUNYS. Blows?

> Gret men forsake here housen ful timys, gret wrethe, deth of kyngys, voydyng of *bunys*, fallyng of baneris. *MS. Harl.* 2320, f. 72.

BUR. (1) A blow; force, or violence.

(2) Florio translates *Bocchina*, "that stalke or necke of a bullet which in the casting remaines in the necke of the mould, called of our gunners the bur of the bullet."

(3) Sweet-bread of a calf. *Var. dial.*

(4) A stop for a wheel. *North.* Heywood apparently uses this meaning of the word metaphorically in his Iron Age, 1632, sig. H, or perhaps *burr* (2).

(5) A halo round the moon. *Var. dial.*

(6) A whetstone for scythes.

(7) A rabbit burrow. *Dorset.*

(8) But. *Yorksh.*

BURATO. A kind of woollen cloth.

BURBLE. (1) To bubble. *Burbly*, bubbling, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 181; *burbely*, Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 215; *burbyll*, ib. p. 150; *burbley*, Morte d'Arthur, ii. 88; *burbelynge*, ib. ii. 4. Cf. Lelandi Itin. ii. 31; Palsgrave, f. 179, "I burbyll or spring up as water dothe out of a spring; this water burbylleth up pretyly;" Prompt. Parv. p. 56. "Bulla, a *burbyl* on the water," Medulla, MS. Harl. 1738, f. 10.

> And sum were swolle the vyseges stout,
> As thoʒ here yʒen shulde *burble* out.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 67

(2) A small pimple. *East.*

BURBOLT. The burbot. Brit. Bibl. ii. 364. It is also in both senses the same as *bird-bolt*, q. v.

BURCOT. A load. *Somerset.*

BURDE. Behoved; need.

> His dulefulle dede *burde* do me dere,
> And perche myne herte for pure petee;
> For peté myne herte burde breke in two.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17. f. 212

BURDEN-BAND. A hay-band. *North.*

BURDES. Beards.

BURDIS. A tournament. *Burdised,* justed at a tournament.

BURDON. A staff. See *Bourdon.*

> Saber smote Ascapart there
> Wyth hys *burdon* yn the breste.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 121.

BURDONE. The burden of a song.

BURDOUN. The base in music. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 675, 4163; Tundale, p. 61. The latter reference confirms Tyrwhitt's explanation, which is seemingly doubted by Todd, p. 325.

BURE. A bower or chamber.

BUREDELY. Forcibly; swiftly.

BURELE. The spoke of a wheel.

BURET. A drinking vessel. Test. Vet. p. 241.

BUREWEN. To protect. (*A.-S.*)

BURFORD. A Burfort bait, "when one sipps or drinks but part, they still fill his cupp untill he drinketh all," Howell, p. 20.

BURGAGE. Lands or tenements in towns, held by a particular tenure. (*A.-N.*)

BURGANET. A species of helmet. See First Sketches of Henry VI. p. 113; Holinshed, Hist. Engl. p. 185; Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 65, 71; Heywood's Iron Age, sig. E. ii. Sometimes contracted to *burgant.*

BURGASE. A burgess. (*A.-S.*)

BURGE. A bridge. *Oxon.*

BURGEN. To bud; to blossom. See Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 128; Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 273; Elyot, in v. *Ago. Burgeon,* a bud, Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 206, 337; *burgeant,* Harrison's Description of England, p. 242; *burgyons,* Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 56. (*A.-N.*)

> And therof sprang owt of the rote
> A *burgon* that was feyre and swote.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 129.

BURGHE. A hillock or barrow. Also, a town or borough. It is likewise the same as *bargh,* a barrow hog. "Breden as *burghe swyn,*" satirically alluding to the incapability of gluttons, Piers Ploughman, p. 34.

BURGOOD. Yeast. *Norf.*

BURGULLIAN. A bully, or braggadocio. See Ben Jonson's Works, i. 112.

BURIEL. A burying-place. (*A.-S.*)

BURJONEN. To bud, or spring. (*A.-N.*) See *Burgen.* Burjoun, a bud. "As a *burjoun* oute of a stok growynge," MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 14. Cf. Arthour and Merlin, p. 199.

> And he made ech herbe of the feeld bifore that it *burjownyde,* for the Lord God hadde not reyned on erthe. *Wickliffe, MS. Bodl.* 277.

BURKE. To bark. *West.* Burke, barked, Chron. Vilodun. p. 25.

BURLAND. Weltering.

BURLE. (1) A knot or bump. See Topsell's Hist. Beasts, p. 250. Also, to take away the knots or impure parts from wool or cloth. "*Desquamare vestem,* to burle clothe," Elyot. Cf. Herrick's Works, ii. 15.

(2) The horn of a young stag. See Howell's Lex. Tet. sect. 3.

BURLED. Armed. *Skinner.*

BURLET. A hood, or head dress. It is glossed by *mitrum* and *mitella* in MS. Arundel 249, f. 88. "*Calantica,* a tyre, *burlet* oor coyfe, a kerchief, or a hood for a woman," Elyot. Cf. Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 17 Hollyband, in v. *Calotte.* Jamieson explains it "a standing or stuffed neck for a gown."

BURLEY. The butt end of the lance. See Hall, Hen. IV. f. 12.

BURLEY-MAN. An officer chosen in court-leets to assist the constable. *Kennett.*

BURLIBOUND. Rough; unwieldly.

BURLING. A young ox. *Linc.*

BURLING-IRON. An instrument used in burling cloth, made similar to large tweezers, but with very small points. Herrick's Works, i. 52.

BURLINGS. Pieces of dirty wool.

BURLOKEST. Biggest; strongest.

BURLY. (1) Big; strong; clumsy. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 40; Stanihurst's Desc. Ireland, p. 45.

(2) Red and pimpled. *Somerset.*

BURMAYDENE. A chamber-maid. *Pr. Parv.*

BURN. (1) A man or knight. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 341, 346; Le Bone Florence of Rome, 884; Reliq. Antiq. i. 123; Sir Degrevant, 301.

(2) A brook. *North.*

(3) A load or burden. *North.* See the Chester Plays, i. 65. Burn-rope, a rope used for carrying a burden.

(4) A term at the game of hide-and-seek, meaning to approach near the object sought after.

(5) To waste, especially applied to time. "Wee burne time," Mother Bombie, ed. 1632. To burn daylight, a common phrase with the same meaning. See the examples quoted by Nares, and Du Bartas, p. 574.

BURN-BEKING. Denshering land, burning turf for its improvement.

> Mr. Beshop of Merton first brought into the south of Wiltshire the improvement by *burnbeking,* Denshering, about 1639.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 287.

BURN-COW. A species of beetle.

BURNED. Burnished. (*A.-N.*)

BURNELL. A name for an ass, given on account of its colour. See the Chester Plays, i. 84.

BURNESTE. Burnished. (*A.-N.*)

BURNET. (1) Brown cloth. (*A.-N.*) See Rom. of the Rose, 226, 4756; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 108

(2) The herb pimpernel.

> Of pympurnolle to speke thenke y ȝet,
> And Englysch y-called is *burnet.*
> *MS. Sloane* 2457, f. 6.

BURNEUX. An ancient sauce, made of butter, pepper, salt, &c.

BURNIE-BEE. The lady-bird. *Norf.*

BURNING. Lues venerea. In the original MS. regulations of the stews in Southwark, still preserved in the Bodleian Library, MS. e Mus.

229, is the following, "Item that no stueholder kepe noo womman withynne his hows that hath any sikenes of *brennynge*, but that she be putte out." Hardyng, Supp. f. 111, mentions a plague which happened in this country in the reign of Henry VII. called the *burning sweat*, but this has no connexion with our first meaning.

BURNING-OF-THE-HILL. A curious method of punishing a thief, formerly practised by miners on the Mendip hills. The culprit was shut up in a butt, around which a fire was lighted, whence he made his escape in the best way he could, often of course severely injured, but was never more suffered to work on the hill.

BURNISH. To smooth or flatten. *North.* Also the same as *barnish*, q. v.

BURN-STICK. A crooked stick, on which a large piece of coal is daily carried from the pit by each working collier over his shoulder for his own private use. *North.*

BURN-THE-BISCUIT. A child's game.

BURNWIN. A blacksmith. *North.*

BURR. (1) The broad iron ring fixed on the tilting lance just below the gripe, to prevent the hand slipping back. See Hall, Hen. IV. f. 12; Middleton, ii. 465.

(2) The prickly seed of the burdock. Also the plant itself, as in Topsell's Beasts, p. 683.

(3) The blossom of the hop.

(4) The knot at the bottom of a hart's horn.

(5) The lap of the ear.

BURRAGE. The herb *borage*, formerly put in wine to increase its exhilarating effects. See Gerard, p. 654. This I suppose is what is alluded to in the Tatler, *burridge*.

BURRATINE. Some kind of clothing, mentioned by Ben Jonson, vii. 300.

BURR-CASTLE. Newcastle, so called from the *burr*, a particular sound made by the natives of that place in pronouncing the letter R.

BURRISH. Rough; prickly.

BURROW. Sheltered from the wind. *Somerset.*

BURRS. In armour, upright pieces in front of the thighs.

BURR-STONES. Rough unhewn stones.

BURRYN. To bud. *Prompt. Parv.*

BURSE. An exchange for merchants.

BURSEN. The name of a dish, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 15.

BURSEN-BELLIED. Ruptured. See Florio, ed. 1611, p. 67; Brit. Bibl. ii. 55.

BURST. To break. Also the part. past. See Middleton, v. 412.

BURSTE. Loss; adversity. (*A.-S.*)

BURSTYLL. A bristle. *Pr. Parv.*

BURSYD. Bruised.

BURT. To press or indent anything. *Somerset.* Huloet has, "*burt* lyke a ramme, *arieto*." Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 56.

BURTCHIN. Made of birch.

BURTH. Behoves. See Wright's Anecd. Lit. p. 4. It is wrongly explained in the Brit. Bibl. iv. 196.

BURTHEN. (1) A quarter of ale.

(2) To press urgently. *East.*

BURTHENSOME. Productive. *North.*

BUR-THISTLE. The spear-thistle. *North.*

BURTLE. A sweeting apple. *North.*

BUR-TREE. The elder-tree. *North.* See the Prompt. Parv. p. 137.

> Tak the myddes barke of the *bur-tre*, and anete, and areges sede, and ix. or x. graynes of spourge, and sethe thame, and do a littille hony therto and drynk. *MS. Lincoln. Med.* f. 286.

BURTYME. Birthtime. Rob. Glouc. p. 443.

BURWALL. A wall battered or inclined against a bank. *Yorksh.*

BURWE. To defend. (*A.-S.*)

BURWGH. A castle or palace. (*A.-S.*)

BURWHE. A circle. *Pr. Parv.*

BURY. (1) A house or castle. (*A.-S.*) "To this very day," says Miege, "the chief house of a manor, or the lord's seat, is called *bury* in some parts of England, and especially in Herefordshire." See also Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 82.

(2) A rabbit's burrow. *South.*

BURYDOKKES. Burdocks.

BURYING-A-WIFE. A feast given by an apprentice at the expiration of his articles.

BUS. Behoves; must. See Ywaine and Gawin, 1085; Sevyn Sages, 3150; Isumbras, 47; Nugæ Poet. p. 40; and *Blande.* In use in Skelton's time as a provincialism. "I *bus* goe tyll bed," Merie Tales, ii.

> And this sacrament *bus* have thre thynges. Ane es sorowe in oure herte that we hafe synnede; another es opyne scrifte of mouthe how we hafe synnede. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 216.

BUSCAGE. A kind of cloth.

BUSCAYLE. A bush.

> Luke ȝe aftyre evensang be armyde at ryghttez
> On blonkez by ȝone *buscayle* by ȝone blythe stremez.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 62.

BUSH. (1) The sign of a tavern, which in former times was generally an ivy-bush. "Good wine draws customers without any help of an ivy-bush," Cotgrave, in v. *Bon.* The term *bush* is however applied to the wooden frame of the sign itself, which was frequently ornamented with ivy-leaves, a practice that began to be obsolete about 1660.

(2) To go about the bush, a common proverbial expression. See Cotgrave, in v. *Aller;* Florio, in v. *Fusáre.*

(3) To butt with the head. *West.* To push, Urry's Chaucer, p. 595.

(4) The inner circle of a wheel that encloses the axle-tree. Also, to sheathe or enclose, as for example to renew the bush of a wheel, or to put in a new touch-hole to a gun.

(5) To retreat from. *South.*

(6) A kind of beard. "The bodkin beard or the *bush*," Lilly's Endimion, ed. 1632, sig. C. xi.

BUSHETING. Shooting out at the roots. *Glouc.* Tusser, p. 111, has *bushets*, small shoots from bushes. *Busket*, Spenser, and Florio, in v. *Cespúglio.*

BUSHLOCK. A tuft of bushes?

> At nyght Mr. Banyster cauled me up to se a comet, but yt was Venus with a great fyery haze lyke a *bushlock* about hir. *MS. Addit.* 5008.

BUSHMENT. An ambush. See Percy's Reliques, p. 25; Skelton, i. 9; Langtoft, p. 242; Sir Degrevant, 1581, 1610; Robin Hood, i. 54. Also, a thicket, as in Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 169.

> Whenne thay come to the slake,
> The balde *buschement* brake.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 137.

BUSHSITHE. A bill-hook. *Huloet.*

BUSINE. To trouble with business. (*Fr.*)

BUSINESS. Trouble. *Var. dial.*

BUSK. (1) A sort of linen cloth, apparently of a coarse and common description. Book of Rates, 1541, Brit. Bibl. ii. 397.

(2) A piece of wood, or whalebone, worn down the front of the stays to keep them straight. Nares errs in thinking the term obsolete.

(3) A flock of sheep. *East.*

(4) A bush. *North.* (*A.-N.*) "On betyth the *buske*, another hathe brydde," MS. Douce 52. See Langtoft, p. 9.

> With balefull *buskeys* ye hym bete,
> And rente hys flesche fro the bon.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.

BUSKEN. To busk, go; to array, prepare. (*A.-S.*) See Minot, p. 7.

> Bad them *buske* and make them yare,
> Alle that stiff were on stede.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 91.

BUSKING. Bushy.

> Those farmers that have it growing in their groundes doe keep the hay thereof for their chief winter-provision, and instead of provender, the root is *busking* and fibrous.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 124.

BUSKLE. To bustle about; to move quickly. See Pilkington's Works, p. 353; Fraternitye of Vacabondes, p. 24; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 80.

> It is like the smoldring fyer of mount Chymera, which boyling long tyme with great *buskling* in the bowels of the earth, dooth at length burst out with violent rage. *Orations of Arsanes*, 1555.

BUSK-POINT. The lace, with its tag, which secured the end of the busk. *Nares.*

BUSKY. Woody; bushy. *North.*

> I will go seeke him in the *busky* groves.
> *Woman in the Moone*, 1597.

BUSMER. See *Bismare.*

> And lauȝe us a *busmer* a skorn,
> In gret sklandre us brynge.
> *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.

BUSS. (1) A calf. *West.*

(2) To kiss. *Var. dial.*

(3) To butt, or strike with the head. Florio has, "*Acceſſáre*, to *busse* or beake as a hog doth."

(4) A large pitcher. *Devon.*

BUSSARD. A great drinker.

BUSSE. A kind of fishing-boat. (*Dut.*) See Langtoft, p. 149; Fairholt's Pageants, p. 40.

BUSSED. Laid in ambush. "*Bussed* beside the flom," Langtoft, p. 187.

BUSSES. Hoops for the top of a cart or waggon. *North.*

BUSSOCK. A thick fat person. *Warw.*

BUST. (1) A tar mark on sheep. *North.* This may be the meaning of *tarre boyste* in Chester Plays, i. 121, 125, although in the latter instance the Bodl. MS. reads *tar-box.*

(2) Kissed.

BUSTED. Burst. *West.*

BUSTER. A loaf. *Var. dial.*

BUSTIAN. A kind of coarse cloth, mentioned in Book of Rates, 1675, p. 29; Brit. Bibl. ii. 398; Harrison's Description of England, p. 163. It is perhaps the same as *fustian.* See Jamieson, Supp. i. 165.

BUSTOUS. See *Boistous.*

BUSY. To be active. (*A.-N.*)

BUSY-GOOD. A meddling person. *West.*

BUT. (1) A peculiar kind of conical basket used in the river Parret for catching salmon.

(2) A cast; a throw.

(3) Contended; struggled with each other. Havelok, 1916.

(4) A flounder or plaice. *North.* "Butte fysshe, *plye*," Palsgrave, f. 22. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 224; Havelok, 759 Howard Household Books, p. 120. (*Dut.*)

(5) Without; unless. Nares has it, "otherwise than." Cf. Palsgrave, f. 466.

(6) A piece of ground, portion of a garden, &c. Also, the thick or fleshy root of a plant, e. g. a potato or turnip, said to be large or small in the but. Hence the verb *but*, to grow or swell out. *North.*

(7) A shoemaker's knife. *North.*

(8) A buttock of beef. *West.*

(9) Any large vessel or cart. *Devon.*

(10) Strong leather. *North.*

(11) "But and ben," the outer and inner apartment, where there are only two rooms. *North.*

(12) A hassock. *Devon.*

(13) A bee-hive. *Exmoor.*

(14) Suddenly. *Devon.*

(15) A kind of cap. *North.*

(16) Rough; ragged. *North.*

(17) To exchange or barter. *Craven.*

BUT-BOLT. The strong, unbarbed arrow used by the citizens in shooting at the butt. See Ford's Works, ii. 479.

BUTCHE. To kill. *North.*

BUTE. Help; remedy.

BUT-GAP. A hedge of pitched turf. *Devon.*

BUTH. Be; are. (*A.-S.*)

BUTLANDS. Waste ground. *East.*

BUTLER. A housekeeper. *North.* Butler's-grace, without any ceremony.

BUT-SHOT. The distance an arrow will fly Lelandi Itin. iii. 31.

BUTT. A boat. Tempest, i. 2. If *butt*, which is merely an old form of the word, is to be retained, it can only be in this sense. *Botte*, Chester Plays, i. 54.

BUTTAL. (1) A bittern. *South.*

(2) A corner of ground. *North.*

BUTTEN. To fall?

> The knight donward gan *butten*,
> Amidward the hors gutten. *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 19

BUTTER-AND-EGGS. The daffodil. *West.*

BUTTER-BOX. A Dutchman. This cant term is found in Miege.

BUTTER-BUMP. A bittern. *North.*

BUTTER-DAISY. The white ox-eye.

BUTTERED-ALE. Ale boiled with lump sugar, butter, and spice. *Salop.*

BUTTER-FINGERED. Slippery. *Var. dial.*

BUTTER-MIT. A small tub in which newly-made butter is washed. *West.*

BUTTER-PRINT. A child. This cant term occurs twice in the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher.

BUTTER-PUMPS. The ovary of the yellow water lily. *Dorset.*

BUTTER-SHAG. A slice of bread and butter. *North.*

BUTTER-TEETH. The two middle incisors in front of the upper jaw. See Dodsley, i. 239.

> His two lower *butter-teath* stryke up quyte throe his snowt as thoe they wer riveted. *MS. Addit.* 5008.

BUTTER-WHORE. A scold. "They scold like so many *butter-whores* or oyster-women at Billinsgate," Howell, p. 20.

BUTTERY-HATCH. A half-door between the buttery or kitchen and the hall, in colleges and old mansions. Also called a buttery-bar, Twelfth Night, i. 3; Taylor's Workes, 1630, i. 113. There was a small ledging or bar on this hatch to rest the tankards on.

BUTTILLARY. A buttery.

BUTTING-IRON. An instrument used for peeling bark from trees. *North.*

BUTTOCK. A common strumpet.

BUTTON. (1) A small cake. *East.*

(2) The chrysalis of an insect. *West.*

(3) A bud. *East.* See Harrison's Description of England, p. 210, "three score leaves growing upon one *button*," qu. part of the stalk.

(4) To shut up. *Oxon.*

BUTTON-NAILS. Roundheaded nails.

BUTTONS. Sheep's dung. *Devon.* His tail makes buttons, i. e. he is in great fear, a phrase occurring in Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 209, 276; Yorkshire Dialogue, 1697, p. 87.

BUTTRICE. A farrier's tool used in shoeing horses to pare the hoofs.

BUTT-SHAFT. A kind of arrow, used for shooting at butts, formed without a barb, so as to stick into the butts, and yet to be easily extracted. *Nares.*

BUTTY. A companion or partner in any work. *Var. dial.*

BUTURE. The bittern. *North.*

BUTYNE. Booty. Palsgrave, f. 313.

BUVER. A gnat. *North.*

BUVIDLY. Stout made. *North.*

BUXOM. Obedient. (*A.-S.*) And hence, meek, or humble.

BUYEDE. Bowed. Rob. Glouc. p. 475.

BUZ. A report or rumour.

BUZZ. To empty a bottle of wine in carousing; to drink.

BUZZARD. (1) A coward.

(2) A moth that flies by night. See the Craven Glossary. Nares wrongly explains it a *beetle* Buzze-flies, Florio, p. 69.

BUZZOM. Very red. *Devon.*

BWON. See *Boun.*

BY. (1) In. (*A.-S.*) "By the morwe," in the morning, or day-time. "By his life," in his lifetime. "By and by," exactly, distinctly, in order one after the other. See Todd's Gower and Chaucer, p. 325. *For*, Kyng Alisaunder, 3174. "By tha," with that. *Weber* It constantly occurs in the sense of *of;* to know nothing *by* a person, to know no ill of him, as in 1 Cor. iv. 4.

(2) To abie. (*A.-S.*)

> Scho sayd, traytoure, thou salle *by* '
> How was thou swa hardy.
> *MS. Linc.* A. i. 17, f. 133.

(3) A bee. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 88; Skelton's Works, ii. 112.

(4) A bracelet; a collar. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 9, "*dextrotirium*, a *by* of golde anornyng the ryght arme;" Sir Degrevant, 556.

(5) To abide. See the True Tragedie of Richard III., p. 57, repr. Perhaps a misprint in the original for *byd*, which occurs in Torrent of Portugal, p. 44.

(6) To buy. See Langtoft, p. 116; Rom. of the Rose, 7159.

(7) Be; continue. *Hearne.*

(8) A by-place. Florio translates *burella*, "a *by* or darke corner." He apparently gives another meaning to it in v. *Massáre*, "to play or cast at the *by*, at hazard or gresco."

(9) Besides. *Northumb.*

(10) The point or mark from which boys emit the marbles or taws. *Yorksh.*

BYAR. A cow-house. *North.* Douce, in his MS. papers, calls the field near the *byar* the *byerleys.*

BYBBEY. A kind of herb. See Chester Plays, i. 119, where the Bodl. MS. reads *tibbie.*

BY-BLOW. A bastard. See J. Cleaveland Revived, 1660, p. 187; Howell, sect. 24; Beaumont and Fletcher, vii. 185. I am doubtful as to the meaning of the word in the last instance.

BY-CALLE. To accuse. (*A.-S.*)

> Thanne as Syr Mador loudeste spake,
> The quene of tresoun to *by-calle*,
> Comys Syr Launcelot du Lake
> Rydand ryght in the halle.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 105

BYCHSCHOPE. A bishop.

BY-CLAGGEDE. Besmeared. *Gaw.*

BYCOKET. An ornament for the head. See a document dated 1513 in the Archæologia, xxvi. 398.

BYDAGGED. Splashed. *Weber.*

BYDANDE. Bearing?

> And ye, ser Gye, a thousande,
> Bolde men and wele *bydande*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 158

BYDDING. Abiding. *Skinner.*

BYDE. Abode; dwelling.

BYDRYVEN. To commit evil. *Caxton.*

BYDWONGEN. Compelled; forced. *Caxton.*

BYE. A boy. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYEBE. A dwelling. *Ash.*

BYE-BOOTINGS. The finest kind of bran. *North.*

BYED. "They *byed* on hym," MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 103. Perhaps an error for *cryed.*

BYEN. Be. Table Book, p. 147.

BYER. A shrine. This is apparently the meaning in Rob. Glouc. p. 248. See Hearne's Glossary, in v. *Byers,* buyers, Hall, Henry VI. f. 10.

BYERLAWS. The townships of Ecclesall and Brightside are so called. The appellation was probably derived from the Byerlaw courts, formerly held there. See the Hallamshire Glossary, p. 17.

BYET. Work not finished. *North.*

BYETH. Be. (*A.-S.*)

BY-FAR. Much. *Var. dial.*

BYFFE. Beef. *Prompt. Parv.*

BY-FOUNDE. Found out; discovered. *Hearne.*

BY-FRUITS. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "those wens or humid bubbles which insects raise upon vegetables, wherein they lodge their egge and produce their young, are call'd *by-fruits.*"

BYGABBED. Deceived. Rob. Glouc. p. 458.

BYGAGED. Mad; bewitched. *Exmoor.*

BYGATES. Spoil; plunder. *Weber.*

BYGET. Occasioned; promised. *Hearne.*

BYGGERE. A buyer. *Maundevile.*

BY-GOLD. Tinsel. Cotgrave has, "*Orpel,* silver and *by-gold,* a kind of leafe-tinne used in the silvering over of trifles for children."

BYGORN. A goblin. *North.*

BYGYNG. Beginning. *Hearne.*

BYHANGGID. Hanged up.

> Y shull be *byhanggid* by all right and reason.
> *MS. Laud.* 416. f. 61.

BYHEFDED. Beheaded. *Hearne.*

BYHETER. A surety. *Wickliffe.*

BYHOREDE. Committed adultery against.

> For thou haste *byhorede* my lorde,
> Thou salle hafe wonderynge in the worlde
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 120.

BYHOVE. To advantage. *Chaucer.*

BYHT. Beeth. *Ritson.*

BY-JAPEN. To mock; to ridicule. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 386, 453; and *Bejape.*

BY-JEN. By St. John. *North.*

BYKER. A beaker cup. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYLACE. Caught; beset. (*A.-N.*)

BYLAND. A peninsula. This term seems to have been introduced by Harrison, Description of Britaine, p. 30.

BYLAY. Belonged. "As to hym *bylay,*" Rob. Glouc. p. 421.

BY-LAYNE. Lain with. (*A.-S.*) See Ritson's Songs, i. 67; Richard Coer de Lion, 1119.

> He slepyd nevyr be hur syde,
> Nor hath hur not *by-layne.*
> *Le Bone Florence of Rome,* 1071.

BY-LEMAN. A second lover or gallant. See Octovian, 119, 129. It was anciently believed that twins could not be the genuine offspring of one man, a notion there alluded to.

BYLEWYN. To remain; to stay. (*A.-S.*)

BYLIS. Boils; ulcers. *Wickliffe.*

BYLLEN. To peck with the bill. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYLLERNE. A kind of water-plant, translated by *berula* in the Prompt. Parv. p. 36.

BYLLYNE. To use a spade or mattock. *Prompt. Parv.*

BY-LOU. Laughed at. *Rob. Glouc.*

BYLUFFEDE. Beloved.

BY-MATTERS. Irrelevant circumstances. See Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 31.

BYME. Skinner refers to Gower, ed. 1532, f. 38, for this word, which appears to be merely *by me.* MS. Bodl. 294 has the same reading. He was misled by the apparent necessity of the rhyme. See, however, the example quoted under *Alkymistre;* and gloss. to Urry's Chaucer, in v. *Alouth.*

> So wolle I nouȝt that eny tyme
> Be loste of that thou hast do *by me*
> *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 101
> For deth cam so in haste *by me*
> Ere I hadde therto eny tyme.
> *Gower, MS. Cantab.* f. 39.

BY-MOLEN. To spot; to stain. (*A.-S.*)

BYMOWE. To mock. *Apol. Loll.*

BYMYNSTER. To administer.

> In every thinge to his wille obeye,
> And *bymynster* unto his volunte.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 14.

BYN. Within. *Ritson.*

BYNAME. To nick-name.

BYNDE. The woodbine. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYNDERES. Binders; robbers who bind. *Havelok.*

BYNE. (1) Malt. *Cambr.*

(2) A bin, a manger, according to Mr. Utterson, but more probably a corruption of *pyne.* See Syr Tryamoure, 160.

BYNNY. A kind of pepper. *Cowell.*

BY-NOMEN. Taken away. (*A.-S.*)

BY-NOW. A short time ago. *West.*

BYNTE. Bound.

> He drynketh the wyn, but at laste
> The wyn drynketh him, and *bynte* him faste.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 177.
> He taketh, he kepeth, he halte, he *bynte.*
> That lyȝter is to fle the flynte. *Ibid.* f. 156.

BYOFTHE. Behoof; profit. *Rob. Glouc.*

BYON. A quinsy. *North.*

BY-PAST. Past by. *North.*

BY-PLOT. A small piece of ground in an out of the way place.

> These daies works are not imploied upon those waies that lead from market to market, but ech surveior amendeth such *by-plots* and lanes as seeme best for his owne commoditie, and more easie passage unto his fields and pastures.
> *Harrison's Description of Britaine,* p. 114.

BYQUIDE. Bequest.

> Hys *byquide* in thys manere he made byvore hys deth.
> *Rob. Glouc.* p. 381.

BYRDE. Glossed "moste."

For sothe so hym *byrde*,
For he was a merveylus hyrde.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 27.

BYRDING. A burden? (*A.-S.*) It is explained, "playing, gamboling," Towneley Myst. p. 79.

BYRDUNE. A burden. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYRE. The stump of a tree. *North.*

BYREVY3THE. Bereaveth. See the Chron. Vilodun. p. 113.

BYREYNYNGE. Burning. *Hearne.*

BYRIDEN. Buried. *Wickliffe.*

BYRKYN. Breaking. *Towneley Myst.*

BYRLAKIN. A familiar diminutive of *by our Lady*, often introduced in old plays.

BYRNSTON. Brimstone. *Skelton.*

BY-RONNE. Run over. (*A.-S.*)

He fond Rymenild sittynde,
And wel sore wepynde,
So whyt so the sonne
Mid terres al *by-ronne*. *Kyng Horn*, 652.

BYRYNE. To bury. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYS. Be. *Weber.*

BYSCHELLE. A bushel. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYSCHYPRYCHE. A bishopric. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYSCUTE. Biscuit. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYSMALOW. The holyhock, a plant. See an old book of medical receipts, MS. Bodl. 591. ad fin.

BY-SMOKEDE. Covered with smoke. (*A.-S.*)

And thanne me thoghte the barelles brakke, and thare smote owte swylke a smoke, that it alle *by-smokede* thame that was abowte.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17. f. 254.

BYSOM. Blind. (*A.-S.*) See *Bisen.* This form occurs in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 238, the burden of a ballad being, "for now the *bysom* ledys the blynde."

BYSPYNG. Confirmation. Another form of *bishopping*, q. v. Cotgrave says *bisping* is the vulgar mode of speaking the word, in v. *Confirmation.*

3et wolle y make relacion
Of the confirmacion,
That by Englysche menyng
Ys called the *byspyng*. *MS. Graves* 57.
The same cosenage ynne alle thyng,
Ys yn the childys *byspyng*. *Ibid.*

BYSSI. Soon; readily?

Sire, quod the stiwarde anoon,
Al *byssi* schal I fynde oon.
Wright's Seven Sages, p. 54.

BYSSINE. Fine silk. *Wickliffe.*

BYST. Prayest. See Rob. Glouc. p. 337, where the Heralds' College MS. reads *biddest.*

BYSTE. A temporary bed used by hop-driers and maltsters to rest on in the night, and at other times when tending their fires. *Sussex.*

BYSYLIERE. More busy; more attentive. It is translated by *attentius* in Reliq. Antiq. i. 8

BYSYSCHYPPE. Activity.

Wast hast thou do off *bysyschyppe*,
To love and to ladyschyppe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 3.

BYT. Bite. *Ritson.*

BYTACK. A farm taken in addition to another farm, and on which the tenant does not reside. *Herefordsh.*

BY-TAIL. The right handle of a plough. *Var. dial.*

BYTE. (1) A morsel; a bit. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To cut, as a sword, or any instrument. See Tundale, p. 24; Eglamour, 491.

Ther was no knyfe that wolde hym *byte*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 66.
Gye, wyth hys owne hande,
Defendyd hym with hys axe *bytande*. *Ibid.* f. 189
Bot thofe he rade never so faste,
His nobille spere on hym he braste,
It wold nott in hym *bytt*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 141.

BYTH. (1) Is; shall be. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Bite. *Cov. Myst.*

BY-THE-WALLS. Unburied. *East.*

BYTOC. Committed. Rob. Glouc. p. 183.

BYTTE. A bottle; a flagon. *Warw.*

BYTYLLE. A beetle. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYUEDE. Bowed. *Rob. Glouc.*

BYVONDE. Found; contrived. *Hearne.*

BYVORE. Explained "Far off," by Hearne, but it clearly means *before* in Rob. Glouc. p. 348.

BY-WAKE. Watched over.

Writ that ny3t that he was take,
And with tourmentoures *by-wake*.
MS. Addit. 11307, f. 49.

BY-WASH. The outlet of water from a dam *North.*

BY-WAYT. To be patient.

BY-WIPE. An indirect sarcasm. *North.*

BYWOOPEN. Made senseless. *Coles.* It is explained "made of silk," in Cocker's English Dictionary, 1724.

BYWORD. A proverb. (*A.-S.*)

BYYN. To buy. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYZANT. A besom. *Dorset.*

BY3AR. A buyer. *Apol. Loll.*

BY3ING. Buying. *Prompt. Parv.*

BY3T. A bend. Not "hollow, cavity," as explained in Syr Gawayne.

In the *by3t* of the harme also
Ano3yr hys that mot be undo. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. [illegible]

CA. (1) To drive. *North.*

(2) A jackdaw. *Junius.*

CAAD. Cold. *North.*

CAAS. (1) Case. (*A.-N.*)

And in suche *caas* often tymes they be,
That one may make them play with strawes thre.
MS. Rawl. C. 86.

(2) Chance. *North.*

(3) Because. *North.*

CAB. (1) A small number of persons secretly united in the performance of some undertaking. *Sussex.*

(2) Any sticky substance. *Devon.*

CABBAGE. The part of a deer's head wherein the horns are set. To cabbage, to grow to a head, applied to the horns of a deer. See Wyl Buckes Testament, p. 5; Skelton, ii. 350; Howell, sect. iii.

CABBY. Sticky; clammy. *Devon.*

CABES. A cabbage. "*Brassica capitata*, cole *cabes*," Elyot. *Cabbishes*, Middleton, v. 35, and var. dial.

CABLE-HATBAND. A fashion introduced about 1599, being a twisted cord of gold, silver, or silk, worn round the hat.

CABLISH. Brushwood. Law term.

CABOB. A leg of mutton, stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs.

CABOBBLE. To confuse or puzzle. *East.*

CABOCHE. To bend. (*A.-N.*)

> There nedeth no more but to *caboche* his heed, alle the over jawes stylle thereon, and the labelles forsayd. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

CABRIOLES. A lady's head-dress.

CABRITO. A kid. (*Span.*)

CABULATOR. Saltpetre. *Howell.*

CACCHEN. To catch; to take. (*A.-S.*)

CACHE. (1) To go.

(2) To couch or lay down. *Skelton.*

CACHERE. A hunter. (*A.-N.*)

CACHERELE. A catchpole.

CACHET. Gone.

CACK. Alvum exonerare. *Var. dial.* Cackabed, a term of contempt, Florio, in v. *Guázza letto*; Hawkins, iii. 63.

CACKLE. To babble. *Var. dial.*

CACKLING-CHEAT. A cock or capon. A cant term, found in Dekker's Belman of London, 1616; Earle's Microc. p. 254.

CACKMAG. Chatter; idle talk. *East.*

CACORNE. The windpipe. *Devon.*

CAD. A very small pig. *East.*

CADAR. A light frame of wood put over a scythe to preserve and lay the corn more even in the swathe. *Staff.*

CADATORS. Beggars who make circuits round the kingdom, assuming the characters of decayed gentlemen.

CADDEL. Cow parsnip. *Devon.*

CADDIS. Worsted, or worsted ribbon. "Caddas, or cruel ribbon," Book of Rates, 1675, p. 293. The dresses of servants were often ornamented with it. There seems to have been a kind of woollen stuff so called. Palsgrave has, "caddas or crule, *sayette*." (f. 22.) This was used for stuffing dresses. See the Prompt. Parv. p. 57.

CADDLE. (1) A dispute, noise, contention, confusion. *Var. dial.*

(2) To coax; to spoil. *North.*

(3) To tease, or annoy. *West.*

(4) To scold; to hurry; to attend officiously. *West.*

(5) To squander money. *Warw.*

CADDOW. A jackdaw. *East.* "*Nodulus* is also for a *caddow* or dawe," Withals, ed. 1608, p. 87.

> "I saw a daw, a knot which roundly knat;
> Such a dawe I never saw but that."

CADDY. (1) A ghost or bugbear. *North.*

(2) The caddis-worm, or grub of the May-fly. *Devon.*

(3) Well; strong; hearty; in good spirits. *North.*

CADE. (1) A barrel containing six hundred herrings was called a cade of herrings. In Kent a cade of beef is any parcel or quantity of pieces under a whole quarter. See Kennett, p. 36; Ord. and Reg. 102; Prompt. Parv. pp. 57, 299. A small cask was also termed a *cade*; Florio, in v. *Búgnola.* "Cadel of musculs to potage," Ord. and Reg. p. 445.

(2) Testis. *North.*

> Telle schul wives tuelve,
> Ȝif ani child may be made
> Withouten knoweing of mannes *cade*.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 36.

CADE-LAMB. A house-lamb. *North.* Hence applied to a pet child.

CADENT. Falling. *Shak.*

CADER. A small frame of wood on which the fisherman keeps his line. *South.*

CADESSE. A jackdaw. See Cotgrave, in v. *Chouchette*; Hollyband, in v. *Chouca*; Marlowe, iii. 534; Withals, ed. 1608, p. 23.

CADEW. The straw-worm.

CADGE. (1) A circular piece of wood, on which hawks are carried when exposed for sale.

(2) To carry. *North.*

(3) To bind or tie. Thoresby says, "a term in making bone-lace." Palsgrave has, "I cadge a garment, I set lystes in the lynyng to kepe the plyghtes in order."

(4) To stuff, to fill, generally at another's expense. *North.* Hence cadge-belly, a full fat belly.

CADGER. A packman or itinerant huckster. *Var. dial.* According to Kennett, p. 36, "a cadger is a butcher, miller, or carrier of any other load."

CADGY. Merry; cheerful. *North.*

CADLING. False; insincere. *West.*

CADLOCK. The rough cadlock is the wild mustard, and the smooth cadlock is the wild rape. *North.*

CADMA. The least pig of the litter. *Var. dial.*

CADNAT. A canopy.

CADOCK. A bludgeon. *Somerset.*

CADUKE. Crazy; frail. (*Lat.*) See Hall, Edward IV. f. 59; Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 154.

CADY. Foolish; addled. *Salop.*

CÆCITY. Blindness. *Miege.*

CAFART. A hypocrite. (*Fr.*)

CAFF. (1) Chaff. *North.* See Apol. Loll. p. 54. (*Belg.*)

(2) To cavil or run off a bargain; to abandon anything. *Craven.*

CAFFA. Some kind of rich stuff, perhaps taffata.

CAFFLE. To cavil. *North.*

CAFT. Intimidated. *Yorksh.*

CAG. A stump. *West.*

CAGED. Imprisoned; confined. *North.*

CAGEL. To harrow ground. *North.*

CAGMAG. (1) Properly an old goose, but applied to coarse bad food of any kind. There is a small inferior breed of sheep called *caymags.*

(2) To quarrel. *Worc.*

CAIE. A quay. *Minsheu.*

CAILES. Nine-pins. *Minsheu.* "Caylys, cardyng, and haserdy," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 224.

CAINED. Mothery. *North.*

CAINGEL. A crabbed fellow. *North.* Caingy, peevish, illtempered.

CAIRD. A tinker. *Northumb.*

CAIRT. A chart. Brit. Bibl. ii. 143.

CAISAR. A king, or emperor. (*A.-N.*)

CAITCHE. The game of tennis, as appears from a passage quoted in the Brit. Bibl. i. 135. Jamieson gives another example, but seems in doubt as to the meaning of the term.

CAITIF. A wretch. (*A.-N.*) In the provinces a cripple is so called. An adjective in Hall's Satires, iv. 2, base, servile.

CAITIFTEE. Captivity. *Wickliffe.*

CAKE. (1) To cackle. *North.*

(2) A foolish fellow. *Var. dial.*

CAKE-BREAD. A roll or manchet. See Ben Jonson, iv. 512; Hawkins' Engl. Dram. ii. 262.

CAKE-CREEL. A rack at the top of a kitchen to dry oat-cakes. *North.*

CAKE-NIGHT. The eve of All Saints, so called at Ripon in Yorkshire, at which time a cake is made for every member of the family.

CAKERED. Bound with iron. *North.*

CAKE-SPRITTLE. A thin board of about the same dimensions with the bake-stone, used for turning the oat-cakes while over the oven. *Yorksh.*

CAKO. Some kind of mineral, mentioned by Forman in MS. Ashmole 208, f. 78.

CALABASS. A small kind of gun, alluded to by Bourne, in his Inventions or Devises, 1578.

CALABER. A kind of fur. See Brit. Bibl. ii. 401; Strutt, ii. 102; Cov. Myst. p. 242.

CALABS. Steel.

CALAMANCE. Perhaps for *calamanco*, a kind of woollen stuff, in Lilly's Midas. Fustian is mentioned immediately afterwards, applied to language in a similar manner; and as the surface of calamanco shines somewhat like satin, our reading does not seem to be improbable.

CALANDER. A kind of lark. See Howell, sect. 39; Sex Linguarum Dictionarius, 8vo. Nur. 1549. This seems to have been corrupted into *carnal.*

CALANGY. To challenge. Rob. Glouc. p. 451.

CALASSES. Alms-houses. *Grose.*

CALCAR. An astrologer. To calke, or calkill, to cast a figure or nativity. See Ritson's Fairies, p. 45; Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 71; Prompt. Parv. p. 58; Triall of Mens Witts, 1604, p. 183.

CALCOCOS. Brass. *Howell.*

CALCULE. To calculate. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 11596; Troilus and Creseide, iv. 1398.

CALDAR. Tin. *Howell.*

CALDE. Called.

CALDESE. To cheat, or deceive, especially by fortune-telling. *Butler.*

CALE. (1) A turn *North.*

(2) To throw; to move irregularly; to gambol. *East.*

(3) Pottage. "No man can make of ill acates good *cale*," Cotgrave, in v. *Viande.*

(4) Aubrey, MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts. p. 291, says that *cale* is a Dorsetshire term for colewort. *Calestoke* is mentioned in a receipt in MS. Med. Linc. f. 297. Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 58; Skelton, ii. 38.

CALEEVER. To gambol. *North.*

CALENDER. To smooth woollen cloths, and give them a gloss.

CALENTURE. A hot fever See London Prodigal, p. 129; Hall's Poems, p. 57.

CALEWEIS. A kind of pear. (*A.-N.*)

CALF-LICK. A tuft on the forehead which cannot be made to lie in the same direction with the rest of the hair. *North.*

CALF-STAGES. Places for holding calves. *Glouc.*

CALF-TRUNDLE. The entrails of a calf. Figuratively applied to the ruffle of a shirt, or flounces of a gown.

CALF-YARD. The dwelling-place of our infancy. *North.*

CALIMANCO-CAT. A tortoise-shell cat. *Norf.*

CALIS. A chalice. (*A.-S.*) See Rob. Glouc. p. 489; Havelok, 187; St. Brandan, p. 14.

CALIVER. A large pistol or blunderbuss. See Ben Jonson, iii. 452; Florio, in v. *Colibro;* Marlowe, iii. 256; Brit. Bibl. i. 135.

CALKINS. The parts of a horse-shoe which are turned up and sharpened to prevent slipping. *North.* See Kennett, p. 36; Florio, in v. *Rampóne*, "a *calkin* in a horses shooe to keepe him from sliding." *Cawkons*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 83.

CALL. (1) To abuse or scold. *North*

(2) Occasion; necessity. *Var. dial.*

(3) The outlet of water from a dam. *North.*

(4) When hounds are first cast off, and find game, they are said to call on.

(5) To proclaim, or give notice by the public crier. *Var. dial.*

CALLANT. A lad, or stripling. *North.*

CALLARDS. Leaves and shoots of cabbages *I. Wight.*

CALL-BACK. A wear or dam. *North.*

CALLE. (1) A species of cap, or network worn on the head. It is the gloss of *reticulum*, in MS. Arund. 249, f. 88, which Elyot translates, "a coyfe or *call*, which men or women used to weare on theyr headea." Cf. Troilus and Creseide, iii. 776; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 158; MS. Harl. 2257, f. 154; Dent's Pathway, p. 46; Reliq. Antiq. i. 41; Isaiah, iii. 18.

> Maydyns wer *callis* of silk and of thred,
> And damsellis kerchevis pynnid uppon ther hed.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 44.

(2) To invite. Perceval, 941.

CALLED-HOME. Asked in the church.

CALLER. (1) Cool; fresh. *North.*

(2) To caper; to jump. *I. Wight.*

CALLET. A scold; a drab. Often a term of the greatest contempt. It is still in use, and is found both as a substantive and a verb. Calleting housewife, a regular confirmed scold.

CALLIERD. A hard stone. *North.*

CALLING. An appellation. *Shak.*

CALLING-BAND. A leading-string. *North.*

CALLOT. A kind of skull-cap, or any plain coif. *Nares.*

CALL-OVER. To publish the banns of marriage. *Somerset.*

CALLOW. (1) Smooth; bald; bare; unfledged. It is explained *implumis* in Junius, and in Upton's MS. additions. *East.*

(2) The stratum of vegetable earth lying above gravel, sand, limestone, &c. which must be removed in order to reach them. *East.*

CALLS. Pieces of tape. *North.* See Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 7.

CALLYMOOCHER. A term of reproach. See Middleton, i. 174. It is probably connected with *micher.*

CALLYVAN. A pyramidal trap for catching birds. *Somerset.*

CALM. Scum of liquor. *East.*

CALMES. The cogs of a wheel. *North.* Apparently the frames of a window in Harrison's Description of England, p. 187.

CALMEWE. A kind of sea bird. See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 133; *caldmawe*, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 202.

CALMY. Mothery. *East.*

CALSEY. A pavement, or causeway. *Huloet.*

CALSONS. Close linen trousers for men. See Howell, Sect. xxxiii.

CALTROP. An instrument with four spikes, so contrived that one of the spikes always stands upwards, no matter in what direction it is thrown. See Florio, in v. *Tribolo;* Arch. xxi. 51, xxii. 386; Middleton, iv. 623; Holinshed, Hist. Engl. p. 33, Hist. Ireland, p. 89; Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 57; Cotgrave, in v. *Chaussetrape.* Hall, Henry V. f. 16, says the caltrop was introduced after the year 1415, but in this he seems to be mistaken. Howell says it was used in hunting the wolf. There was also a kind of thistle so called.

CALUZ. Bald. *Weber.*

CALVERED-SALMON. Salmon prepared in a peculiar manner, frequently mentioned in early authors. Palsgrave has, "calver of samon, *escume de saulmon.*" Cf. Ben Jonson, iv. 57; Rutland Papers, p. 84; Ordinances and Regulations, pp. 175, 225, 469; Forme of Cury, p. 49. It was prepared when quite fresh, and hence the term seems occasionally to be applied to fresh salmon.

CALVEREN. Calves.

> Of thi *calveren* on this wyse
> Bi tirantis hondis offrid here. *MS. Digby* 18.

CALVES-HENGE. A calf's pluck. *Somerset.* Calves-mugget, a pie made of the entrails of calves. See Arch. xiii. 370.

CALYON. A stone or flint. *Palsgrave.*

CAM. (1) A ridge, or old earthen mound. Also, a camp. *North.* See the State Papers, i. 886.

(2) Awry. *North.* A person who treads down the shoe heel is said to *cam.*

(3) A comb. *Cumb.*

CAMACA. A kind of silk or rich cloth. Curtains were often made of this material. See the Squyr of Lowe Degré, 835; Test. Vetust. p. 14; Cov. Myst. p. 163. *Camoca*, misspelt *camora*, Test. Vetust. p. 12.

CAMAIL. A camel. (*A.-N.*) A neckguard, according to Planché, p. 123, was also so called. It was sometimes made of camel's hair. The thickest part of the armour near the neck was called the *camal* or *camail.*

CAMALYON. The camel-leopard. See Sir Ferumbras, ap. Ellis, ii. 372.

CAMARADE. A comrade. *Miege.*

CAMBER. (1) A harbour. *South.*

(2) Cambria; Wales. *Warner.*

CAMBER-NOSE. An aquiline nose. *Junius.*

CAMBLE. To prate saucily. *Yorksh.*

CAMBRIL. The hock of an animal. *Derbysh.* Drayton has the word, imperfectly explained by Nares; and it occurs in Topsell's Beasts, p. 408, where the meaning is clearly developed. Blount has, "*cambren*, a crooked stick, with notches on it, which butchers use to hang sheep or calves on, when they dress them." Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 102.

CAMBUCK. (1) The dry stalks of dead plants, as of hemlock. *East.*

(2) A game at ball, played with a crooked stick, mentioned in Stowe's Survey, ed. 1720, i. 251.

CAMBURE. Hooked.

CAMED. Covered. *North.*

CAMELINE. A stuff made of camel's hair. (*A.-N.*) See Rom. of the Rose, 7367.

> The cloth was ryche and ryȝt fyn,
> The chaumpe it was of red *camelyn.*
> *MS. Addit.* 11307, f. 97.

CAMELYNE. A kind of sauce. See Pegge's Forme of Cury, p. 66.

CAMERARD. A comrade. *Greene.*

CAMERATED. Arched or roofed.

CAMERIKE. Cambrick. See Strutt, ii. 241; Arch. ix. 251; Brit. Bibl. ii. 399.

CAMET. Silver. *Howell.*

CAMIL. Chamomile. *Somerset.*

CAMIS. A light, loose dress or robe, of silk or other material. Camisado is a similar article of dress. "To give a *camisado*, viz. to wear a white shirt over their armes, that they may know one another in the dark," Howell, sect. 5. Hence an attack was called a camisado; Holinshed, Hist. Engl. pp. 8, 49, 155; Cotgrave, in v. *Diane.*

CAMLE. A camelion. *Maundevile.*

CAMMED. Crooked. Also, cross, illnatured. *North.*

CAMMEDE. Short nosed. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 240; Prompt. Parv. p. 59.

CAMMICK. The plant restharrow. *Dorset.* See Piers Ploughman, p. 414.

CAMMISH. Awkward; clumsy. *South.*

CAMMOCK. A crooked tree or beam; timber

prepared for the knee of a ship. "As crooked as a cammocke," Mother Bombie.

> Though the *cammock* the more it is bowed the better it is, yet the bow, the more it is bent and occupied, the weaker it waxeth. *Lilly's Euphues.*

CAMNYS. Jambs, or leg-coverings.

CAMOISE. Crooked; flat. (*A.-N.*) Also spelt *camuse*, Chaucer, Cant. T. 3932, 3972. The word is generally applied to a nose.

CAMOOCH. A term of contempt. See Middleton's Works, i. 239. It would seem to have some connexion with *camoccia*, the *rupicaper*, or wild goat.

CAMOROCHE. The wild tansy.

CAMP. (1) An ancient athletic game of ball, formerly in vogue in the Eastern counties. Villages used to be matched against each other in this amusement, and there was so much rivalry, that the term came to be generally applied to contend in anything. *Campyny*, Reynard the Foxe, p. 142. Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 200, compares the breast of a woman to "a large campyng balle." In Prompt. Parv. p. 60, occurs, "campar, or pleyar at foottballe, *pedilusor*." Camp-ball is also mentioned in the old comedy of the Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green, quoted by Strutt, p. 101.

> Get campers a ball,
> To *camp* therewithall. *Tusser*, p. 56.

(2) To talk of anything. *Lanc.*

(3) A hoard of potatoes, turnips, &c. *North.*

CAMPABLE. Able to do. *North.*

CAMPANE. Consisting of fields. "Campane bedde," Brit. Bibl. ii. 143. Topsell, Hist. Beasts, p. 268, mentions "the *campestriall* or fielde-hare."

CAMPERKNOWS. Ale-pottage, made with sugar, spices, &c. *Grose.*

CAMPESON. A stuffed doublet, worn under the armour; the gambison.

CAMPLE. To talk, contend, or argue. *North.* Spelt also *campo*, and *camble.*

CAMPLETES. A kind of wine, mentioned in a curious list in MS. Rawl. C. 86.

CAMSTEERIE. Crazy. *Northumb.*

CAMUSE. See *Camoise.*

CAN. (1) A milk-pail. *Yorksh.*

(2) Knows. (*A.-S.*) The present tense from *canne*, to know.

(3) To be able. It is very common both in this sense and the last in our early writers, and is used in a variety of ways by the Elizabethan writers. Gifford and Dyce have confused the two meanings.

(4) Began to. *Spenser.* It is used as an auxiliary before verbs in the infinitive mood to express a past tense, gloss. to Syr. Gawayne. See Robin Hood, ii. 84; Utterson, i. 106.

> When the lady *can* awake,
> A dylfulle gronyng *can* sche make.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 83.

CANABYE. A canopy.

CANACIN. The plague. *Bailey.*

CANAKIN. A small drinking-cup.

CANAPE. A canopy. Rutland Papers, p. 10.

CANARIES. A quick and lively dance. The persons who danced it sometimes used castanets. A complete account of the dance is given in Douce's Illustrations, i. 221. See Fairholt's Pageants, ii. 173; Middleton, iii. 39, iv. 174; Du Bartas, p. 516; Florio, in v. *Castagnétte.*

CANARY. (1) A kind of sweet wine, very much used in this country in the earlier part of the seventeenth century. The term is still in use for a glass of spirits, which may hence have its origin.

(2) A sovereign. *Var. dial.*

(3) A kept mistress. *North.*

CAN-BOTTLE. The long-tailed titmouse. *Salop.*

CANCARDE. Cankered; corrupt. "Cancarde dissimulacyon," Hall, Henry IV. f. 5. Shakespeare uses the word in this sense. Also, ill-natured, peevish. Cankardly, Robin Hood, i. 99.

CANCELIER. In falconry, is when a light flown hawk, in her stooping, turns two or three times upon the wing to recover herself before she seizes.

CANCH. A small quantity of corn in the straw put into the corner of a barn; a short turn or spell at anything; a trench, cut sloping to a very narrow bottom; a certain breadth in digging or treading land, or in turning over a dung-hill. *East.*

CANCRO. A kind of imprecation. (*Ital.*)

CANDLE. The pupil of the eye. *West.*

CANDLE-BARK. A round cylindrical box, used for holding candles. *North.* Also called a candle-case.

CANDLE-BEAM. Huloet has, "*candle-beame*, suche as hangeth in gentlemens halles, with sockettes, to set candels upon, *lacunar*." Abcedarium, 1552.

CANDLE-CAP. An old hat without a brim, with a candle in front; chiefly used by butchers. *North.*

CANDLEN. Candles. *Rob. Glouc.*

CANDLESHEARS. Snuffers.

CANDLE-WASTERS. A contemptuous appellation for hard students.

CANDLING. A supper given in some parts of the country by landlords of ale-houses to their customers on the eve of Candlemas-day.

CANE. A small animal of the weasel kind. *Var. dial.*

CANED. Mothery. *Yorkshire.*

CANEL. (1) A channel. (*A.-N.*) In Somersetshire the faucet of a barrel is so called. Canel-rakers, Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 10.

(2) Cinnamon. (*A.-N.*) See Rom. of the Rose 1370; Cocaygne, 75; Reliq. Antiq. i. 301; Kyng Alisaunder, 6794; Wright's Purgatory, p. 55; Prompt. Parv. pp. 22, 60.

CANELIS. Lots. Apol. Loll. p. 93.

CANE-TOBACCO. Tobacco made up in a peculiar form, highly esteemed, and dear. *Nares*

CANGE. To whine. *North.*

CANIFFLE. To dissemble; to flatter. *Devon.*

CANIONS. Rolls at the bottom of the breeches just below the knee. They were sometimes indented like a screw; the common ones were called *straight canions.* See Planché, p. 266; Strutt, ii. 148; Webster, iii. 165; Middleton, iii. 573. "*Subligar,* a paire of breeches without *cannions,*" Welde's Janua Linguarum, 1615.

CANK. (1) To talk of anything; to cackle. *Var. dial.*

(2) To persevere; to overcome; to conquer; to continue. *Wilts.*

(3) Dumb. *Yorksh.*

CANKEDORT. A woful case? *Chaucer.*

CANKER. (1) The common red field-poppy. *East.* Also called canker-rose.

(2) The dog-rose. *Var. dial.*

(3) A toadstool. *West.*

(4) Rust. *Var. dial.*

(5) A caterpillar. *South.*

CANKERFRET. Copperas. Also a sore or blister in the mouth. *East.*

CANKERWEED. The ragwort. *Var. dial.*

CANKING. Whining; dissatisfied. *Derbysh.*

CANLE. A candle. *Craven.*

CANNEL-BONE. The collar-bone. Also called the channel-bone. See the Nomenclator, p. 30; Hawkins' Engl. Dram. ii. 215; Robson's Met. Rom. p. 19.

CANNINESS. Caution; good conduct; carefulness. *North.*

CANNING. Tying a can to a dog's tail, an amusement still practised, and alluded to in the Janua Linguarum, 1615.

CANNY. Pretty; good; neat. *North.* It is used generally in a sense of commendation. Canny-hinny, a sly person.

CANON. A portion of a deceased man's goods exacted by the priest. See the State Papers, ii. 512.

CANONS. The first feathers of a hawk after she has mewed.

CANSEY. A causeway. See Marshall's Rural Economy of Norfolk, ii. 377.

CANSH. A small mow of corn. Also, a small pile of faggots, &c. *East.*

CANST. Knowest. (*A.-S.*)

CANSTICK. A candlestick. This is a genuine archaism, improperly altered by some of the editors of Shakespeare. See Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 26; Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 65; Ritson on Fairies, p. 45.

CANT. (1) Strong; hearty; lusty. Also, to recover or mend. *North.* "Cant and kene," Minot, p. 30; Langtoft, p. 50.

(2) To throw; to upset. *Kent.*

(3) An auction. *North.*

(4) To let fall. *Sussex.*

(5) The corner of a field. Any corner or niche is also so called, and in Hampshire a small bundle of hay is termed a cant.

(6) To backbite. *Herefordsh.* Also, to whine or play the hypocrite.

(7) To set upon edge. *East.*

(8) A company, or crowd. *North.*

(9) A canter, or vagabond

(10 To divide. Tusser, p. 278.

CANTABANQUI. Ballad-singers. (*Ital.*)

CANTANKEROUS. Contentious. *Var. dial.*

CANT-DOG. A handspike with a hook. *North.*

CANTED. Polygonal, applied to the portions of a building.

CANTELING. A stake or pole. *North.*

CANTER. A vagabond; one who speaks the *cant* language. Spelt *cantler* by Florio, in v. *Birróne.*

CANTERBURY. A canter, or short gallop. Holme mentions the *Canterbury rate* of a horse, in his Academy of Armory, 1688.

CANT-HOOKS. The fingers. *North.*

CANTING-CALLER. An auctioneer. *North.*

CANTLE. (1) A corner or angle; a small piece or portion of anything. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3010; Morte Arthur, i. 25; MS. Morte Arthure, f. 97; Cotgrave, in v. *Eschanteler;* Middleton, v. 209; Turnament of Tottenham, xiii.; Drayton's Poems, p. 58. Kennett, p. 38, says that it means "any indefinite number or dimension."

> And a *cantell* of hys schylde,
> Flewe fro hym ynto the fylde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 123.

(2) The head. *Northumb.*

(3) The leg of an animal. *North.*

CANTLE-PIECE. That part of the end of a cask into which the tap is driven. *Northumb.*

CANTLY. Strongly. Minot, p. 20.

CANTON. (1) To notch. *Florio.*

(2) A canto. *Shak.*

CANT-RAIL. A triangular rail. *East.*

CANTRAP. A magic spell. *North.*

CANTRED. A district, similar to the hundred, although its dimensions have been variously estimated. See Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 4.

CANTSPAR. A fire-pole.

CANTY. Merry; cheerful. *North.*

CANVASADO. Some kind of stroke in fencing. See Locrine, p. 19; Troubles of Queene Elizabeth, 1639, sig. D. iv.

CAP. (1) To complete; to finish; to overcome in argument; to excel; to puzzle any one. Also, a challenge to competition. *Var. dial.*

(2) To arrest.

(3) A master or head. *Cumb*

(4) To mend shoes at the toe.

(5) A piece of iron which covers the end of the axle-tree. See Florio, in v. *Chiapperóne.*

(6) A shepherd's dog. *I. Wight.*

(7) The cap of a flail is the band of leather or wood through which the middle-band passes loosely. There is one cap at the end of the hand-staff, generally made of wood, and another at the end of the swingel, made of leather. The term is at least as old as the fifteenth century, being found in the Prompt. Parv. p. 61, but it has escaped the notice of the provincial glossarists.

CAPABLE. Comprehensive. *Shak.*

CAPADOS. A hood. (*A.-N.*) *Captyhowse* occurs in the same sense in MS. Arund. 249 f. 88.

CAP-CASE. A small travelling case, or band-box. *Nares.*

CAPE. The coping of a wall. *North.*

CAPE-CLOAK. A Spanish cloak.

CAPEL. The horn joint which connects the two parts of a flail. *Devon.*

CAPELLINE. A skull-cap of steel.

CAPER-COUSINS. Great friends. *Lanc.*

CAPERDEWSIE. The stocks. *Butler.*

CAPERIKIS. A kind of wine, mentioned in a curious list in MS. Rawl. C. 86.

CAPERLASH. Abusive language. *North.*

CAPER-PLANT. A common garden weed.

CAPES. Ears of corn broken off in thrashing. *North.*

CAPHA. A kind of damask cloth.

CAPILOME. In a contest in a harvest field means the circumstance of one set of reapers being so far in advance of the other as to be out of sight by the intervention of a hill or rise. *North.*

CAPIROTADE. Stewed mince-meat. Howell, sect. xliii. According to Minsheu, "a stewed meat compounded of veale, capon, chicken, or partridge minced, and laid upon severall beds of cheese."

CAPISTEN. The capstan. Arch. xi. 166.

CAPITAINE. A captain. (*A.-N.*) *Capitaynate*, lordship, captainship, Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 43.

CAPITLE. A chapter or summary. (*Lat.*) *Capitulated*, enumerated, Topsell's History of Serpents, p. 13.

CAPLING. The cap of a flail.

CAP-MONEY. Money gathered for the huntsman at the death of the fox, a custom nearly obsolete.

CAPO. A working horse; a capul, q. v.

CAPOCCHIA. A fool; an innocent. (*Ital.*)

CAP-OF-MAINTENANCE. A cap of a peculiar form carried before the mayor of a town on state occasions.

CAPON. (1) A letter. *Shak.*

(2) A red-herring. *Kent.*

CAPON-BELL. The passing-bell. *Dekker.*

CAPONET. A small capon.

CAPON-OF-GREASE. A fat capon. Translated *altilis capus* by Huloet, 1552.

CAPON'S-FEATHER. The herb columbine.

CAPOUCH. A hood. "Attired in a *capouch* of written parchment," Pierce Penniless, p. 14.

CAPPADOCHIO. A cant term for a prison. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, mentions a room in a prison called the *cappan-carl.*

CAP-PAPER. A coarse sort of brownish paper. See the Nomenclator, p. 6; Men Miracles, 1656, p. 42.

CAPPE. A cope. *Pr. Parv.*

CAPPEL. To mend or top shoes. *Craven.*

CAPPER. (1) One who excels. *North.*

(2) To chop the hands. *East.* Also, to coagulate, to wrinkle.

(3) A cap-maker. See the Chester Plays, i. 4; Minsheu and Miege, in v.

CAPPY-HOLE. A kind of game, mentioned in Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 243.

CAPRICIO. A caprice. *Shak.*

CAPRIFOLE. The honeysuckle. *Spenser.*

CAPRIOLE. A lady's head-dress.

CAPRYCK. A kind of wine. Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 81; *caprike*, Harrison, p. 167.

CAPS. (1) All sorts of fungi. *East.*

(2) Hoodsheaves of corn-shocks. *North.* Also called capsheaves.

CAP-SCREED. The border of a cap. *North.*

CAPSIZE. To move a hogshead or other vessel forward by turning it alternately on the heads. *Somerset.*

CAPTAIN. Chief; more excellent. *Shak.*

CAPTIF. Captive. (*A.-N.*) *Captivate* in the same sense in Hawkins, ii. 252; to take captive, Florio, in v. *Captiváre.*

CAPUCCIO. A hood. *Spenser.* Capachin was used in the same sense during the last century.

CAPUL. A horse. *North.* Also spelt *capel, caple, capyll*, &c. See Piers Ploughman, pp. 37, 66, 354, 415, 416; Elyot, in v. *Caballus*, "an horse, yet in some part of England they dooe call an horse a *caple*;" Chaucer, Cant. T. 17013; Utterson, i. 94; capons, Sir John Oldcastle, p. 63. There are some curious observations on the word in Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 12. A domestic hen is also called a capul, as in the Feest, ix.

CAR. (1) A wood or grove on a moist soil, generally of alders. A remarkable floating island, nearly covered with willows, and called the Car, is mentioned in the Diversions of Purley, p. 443. Any hollow place or marsh is also termed a *car.*

(2) A rock. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To carry. *South.*

(4) A cart. *North.*

(5) A gutter. *Linc.*

CARABINS. A sort of light cavalry from Spain, first mentioned about the year 1559. They were perhaps so called from their carabines, or muskets.

CARACOL. The half turn which a horseman makes on either side.

CARACTES. Characters. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 233, 234; Planché's Costume, p. 247. Caractered, Anc. Poet. T. p. 69. Carectis, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 85.

> Touchinge those brason mouldes for *caractes* of the plannetes, yf youe have them, and can tell howe to use them, youe have a good thinge.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 240.

CARAGE. Measure; quality. (*A.-N.*)

CARAING. A carcase. "A viler *caraing* nis ther non," Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 203. Carayne, Kyng Alisaunder, 6469, carrion.

CARAVEL. A light small ship.

CARAWAYES. Palsgrave has, "carawayes, small confettes, *draggee.*" These comfits were made with caraway seeds, and, odd as it may may now appear, eaten with fruit for promoting eructation. Caraways are still considered carminative. It is melancholy to peruse the blundering of the commentators on this word in 2 Henry IV. v. 3. Our ancestors did not eat the seeds by themselves as a part of their desserts or banquets; *caraways* there mean caraway comfits.

CARBERRY. A gooseberry. *North.*

CARBOIL. A tumult. *Lanc.*

CARBOKULL. A carbuncle.

In the hylte was a *carbokull* stone,
A bettur swyrde was never noon.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 124.

CARBONADO. A steak cut crossways for broiling. See the Nomenclator, p. 88; All's Well that ends Well, iv. 5; Lilly's Sapho and Phao, "if I venture upon a full stomack to eate a rasher on the coales, a *carbonado*."

CARCANET. A necklace, or bracelet.

CARCELAGE. Prison fees.

CAR-CROW. A carrion crow. *North.*

CARD. (1) Crooked. *North.*

(2) A chart. Harrison, p. 39. Also, a mariner's compass.

(3) To mix bad and good together.

CARDER. (1) A card player. See Hawkins's Engl. Dram. i. 89.

(2) A jackdaw. *Suffolk.*

CARDEW. An alderkar, q. v.

CARDIACLE. A disease affecting the heart. (*Gr.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 266, 430; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12247; Reliq. Antiq. i. 190. Also, great grief or anxiety.

Suche joie Titus gan undretake,
That him toke a *cardiake*
Of his fadres gret honoure,
That he schulde be emperoure.
MS. Addit. 10036, f. 29.

CARDICUE. The fourth part of a French crown, corrupted from *quart d'écu.* The term occurs in our old dramatists.

CARDINAL. A kind of cloak, much in fashion about 1760, and recently revived.

CARE. (1) Grief; concern; vexation. Also, solicitude; inclination.

(2) To think about anything. "I care, I busye my mynde with a thynge," Palsgrave.

(3) The mountain-ash. *Devon.*

CARE-BED. A bed of care. See Percy's Reliques, p. 11; Perceval, 1062.

CARE-CAKE. A pancake. *North.*

CARE-CLOTH. A square cloth held over the head of a bride by four men, one at each corner. Palsgrave calls it *carde clothe,* and seems to say it was then (1530) out of use.

CARECRIN. Cheerfully. *Northumb.*

CAREFUL. Sorrowful. (*A.-S.*)

CAREIRES. Baret has, "a carrire, the short turning of a nimble horse, now this way, nowe that way." This is the proper meaning of the term, which is applied to a drunken man in the Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1. An intoxicated man, as every one knows, "passes the careires," turns this way, that way, and every way. See Opticke Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 24; Cotgrave, in v. *Carriere, Coursier;* Florio, in v. *Corsa.*

CAREWARE. A cart. *North.*

CARF. (1) Carved; sliced. See Rob. Glouc. p. 116; Arthour and Merlin, p. 183.

(2) The breadth of one cutting in a rick of hay. *Kent.*

CARFAX. A meeting of four roads. See Prompt. Parv. pp. 62, 188. The term is now only retained at Carfax in Oxford.

CARGO. A bully or bravo.

CAR-HAND. The left-hand. *North.* "With a cast of the car-honde," Robson's Met. Rom. p. 22.

CARIEN. To carry. (*A.-S.*)

CARIES. Carats of gold. (*A.-N.*)

CARINE. The bottom of a ship.

CARK. (1) Stiff. *Leic.*

(2) Care; anxiety. Also, to be careful and diligent. Cf. Collier's Old Ballads, p. 38; Philpot's Works, p. 328; Cotgrave, in v. *Esmay;* Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 29. "I *carke,* I care, I take thought, *je chagrine,*" Palsgrave.

(3) Forty tod of wool.

CARKES. A carcase. *Palsgrave.*

CARL. A churl; a bondman; a rude country clown. (*A.-S.*)

Here es cury unclene *carle* be my trowthe.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.

CARL-CAT. A tom-cat. *North.*

CARLINE. A stout old woman. *North.*

CARLING. A penguin. *Skelton.*

CARLINGS. Grey peas, steeped all night in water, and fried the next day with butter. Palm Sunday, formerly called Carling Sunday, is the anniversary of this dish; though in some villages it is eaten on the previous sabbath. *North.*

CARLISH. Inflexible; churlish. *North.*

CARLOT. A rustic, or churl. *Shak.*

CARMES. Carmelite friars. (*A.-N.*) See Rom. of the Rose, 7462; Piers Ploughman, p. 453.

An hundrid pounde to the freris grey,
And *carmes* fyfty, tarieth it not I say.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 276.

CARNADINE. The carnation.

CARNARY-CHAPEL. A charnel-house. See Lelandi Itin. ed. 1769, iii. 12.

CARNE. A plough land. State Papers, iii. 170.

CARNEL. A battlement. (*A.-N.*)

And the *carnels* so stondeth upright,
Wel i-planed, and feir i-dight.
Castle of Love.

CARNEY. To coax. *Var. dial.*

CARNIFEX. A scoundrel. (*Lat.*) See Middleton, iii. 523; Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon, p. 39.

CARNILATE. To build stone houses. Harrison's Description of England, p. 206.

CAROCH. A coach or carriage. See Cotgrave, in v. *Embatage;* Drayton's Poems, p. 225, Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 467; Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 25.

CAROIGNE. A carcase. *Rob. Glouc.*

CAROL. (1) A closet or small study; a kind of pew. Carol-window, a bow-window. See Ducange, in v. *Carola.*

(2) A dance. (*A.-N.*) Rob. Glou. p. 53. Also, to dance.

And wymmen, y seye of tho
That borwe clothes yn *carol* to go.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 23.

CARONYES. Carcases. Rob. Glouc. p. 265.

CAROUGHCLE. A small boat, made of horse-hide, to carry a single person, employed on the river Dee. *Kennett.*

CAROUSE. A bumper.

CARP. Speech; conversation. Sometimes, noise, tumult. (*A.-N.*)

CARPE. To talk or speak. (*A.-N.*) Palsgrave mentions this as "a farre northen verbe."

The kyng in his concelle *carpys* thes wordes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

CARPET-KNIGHTS. Knights dubbed at court by favour, in contradistinction to those who were so honoured on the field of battle or for distinguished military services. They are mentioned with great contempt by our early writers; and an effeminate person was called a carpet-knight, with only a metaphorical reference to the original term. "A capring, carpet knight," Heywood's Iron Age, 1632, sig. C. iv. Also called a carpet-monger.

CARPET-STANDING. A small piece of rich carpet, for royal and noble personages to stand on in public places in the presence of royalty, or where sitting would not be considered correct etiquette.

CARPET-WAY. A green sward. *East.*

CARPMEALS. A coarse kind of cloth manufactured in the North of England in the reign of James I. There was also a kind of white cotton cloth called *carpnel*, mentioned in Strutt, ii. 94.

CARR. A kind of black fibrous stuff washed up by the sea in heavy gales, and used by the poor people for fuel. *East.*

CARRACK. A Spanish galeon. Sometimes English vessels of great value and size were so called. "Duæ naves Hispanicæ, vulgo *carricks* dictæ, capiuntur ab Anglis," MS. Sloane 392, f. 402. See Du Bartas, p. 42; D'Avenant's Madagascar, 1648, p. 17; Webster, ii. 49; Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 211; Morte d'Arthur, ii. 433. There was a smaller and swifter kind of vessel called by this name, as appears from the Squyr of Lowe Degré, 819; and in Holinshed, Description of Scotland, p. 22, small fishing boats called *carrocks* are alluded to.

CARRECT. A gold carat.

CARREFOUR. A place where four ways meet. Florio has, "*Crocicchio*, a *carrefoure*, or crosse way."

CARREL. Fustian cloth. See Book of Rates, 1675, p. 30; Florio, in v. *Guarnello.*

CARRIAGE. (1) A drain. *Wilts.*

(2) A belt which carries a whetstone behind the mower. *Var. dial.*

(3) Import; tendency. *Shak.*

(4) Power of resistance.

CARROCK. A heap of stones used as a boundary mark. *North.*

CARROSSE. A coach. *Florio.*

CARROY. Regiment or body of soldiers. (*A.-N.*)

CARRY. (1) To drive. *Craven.*

(2) To recover. *North.*

(3) To "carry coals," to submit to any indignity, a phrase very common in our early dramatists, and which perhaps had its origin in the mean nature of that occupation. "The time hath beene when I would a scorn'd to carry coals," Troubles of Queene Elizabeth, 1639, sig. E. iv.

CARRY-MERRY. A kind of sledge, used in conveying goods from one warehouse to another. *Somerset.*

CARRY-PLECK. A boggy place, whose water leaves a red sediment. *Lanc.*

CARRY-TALE. A tale-bearer. *Shak.*

CARRY-WITCHET. A conundrum, or riddle. Grose says, "a sort of conundrum, puzzlewit, or riddle."

CARS. A corpse or body. (*A.-S.*)

CARSCHAFFE. A kerchief. Chester Plays, i. 72.

CARSES. Cresses. *Gerard.*

CARSEY. Kersey. See Hall's Satires, iv. 2; "Carsey clothe, cresy," Palsgrave; Harrison's Descr. of England, pp. 163, 172; Arch. ix. 250.

CARSICK. The kennel or gutter. *North.* Cawsink-pin, a pin picked up in a gutter.

CART. A car; or chariot. (*A.-S.*)

CART-BODY. The wooden body of a cart or waggon. Cartarse, the loose end of a cart.

CART-BREAD. A kind of bread, mentioned by Elyot, in v. *Agoræus.*

CARTED. Not considered; put out of consideration, equivalent to "put on the shelf." See Beaumont and Fletcher, vi. 54.

CARTER. A charioteer. (*A.-S.*) Kennett, p. 42, mentions an insect so called.

CARTLE. To clip, or cut round. Urry's MS. additions to Ray.

CART-LOOSE. A cart-rut. *North.*

CARTLY. Rough; unmannerly. *North.*

CART-RACK. A cart-rut. *East.*

CARTRE. A charter. Rob. Glouc. p. 77.

CART-SADEL. The saddle which is placed on the horse in the shafts. The term occurs in a curious burlesque in Reliq. Antiq. i. 81.

CARVANDE. Cutting; sharp.

He had a spere *carvande*,
And towarde the batell was rydande.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 213.

CARVE. (1) To grow sour, or curdle. *North.*

(2) To woo. Mr. Hunter, Illustrations, i. 215, has the merit of pointing out the peculiar use of this word, although he has not discovered its meaning, which is clearly ascertained from the use of the substantive *carver* in Lilly's Mother Bombie, "neither father nor mother, kith nor kinne, shall bee her *carver* in a husband; shee will fall too where shee likes best."

(3) As much land as may be tilled in a year with one plough.

CARVEL. A basket; a chicken-coop. *North.* Also, a small ship or caravel, and metaphorically a prostitute. See Hall, Edward IV. f. 2; Minot, p. 76; Heywood's Edward IV. p. 39; State Papers, i. 805.

CARVETT. A thick hedge-row. *Kent.*

CARVIS-CAKES. Flat round cakes, made of oatmeal, and flavoured with caraway seeds. *Willan.*

CARVIST. A young hawk.

CARVON. Carved; cut.

CARVY-SEEDS. Caraway seeds. *Somerset.*

CAR-WATER. Chalybeate water. *North.*

CARY. A kind of coarse cloth. See Piers Ploughman, p. 475; Collier's Memoirs of Alleyn, p. 21.

CARYE. To go.

CARYSTYE. Scarcity. (*Med. Lat.*)

CAS. Chance; hazard. (*A.-N.*)

CASBALD. A term of contempt. See the Towneley Myst. p. 213.

CASCADE. To vomit. *Var. dial.*

CASE. (1) To skin an animal. See Gent. Rec. ii. 77. Hence, to strip, as in Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 150. *Cases*, skins, Holinshed, Descr. of Scotland, p. 18.

(2) A pair, as of pistols, &c.

(3) Because. *Var. dial.*

CASE-HARDENED. Impenetrable to all sense of virtue or shame. *North.*

CASE-KNIFE. A large knife, kept in a sheath, and carried in the pocket. *Var. dial.*

CASELINGS. The skins of beasts that die by any accident or violent death. *Chesh.*

CASELTY. Uncertain; casual. *West.* Casweltė, casualty, occurs in MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 51.

CASEMENT. A concave moulding.

CASE-WORM. The caddis. *East.* Florio mentions "casses or earthwormes," ed. 1611, p. 290.

CASHED. Cashiered. See Leycester Corr. p. 13; Holinshed, Chron. Irel. p. 136.

CASIERS. Broad wide sleeves. *Devon.*

CASINGS. Dried cow-dung used for fuel. *North.* Casard and Casen occur in Pr. Parv. p. 63.

CASK. A helmet, or casque. See Drayton's Poems, p. 65; Dodsley, ii. 295.

CASKET. A stalk, or stem. *North.*

CASPERE. The herb cardiac.

CASS. A word to drive away a cat. *Somerset.*

CASSABULLY. The winter cress. *South.*

CASSE. To discharge; to break or deprive of an office; to cashier; to disband. See *Cashed;* Cotgrave, in v. *Casser*, *Destitution*, *Donné;* Skelton, ii. 107. Cassen, cast off, Brockett.

CASSIASISTRE. The cassia fistula, described by Gerard, p. 1242. See an early list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3.

CASSOCK. A loose outward coat, particularly a military one. See Ben Jonson, i. 62; Harrington's Nug. Antiq. i. 261; cassaque, Strutt, ii. 246.

CASSON. Beef. *Dekker.*

CAST. (1) A second swarm of bees from one hive. *Var. dial.*

(2) To speak; to address.

(3) A stratagem; a contrivance. (*A.-S.*) See Towneley Myst. p. 107; Robson's Rom. p. 22; Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 236.

(4) A brace or couple. See Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 30, 108; Florio, in v. *Cópia;* Privy Purse Expences of Hen. VIII. p. 141.

(5) Cast off, as a *cast* ship, Florio, in v. *Corbámi*, "cast hulkes, old ships." *Cast lips*, As You Like It, iii. 4, unless we may read *chast lips*, as in ed. 1632, p. 199.

(6) Plotted; devised. Common in our early dramatists.

(7) To mean, intend. *Percy* To contrive, Melibeus, p. 150. "I caste a way, I devyse a meanes to do a thing," Palsgrave. See the Basyn, xix.

(8) To yield; to produce. *Norf.*

(9) To choke one's self with eating too fast. *North.*

(10) Warped. *North.* See Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. Ascham uses the word.

(11) Opportunity; chance. *North.* This is perhaps the meaning in Cov. Myst. p. 129; Erle of Tolous, 452.

(12) A sheep is said to be *cast*, when it lies on its back. *North.*

(13) When hounds check, and the huntsman tries to recover the scent by taking the hounds round about the spot, he is said to *cast* them.

(14) To vomit. Common both as an archaism and provincialism.

(15) To cast a horse is to throw him down by a rope disposed in a particular manner, for any operation requiring confinement of the limbs.

(16) Thwarted; defeated. *Salop.*

(17) To deliver prematurely, as cows and other beasts. *Salop.*

(18) To empty. "Casting the poondes," Howard Household Books, p. 21.

(19) To set a hawk on a perch. *Berners.* Also, to purge a hawk.

(20) Looked forward. *Devon.*

(21) To consider. Thynne's Debate, p. 75, "casten how the matter wyll befall." Also, to determine. Palsgrave, and Drayton's Poems, p. 34.

(22) To dismiss, or rather, perhaps, to appoint persons to their several stations, as characters in a play. See Malone's Shakespeare, ix. 319.

(23) A brood or flight of hawks. "Caste of haukes, niee doiseaux," Palsgrave. Sometimes a couple, as in (4).

(24) To spin a top.

(25) To cast a compass, to rectify or correct it. *Palsgrave.*

(26) To add up a sum.

(27) To cast beyond the moon, a proverbial phrase for attempting impossibilities. Besides the examples quoted by Nares may be mentioned one in Mother Bombie, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. viii.

(28) Added. Wickliffe's New Test. p. 9.

(29) A castle. *Rob. Glouc.*

(30) To think; to cogitate. *Baret.*

(31) A small portion of bread. See Ordinances

and Regulations, pp. 26, 56, 72; Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 168. It seems to mean the portions of several loaves together into which bread is generally baked. "A caste piece," several pieces joined into one, Florio, in v. *Caverna.*

(32) To throw dice.

(33) To "cast up," to upbraid; to reproach. *North.* Palsgrave has this phrase in the sense, to forsake; "I cast up, I forsake a thyng."

(34) To "cast a person's water," to find out diseases by the inspection of urine, a very common practice in former times. The phrase is used by Shakespeare.

(35) To "cast afore," to forecast. *Palsgrave.*

(36) "I cast my penyworthes, *je pourjecte;* whan I have all caste my penyworthes, I maye put my wynnyng in myn eye," Palsgrave, f. 183.

(37) To groan. *Warw.*

(38) Strife; contention. (*A.-S.*)

(39) To condemn. *Minsheu.*

(40) To arrange or dispose. *Pr. Parv.*

CASTELET. A turret. (*A.-N.*)

CASTELIS. Camps. (*Lat.*)

CASTELLE. A large cistern.

CASTEN. Cast off. *North.*

CASTER. (1) A cloak. *Dekker.*

(2) A cow that casts her calf.

CASTING-BOTTLE. A bottle used for casting, or sprinkling, perfumes, introduced about the middle of the sixteenth century. See the Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631, sig. C. iii; Unton Inventories, p. 27. Also called a *casting-glass,* as in Ben Jonson, ii. 144; Privy Purse Expences of Mary, p. 144.

CASTLE. A kind of close helmet.

CASTLEWARDS. A tax formerly laid on those that dwelt within a certain distance of a castle, for the support of the garrison. See Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 155.

CASTLING. A calf born before its proper time. See Hollyband, in v. *Avorton;* Men-Miracles, 1656, p. 6.

CASTOCK. The heart of a cabbage. *North.*

CASTON. A capstan. *Florio.*

CASTOR. A beaver. (*A.-N.*) There was a herb called "the balloc of the *castor,*" MS. Sloane 5, f. 3. Cf. Brit. Bibl. iv. 26.

CASTREL. A kind of hawk, not very courageous, and therefore seldom used for sporting purposes. See the Feest, ix (?); Gent. Rec. ii. 32; Brit. Bibl. ii. 118.

CASUALTY. The flesh of an animal that dies by chance. *East.*

CAT. (1) A mess of coarse meal, clay, &c. placed in dove-cotes, to allure strangers. *East.*

(2) A ferret. *Suffolk.*

(3) The trap at the game of Trap and Ball was formerly called a *cat,* and the game itself also went under this name, or, according to Howell, Cat and Trap. See Florio, in v. *Lippa, Tráppola;* Cotgrave, in v. *Martinet, Quille;* but the game of cat is more properly that played with sticks, and a small piece of wood, rising in the middle, so as to rebound when struck on either side. This game is still played, and is even a favourite in the metropolis. See Nares, and Middleton, iv. 527. It is also called Cat and Dog, as Mr. Hartshorne notices, Salop. Antiq. and also in MS. Addit. 5008, under the year 1582.

> Take them who dares at nine-holes, cardes, or *cat.*
> *Peacham's Thalias Banquet,* 1620.

CATADUPE. A waterfall. (*Lat.*)

CATAIAN. A sharper.

CATAPUCE. A kind of spurge. (*A.-N.*)

CAT-ARLES. An eruptive disorder on the skin. *North.*

CATAYL. A sort of vessel. See Richard Coer de Lion, 1407. There is a ship called a *catch,* mentioned in Harrison, p. 201, for which this may be an error.

CAT-BEAGLE. A swift kind of beagle mentioned in the Gent. Rec. ii. 68.

CAT-BILL. A woodpecker. *North.*

CAT-BLASH. Anything thin or sloppy, as weak tea. *Linc.*

CAT-BRAIN. A kind of rough clay mixed with stone. *West.*

CAT-CALL. A kind of whistle, chiefly used at theatres, to interrupt the actors, and damn a new piece. It was in common use some years ago, but is not often heard at the present day.

CATCH. (1) A few hairs drawn out of a knot or bunch, which is woven in the silk.

(2) To "catch copper," to take harm, to fall into evil.

CATCH-CORNER. A well-known child's game.

CATCHED. Entangled. *Beds.*

CATCHEREL. A catchpole. *Pr. Parv.*

CATCHIS. Causeth. *Hearne.*

CATCH-LAND. Border-land, of which the tithe was disputable, and taken by the first claimant who could *catch* it. *Norf.* This custom is now of course obsolete.

CATCH-ROGUE. A constable, or bailiff. *East.*

CATCH-WATER. A reservoir of water in a newly-erected common. *Somerset.*

CATCHY. Disposed to take an undue advantage. It occurs in the sense of *showery* in the Times, August 24th, 1843.

CATEL. Goods; property; possessions; treasure, or money. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 70; Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 207; Octovian, 803; Wickliffe's New Test. p. 67.

CATER. (1) A caterer. See Brit. Bibl. i. 407; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 155.

(2) To cut diagonally. *Var. dial.*

CATER-COUSINS. Good friends. *Var. dial.*

CATERPILLAR. A cockchafer. *Somerset.*

CATERRAMEL. To hollow out. *Warw.*

CATERY. The place in a large house or palace where provisions were kept or distributed. See the Ordinances and Regulations, pp. 68, 97.

CAT-GALLOWS. A child's game, consisting of jumping over a stick placed at right angles to two others fixed in the ground.

CATHAMMED. Clumsy; awkward. *South*

CATHAWS. Common haws. *North.*

CATHEDRAL. A bully. *Linc.*

CATHER. A cradle. *North.*

CATHERN. A Catherine-wheel. *West.* A merry-making on St. Catherine's day is called catherning.

CAT-HIP. The burnet-rose. *North.*

CAT-IN-PAN. A *cat in pan* is a turncoat, or deserter from his party; to turn cat in pan, to be a turncoat, to desert.

CAT-LAP. Tea. *Var. dial.*

CATLING. The string of a lute or violin, made of cat-gut. Strings for hats were also called *catlings.* See the Book of Rates, 1675, p. 79.

CATMALLISONS. Cupboards near chimneys, where dried beef and provisions are kept. *North.*

CATRIGGED. Linen, when badly creased, is said to be catrigged. *North.*

CATS. Coverings under which soldiers might lie, ready to attack. Gifford seems to have explained the term erroneously in Shirley, vi. 16.

CATS-CRADLE. A game played by children, with string twisted on the fingers.

CATS-FOOT. Ground ivy. *North.*

CATS-HEAD. A kind of porous stone found in coal pits, mentioned by Aubrey, Nat. Hist. Surrey, iii. 327; MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts, p. 54. Rider mentions an apple of this name.

CATS'-SMERE. A kind of axungia, mentioned in an early list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 2.

CATSO. A term of abuse or contempt. (*Ital.*)

CATS-TAIL. (1) The catkin of the hazel or willow. *Var. dial.* See the Nomenclator, p. 142, "the cats tailes on nut trees."

(2) The herb horsetail. *Var. dial.*

(3) A sore place, or fester. See Cotgrave, in v. *Chat.* Elyot, in v. *Furunculus*, calls it a *catte heare.*

(4) A flogging whip?

> But evere beware of Cristis curse and of *cattis-tailes.*
>
> *MS. Digby* 41, f. 16.

CAT-STAIRS. Tape, &c. so twisted, that by its alternate hollows and projections, it resembles stairs. *North.*

CATTER. To thrive. *North.*

CATTON. To beat; to thump. *North.*

CATWHIN. The dog-rose. *North.*

CAT-WITH-TWO-TAILS. An earwig. *North.*

CATWITTED. Silly and conceited. *North.*

CATWRALLING. Caterwauling. Topsell, p. 105.

CATYFDAM. Captivity; wretchedness.

CATZERIE. Cheating; roguery. (*Ital.*)

CAUCH. A nasty mixture. *Devon.* Sometimes called a *cauchery.*

CAUCI. A path or road. (*A.-N.*)

> King Yder and his overtoke
> Opon a *cauci* bi a broke.
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 287.

CAUCIOUR. A surveyor. *Cumb.*

CAUD. Cold. *North.*

CAUDEBEC. A French hat, worn in England about the year 1700.

CAUDERNE. A caldron. It is glossed by *lebes* in MS. Arund. 249, f. 89. Cawdroun, Maundevile, p. 250. Cawdurn, Reliq. Antiq. i. 81.

CAUDLE. Any slop. *Devon.* This is pretty nearly the older use of the word, which was generally applied to any sloppy mess in cookery. See a curious satirical notice of the word in this sense in Piers Ploughman, p. 98.

CAUD-PIE. A disappointment or loss. *North.*

CAUFTE. Caught. Amis and Amil. 2455.

CAUGLE. To quarrel. *North.*

CAUK. Limestone. *East.*

CAUL. (1) A spider's web.

(2) A swelling. *North.*

CAULD. A dam-head. *North.*

CAUMPERSOME. Lively; playful. *Derbysh.*

CAUP. To exchange. *North.*

CAURY. Worm-eaten. (*A.-N.*) Caury maury, Skelton and Piers Ploughman? This phrase in Skelton may perhaps have some connexion with the Scottish term *kirrywery.*

CAUSE. Because. *Var. dial.*

CAUSELLE. Cause?

> Of whom the sprynge was not *causelle*
> Of fortune, ne sodeyne aventure.
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 22.

CAUSEY. A causeway. See Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 425; Harrison, p. 37.

CAUSH. A sudden declivity. *North.*

CAUSIDICK. A lawyer. *Minsheu.*

CAUTEL. A cunning trick. (*A.-N.*) *Cautelled*, divided, Cleaveland's Poems, ed. 1660, p. 182. Nares has *cautelled* in the sense of *provided. Cautelous*, artful, artfully cautious, a very common word. *Cautelously*, Arch. xiv. 261.

CAUTION. A pledge, or surety. *Palsgrave.* The money paid at the Cambridge colleges on admission is still called *caution money*, a security for debts that may be contracted.

CAVE. (1) To tilt up. *Salop.*

(2) To fall in, as earth does when undermined. *Var. dial.*

(3) To rake; to separate. *South.* Also, to thrash corn.

(4) A cabbage. *North.*

CAVEARE. The spawn of a kind of sturgeon pickled, salted, and dried. See the Muses Looking-Glasse, 1643, p. 31; Brit. Bibl. ii. 541; Book of Rates, p. 31.

CAVEL. A part or share. *North.*

CAVENARD. A term of reproach. (*A.-N.*)

CAVERSYNE. A hypocrite. (*A.-N.*)

> Okkyrrese and *caversynes*
> Also swylk ere as Saresyns.
>
> *R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes*, p. 91.

CAVILATION. Cavilling. (*A.-N.*) See King Leir, p. 417; Hardyng, f. 174; Simonides, 2d pt. 1584.

CAVING. Chaff and refuse swept from the threshing floor. *East.*

CAVOUS. Hollow; abounding in caves. See Thoms' Anecdotes and Trad. p. 115.

CAW. The rot in sheep. *Devon.* Florio has the term, to bring forth a lamb.

CAWARD. Backward. Robin Hood, i. 84

CAWBABY. An awkward shy boy. *Devon.*

CAWDAW. A jackdaw. *North.*

CAWDRIFE. A shivering feeling. *North.*

CAWE. To go, or walk. (*A.-N.*)

CAWF. An eel-box. *East.*

CAWFTAIL. A dunce. *Lanc.*

CAWHAND. The left-hand. *North.*

CAWKEN. To breed, a term generally applied to hawks. See Gent. Rec. ii. 62; Piers Ploughman, pp. 223, 241.

CAWKY. Frumpish. *Linc.*

CAWL. (1) To frighten or bully. *North.*

(2) A swelling from a blow. *Yorksh.*

(3) A coop. *Kent.*

(4) A kind of silk.

(5) To do work awkwardly. *North.*

CAWN. Called. *Var. dial.*

CAWNSE. A pavement. *Devon.*

CAWPE. A cup. Brit. Bibl. iv. 18.

CAWTE. Cautious. *Ritson.*

CAXON. A worn-out wig. *Somerset.*

CAYERS. Comers. MS. Morte Arthure, f. 58.

CAYRE. To go.

Of alle the welthe and the wanes thou hade in kepynge.
To *cayre* with that cumly thou keste the fulle clene
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 231.

CAYTEFETE. Wretchedness. (*A.-N.*)

And my modir consayved me
In mekille synne and *caytefeté*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 276.

CAYVAR. A kind of ship, mentioned in Kyng Alisaunder, 6062.

CAZAMI. An old astrological term, denoting the centre or middle of the sun. Gent. Rec. i. 100.

CAȜTE. Caught. *Rob. Glouc.*

CE. Place. [Sea?]

Some tugge, sum drawe fro *ce* to *ce*;
A! Lorde Jhesu, how may thys be?
MS. Harl 1701, f. 87.

CEAGE. A key. *Verstegan.*

CEASE. To die. *Shak.*

CEATE. A membrane. *Topsell.*

CEC. Sick. *Pr. Parv.*

CECHELLE. A satchel. *Pr. Parv.*

CECILE. St. Cecilia. (*A.-N.*)

CECYNE. To cease. *Pr. Parv.*

CEDULE. A scroll or schedule. See Test. Vetust. p. 495; Arch. xi. 436.

CEE. The sea. See Kyng Alisaunder, 5158; Prompt. Parv. p. 64. Ce-king, a sea-king, Holinshed, Hist. Engl. p. 84.

CEELDAM. Seldom. *Pr. Parv.*

CEGE. A seat, or bench. *Pr. Parv.* Also a jakes, or siege.

CEGGE. The water flower de-luce. Translated by *accorus* in Prompt. Parv. p. 64. See Gerard, p. 46. It is also written for sedge or carex in the former work.

CEISE. To seize. (*A.-N.*)

CEK. A sack. *Prompt. Parv.*

CEKYNE. (1) To fall sick. *Prompt. Parv.*

(2) To seek, or search. *Ibid.*

CEKYR. Securely.

Than dar I sey *cekyr*, and be myn hoode,
Here trewe service to ȝowe than wyl they prove.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 153.

CEL. A seal. Rob. Glouc. p. 77.

CELADE. A skull-cap for the head. Celate, Florio, in v. *Bacinétto.*

CELATURE. The ornamented under-surface of a vault. *Lydgate.*

CELDE. Sold. *Pr. Parv.*

CELDOM. Seldom. *Pr. Parv.*

CELE. (1) Happy; blessed; godly. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Happiness; prosperity? (*A.-S.*)

And so he shal, that woot I wele,
For he is al bisett with *cele.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.

(3) A canopy. Rutland Papers, pp. 7, 10.

(4) Time; season. *Pr. Parv.*

(5) "I *cele* a hauke or a pigyon or any other foule or byrde, whan I sowe up their eyes for caryage or otherwyse." Palsgrave.

CELED. Decorated, sculptured, or painted. Also, wainscoted. Wainscot is still called *ceiling* in Yorkshire. Craven Glossary, i. 65.

CELEE. Strange; wonderful. *Gower.*

CELERER. The officer in a monastery who had the care of the provisions. (*Lat.*)

CELESTINE. A kind of plunket or coloured cloth, usually having broad lists.

CELESTIVE. Celestial.

CELLAR. A canopy. "Cellar for a bedde, *ciel de lit*," Palsgrave. "A celler to hange in the chamber," Ordinances and Regulations p. 127.

CELLE. A religious house. (*Lat.*)

CELLEN. Cells. Rob. Glouc. p. 233.

CELSITUDE. Highness. (*A.-N.*)

CELWYLLY. Unruly. *Pr. Parv.*

CEME. A quarter of corn. *Pr. Parv*

CEMELY. Seemly. *Pr. Parv.*

CEMELYNE. To compare. *Pr. Parv.*

CEMMED. Folded; twisted.

CEMY. Subtle. *Pr. Parv.*

CEMYS. Seems; appears.

CEN. To ken, or know. *Ritson.*

CENCLEFFE. The daffodil.

CENDAL. A species of rich thin silken stuff, very highly esteemed. See Strutt, ii. 3; Gy of Warwike, p. 421; Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 15. "Cendell, thynne lynnen, *sendal*," Palsgrave.

Her gomfainoun was of *cendel* Ynde,
Of gold ther were on thre coronne.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 209

CENE. (1) A supper. (*Lat.*)

Certys, seyd Petyr, thys nyȝt at the *cene*,
He seyd, eftsones we shuldyn hym sene.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 91.

(2) A kind of sauce. See the Ordinances and Regulations, p. 452.

(3) An assembly. *Palsgrave.*

CENGYLLE. Singular. *Pr. Parv.*

CENS. Incense. *Palsgrave.* Cf. Chester Plays. i. 282; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 120 *Censing*, sprinkling with incense, Davies' Ancient Rites, 1672, p. 23.

CENSER. An incense pot. (*A.-N.*) In Shakespeare's time the term was applied to a bottle perforated at top, used for sprinkling perfumes.

CENSURE. Judgment; opinion. Also a verb to give an opinion, to judge.

CENT. A game at cards, so called because 100 was the game. It is supposed to have resembled picquet. There was also a game called *cent-foot*, but it does not appear to be the same with this.

CENTENER. A captain or officer commanding a hundred men. See the Ordinances and Regulations, p. 5.

CENTO. A patchwork.

CENTRE. To strike the centre, to take away the frame of wood which they use in making and supporting an arch of brick or stone, after the said arch is completed. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

CENTRY-GARTH. The cemetery, or burial place of a monastery. See the Ancient Rites of Durham, pp. 2, 49, 136.

CENY. A sign. *Pr. Parv.*

CEOUT. To bark. *Salop.*

CEP. To catch a ball. *North.*

CEPE. A hedge.

CEPHENS. Male, or young drones.

CERADENE. A fresh-water muscle. *North.* An unusually large species of this muscle is found in the lake at Canons Ashby, the beautiful seat of Sir Henry Dryden, Bart.

CERCLE. To surround. (*A.-N.*)

CEREJOWRE. A searcher. *Pr. Parv.*

CEREMONIES. Prodigies. *Shak.*

CERES-AND-VIRGINUM. A rule in old arithmetic for the solution of simple problems that would now be worked by algebra. See Leybourn's Arithmetical Rec. 1699, p. 139.

CERGE. A wax taper. (*A.-N.*) See Havelok, 594; Chron. Vilodun. p. 36.

CERGYN. To search. *Pr. Parv.*

CERKE. A shirt.

> Than sche spak, that burde briȝt,
> That al naked was saf hir *cerke*.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 32.

CERKELYTT. Encircled.

CERN. To concern. *Shak.*

CERNOYLE. Honeysuckle.

CERSE. To cease. *North.*

CERSTYN. Christian. Robin Hood, i. 89.

CERT. Certes; certainly. See Sevyn Sages, 2575; Arthour and Merlin, p. 130.

CERTACION. Assurance.

> He gaf me many a good *certacion*,
> With right and holsom predicacion.
>
> *MS. Rawl.* C. 86.

CERTAIN. Certainly. *Chaucer.*

CERTED. Certain; firm. *Huloet.*

CERTENLYCH. Certainly; positively.

CERTES. Certainly. (*A.-N.*)

CERT-MONEY. Head money or common fine, paid yearly by the residents of several manors to the lords thereof. *Blount.*

CERTYL. A kirtle. See Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 51; Songs and Carols, x.

CERUSE. Ceruse or white-lead, used by ladies for painting their faces and bosoms. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 108; Ben Jonson, i. 131; Amends for Ladies, p. 44; Strutt, ii. 133, 134.

CERVE. A circlet. "That ylke white *cerve* was an evydent tokon of hir martirdome," Langtoft, p. cxcviii.

CERVELLE. The brain. (*A.-N.*)

CESOUN. Season. (*A.-N.*)

CESS. (1) To spill water about; also, to call dogs to eat. *South.*

(2) Measure; estimation. "Out of all cess," excessively, immoderately. "*Sans cesse*, excessively, immoderately, out of all cesse and crie," Cotgrave. "Overthroweth the Puritans out of all cesse," Mar-Prelate's Epitome, p. 49. *Shak.* Herrick, i. 44, appears to have the word for *assessment*, as in Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 145. *Cesser*, an assessor, Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

(3 A layer or stratum. *East.* It is often pronounced *sase.*

CESSATION. Ceasing. (*Lat.*)

CESSE. (1) To cease. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To give seizin or possession. See Syr Degoré, 538.

CESS-POOL. A pool for filth.

CEST. Ceased. (*A.-N.*)

CESTON. A studded girdle. (*A.-N.*)

CETE. A company of badgers.

CETECEYN. A citizen.

CETOYLE. A harp?

> To *cetoyle* and to sawtree,
> And gytternynge fulle gaye.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 130.

CETTE. Set; placed. *Pr. Parv.*

CETYWALL. The herb valerian; also mountain spikenard. Percy's Reliques, p. 79. It is translated by *cetinaleus* in MS. Sloane 5, f. 4.

CEYLE. A sail. *Pr. Parv.*

CHABBE. Have. *Rob. Glouc.*

CHACE. (1) To chase, or pursue. (*A.-N.*)

(2) The groove in a crossbow in which the arrow is placed.

CHACEABLE. Fit to be hunted. Tooke, p. 660, considers Gower the inventor of this word; but in the Maystre of the Game, MS. Bodl. 546, stags after the sixth year are said to be *chasable.*

CHACECHIENS. The same as *berners*, q. v.

> And the gromes that hatten *chacechiens* brynge with hem the hertehound. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

CHACKLE. To chatter. *Somerset.*

CHACKSTONE. A small flint. *North.*

CHAD. I had. *West.*

CHADEN. The inwards of a calf. *Dorset.*

CHADFARTHING. A farthing formerly paid among the Easter dues, for the purpose of hallowing the font for christenings.

CHADIST. Sheddest.

> As thou *chadist* thi blood on rod tre
> Fore my redempcion. *Audelay's Poems*, p. 64.

CHADS. Dry husky fragments found amongst food. *East.*

CHAFE. To grow warm or angry. (*A.-N.*) Hence *chaff*, to tease or worry.

CHAFER. (1) A beetle, or May-bug. *South.*

(2) A saucepan. See Unton Invent. p 1; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 126. Chaufere Chron. Vilodun. p. 54.

CHAFER-HOUSE. An ale-house. *North.*

CHAFERY. A furnace. *Derbysh.*

CHAFF-BONE. The jaw-bone. *Yorksh.*

CHAFFERE. To deal, exchange, or barter. (*A.-S.*) Also a substantive, merchandise. *Emere vel vendere*, Anglice to chaffaryn, MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 19.

> If thou art a margchaunt, disceyve not thi brother in *chaffaryng*. *Wimbelton's Sermon*, 1388, *MS. Hatton* 57, p. 4.

CHAFF-FALLEN. Low-spirited. *North.*

CHAFFLE. To haggle. *North.*

CHAFF-NETS. Nets employed for catching birds of small size.

CHAFFO. To chew. *Lanc.*

CHAFLET. A small scaffold or platform. (*A.-N.*) See the Brit. Bibl. i. 59.

CHAFTE-BAN. A jaw-bone. *North.*

> With the *chafte-ban* of a ded has,
> Men sais that therwit slan he was.
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 7.

CHAFTY. Talkative. *Yorksh.*

CHAIERE. A chair, or pulpit. (*A.-N.*)

CHAIN. A weaver's warp. *Somerset.*

CHAISEL. An upper garment. (*A.-N.*) See the Sevyn Sages, 1814. There was a kind of fine linen called *chaisil*, of which smocks were often made, alluded to in Kyng Alisaunder, 279; Strutt, ii. 257; Warton, Introd. p. 163; Leg. Cathol. p. 152.

CHAITY. Careful; delicate. *Somerset.*

CHAKYL. A shackle, a moveable hoop made of iron, and fixed to the extremity of the plough-beam by a loose bolt and screw.

CHALANDE. A chanter.

> And bycause reason wyll that suche a person shulde be honorably interteyned lest that staye myght be made for the greate charges of the same, I thinke it rather expedyent to forbere a greate nomber of our monnkes and *chalandes*, namely as thay nowe use themselfes, then so necessary a thing for the comyn wealthe shulde be lakked and sett asyde.
> *State Papers*, ii. 484.

CHALANGE. To challenge. (*A.-N.*) Also sometimes, to accuse.

CHALDER. (1) To crumble. *East.*

(2) A caldron. *North.*

CHALDRON. A kind of sauce. It is spelt *chawduen* in Reliq. Antiq. i. 88.

CHALEN. Chill; cold. *Weber.*

CHALK. To mark with chalk. *Var. dial.*

CHALK-WHITE. Quite white. *Var. dial.* "Chalk-whyȝth as the mylk," Sir Degrevant, 1490.

CHALL. The jaw. *Leic.*

CHALLENGE. When hounds or beagles first find the scent and cry, they are said to challenge.

CHALM. To chew, or nibble. *East.* More usually spelt *cham.*

CHALON. A coverlet. *Chaucer.*

CHAM. (1) I am. *West.*

(2) Awry. *North.*

(3) To chew or champ. *Palsgrave.*

CHAMBERDEKINS. Irish beggars. *Blount.*

CHAMBERER. (1) A chamber-maid. (*A-N.*) See Ywaine and Gawin, 883; Chaucer, Cant. T. 5882; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 127; chamberys, Reliq. Antiq. i. 26; chambrere, Maundevile, p. 102.

(2) A wanton person; an intriguer.

CHAMBER-FELLOW. A chum; one who inhabits the same chambers with another. See Florio, in v. *Cameráio.*

CHAMBERING. Wantonness; intriguing.

CHAMBER-LIE. Urine. *Shak.*

CHAMBERLIN. An attendant in an inn, equivalent to the present head-waiter or upper-chambermaid, or both offices united; sometimes male, sometimes female. *Nares.* See Middleton, iii. 383.

CHAMBERS. Small cannon, without carriages, chiefly used on festive occasions. See Middleton, v. 190; Peele, ii. 124; Ben Jonson, viii. 422; First Sketches of Henry VI. p. 217.

CHAMBERYNGS. Furniture of a bed or bedroom. See Test. Vetust. p. 372.

CHAMBLE. To chew. *Var. dial.*

CHAMBLEY. A chimney. *Devon.*

CHAMBLINGS. Husks of corn. *East.*

CHAMBRE-FORENE. A jakes. *Rob. Glouc.*

CHAMER. A chamber. *Somerset.*

CHAMFER. The plain slope made by paring off the edge of a stone or piece of timber. Also, a hollow channel or gutter, such as the fluting of a column. See Willis, p. 8. In this latter sense Spenser speaks of "winter with *chamfred* brows," i. e. furrowed or channelled. So also Florio, "*Accanelláre*, to *chamfure*, to enchanell, to make gutter-wise;" and Brit. Bibl. ii. 117, "my *chamfred* lips." Minsheu has, "to *chamfer*, or to make channels, gutters, crevises, or hollow strakes, in pillars or such like." Cotgrave spells it *chamfret* in the first sense, in v. *Braser*, *Embrasure.* "*Stria*, a rebbat or small furrow made in stone or tymber, chamferyng: *stria* seemeth to bee the boltell or thinge that riseth up betwene the two chanels, and *strix* the chanell itselfe, or chamferynge," Elyot.

CHAMFRON. Armour for a horse's nose and cheeks. See Excerpt. Hist. p. 209.

CHAMLET. Camelot. See Unton Invent. p. 33; Test. Vetust. p. 434; Gascoigne's Delicate Diet, p. 12; Withals, ed. 1608, p. 139.

CHAMMER. A kind of gown, worn by persons of rank, and generally richly ornamented. It appears to have been in fashion in Henry VIII.'s time. See Strutt, ii. 248; Planché, p. 238.

CHAMP. (1) Hard; firm. *Sussex.*

(2) To bite, or chew. *Suffolk.* See the Downfall of Robert Earl of Huntingdon, p. 78; Sir John Oldcastle, p. 20; Lilly's Mydas.

(3) A scuffle. *Exmoor.*

(4) To tread heavily. *Warw.*

CHAMPAINE. Plain; flat; open. See Ray's Dict. Tril. p. 4; Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 10. Also a substantive, a plain, flat or open country.

> Fra thethine thay went fourty dayes, and come intille a *champayne* cuntree that was alle barayne, and na hye place, ne na hilles mighte be sene on na syde. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 31

CHAMPARTIE. A share of land; a partnership in power. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 1951; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 131.

Wisely advertynge sche was to febille of myȝt,
In this mater to holde *champertye*
With hire that was of face most benigne.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 14.

He sette the herte in *champertye*,
With wischynge and with fantasye.
Gower, MS. Ibid. f. 92.

CHAMPE. The field or ground in which any carving or bosses are placed.

The cote ys ryche and well fyne,
The *champe* ys now of redd satyne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 42.

And other of sendale,
Champed with cristalle.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.

CHAMPERS. Hounds. *Middleton.*

CHAMPEYNE. A kind of fine cloth, mentioned in MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 141.

CHAMPION. Same as *Champaine*, q. v. See Middleton, ii. 73; Two Angrie Women of Abington, p. 19; Tusser, ii, 7; Holinshed, Hist. Engl. p. 29.

CHANCE. The game of hazard.

CHANCE-BAIRN A bastard. *North.* Also called a chance-child, or chanceling.

CHANCE-BONE. The huckle-bone. *East.*

CHANDELEUSE. Candlemas-day. (*Fr.*)

CHANDRY. A place where candles were kept. See Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 197; Ordinances and Regulations, pp. 4, 20*, 47, 63, 82; Rutland Papers, p. 40.

CHANE. Fell. (*A.-N.*)

CHANELLE. A gutter. *Prompt. Parv.*

CHANFROUS. Very fierce. *North.*

CHANGE. (1) A shift. *Var. dial.*

(2) To transpose. *Palsgrave.*

CHANGEABLE. Variegated, a term applied to silks and cloths.

CHANGE-FACE. To blush.

Why, to *change face*
They say in modest maides are signes of grace.
Heywood's Royall King, 1637, sig. C. iv

CHANGELING. A child left or changed by the fairies for the parents' own child. It was either deformed, mischievous, or idiotic, and hence the term came to be generally applied to a child having those qualities. See Cotgrave, in v. *Contrefaict.*

CHANGERWIFE. An itinerant female huckster. *North.*

CHANGINGLY. Alternately. *North.*

CHANKE. A dish in cookery, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 97.

CHANKER. A chink. *Dorset.*

CHANKS. The under part of a pig's head. *South.*

CHANNEL-BONE. See *Cannel-bone.* Channel, the windpipe, Marlowe, i. 106.

CHANNER. To scold. *North.*

CHANNEST. To exchange. *Exmoor.* It is also explained, to challenge.

CHANTEMENT. Enchantment. *Rob. Glouc.*

CHANTEPLEURE. A sort of proverbial expression for singing and weeping successively. (*A.-N.*) Roquefort gives the word explained, *douleur, affliction.*

CHANTER. (1) To mutter. *Linc.*

(2) Part of a bagpipe. *North.*

CHANTERIE. An endowment for the payment of a priest, to sing mass agreeably to the appointment of the founder. (*A.-N.*) Chantryse, Tundale, p. 66; chaunterie, Ord. and Reg. p. 248.

CHANTREL. A decoy partridge. *Howell.*

CHAP. (1) A familiar term for a companion. An abbreviation of *chapman.*

(2) A purchaser. Fairs in some part of the country are called chap-fairs. An awkward chap, equivalent to the phrase *an ugly customer.*

(3) A chink. *Baret.*

(4) A knock. *Percy.*

CHAP-BOOK. A little book printed for the purpose of being sold to hawkers.

CHAPCHURCH. A parish clerk. *North.*

CHAPE. (1) The extremity of a fox's tail. *North.*

(2) The hook of a scabbard; the metal part at the top.

CHAPEL. A printing-house. See Holme's Academy of Armory, 1688; Life of Dr. Franklin, ed. 1819, p. 56.

CHAPELLE. A chaplain. (*Lat.*)

His *chapelle* mette hym at the dore there,
And wente bifore hym alle in fere.
Archæologia, xxii. 383.

CHAPERON. A French hood. See Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 159; Fairholt's Pageants, i. 5; Strutt, ii. 185.

CHAPETREL. The capital of a column.

For he fande therin xl. pelers of massy golde, ilkane of a grete thiknesse, and a grete lenthe, with thaire *chapytralles.* *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 25.

CHAPIN. A chopine. (*Span.*) "Chapins, or high patins richly silver'd or gilt," Howell.

CHAPITLE. A chapter. (*A.-N.*) "To *chapitle* were i-drawe," Rob. Glouc. p. 473.

Y trowe for sothe he slept ful lytyl,
Whan he herde that grete *chapytyl.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 52.

CHAPMAN. A merchant, or buyer. (*A.-S.*)

CHAP-MONEY. That which is abated or given again by the seller on receiving money.

CHAPPELLET. A small chapel. See Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 144.

CHAPPING. Ground full of chinks and crevices, arising from drought.

CHAPPYD. Chopt. *Weber.*

CHAPS. Wrinkles. *Craven.*

CHAPYDE. Escaped.

Thare *chapyde* never no childe, cheftayne ne other.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97

CHAR. (1) A species of trout, caught in Windermere lake.

(2) To char a laughter, to raise a mock laugh. *North.*

(3) Ajar. *North.*

(4) A work or business. That *char* is *charred*, that work is done. *North.* See Stevens' Old Plays, ii. 64; Middleton, iii. 237, iv. 382; Peele's Works, i. 127; Sir Thomas More, p.

87; Boke of Curtasye, p. 4; Chester Plays, ii. 87; Towneley Myst. p. 106. Also, to hew stones. Char-woman, a woman hired by the day for miscellaneous work.

And drowȝe his swerde prively,
That the childe were not war
Ar he had done that *char*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 20.

CHARACTERY. Writing; expression. *Shak.*

CHARBOKULL. A carbuncle. (*A.-N.*)

CHARCHE. Charge. Audelay, p. 43.

CHARD. A chart. Harrison, p. 33.

CHARE. (1) To stop, or turn back. *North.* To hinder, or withstand. *Pr. Parv.*

(2) A narrow street. *Newc.*

(3) To counterfeit. *North.*

(4) To separate the chaff from the corn. *South.*

(5) A chariot. (*A.-N.*) See Sir Tryamoure, 913; Apol. Loll. p. 44.

Nay, sir, but ȝe mot to him fare,
He hath sent aftir the his *chare;*
We shul ȝou make therynne a bed,
Into Egipte ȝe shul be led.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 33.

(6) A wall-flower. *Cant.*

(7) To chase, or drive away. "*Chare* awey the crowe," Cov. Myst. p. 325.

CHARELY. Careful; chary, q. v.

CHARE-THURSDAY. Maundy Thursday.

CHARETS. Chariots. See Holinshed, Hist. England, pp. 24, 28. Charret, Patterne of Painfull Adventures, p. 192.

CHARGE. A load, burthen; business, or matter. (*A.-N.*) As a verb, to weigh, or incline on account of weight. "Chylder wordys ar not to charge," are not to be much weighed or considered, Towneley Myst. p. 160. It often has the meaning, to weigh in one's mind.

CHARGEANT. Burthensome. (*A.-N.*)

CHARGED. Ornamented; bordered.

CHARGEOUS. Troublesome. (*A.-N.*)

CHARGER. A large platter or dish. *Chargeon*, Test. Vetust. p. 175.

CHARINESS. Caution; scrupulousness. *Shak.*

CHARITOUS. Charitable. (*A.-N.*)

He was aȝenwarde *charitous*,
Ant to pité he was pitous.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 83.

CHARK. (1) A crack. *North.*

(2) Small beer. *Yorksh.*

(3) To creak. *North.* See Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033; Prompt. Parv. p. 70.

(4) To chop, or crack. *Craven.*

(5) To expose new ale to the air in an open vessel until it acquires a degree of acidity, and therewith becomes clearer and sourer, fit for drinking. *Linc.*

(6 To make charcoal. *West.*

Ther is no fyre, ther is no sparke,
Ther is no dore whiche may *charke.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 122.

CHARLES'S-WAIN. The constellation Ursa Major. *Var. dial.*

CHARLET. A dish in cookery. See the Forme of Cury, p. 27; Warner, p. 88; Ord. and Reg. pp. 450, 463; Feest, viii.; MS. Sloane 1201, f. 23.

CHARLOCK. The mustard plant. *West.*

CHARM. (1) A hum, or low murmuring noise *West.* "A charm of birds," Peele's Works, i. 12, an expression also used by Milton. It may be doubted whether the word here does not mean a *company* of birds. A *charm* of goldfinches is a flock of those birds. See Strutt's Sports, p. 38. "I *cherme* as byrdes do whan they make a noyse a great nomber togyther," Palsgrave.

(2) To silence.

CHARMED-MILK. Sour milk. *North.* "Lac serosum, agitatum, butter milke, charme milke," Nomenclator, p. 94.

CHARMER. A magician. (*A.-N.*)

CHARMERESSE. An enchantress. (*A.-N.*)

CHARMING. Very well. *Var. dial.*

CHARN-CURDLE. A churn-staff. *North.*

CHARNELL. The crest of a helmet. See Meyrick, ii. 252; Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 160; charneld, Brit. Bibl. i. 146.

CHARNICO. A kind of sweet wine, made near Lisbon.

Well, happy is the man doth rightly know
The vertue of three cups of *charnico.*
Rowlands Humor Ordinarie, n. d.

CHARRE. To return. W. Mapes, p. 348.

CHARRED-DRINK. Drink turned sour by being put into the barrel before it is cold. *Kent.*

CHARREY. (1) Carts. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Dear; precious. *North.*

CHARTEL. A challenge.

CHARTERER. A freeholder. *Chesh.*

CHARTER-MASTER. A man who, having undertaken to get coals or iron-stone at a certain price, employs men under him.

CHARTER-PARTY. A bill of lading.

CHARTHOUS. Carthusians. (*A.-N.*)

CHARWORT. See *Brackwort.*

CHARY. Careful; sparing; cautious; scrupulous. *Var. dial.*

CHARYAWNT. Burdensome. *Prompt. Parv.*

CHARYOWRE. A charger, or large dish. *Pr. Parv.*

CHASE. (1) A point at the game of tennis, beyond that struck by the adversary. See Urry's Chaucer, p. 542. According to Douce, the spot where a ball falls. "A chace on the wall, *faire une chasse au pied du mur,*" Howell, sect. xxviii. which was marked on the wall. To chase, according to Holme, to miss the second striking of the ball back. See Skelton, ii. 488; Jonson's Conversations, p. 30; Malone's Shakespeare, xvii. 286; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 73. It would seem from Prompt. Parv. p. 68, a *chace* was a spot marked in any game, *obiculum*, a diminutive of *obex.*

At tennis for a *chase* and away, Ime your man, my hand and hart upon it.
The Tell Tale, Dulwich College MS.

(2) To pretend a laugh. *North.*

(3) To enchase. *Cov. Myst.*

(4) A wood, or forest.

CHASOUR. A hunter. (*A.-N.*)

CHASSE. The common poppy.

CHASTE. (1) Chastity. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To chastise, or correct. (*A.-N.*) See Const. Freemason. p. 27; Octovian, 219; Sir Tristrem, p. 268; MS. Douce 52; Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. pp. 36, 51.

(3) Trained, broken in, a term applied to dogs and hounds.

CHASTEDE. Chastity. (*A.-N.*)

CHASTELAIN. The lord of a castle. (*A.-N.*) *Chastlayne*, Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1986; *chattelains*, Cotgrave, in v. *Dignité*.

CHASTEY. The chesnut. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 4.

CHASTIE. To chastise. (*A.-N.*) Chasty, Wright's Seven Sages, p. 57.

CHASTILET. A little castle. (*A.-N.*) A pasty made in that shape was also so called. See the Forme of Cury, p. 85.

CHASTISE. To accuse. Also, to question closely, particularly as to some mischief done. *West.*

CHASTY. To chasten. (*A.-N.*)

CHASYNG-SPERE. A hunting-spear.

> With a *chasyng spere* he choppes doune many.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 72.

CHAT. (1) A small twig, or fragment of anything. *West.*

(2) A tell-tale. *Devon.*

(3) A cat, or kitten. *West.*

> The firy *chat* he slouȝ withoute more,
> And of Archadie the cruel tusshy bore.
>
> *MS. Digby* 230.

(4) A child. *Devon.*

CHATE. (1) A feast; a treat. *Essex.*

(2) A kind of waistcoat.

CHATES. The gallows. *Harman.*

CHATEUS. Chattels. (*A.-N.*) Also *chatews*. See Rob. Glouc. pp. 18, 113.

CHAT-POTATOES. Small potatoes. *Lanc.*

CHATRE. To chatter. (*A.-N.*)

CHATS. Catkins of trees. *West.* "Chattes of haselle," Maundevile, p. 168.

CHATSOME. Talkative. *Kent.*

CHATTER. To tear; to make ragged; to bruise. *North.*

CHATTER-BASKET. A prattling child. Chatter-box, an incessant talker.

CHATTERNOUL. A lubber. *North.*

CHATTER-PIE. A magpie. *Var. dial.*

CHATTER-WATER. Tea. *Var. dial.*

CHATTERY. Stony, or pebbly. *Craven.*

CHATTOCKS. Refuse wood left in making faggots. *Glouc.*

CHAUCER'S-JESTS. Incontinence in act or language; probably from the licentious turn of some of that poet's tales. *Nares.*

CHAUDRON. Part of the entrails of an animal. Chaldrons, Middleton, iii. 55. Chaundron, Ordinances and Reg. p. 96. Chawtherne, Topsell's Beasts, p. 90.

CHAUFE. To warm; to heat. (*A.-N.*) Also, to heat exceedingly, especially applied to the first stages of corruption.

> Jhesu, thi lufe me *chaufe* within,
> So that nathynge bot the I seke.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 213.

CHAUFRAIN. The head-piece of a barbed horse. *Palsgrave.*

CHAULE. A jaw. *West.* "To *chaule*," to jaw or scold, Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 240.

> I shook hem bi the berdes so,
> That her *chaules* i-wraste in two.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 47.

CHAUM. A chasm or cleft. *Warw.*

CHAUMPE-BATAILE. Battle in the open field. Kyng Alisaunder, 5553.

CHAUNCELRIE. Chancery. (*A.-N.*)

CHAUNCELY. Accidentally. (*A.-N.*)

CHAUNCEMELE. A shoe. Translated in Pr. Parv. p. 71, by *subtelaris*, a word formed from *talus*.

CHAUNCEPE. A shoeing horn. *Pr. Parv.*

CHAUNDLER. A candlestick. A Sheffield word, given in Ray, ed. 1674, p. 10.

CHAUNE. To gape, or open. (*Fr.*)

CHAUNTEMENT. Enchantment. See Lybeaus Disconus, 1901; Rob. Glouc. p. 28.

CHAUNTRE. A singer. (*A.-N.*)

> Dysposed be kynde to bee a *chauntre*.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 140.

CHAVE. (1) I have. *West.* See Peele's Works. i. 8; Brit. Bibl. i. 108.

(2) Chaff.

> Aȝeyn the flum to fynde the *chave*,
> Corn there shul we fynde to have.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 30.

CHAVEL. A jaw. *Sir Tristrem.* Chavyl, Ywaine and Gawin, 1991; chavyl-bon, Cov. Myst. p. 37. To chew. *Yorksh.*

CHAVEPYS. See *Chawdpys.*

CHAVISH. (1) A chattering, prattling, or murmuring noise. *South.*

(2) Peevish; fretful. *Kent.*

CHAW. To be sulky. *South.*

CHAW-BONE. The jaw-bone. *Palsgrave.*

CHAWCERS. Shoes. (*A.-N.*)

CHAWDEWYN. A dish in ancient cookery, a receipt for which is given in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 63.

CHAWDPYS. The strangury. (*A.-N.*) A receipt for it is given in MS. Linc. Med. f. 298.

CHAWE. To chew. *Palsgrave.*

CHAWELLED. Chewed. *Linc.*

CHAWFON. A chafing-dish. (*A.-N.*)

CHAWMERE. A chamber. (*A.-N.*)

CHAYERE. A chair. (*A.-N.*)

CHAYME. A chain. *Percy.*

CHAYS. Chase. Percy, p. 2.

CHE. She. In the West country dialect, I. See Greene's Works, i. 96.

CHEADLE-DOCK. The *Senecio Jacobæa.*

CHEANCE. Turn; fall; chance.

CHEAP. Cheapside. The old distinctions of East and West Cheap were not confined to what is now called *Cheapside.*

CHEAPEN. To ask the price of any thing. *Salop.* This explanation is from More's MS. additions to Ray. "I see you come to *cheap*, and not to buy," Heywood's Edward IV. p. 66. "Cheap, to cheapen," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. "I cheape, I demaunde the price of a thyng that I wolde bye," Palsgrave.

CHEAPS. Number. *Weber.*

CHEAR. Look; countenance. *Peele.*

CHEASIL. Bran. *Topsell.*

CHEAT. The second sort of wheaten bread, ranking next to manchet. There were two kinds of cheat bread, the best or fine cheat, mentioned in Ord. and Reg. p. 301, and the coarse cheat, ravelled bread, ib. 307. The second sort was, as Harrison expressly tells us, "used in the halles of the nobilitie and gentrie onelie," a fact which will readily explain a passage in Middleton, iii. 505, where Mr. Dyce has an unnecessary conjecture. "The second is the cheat or wheaton bread, so named bicause the colour therof resembleth the graie or yellowish wheat, being cleane and well dressed, and out of this is the coursest of the bran taken," Harrison, p. 168. See Arch. i. 8; Florio, in v. *Boffétto*; Rutland Papers, p. 98; Boke of Curtasye, p. 21.

CHEATER. An escheator. *Shak.*

CHEATERS. False dice. *Dekker.*

CHEATRY. Fraud; villainy. *North.*

CHECK. (1) To taunt; to reproach. *East.* See Percy's Reliques, p. 78.

(2) In hawking, "is when she forsakes her proper game, and flies at crows, pyes, or the like, that crosseth her in her flight." Gent. Rec. ii. 62. The base game itself was also called *check.*

(3) Florio has, "*Boccheggiáre*, to play or *checke* with the mouth as some ill horses doe."

(4) When a hound stops of its own accord, having lost scent, he is said to check.

(5) Equal; on the same footing.

CHECKED. Chapped. *Suffolk.*

CHECKERE. A chess-board. (*A.-N.*)

CHECKERED. A checkered sermon, one filled with Greek and Latin quotations.

CHECKLING. Cackling; scolding. *West.*

CHECKROLL. A roll or book containing the names of the servants in a palace or large mansion. "To put out of checkroll," to dismiss a servant. The checkroll is well noticed in the Ord. and Reg. p. 230.

CHECKSTONE. A game played by children with round small pebbles. It is mentioned in the early play of Apollo Shroving, 12mo. Lond. 1627, p. 49.

CHEE. A hen-roost. *Kent.*

CHEEF. "In cheef," *in capite.*

CHEEK. To accuse. *Linc.*

CHEEK-BALLS. The round parts of the cheeks. *North.*

CHEEKS. Door posts. See the Craven Glossary, i. 67; Nomenclator, p. 212.

CHEEKS-AND-EARS. A fantastic name for a kind of head-dress, of temporary fashion. *Nares.*

CHEEK-TOOTH. A grinder. *North.*

CHEEN. Sprouted. *Devon.*

CHEEP. To chirp. *North.*

CHEER. To feast, or welcome one's friends. *North.*

CHEERER. A glass of spirit and warm water *North.*

CHEERING. A merry-making. See Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 354; Withals, ed. 1608, p. 84.

CHEERLY. Pleasant; well-looking.

CHEERTEE. Regard. *Hoccleve.*

CHEESE. A bag of pummace from the cider-wring. *Var. dial.*

CHEESE-BRIGS. Two long pieces of wood, crossed towards the middle by two shorter ones, for the purpose of being placed over a large pan containing cream, to support the skimming bowl after it has been used, so that it may drip into the liquid below. *Linc.* Also called a cheese-ladder.

CHEESECAKE-GRASS. Trefoil. *North.*

CHEESE-FATT. A machine in which the whey is passed from the curd in making cheese. *Chesse-late*, a loft or floor to dry cheese on. *Cheese-rack*, a rack to dry cheese on.

CHEESELOPE. Rennet. *North.*

CHEESE-RUNNING. Lady's-bedstraw. *South.*

CHEESES. The seeds of the common mallow. *Var. dial.*

CHEESTE. Strife; debate. (*A.-S.*)

CHEEVING-BOLT. A linch-pin. *Florio.*

CHEFE. (1) To obtain; to arrive; to succeed in any business. "Wele had me chefede," MS. Morte Arthure.

(2) A sheaf of arrows.

CHEFFERY. A small rent due to the lord of a district. See Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 11.

CHEFTANCE. Chiefmen; chieftains. (*A.-N.*)

CHEFTS. Chops of meat. *North.*

CHEG. To gnaw. *Northumb.*

CHEGE. A frolic. *Kent.*

CHEGGLE. To chew or gnaw. *North.*

CHEITIF. A caitiff. Langtoft, p. 177.

CHEK. Fortune; ill fortune. From the French *echec?*

CHEKE. (1) Choked. *Ritson.*

(2) Checked, as in the game of chess; and hence used metaphorically.

(3) A person, or fellow. *Linc.*

CHEKELATOUN. A kind of rich cloth. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 13664. Also spelt *ciclatoun*, which is more correct. "*Ciclatoun* ant purpel pal," Warton, i. 12.

CHEKENYD. Choked; strangled. *Pr. Parv.*

CHEKERE. The exchequer. Langtoft, p. 312. The game of chess, Rob. Glouc. p. 192.

CHEKKEFULLE. Quite full. *Chock-full* is still in use in various counties.

> Charottez *chekkefulle* charegyde with golde.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 69.

CHEKLEW. Strangling? MS. Digby 185 reads *chokelew*, and MS. Laud. 735 *chekelew.*

> Unto stelthe beware hem of hempen lane,
> For stelthe is medid with a *cheklew* bane
>
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 259.

CHEKONYS. Chickens.

CHEKYNE. To choke. *Pr. Parv.*

CHEL. A churl. *Pr. Parv.*

CHELAUNDRE. A goldfinch. (*A.-N.*) See Rom. of the Rose, 81, 663; Cocaygne, 95.

CHELD. Chilled; cold. (*A.-S.*,

CHELDEZ. Shields of a boar.

CHELE. Chill; cold. (*A.-S.*) See Rob. Glouc. p. 7; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 256.

And make unto myselfe a whippe,
With whiche, in many a *chele* and hete,
My woful herte is so to bete.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 85.

For hungur, colde, thurste, and *cheele*,
In many a drede chaungeth hys thoghte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 27.

CHELL. I shall. *West.*

CHELP. To chirp. *Northampt.*

CHELTERED. Clotted; coagulated. *North.*

CHELYNGE. The cod-fish. *Pr. Parv.*

CHEM. A team of horses. *West.*

CHEMENEY. A chimney.

CHEMISE. A wall that lines a work of sandy or loose earth. *Bourne.*

CHENCHIP. Ruin. Audelay, p. 27.

CHENE. The chin. (*A.-S.*)

CHENILE. The henbane. (*A.-N.*)

CHENYS. Chains.

Than Alexander garte brynge many grete treez for to make a brygge of over that water appone schippez, and garte tye thame samene with *chenys* of irene and irene naylez.
Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln, f. 15.

CHEORLIS. Churls; rustics. (*A.-S.*)

CHEP. (1) The part of a plough on which the share is placed.

(2) Chance; fortune; success. *Pr. Parv.*

CHEPE. (1) To cheapen; to buy. (*A.-S.*) *Chepede*, marketed, sold. *Cheper*, a seller, Collier's Old Ballads, p. 5.

(2) Cheapness. (*A.-S.*) A bargain, Towneley Myst. p. 102.

(3) A sheep.

Take a *chepes* hert, and bryne it to powdre, and stampe it, and temper it up with oyle, and schave the hede, and anoynte it therwith.
MS. Med. Linc. f. 281.

CHEPING. Market; sale. (*A.-S.*) Also, a market place. *Citra forum*, on that parte of the *chepyng*, MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 103. *Chepyns*, Const. Mason. p. 40.

CHEPOND. Selling. (*A.-S.*)

There he mony chapmen fond,
Dyverse marchaundise *chepond*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 91.

CHEPSTER. A starling. *North.*

CHEQUER-TREE. The service tree. *Sussex.* The fruit is called *chequers.*

CHERCHE. A church. (*A.-S.*)

CHERCHER. "Xij. *cherchers* off the myddylle sworte" are mentioned in an early inventory in MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 58.

CHERCOCK. The mistletoe thrush. *Yorksh.*

CHERE. (1) Countenance; spirits; behaviour; entertainment. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A chair.

(3) High. So explained by Hearne in gloss. to Rob. Glouc. p. 166.

CHEREL. A churl; carl; serf; peasant. (*A.-S.*) "With the *cherel* sone gan he mete," Ywaine and Gawin, 612. More generally spelt *cherl.* *Cherld*, Ritson's Anc. Songs, p. 37.

CHERETE. Dearness; affection. (*A.-N.*)

CHERICE. To cherish. (*A.-N.*)

CHERISANCE. Comfort. (*A.-N.*)

CHERKE. To creak. *Pr. Parv.*

CHERLICH. Richly; sumptuously. (*A.-N.*)

CHERLISH. Illiberal. (*A.-S.*)

CHERLYS-TRYACLE. Garlic. Arch. xxx. 405

CHEROF. Shrove; confessed.

CHERRILET. A little cherry. See Du Bartas, quoted in Brit. Bibl. iv. 223, and p. 286.

CHERRY. (1) Ruddy. *Devon.*

(2) To cherish. *Park.*

CHERRY-COBS. Cherry-stones. *West.*

CHERRY-CURD-MILK. Beastlings, q. v. *Oxon.*

CHERRY-FAIR. Cherry fairs are still held in Worcestershire and some other parts of the country on Sunday evenings, in the cherry orchards; and being almost always a resort for lovers, and the gay portion of the lower classes, may appropriately retain their significant type of the uncertainty and vanity of the things of this world. See Audelay's Poems, p. 22; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 231; Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 90; Skelton, i. 2; Gower, ed. 1532, f. 133.

Thys worlde hyt ys fulle fekylle and frele,
Alle day be day hyt wylle enpayre;
And so sone thys worldys weele,
Hyt faryth but as a *chery feyre.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.

They prechen us in audience
That no man schalle his soule empeyre,
For alle is but a *cherye-fayre.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 33.

This life, my son, is but a *chery fare*,
Worldly ricches have ay in memory.
MS. Bodl. 221.

Therfore be the werldes wele,
It farys as a *chery feyre.* *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 6.

CHERRY-PIT. A childish game, consisting of pitching cherry-stones into a small hole. It was also played with nuts in the same manner.

CHERSED. Cherished.

My dyscyple whych y have *chersed*
Me to betraye hym have they hyred.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 86.

CHERSID. Christened. (*A.-N.*)

Off alle werkys in this worlde that ever were wrought,
Holy chirche is chefe, there children been *chersid*:
For be baptim these barnes to blisse been i-brought,
Thorough the grace of God, and fayre refresshed.
Lelandi Itin. ix. 200

CHERTE. Love. (*A.-N.*) See the example quoted under *Aperte.*

CHERVEN. To writhe, or turn about. *Prompt. Parv.*

CHESBOKE. A poppy.

The chyne, the cholet, and the *chesboke* chene.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 1

CHESE. (1) To choose. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Saw. "Even til the hegh bord he *chese*," Syr Gowghter, 312.

CHESEBOLLE. A poppy.

Never the lesse that oure wirchippe and oure grete noblaye be sumwhate knawene to the, we sende the a male fulle of *chesebolle* sede in takennyng therof. Luke if thou may nombir and telle alle thir *chessebolle* sedez, and if thou do thatt, thane may the folke of oure oste be nowmerd.

MS Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 9.

CHESFORD. A cheese vat. *North.* See Cotgrave in v. *Cayerotte, Esclisse.*

CHESIBLE. A cope shorter than the principal cope, not close, but open on either side, so that the priest who wore it had the free use of his hands. On the fore and hinder part of it was embroidered a large cross. It was worn at high mass by the priest and deacon. See the Test. Vetust. p. 50; Piers Ploughman, p. 117; St. Winifred, 78.

CHESLE-MONEY. Roman brass coins found in some places in Gloucestershire, and so called by the country people.

CHESLIP. A woodlouse. *Var. dial.*

CHESOUN. Reason; motive. (*A.-N.*) See Langtoft, pp. 129, 172; Sir Eglamour, 1261.

The kynge had no *chesowne.*

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.

Why he hem dyd and for what *chesun,*
Of alle behoveth hym to ȝelde a resoun.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 38.

CHESS. (1) To crack. *Linc.*

(2) To pile up. *Craven.* "Thre ches chambre," three chambers one over the other, Towneley Myst. p. 27.

CHESSIL. Gravel, or pebbles. (*A.-S.*) "*Chesill,* a bank of sand," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. *Cheselys,* pebbles on the sea shore, or grains of sand, Cov. Myst. p. 56. A kind of sandy and clayey earth is called *chessom.*

CHESSNER. A chess-player. *Middleton.*

CHEST. (1) A coffin. (Lat.) *Chestid,* placed in a coffin, Arch. v. 234. Cf. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 8.

To pray for hym that lyeth nowe in his *chest*
To God aboven, to yeve his sowle good reste.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 48.

(2) Chaste. *Weber.*

(3) Chased; pursued. (*A.-N.*)

CHESTE. Strife; debate. (*A.-S.*) See Langtoft, p. 19; Arthour and Merlin, p. 113; Gower, ed. 1554, f. 49; Kyng Alisaunder, 29.

To fyȝte or to make *cheste,*
It thouȝte them thanne not honeste.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 32.

And so wolde I my wordis plye,
That myȝten wraththe an *cheste* avale.

MS. Ibid. f. 87.

CHESTEINE. The chesnut. (*A.-N.*) *Chestayn tree,* Syr Gowghter, 71; *chestayne,* Palsgrave, f. 24; *chesteynes,* Maundevile, p. 307; Lybeaus Disconus, 1191; *chesten,* Cooper, in v. *Aesculus;* Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

CHESTER. A person who embalms, or places corpses in coffins. *Huloet.*

CHESTS. Chess. "The playe at *chests,*" Nomenclator, p. 293.

CHEST-TRAP. A kind of trap used for taking pole-cats, &c.

CHET. A kitten. *South.*

CHETE. (1) To cut. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To escheat. *Pr. Parv.*

CHETYLE. A kettle. *Prompt. Parv.*

CHEURE. To work or char. *Wilts.*

CHEVACHIE. An expedition. (*A.-N.*)

CHEVALRIE. Knighthood. (*A.-N.*)

CHEVALROUS. Valiant. (*A.-N.*)

CHEVE. To compass a thing, succeed, or bring to an end; to thrive; to obtain, adopt. (*A.-N.*) Still used in the North of England.

Howsomever that it *cheve,*
The knyght takis his leve.

Sir Degrevant, Lincoln MS.

Scripture saith heritage holdyn wrongfully
Schal never *cheve,* ne with the thred heyr remayne.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 98.

CHEVELURE. A peruke. (*A.-N.*)

CHEVEN. A blockhead. *North.*

CHEVENTEYN. A chieftain. (*A.-N.*) See Rob. Glouc. p. 24; Maundevile, p. 3; Ritson's Anc. Songs, p. 19. *Cheventene,* Sir Degrevant, 243.

CHEVERE. To shake or shiver. See Hawkins' Engl. Dram. i. 19; Digby Myst. p. 21. "Thair shaftes *cheverd,*" broke to pieces, Ywaine and Gawin, 637. "I hafe *cheveride* for chele," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 89.

CHEVERIL. Kid leather. (*Fr.*) Hence a very flexible conscience was constantly called a cheveril conscience. "*Proverbiale est,* he hath a conscience like a cheverel's skin, i. e. it will stretch," Upton's MS. add. to Junius. "A large *cheveril* conscience," Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 41.

CHEVERON. A kind of lace, the method of making which is described in MS. Harl. 2320.

CHEVESAILE. A necklace. (*A.-N.*)

CHEVICE. To bear up. (*A.-N.*)

CHEVING. Success; completion. (*A.-N.*) "Evyll chevynge," Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 2.

CHEVISANCE. Treaty; agreement. (*A.-N.*) See Lydgate's Minor Poems, pp. 34, 77, 255; Chaucer, Cant. T. 13259, 13277, 13321; Piers Ploughman, pp. 92, 426; Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 291; Rutland Papers, p. 118; Thynne's Debate, p. 24. It appears sometimes to mean *gain* or *booty,* and is translated by *providencia* in Pr. Parv.

CHEVISH. To bargain; to provide. (*A.-N.*)

CHEVORELL. The herb chervil.

CHEWEN. To eschew. (*A.-N.*)

CHEWER. A narrow passage. *West.*

CHEWERS. Chares or tasks. *Devon.*

CHEWERYES. Cherries. See a receipt in the Forme of Cury, p. 33.

CHEWET. A small pie. See Forme of Cury, p. 83; Ord. and Reg. pp. 317, 442; Middleton, iii. 273; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 65.

CHEWREE-RING. To assist servants. *Wilts.*

CHEYLE. Cold; chill. (*A.-S.*)

For many a way y have y-goo,
In hungur, thurste, *cheyle,* and woo.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 40.

CHEYNES. Chains. *Maundevile.*

CHEZ. To choose. *North.*

CHIBBALS. Onions. (*A.-N.*)

CHIBDER. Children. *Derbysh.*

CHIBE. A kind of onion. *North.*

CHICE. A small portion. *Essex.*

CHICHE. Niggardly; sparing. (*A.-N.*) See

Rom. of the Rose, 5588. So *chichevache*, a lean spare cow. *Chiche-faced*, lean baby-faced. Craven Gloss.

CHICHELINGS. Vetches. *North.*

CHICK. To germinate. Also, to crack; a crack, or flaw. *East.*

CHICKABIDDY. A young chicken. *Var. dial.*

CHICKELL. The wheat-ear. *Devon.*

CHICKENCHOW. A swing. *North.*

CHICKEN-PEEPER. A chicken just peeping from the shell. See Lilly's Endimion, ed. 1632, sig. F. i.

CHICKEN'S-MEAT. According to Forby, the chick-weed, but *chickne-mete* occurs in an early list of plants in MS. Harl. 978, translated by *intiba*, the endive. Dross corn is also called chicken's-meat.

CHIDDEN. Wrangled; quarrelled. (*A.-S.*)

CHIDDLENS. Chitterlings. *Wilts.*

CHIDE. To make an incessant noise. "I chyde, I multyplye langage with a person, *je tence*," Palsgrave. It is constantly used without any reference to quarrelling. Palsgrave has, "*chidyng*, altercation, *noise*," the word occurring in the latter sense in Shakespeare.

CHIDERESSE. A female scold. (*A.-S.*)

CHIDESTER. See *Chideresse.*

CHID-LAMB. A female lamb. *South.*

CHIEL. A young fellow. *North.*

CHIERTEE. Tenderness; affection. (*A.-N.*) *Chyerte*, Morte d'Arthur, ii. 408.

CHIEVE. (1) See *Cheve.*

(2) "*Apex, stamen*, the *chieve* or litle threds of flowers, as in gillofers, lillies," Nomenclator, p. 112.

CHIFE. A fragment. *Suffolk.*

CHIG. To chew. Also a substantive, a quid of tobacco. Hence metaphorically, to ruminate upon. *North.* Sometimes pronounced *chiggle.*

CHIKE. A chicken. (*A.-S.*) Hence applied to a child, Sevyn Sages, 2159.

CHIL. A child. *Ritson.*

CHILBLADDER. A chilblain. *South.*

CHILD. (1) A youth trained to arms; a knight. This is not an unusual meaning of the word in old romances.

(2) A girl. *Devon.* "A boy or a child, I wonder," Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

CHILDAGE. Childhood. *East.*

CHILDE. To be delivered of a child. Corresponding to the French *enfanter*. See Chester Plays, i. 112; Maundevile's Travels, p. 133; Gesta Rom. 166. Harrison, Descr. of England, p. 233, speaking of saffron, says, "in this period of time also the heads are said to *child*, that is, to yeeld out of some parts of them diverse other headlets." This passage confirms an observation by White in Malone's Shakespeare, v. 220.

> And howe a mayde in hir virginité
> Might also *childe*, and a modir be.
> *MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 58.

> The more douȝtir *childide* a sone, and clepide his name Moab He is the fadir of men of Moab unto this present dai; and the lesse douȝtir *childide* a sone, and clepide his name Amon, that is, the sone of my peple. *Wickliffe, MS. Bodl.* 277.

CHILDERMAS. Innocents' day. (*A.-S.*)

CHILD-GERED. Of childish manners. (*A.-S.*)

CHILDING. Bringing forth a child. Childing-woman, a breeding woman. Hence *childing*, productive, in Shakespeare.

> In hire *childynge* to fele no penaunce,
> Sithe sche was bothe mayde, modir and wyf.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 9.
> Whiche the goddesse of *childynge* is,
> And clepid was by name Isis.
> *Gower, MS. Ibid.* f. 43.

CHILDLY. Childish. *Hoccleve.*

CHILDNESS. Childishness. *Shak.*

CHILDRE. Children. (*A.-S.*) Very common in the provincial dialects. *Childred*, family, Plumpton Corr. p. 143.

> So itt happenyd, as fortune wold, that oon of the *childre* of the sowdeyn come as the wynde drove hym. *MS. Digby* 185.

> Of alle wemen that ever were borne
> That bere *chylder*, abyde and see.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.

CHILDWIT. A fine paid to the Saxon lord when his bondwoman was unlawfully got with child; and now within the manor of Writtle, co. Essex, every reputed father of a base child pays to the lord for a fine 3*s.* 4*d.* which custom is there still called *childwit.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

CHILE. A blade of grass. *Leic.*

CHILL. (1) To take the chill off liquor by warming it. *Var. dial.*

(2) A cold. *Dorset.*

(3) I will. *Somerset.*

CHILLERY. Chilly. *Kent.* In Romeus and Juliet, p. 71, we have *chillish*, which is still in use in the provinces.

CHILVER. An ewe-sheep. *West.* Properly one year old, and also applied to ewe mutton.

CHIMBE. (1) The prominent part of the staves beyond the head of a barrel. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To chime, as bells. (*A.-S.*)

CHIMBLE. To gnaw. *Bucks.* Fragments so made are called chimblings.

CHIMBLER. A chimney. *North.* More usually perhaps *chimbley*, and in some dialects *chimdy.*

CHIMENEY. A fire-place. (*A.-N.*)

> Than was ther on a *chymenay*
> A gret fyr that brente rede.
> *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 29.

CHIMER. To shiver. (*A.-S.*)

CHIMICKE. A chemist. *Florio.*

CHIMING. A certain kind of light perceived when we wake in the night or rise suddenly.

CHIMINGNESS. Melodiousness. *Fairfax.*

CHIMLEY. A chimney or fire-place. This form, which is very common in the provinces, occurs in an old inventory printed in Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 25.

CHIMP. A young shoot. *Dorset.*

CHIMPINGS. Grits. *North.*

CHIMY. A smock; a shift. *South.*

CHIN-BAND. A kind of lace, generally twisted, which fastened the hat or cap under the chin.

CHINBOWDASH. The tie of the cravat. *Dorset.*

CHINCHE. A miser. (*A.-N.*) "God es no

chynche of his grace," MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 241. *Chyncherde*, Skelton.

> Every avowter or unclene man that is a glotun or *chynche* schal never have erytage in the rewme of Cryst.
>
> *Wimbelton's Sermon*, 1388, *MS. Hatton* 57, p. 32.

CHINCHEL. A small hammer. *Craven.*

CHINCHERIE. Niggardness. (*A.-N.*)

> And amonge other thingis that ȝowre wilne,
> Be infecte with no wrecchid *chincherie.*
>
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 278.

CHINCHONE. The herb groundsel.

CHINCHY. Niggardly. (*A.-N.*)

CHIN-CLOUT. A sort of muffler.

CHIN-COUGH. The hooping-cough. *Var. dial.*

CHINE. (1) Same as *Chimbe* (1). See Ordinances and Regulations, p. 295. Chine-hoop, the extreme hoop which keeps the ends of the staves together, and is commonly of iron. According to Kennett, the chine-hoops are the middle hoops.

(2) A kind of salmon. "Troutes, or *chyne* salmon," Ord. and Reg. p. 181.

(3) A chink or cleft. In the Isle of Wight, a small ravine is so called. See Harrison's Descr. of Britaine, p. 31. "I chyne as the yerthe dothe whan it openeth in the sommer season for great drought," Palsgrave.

CHINED. Broken in the back. *Chined* his back, i. e. broke his back.

CHINESES. The Chinese people.

CHING. A king. *Rob. Glouc.*

CHINGLE. Gravel; shingle. *East.* Hence *chingly*, abounding in gravel or grit.

CHINK. (1) A chaffinch. *West.*

(2) Money. *Var. dial.* The term occurs in Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 22. "Dad or father, some money or *chinke*, as children use to say," Florio, ed. 1611, p. 355. "Have *chinks* in thy purse," Tusser, p. 191.

(3) A sprain on the back. *East.*

(4) To cut into small pieces. *East.* To loosen or separate earth for the purpose of planting. "*Chynken* or gape, as the ground dooth with dryeth," Huloet, 1552.

CHINNY-MUMPS. A rude kind of music caused by beating the chin with the knuckles, and by the rattling of the teeth causing sounds in time. *Yorksh.*

CHIP. (1) To break, or crack. An egg is said to *chip* when the young bird cracks the shell. *North.*

(2) To trip. *North.*

(3) The cry of the bat.

(4) To cut bread into slices.

CHIPPE. A ship. "Within chippe-burdez," on board vessels, MS. Morte Arthure, f. 71. "Sevene skore *chippes*," ib. f. 90.

> The lady intille thair *chippe* thay hente.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 101.

CHIPPER. To chirp. *East.*

CHIPPINGS. Fragments of bread. *North.* See Ord. and Reg. p. 32.* Chipping-knife, a knife to cut bread with, ib. p. 294. Chipper, a person who cuts bread, ib. p. 233.

CHIP-UP. To recover. *East.*

CHIQUINIE. A sequin, an Italian coin.

CHIRCHE. A church. (*A.-S.*)

CHIRCHON. Churches. Rob. Glouc. p. 132.

CHIRE. (1) To feast, or make cheer. *Hall.*

(2) A blade of grass or any plant. "Chyer of grasse," Drayton's Harmonie, 1591.

CHIRISTANE. A cherry-stone. "Chiristane kirnels," Reliq. Antiq. i. 52. *Chirston*, Gy of Warwike, p. 367.

CHIRK. To chirp. (*A.-S.*) "Chyrkyd faste," Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 144. Applied to the noises of various animals.

CHIRM. The melancholy under-tone of a bird previous to a storm. *North.* "Chyrme or chur, as byrdes do," Huloet, 1552.

CHIRRE. To chirp. *Herrick.*

CHIS. Chose. *Weber.*

CHISAN. A dish in ancient cookery, described in the Ord. and Reg. p. 448. *Chysanne*, Forme of Cury, p. 51.

CHISEL. Bran; coarse flour. *Linc.*

CHISMATE. Quarrelling?

> Of rebellyones, insurrectiones, and false *chismate*,
> Thay were ever war of on eche parte.
>
> *MS. Laned.* 208, f. 19.

CHISSOM. To germinate. *West.*

CHISTE. A chest. (*Lat.*)

CHIT. (1) To germinate. The first sprouts of anything are called chits.

(2) A forward child. *Var. dial.*

(3) "Chyts in the face lyke unto wartes, which is a kynde of pulse, *lenticula*," Huloet, 1552.

CHITE. To scold. (*A.-N.*)

CHITRE. To chirp. "Chitering of briddis," Apol. Loll. p. 92.

> But sche withalle no worde may soune,
> But *chitre* as a brid jargowne.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 163.

CHITT. A kind of bird, mentioned in Archæologia, xiii. 350.

CHITTER. (1) To shiver, or tremble. *North.* "Chytteryng, quiveryng, or shakyng for cold, *quercerus*," Huloet, 1552.

(2) To chirp. *Palsgrave.*

CHITTERLINGS. The small entrails. The frill of a shirt when ironed flat, is sometimes called a *chitterlin* shirt, being somewhat of the same appearance. See the New Bath Guide, ed. 1830, p. 83. Stubb seems to use the term for some kind of ornamental fringe. A small child is called a *chitterling* in Cotton's Works, ed. 1734, p. 264. Part of the giblets or entrails of a goose are called *chitters* in the North of England.

CHITTING. Seed laid to chit, when it first shoots its small roots in the earth. More's MS. add. to Ray.

CHITTYFACED. Baby-faced. *Var. dial.* Chittyface is used by our old writers as a term of contempt, not necessarily conveying the idea of leanness. See the Downfall of Robert Earl of Huntingdon, p. 80; Cotgrave, in v. *Chicheface.*

CHIVAL. A horse. (*Fr.*)

> Upon the captive *chivals* came
> Into my tents againe.
>
> *Turbervile's Ovid*, 1567, f. 148

CHIVAUCHE. An expedition. (*A.-N.*)

CHIVER. To shiver. (*A.-S.*)

CHIVES. Chits of grass. *Leic.* "Chyve of safron or suche lyke," Palsgrave.

CHIVY. To chase; to pursue. Also a substantive. Possibly the same with *chiven*, Robin Hood, ii. 68.

CHIZEN. To munch. *Linc.*

CHIZZLY. Hard; harsh and dry. *East.*

CHOAK-DAMP. Foul air in a colliery. *North.*

CHOAKING-PIE. A trick played on a heavy sleeper by lighting a piece of cotton and holdit to his nose.

CHOAK-PEAR. A cant term for a small piece of copper money.

CHOANE. A small fracture, or cleft.

CHOATY. Fat; chubby. *Kent.*

CHOBBINS. Grains of unripened wheat left in the chaff, called in Suffolk *chobs.*

CHOCK. (1) To choke. *Sussex.*

(2) A part of a neck of veal.

(3) A piece of wood. *North.*

CHOCKLING. Hectoring; scolding. *Exmoor.*

CHOCKLY. Choky; dry. *Sussex.*

CHODE. Chided. *Miege.*

CHOFF. Stern; morose. *Kent.*

CHOFFE. A churl. *Pr. Parv.*

CHOGS. The cuttings of hop plants when dressed in the spring. *South.*

CHOILE. To overreach. *Yorksh.*

CHOKELING. Chuckling. *Chaucer.*

CHOKES. The throat. *Northumb.*

CHOKKE. To push, or pass through. (*A.-N.*)

CHOL. The jole; head; jaws. (*A.-S.*) It is explained in a MS. Somersetshire glossary penes me, "that part extending from beneath the chin and throat from ear to ear," which seems to be the meaning of *cholle* in Weber's Met. Rom. iii. 315; Beves of Hamtoun, pp. 96, 104. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 59; Ywaine and Gawin, 1994.

CHOLEDE. Suffered. Probably an error for *tholede* in Rob. Glouc. p. 647.

CHOLER. Soot. *North.*

CHOLICKY. Choleric. *East.*

CHOLLER. A double chin. *North.*

CHOLT-HEADED. Thick-headed. "Cholt-headed felow, whose heade is as greate as a betle or mall, *tuditanus*," Huloet, 1552.

CHOMP. To chew; to crush. *North.*

CHON. To break. See Arthour and Merlin, p. 287, "tho that deth her hert *chon.*"

CHONCE. To cheat. *Devon.*

CHONGET. Changed. (*A.-S.*) Chongy, to change. "He nel *chongy* for no newe," MS. Harl. in Wright's Songs and Carols.

CHOOL. I will. *Somerset.*

CHOONERING. Grumbling. *Lanc.*

CHOOR. See *Char* (4).

CHOORE. Thirty bushels of flour or meal, according to the Liber Niger Domus Edw. IV. p. 16.

CHOORY. To work, or char. *Somerset.*

CHOOSING-STICK. A divining-rod. *Somerset.*

CHOP. (1) To flog. *Essex.*

(2) To exchange, or barter. *Var. dial.*

(3) To meet by chance. *North.*

(4) To put in. *North.* "Chopt up in prison," put in prison, True Tragedie of Richard III. p. 31.

CHOPCHERRY. A game in which a cherry is snatched for, alluded to in the Hesperides, Herrick's Works, i. 198.

CHOPCHURCHES. Secular priests who gained money by exchanging their benefices. See Kennett's Glossary, p. 44.

CHOP-LOGGERHEAD. An intense blockhead. *East.*

CHOP-LOGICK. A person who is very argumentative. Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575.

CHOPPER. A cheek of bacon. *Hants.*

CHOPPINE. (1) A clog or clog patten, or light framework, covered with leather, and worn under the shoe. They were not worn in this country except on fancy occasions, but were common in Venice, Spain, and other places. "Chioppiens for short," Strode's Floating Island, sig. C.

(2) A quart measure. *North.*

CHOPPING. Fat; lusty. *North.*

CHORE. A narrow passage between two houses. A Wiltshire word given in MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2. *Chare* is still used at Newcastle in the same sense.

CHORK. Saturated or soaked with water. *Northumb.*

CHORLE. A churl. *Ritson.*

CHOSES. Excuses. Plumpton Corr. p. 198.

CHOSLINGES. Chosen people. (*A.-S.*)

> Quen he to pin him-selfen did
> For his *choslinges* on rod tre.
>
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 10.

CHOUCHE. A couch.

CHOUGH. A bird like a jackdaw, which frequents rocks by the sea-side. Sometimes a young crow was so called. "Choughe, a yong crowe, *corneille*," Palsgrave.

CHOULE. A jaw. *North.* This form is found in Audelay's Poems, p. 77. The crop of a bird is also so called. The strap of the bridle under the jaw is called the *choul-band.*

CHOUNGE. Exchange. *Weber.*

CHOUNTING. Quarrelling. *Exmoor.*

CHOUNTISH. Surly. *Devon.*

CHOUPS. Hips. The fruit of briars. *North.*

CHOUSLE. To munch. *Linc.*

CHOUT. A frolic, or merry-making. *East.*

CHOVE. To sweep. (*A.-N.*)

CHOVY. A kind of small beetle. *East.*

CHOW. (1) To grumble. *North.*

(2) To chew. *Var. dial.*

CHOWDER. A fish-seller. *Devon.*

CHOWFINGED. A stupid fellow. *Lanc.*

CHOWRE. To grumble or mutter. *Somerset.*

> But when the crabbed nurce
> Beginnes to chide and *chowre,*
> With heavie heart I take my course
> To seawarde from the towre.
>
> *Turbevile's Ovid*, 1567, f. 12.

CHOWSE. To cheat. *Var. dial.*

CHOWTER. To grumble or scold. *Devon.*

CHOYS. Shoes. See the Howard Household Books, p. 48.

CHRISECOLL. Crystal? See Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier, p. 78. Perhaps the same with *chrysocolla*, Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 236.

CHRISOME. Signifies properly the white cloth which is set by the minister of baptism upon the head of a child newly anointed with chrism after his baptism: now it is vulgarly taken for the white cloth put about or upon a child newly christened, in token of his baptism, wherewith the women use to shroud the child if dying within the month; otherwise it is usually brought to church at the day of Purification. *Chrisoms* in the bills of mortality are such children as die within the month of birth, because during that time they use to wear the chrisom-cloth; and in some parts of England, a calf killed before it is a month old is called a chrisom-calf. *Blount*. The anointing ointment was also called chrisome. "Wyth *crysume* enoyntede," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 54, reference being made to a coronation. "Oile and *crisme*," Leg. Cathol. p. 243.

CHRIST-CROSS. The alphabet. One early school lesson, preserved in MS. Rawl. 1032, commences, "Christe crosse me spede in alle my worke," which seems to be alluded to in the Boke of Curtasye, p. 7. The signature of a person who cannot write is also so called.

CHRISTENDOM. A christian name. *Shak.*

CHRISTENMESSE. Christmas.

CHRISTENTYE. Christendom. *Percy.*

CHRISTIAN-HORSES. Sedan chairmen. *Newc.*

CHRISTLINGS. A small sort of plum. *Devon.*

CHRISTMAS. Holly, with which houses are decorated at Christmas.

CHRISTMAS-BOXES. Boxes for money carried by poor men at Christmas to solicit contributions. Boxes being now no longer used the term is still retained for the contributions. Our first explanation is gathered from Melton's Sixe Fold Politician, 1609, p. 161.

CHRISTMAS-LORD. The lord of misrule. See Stanihurst's Descr. of Ireland, p. 40.

CHRIST-TIDE. Christmas. In MS. Addit. 10406, f. 4, is a payment "to the poore at *Cristide* and Easter."

CHUBBY. (1) Surly; angry. *East.*

(2) Fat; swelling. *Var. dial.*

CHUCK. (1) A great chip. *Sussex.*

(2) A hen. *Craven.*

(3) A term of endearment. Sometimes, a wife. Earle's Microcosm. p. 184.

(4) A sea-shell. *North.* Chucks, a game played with five of them.

(5) To toss; to throw. *Var. dial.*

CHUCKER. Cosily. *Sussex.*

CHUCKERS. Potions of ardent spirits. *North.*

CHUCKFARTHING. A game described by Strutt, p. 386. It is alluded to in Peregrine Pickle, ch. xvi.

CHUCK-FULL. Quite full. *Warw.*

CHUCKIE. A hen. *Craven.*

CHUCKLE-HEAD. A fool. *Devon.*

CHUCKS. (1) The cheeks. *Devon.*

(2) Pinched grains in the husk. *Dorset.*

CHUFF. (1) A term of reproach, often applied to an old miser. See Florio, in v. *Avarone;* Nash's Pierce Penniless, p. 11; Forde's Tracts, p. 11. *Chuffer*, Towneley Myst. p. 216.

(2) Churlish; surly. *Var. dial.*

(3) A cheek. *Cotgrave.*

CHUFFY. Fat and fleshy. *East.* Cotgrave has the word in v. *Dodu.*

CHULLE. To bandy about.

> We hafe bene chased to daye and *chullede* as hares,
> Rebuyked with Romaynes appone theire ryche stedez.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 68.
>
> Tho world makus a mon to ryse and falle,
> And *chulles* hym as men don a balle,
> That is casten fro hande to hande.
> *MS. Bib. Reg.* 17 B xvii. f. 142.

CHUM. (1) A bedfellow. *Var. dial.*

(2) To chew tobacco. *Miege.*

CHUMMING-UP. A ceremony practised at some prisons on the arrival of a new comer, who is welcomed with the music of old swords and staves, and is afterwards expected to pay a small sum of money as the price of admission to their company.

CHUMP. A log of wood for burning. "A great chip," according to Urry's MS. additions to Ray. The thick end of a sirloin of beef is called the *chump end.*

CHUMPY. Small; stunted. *Linc.*

CHUMS. Fragments of brick, the smallest used by masons.

CHUN. A bad woman. *West.*

CHUNCH. Sulky. *Linc.*

CHUNK. (1) A log of wood. *Kent.*

(2) To chuck one under the chin. *Kent.*

CHUNTER. To complain; to grumble; to mutter. Also spelt *chunner* and *chunder.*

CHURCH-ALE. A wake, a feast in commemoration of the dedication of a church.

CHURCH-CLERK. A parish-clerk. *East.*

CHURCHEARD. A church-yard. *South.*

CHURCHE-GANG. Church-going. *Rob. Glouc.*

CHURCHHAW. A church-yard. (*A.-S.*) Chirchehawe, Sevyn Sages, 2625. *Chyrche-haye* occurs in an early MS. quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 221, and was in use in the seventeenth century, as appears from Lhuyd's MS. additions to Ray in Mus. Ashmol. Also called a churchgarth.

CHURCHING. The church-service, not the particular office so called. *East.*

CHURCH-LITTEN. A church-yard, or burial ground. *West Sussex.* "When he come into that *chirche-lyttoun* tho," Chron. Vilodun. p. 114.

CHURCHMAN. An officiating minister. *Var. dial.*

CHURCH-MASTERS. Church-wardens. *North*

CHURCH-REVE. A church-warden. (*A.-S.*)

CHURCH-SCOT. Payment or contribution [illegible] the church. *Kennett.*

CHURCH-STILE. A pulpit. *North.*

CHURCH-TOWN. A village near the church. *South.*

CHURCHWARDEN. A cormorant. *South.*

CHURCHWORT. The herb pennyroyal.

CHURL. The wallflower. *Salop.*

CHURL'S-TREACLE. Allium, or garlic.

CHURLY. Cheerless, applied to prospect; rough, applied to weather. *Yorksh.*

CHURN-DASH. The staff belonging to a churn. *North.*

CHURNEL. An enlargement of the glands of the neck. *North.*

CHURN-GOTTING. A harvest-supper. *North.*

CHURN-MILK. Buttermilk. *East.*

CHURN-SUPPER. A supper given to the labourers at the conclusion of the harvest. *North.*

CHURRE. Some kind of bird, species unknown, mentioned in Arch. xiii. 350.

CHURRING. The noise made by a partridge in rising. *North.* See Cotgrave, in v. *Cabab.*

CHURTY. Rocky soil; mineral. *Kent.* The word *chart,* which is in the names of some localities in Kent, is supposed to be connected with this term.

CHUSE. To reprehend, or find fault. (*A.-N.*) Maundevile, p. 221.

CHUSE-BUT. To avoid. *Northumb.*

CHUSEREL. A debauched fellow. *South.*

CHUTE. A steep hilly road. *I. Wight.*

CHWOT. Dressed. *Somerset.*

CHYCONES. Chickens. This form occurs in MS. Burney 356, f. 99.

CHYDDER. To shiver. *Skelton.*

CHYFE. Chief. Percy, p. 46.

CHYKKYNE. To chirp. *Pr. Parv.*

CHYLDERIN. Children. (*A.-S.*)

CHYMBE. A cymbal. (*A.-S.*)

> As a *chymbe* or a brazen belle,
> That nouther con undirstonde ny telle.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 76.

CHYMMER. A gown cut down the middle, and generally used only by persons of rank and opulence. Archæologia, xxx. 17.

CHYMOL. A hinge. Arch. x. 93.

CHYN. The chine, or back. *Weber.*

CHYNE. A chain. *Langtoft.*

CHYNGYL. A shingle of wood.

CHYPPE. To carp at.

> In wordys men weren never so wyce,
> As now to *chyppe* at wordys of reson.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 23.

CHYRYSE. Cherries.

CHYS. Choice; select. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 123; Cov. Myst. p. 180.

CHYSTES. Chests. *Weber.*

CHYTE. To chide. *Towneley Myst.*

CHYVELEN. To become shrivelled.

CICELY. Cow parsley. *North.*

CICHLING. Vetches. *North.*

CICILIA. The name of an ancient dance. See the Shak. Soc. Papers, i. 26; Brit. Bibl. ii. 610.

CIDDLE. To tickle. *Kent.*

CIDE. To decide. *South.*

CIDERAGE. The herb arsmart.

CIERGES. Wax tapers. (*A. N.*)

CIFTE. A sieve. *Pr. Parv.*

CILE. To seel or sew up the eyelids of a hawk.

CILVERYN. To silver over. *Pr. Parv.*

CIMBICK. A miserly fellow. (*A.-N.*)

CIMICE. A wall-louse. (*Ital.*)

CINCATER. A person who has entered his fiftieth year.

CINGLET. A waistcoat. *North.*

CINGULAR. A wild boar in its fifth year. *Howell.*

CINOPER. Cinnabar. *Jonson.*

CINQUE-PACE. A kind of dance, the steps of which were regulated by the number five. See Thynne's Debate, p. 52; Collier's Shak. iii. 335.

CINQUE-PORT. A kind of fishing-net, having five entrances.

CINQUETALE. A quintal. See Burgon's Life of Gresham, i. 69.

CINTER. The centering of an arch. See Cotgrave, in v. *Douvelle.*

CIPE. A great basket. *Berks.*

CIPIOUN. Scipio. *Chaucer.*

CIPPUS. The stocks or pillory. *Ben Jonson.* Cf. Blount, in v.

CIPRESS. A fine kind of gauze, very similar to crape. "Cypres for a womans necke, *crespe,*" Palsgrave.

CIRCLET. A round piece of wood put under a dish at table. *North.*

CIRCLING-BOY. A roaring boy. *Jonson.*

CIRCOT. A surcoat. *Hardyng.*

CIRCUDRIE. Arrogance; conceit. (*A.-N.*) MS. Ashmole 59 reads *surquyd.*

> O where is all the transetorie fame
> Of pompe and pride and *circudrie* in fere.
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 28.

CIRCUIT. A circle or crown. *Shak.*

CIRCUMBENDIBUS. A circuitous roundabout way. *Var. dial.*

CIRCUMCIDE. To cut or pare off. (*Lat.*)

> So prudently with vertu us provide,
> Oure vices alle that we may *circumcide.*
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f 22

CIRCUMSTANCE. Conduct; detail. *Shak.*

CIRNE. The lote-tree. "Cirnetre, *alier,*" Reliq. Antiq. ii. 82.

CISS. Cicely. *Tusser.*

CISSERS. Scissors. *Huloet.*

CIST. (1) A chest. *Yorksh.*

(2) A cess-pool. *South.*

CITEE. A city. (*A.-N.*)

CITIZEN. Town bred; delicate. *Shak.*

CITOLE. A kind of musical instrument with chords. (*A.-N.*) *Citolers,* persons who played on citoles, Ord. and Reg. p. 4.

CITTE. To cut. (*A.-S.*)

CITTERN. A musical instrument, similar to a guitar. *Cittern-headed,* ugly, in allusion to the grotesque figures with which the cittern was ornamented.

CIVE. To prove, or appear. (*A.-N.*)

> Be this ensample it may wel *cive*
> That man schalle homicide eschive.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f 101.

CIVERY. A partition or compartment in a vaulted ceiling.

CIVIL. Sober; grave; plain.

CIVIL-GOWN. The gown of a civilian.

CIVITY. A city. "An ancient *civitie*," Stanihurst's Descr. of Ireland, p. 9.

CLAAS. Close; tight. *Yorksh.*

CLAATH. Cloth. *Craven.*

CLACK. (1) A woman's tongue. *Var. dial.*

(2) A kind of small windmill set on the top of a pole to turn and clap on a board to frighten away birds.

(3) To cut off the sheep's mark from wool, which made it weigh less, and so diminished the duty payable on it. *Blount.*

(4) The clapper of a mill. See Cotgrave, in v. *Claquet.*

(5) The sucker or valve of a pump. *Var. dial.*

(6) To snap with the fingers. See Florio, in v. *Castagnétte.*

CLACK-BOX. The tongue. *East.*

CLACK-DISH. A dish, or rather box, with a moveable lid, carried by beggars in former times, to attract notice by the noise it made, and to bring people to their doors. It was also called a clap-dish, and Forby mentions a phrase still in use, "his tongue moves like a beggar's *clap-dish.*" In Kennett's time the term was applied to "a wooden dish wherein they gather the toll of wheat and other corn in markets."

CLACKER. A rattle to frighten away birds from a corn-field. *West.* It is called a *clacket* by Cotgrave, in v. *Clac.* "Clacks of wood," small pieces of wood to clap with, Thoms' Anecdotes and Traditions, p. 113.

CLADDE. Covered with armour; armed. See Sir Tristrem, p. 145.

CLAES. Clothes. *North.*

CLAFE. Cleft.

> Thorow owt helme and hawberk cler,
> Hed and body he *clafe* yn sonder.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 108.

CLAG. To stick, or adhere. *North.* Hence *claggy*, glutinous, sticky.

CLAGGER. A well-timed remark. *North.*

CLAGGUM. Treacle made hard with boiling. *North.* It is also called clag-candy.

CLAG-LOCKS. Locks of wool matted or clotted together. *East.*

CLAGS. Bogs. *North.*

CLAIKET. A hole, or puddle. *Oxon.*

CLAIKS. Barnacles, or brant-geese. See Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, p. 17.

CLAIM. To cry out. (*Lat.*)

CLAIM-UP. A mill is said to be *claim'd up* when it is overloaded. It also means to paste up a paper as an advertisement. *North.*

CLAIRG. To bedaub. *North.*

CLAIRON. A clarion. *Florio.*

CLAITY. Dirty. *Cumb.*

CLAKE. To scratch. *North.*

CLAM. (1) A stick laid across a stream of water. *West.*

(2) Clamminess. *East.* Any adhesive, viscous matter. "To clam or sticke close unto." Florio, ed. 1611, p. 33.

(3) A slut. *East.*

(4) To emaciate. *East.* A person who is starved is said to be clammed. "I would sooner *clam* than go to the workhouse."

(5) To daub; to glue. *North.*

(6) To pinch. *North.*

(7) Climbed. *Yorksh.* "He *clam* uppon the tree," Wright's Seven Sages, p. 33; *clame*, p. 107. See also Collier's Old Ballads, p. 99. *Clambe*, Perceval, 1223.

(8) To clog up. *West.* Also, to choke with thirst.

(9) To snatch; to shut. *Linc.*

(10) A kind of shell-fish, mentioned by Pennant. See Brit. Bibl. iv. 316.

(11) To castrate a bull or ram by compression. *North.*

(12) A rat-trap. *South.*

(13) To rumple. *Devon.*

(14) To muffle a bell. See Waldron's Sad Shepherd, p. 167. According to some, to ring a bell irregularly or out of tune.

CLAMBEN. Climbed. (*A.-S.*)

CLAMBER. To climb. *Var. dial.* Howell has *clammer* in his Lex. Tet.

CLAMBERANDE. Clustering.

CLAMBERSCULL. Very strong ale. *East.*

CLAME. (1) To fasten one thing to another with any glutinous or clammy matter. *North.* To *clame* butter, to spread it upon bread.

(2) To call. *Spenser.*

(3) An iron hook, to bind together horizontally the stonework of a piece of masonry.

(4) To challenge. (*A.-N.*)

CLAMERYNE. To creep, or climb. *Pr. Parv.*

CLAMMAS. (1) To climb. *North.*

(2) A noise, or clamour. *North.*

CLAMMERSOME. Clamorous; greedy. *North.*

CLAMP. (1) An extempore and imperfect sort of brick-kiln. *East.*

(2) A mound of earth lined with straw to keep potatoes, beetroot, or turnips through the winter. *East.*

(3) To tread heavily. *Var. dial.* Sometimes *clamper* is heard in the same sense.

(4) A large fire made of underwood. *North.*

(5) When a piece of board is fitted with the grain to the end of another piece across the grain, the first board is said to be *clamped.*

CLAMPS. Andirons. *North.*

CLAMS. A kind of forceps or pincers, with long wooden handles, with which farmers pull up thistles and weeds. *North.*

CLANCH. To snatch at. *Linc.*

CLANK. A clang, or bang. *North.*

CLANKER. A severe beating. *North.*

CLANLICHE. Cleanly; entirely. See Rob. Glouc. p. 97; Life of St. Brandan, p. 4.

CLANNES. Purity; chastity. *Clansy*, to purify, Gesta Roman. p. 70.

CLANT. To claw, or scratch. *North.*

CLAP. (1) To sit down. *Var. dial.*

(2) The lip, or tongue. *West.*

(3) A blow, or stroke. *Var. dial.* Skelton has the word in this sense. *Clappe*, to strike off, Ritson's Anc. Songs, i. 51; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 188.

(4) To fondle, to pat. *North.*

(5) To place to, or apply. *Var. dial.*

(6) The lower part of the beak of a hawk. Gent. Rec. ii. 62.

(7) Low; marshy. *East.*

CLAP-BENE. A request made to infants in their nurse's arms to clap their hands as the only means they have of expressing their prayers. Pronounced clapbenny. See *Bene* (5).

CLAP-BOARD. Board cut in order to make casks. See Book of Rates, p. 32.

CLAP-BREAD. Cake made of oatmeal, rolled thin and baked hard. Also called clap-cake. According to Kennett, "they seem to be so called from clapping or beating the part till it is very thin."

CLAP-DISH. See *Clack-dish.*

CLAPER. To chatter. *Oxon.*

CLAP-GATE. A small horse-gate. *East.*

CLAPHOLT. Same as *clap-board*, q. v. See Brit. Bibl. ii. 401, 510; Book of Rates, p. 32.

CLAPPE. To talk fast. (*A.-S.*) Also a substantive. "Hold thou thy *clappe*," Chron. Vilodun. p. 94. See *Clap* (2); W. Mapes, p. 343.

CLAPPER. (1) The tongue. *North.*

(2) A plank laid across a running stream as a substitute for a bridge. *Devon.*

(3) A rabbit burrow. (*A.-N.*) "Cony hole or clapar," Palsgrave. "A clapper for conies, i. e. a heap of stones, earth, with boughes or such like, whereinto they may retire themselves, or a court walled about and full of nests of boords for tame conies," *Minsheu.*

(4) A door-knocker. *Minsheu.*

CLAPPERCLAW. To beat and abuse. In the Clavis to Meriton, 1697, it is explained "to work earnestly, or beat or fight earnestly."

CLAPPERDUDGEON. Beggars who went about with patched cloaks, accompanied by their morts.

CLAPPING. Noisy talking. (*A.-S.*)

CLAPPING-POST. The smaller of a pair of gate-posts, against which the gate closes. *East.*

CLAPSE. A clasp. *West.* We have the verb *clapse* in Chaucer, Cant. T. 275.

CLAP-STILE. A peculiar kind of stile, the horizontal ledges being moveable. *Suffolk.*

CLAPTE. Struck. (*A.-S.*)

CLARANERIS. Clarinets, or bells. *Weber.*

CLAREFID. Glorified. (*Lat.*)

> A voice come fro hevene thore,
> I haf *clarefid* the, he saide.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 90.

CLARENT. Smooth. *Devon.*

CLARESTER. See *Clear-story.*

CLARET. See *Clarry.*

CLARETEE. Brightness. *Maundevile.*

CLARGYMAN. A black rabbit. *Chesh.*

CLARICORD. A musical instrument in the form of a spinet, containing from thirty-five to seventy strings. Florio calls it *clarigols*, and makes it synonymous with the harpsichord. He also spells it *claricoes*. See his New World of Words, ed. 1611, pp. 39, 173, 219; Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 238. "Claricymballes, *cimballes*," Palsgrave. Sir W. Leighton has *claricoales* in his Teares or Lamentations of a Sorrowfull-Soule, 4to. Lond. 1613.

CLARION. A kind of small-mouthed and shrill-sounding trumpet, used commonly as a treble to the ordinary one. (*A.-N.*) *Clarionere*, a trumpeter, MS. Morte Arthure. *Claryide*, played on the clarion, Reliq. Antiq. i. 86.

CLARISSIMO. A grandee of Venice.

CLARRY. Wine made with grapes, honey, and aromatic spices. Wine mixed with honey and spices, and afterwards strained, was called *clarré*, but the original claret was a sweet wine of itself made of the above-mentioned materials. See Launfal, 344; Chaucer, Cant. T. 1473, 9717; Kyng Alisaunder, 7582; Arthour and Merlin, p. 116; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 90; Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 167; Ord. and Reg. pp. 435, 473; Digby Mysteries, p. 77. According to Forby, any sort of foreign red wine is called claret in the East of England.

> The erle come to hur with that,
> Wyth pyment and wyth *clarry.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38 f. 117.

CLART. To spread, smear, or daub. A flake of snow, when it is large and sticks to the clothes, is called a *clart*. So we have *clarts*, mud; *clarty*, muddy, sticky. *Clarty-paps*, a dirty sloven of a wife.

CLARYNE. To clear, or clarify.

CLASH. (1) To gossip. *North.* Also, an idle story, tittle-tattle; a tale-bearer. *Clash-me-saunter*, a tiresome repeater of stories.

(2) To throw anything carelessly, or bang it about. *North.*

CLASHY. Foul; rainy. *North.*

CLASPER. A tendril. *Oxon.*

CLASP-KNIFE. A large pocket-knife.

CLAT. (1) To cut the dirty locks of wool off sheep. *South.*

(2) To break clods of earth or spread dung on a field. *West.* Also, a clod of earth.

(3) To tattle. See *Clash* (1).

(4) Cow-dung. *West.*

(5) A dish in ancient cookery, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 42.

CLATCH. A brood of chickens. *Lanc.*

CLATE. Some wedge belonging to a plough. *Chesh.*

CLATHERS. Clothes. *West.*

CLATS. Slops; spoon victuals. *Linc.*

CLATTER. Noise; idle talk. *North.* "Halden stille thy clater," Towneley Myst. p. 190. To chatter, Morte d'Arthur, ii. 170. To beat so as to rattle, Florio, ed. 1611, p. 293. *Clatterer*, a person who cannot keep a secret.

> For councel owght to be kept and not to be *clatrid*,
> And children ben ay *clatringe* as thou wel knowest.
> *MS. Digby* 41, f. 9.

CLATTERFERT. A tale-teller. See Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 21.

CLATTY. Dirty; slovenly. *Linc.*

CLAUCHT. Scratched; clawed. *Craven.* In Lincolnshire, *claucks*, to snatch.

CLAUD. A ditch, or fence. *North.*

CLAUGHT. Snatched at. *Northumb.*

CLAUM. To scrape together. *Linc.*

CLAUNCH. To walk in a lazy, lounging manner. *East.*

CLAUSE. An end, or conclusion. (*A.-N.*)

CLAUSTER. A cloister. (*Lat.*)

CLAUT. (1) To tear, or scratch. *North.* To scrape together, to clean.

(2) The marsh ranunculus. *Wilts.*

CLAVE. (1) The handle, or the part of a pair of small balances by which they are lifted up in weighing anything.

(2) Cleaved. Chester Plays, ii. 70.

CLAVEL. A mantel-piece. *West.* Called also *clavel-tack*, *clavy*, and *clavy-piece.* Clavel-tack is, I believe, the shelf over the mantel-piece.

CLAVER. (1) To climb. *North.* "Clymbande and *claverande* one heghe," MS. Morte Arthure.

(2) To talk fast, to cajole any one by talking. *North.*

(3) Clover-grass. *North.*

> The close was in compas castyne alle abowte
> With *claver* and clereworte clede evene over.
> *Linc. MS. Morte Arthure*, f. 87.

CLAVERS. Din; noisy talking. *North.*

CLAVY-TACK. A key. *Exmoor.*

CLAW. (1) To curry favour. *North.*

(2) To seize, or snatch; to take away violently. *North.* "Claw me, and Ile claw thee," Howell, p. 11.

(3) One fourth part of a cow-gait in common pastures. *North.*

CLAW-BACK. A flatterer. See Cotgrave, in v. *Jaquet;* Barnaby's Journal.

CLAWE. To stroke. (*A.-S.*) *Clauyng*, stroking, Wright's Seven Sages, p. 34, or, perhaps, tickling.

CLAW-ILL. An ulcer in the feet of cattle. *Devon.*

CLAW-OFF. To reprove. *North.*

CLAWS. Clothes. *Somerset.*

CLAY. To shiver. *Devon.*

CLAY-COLD. Lifeless. *South.*

CLAY-DAUBIN. A custom in Cumberland, where the neighbours and friends of a newly-married couple assemble, and do not separate till they have erected them a rough cottage.

CLAY-SALVE. The common cerate. *East.*

CLAY-STONE. A blue and white limestone dug in Gloucestershire.

CLAYT. Clay or mire. *Kent.*

CLEACH. To clutch. *Salop.*

CLEACHING-NET. A hand net, with a semicircular hoop and transverse bar, used by fishermen on the banks of the Severn. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, calls it a *cleek-net.*

CLEAD. To clothe or clad. *East.*

CLEAK. To snatch. *North.*

CLEAM. To glue together. See *Clam* (2).

CLEAMED. Leaned; inclined. *North.*

CLEAN. (1) Entirely. *Var. dial.* "To abolish *cleane*, or make to be forgotten," Rider. See Harrison's Desc. of Britaine, p. 52, England, p. 139; Cotgrave, in v. *Anguille*, *Contre-fil*, *Devant.*

(2) Clear in complexion; pure. See Stanihurst, p. 44; Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 69.

(3) To wash, dress, and arrange one's toilet. *Var. dial.*

CLEANING. The after-birth of a cow. Also called the *cleansing.*

CLEANSER. A large kind of gun-picker. Meyrick, iii. 118.

CLEAR. (1) Pure; innocent. *Shak.*

(2) Same as *clean* (1). *Clear and shear*, totally, completely.

CLEAR-STORY. The upper story of a church. This term seems to have been used in a variety of ways for any method of admitting light into the upper parts of a building. It appears from Holme that *clearstory windows* are those which have "no transum or cross-piece in the middle of them to break the same into two lights," the meaning employed by Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 2. "Clarestorie wyndowe, *fenestrenula*," Huloet's Abcedarium, 1552.

CLEAT. A piece of iron worn on shoes by country people. To cleat, to strengthen any thing with iron.

CLEAT-BOARDS. Mud pattens, broad flat pieces of board fastened to the shoes to enable a person to walk on the mud without sinking into it.

CLEAVER. A school-boy's toy, consisting of a piece of thoroughly-soaked leather to which a string is attached. The leather is then closely squeezed to a stone by the feet to exclude every particle of air, when by pulling the string the stone may be lifted out of the flagging, the experiment being generally tried on pavement. *North.*

CLEAVERS. Tufts of grass. *East.*

CLECHE. To snatch, or seize.

> Thus wolde he *cleche* us with his hande,
> With his fyngers on rawe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v 48, f. 82.

CLECK. To hatch. *North.*

CLECKIN. A chicken. *North.* In Towneley Myst. p. 311, *clekyt*, hatched.

CLECKING. Said of a fox, maris appetens. *Craven.*

CLECKINGS. A shuttlecock. *umb.*

CLECKS. Refuse of oatmeal. *Linc.*

CLED. (1) Clad; clothed. *Chaucer.* It occurs also in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.; Craven Glossary, i. 75; Towneley Myst. p. 131; MS. Lansd. 1033.

CLEDEN. Goosegrass. *Dorset.*

CLEDGY. Clayey, stiff. *Kent.* Harrison uses the term in his Description of England, pp. 111, 170.

CLEEK. A hook, a barb. *North.*

CLEERTE. Glory. (*A.-N.*)

CLEES. Claws. *North.* Also spelt *cleyes.* See the Nomenclator, p. 63; Marlowe, iii. 492: Maundevile, p. 198.

> As a cat wolde ete fischis
> Withoute wetynge of his *clees.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 110.

CLEET. (1) The hoof. *North.*

(2) A stay or support.

CLEEVES. Cliffs. See Greene's Works, i. 147; *clefe*, Eglamour, 415.

CLEFFE. Cleaved: "*Cleffe* one the cukewalde," Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. 67.

CLEFT. (1) Black slate. *North.*

(2) Timber fit for cooper's ware, spokes, &c. *Yorksh.*

CLEG. (1) The gad-fly. *North.* "Hornets, *clegs*, and clocks," Du Bartas, p. 361. "A clegge flie, *solipuga*," Baret, C. 594.

(2) A clever person; an adept. *Lanc.*

(3) To cling, or adhere. *North.*

CLEGGER. To cling. *Cumb.*

CLEGNING. See *Cleaning.*

CLEKE. To snatch, grasp, or strike. "He *clekys* owtte Collbrande," MS. Morte Arthure.

> The devell bekynnes with his honde
> Men als he wele kane,
> And with his fyve fyngerys
> He *clekes* mony a mone.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 81.

CLEM. (1) Same as *Clam* (4, 8).

(2) St. Clement. *South.*

(3) To climb. Arch. xxviii. 97.

CLEMYD. Closed; fastened. Arch. xxx. 405.

CLENCHE. To cling together. (*A.-S.*)

CLENCY. Miry; dirty. *Linc.*

CLENE. Pure; clean. (*A.-S.*)

CLENENESSE. Purity. (*A.-S.*)

CLENGE. To contract or shrink. To strain at, Wickliffe, MS. Bodl. where Baber reads *clensynge*, p. 27.

CLENKING. Clinking; jingling.

CLENSOUNE. Declension. Reliq. Ant. ii. 14.

CLENT. To become hard, generally applied to grain. *West.*

CLEOVES. Cliffs. Kyng Alis. 6277.

CLEPE. To call. (*A.-S.*) *Clepton*, pl. called, Chron. Vilodun. p. 97. Palsgrave has, "I clepe, I call, *je huysche;* this terme is farre Northerne." This verb is still used by boys at play in the Eastern counties, who *clape* the sides at a game.

CLEPEL. A kind of pipe forming part of a clock.

CLEPPS. A wooden instrument for pulling weeds out of corn. *Cumb.*

CLER. Polished; resplendent. *Weber.* Clers, clear, Sevyn Sages, 2036.

CLERE. A kerchief.

> On their heades square bonettes of damaske golde, rolled wyth lose gold that did hange doune at their backes, with kerchiefes or *cleres* of fyne cypres.
> *Hall, Henry VIII.* f. 83.

CLERENESSE. Glory. (*A.-N.*)

CLERETE. Purity. (*A.-S.*)

> Some mane whenne he hase lange travelde bodyly and gastely in dystroynge of synnes and getynge of vertus, and peraventour hase getyn by grace a somdele ryste and a *clereté* in concyence.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 221.

CLERGIE. Science; learning. (*A.-N.*) See Sevyn Sages, 46; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 2; Middleton, ii. 155. *Clergially*, learnedly, Piers Ploughman, p. 8; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 56.

> I rede how besy that he was
> Upon *clergye*, an hed of bras
> To forge and make it for to telle.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 104.
>
> For thouȝe I to the steppis *clergial*
> Of these clerkis thre may not atteyne.
> *Occleve, MS. Ibid.* f. 263.

CLERGION. A young clerk. (*A.-N.*)

CLERGY. An assembly of clerks. "Clergy, a nombre of clerkes," Palsgrave.

CLERK. A scholar. (*A.-N.*) To make a clerkes berde, i. e. to cheat him.

CLERLICHE. Purely. (*A.-S.*)

CLER-MATYN. A kind of fine bread. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 135.

CLERTE. Brightness. (*A.-S.*) See Gesta Rom. p. 277; Audelay's Poems, p. 45; Apol. Loll. p. 5.

CLERYFY. To make known, or clear.

CLESTE. To cleave in two. *North.* Huloet has this word, Abcedarium, 1552.

CLETCH. A brood of chickens. *North.*

CLETE. A piece of wood fastened on the yard-arms of a ship to keep the ropes from slipping off the yards.

CLETHE. To clothe. *North.*

CLETT. Gleet. MS. Med. Linc.

CLEVE. A dwelling. (*A.-S.*)

CLEVEL. A grain of corn. *Kent.*

CLEVEN. (1) Rocks; cliffs. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To split, or cleave. (*A.-S.*)

> Sche was meteles vj. dayes,
> For care hur herte *clevyth.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 68.

CLEVE-PINK. A species of carnation which grows wild on the Chedder cliffs. *Cleve* for *cliff* is common in early English.

> Ynto a wode was veryly thykk,
> There *clevys* were and weyes wyck.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 84.

CLEVER. (1) Handsome; good-looking. *East.* Kennett says, "nimble, neat, dextrous." Lusty; very well. *Lanc.*

(2) Clearly; fully. *Kent.*

(3) To climb, or scramble up. *North.*

(4) Affable. *South.*

(5) A clod, or tuft of coarse grass turned up by the plough. *East.*

CLEVERBOOTS. A clever person, generally in a satirical sense. *Var. dial.* Brockett has *clever-clumsy.*

CLEVET. Cleaved. See Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 413; Anturs of Arther, xl. 13.

CLEVVY. A species of draft iron for a plough. *North.*

CLEW. (1) A ring at the head of a scythe which fastens it to the sned.

(2) Scratched. Sevyn Sages, 925.

(3) A rock. (*A.-S.*) "Bothe the *clewez* and the clyfez," Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 74.

CLEWE. To cleave, or fasten to.

CLEWKIN. Strong twine. *North.*

CLEWȜTHE. Coiled. Chron. Vil. p. 99.

CLEY. A hurdle for sheep.

CLEYMANNE. A dauber. *Pr. Parv.*

CLEYMEN. To claim. (*A.-N.*) *Cleymyn,* Christmas Carols, p. 8; *cleymyd,* Apol. Loll. p. 42.

CLEYNT. Clung. *Ritson.*

CLEYSTAFFE. A pastoral staff. *Pr. Parv.*

CLEYȜTE. Cleaved? See Morte d'Arthur, i. 157, "and *cleyȝte* hym under his ryght arme."

CLIBBY. Sticky; adhesive. *Devon.*

CLICK. (1) To snatch. *Var. dial.*

(2) To tick as a clock. "To *click* or flurt with ones fingers as moresco dancers," Florio, ed. 1611, p. 52. "To *clicke* with ones knuckles," ib. p. 148.

(3) A blow. *East.*

CLICKET. (1) To chatter. *East.* "Her that will *clicket,*" Tusser, p. 251. "A tatling huswife, whose *clicket* is ever wagging," Cotgrave.

(2) A clap-dish; anything that makes a rattling noise. *Cotgrave.* "A boy's clickets, flat bones wherewith a pretty rattling noise is made," *Miege.*

(3) A latch-key. (*A.-N.*) According to Salop. Antiq. p. 361, "to fasten as with a link over a staple." See *cliketted,* Piers Ploughman, p. 114.

(4) A term applied to a fox when maris appetens. Gent. Rec. ii. 76.

CLICKETY-CLACK. The noise that iron pattens make in walking. *Var. dial.*

CLICK-UP. A person with a short leg, who in walking makes a clicking noise. *Linc.*

CLIDER. Goose-grass. *Var. dial.*

CLIELD. A child. *Devon.*

CLIFE. Clear; fine. (*A.-N.*)

CLIFFE. A rock. (*A.-S.*)

CLIFT. A cleft, or opening of any kind, as the split of a pen, the *fourchure* in Cotgrave, &c. See Nomenclator, p. 7; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 78; Urry's Chaucer, p. 94, l. 881. *Clift,* a cliff, Middleton, v. 405, and Moor's Suffolk Words.

CLIFTY. Lively; active. *North.*

CLIGHTE. Closed; fastened together. See Chester Plays, i. 115, and the list of obsolete words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

CLIGHTY. Stiff; clayey. *Kent.*

CLIM. (1) To climb. *Var. dial.* Drayton uses this form in his Battaille of Agincourt, p. 30. "The waves to climme," ib. p. 5.

(2) Clement. Forby gives the name to a kind of nursery goblin.

(3) To call, or challenge. (*A.-N.*)

CLIMBER. To clamber. *Tusser.* Jennings, p. 115, has *climmer.*

CLIME. The ascent of a hill. See Holinshed, Hist. of England, i. 38.

CLIMP. (1) To steal. *East.*

(2) To soil with the fingers. *East.*

CLINCH. (1) To confirm an improbable story by a lie. *Var. dial.*

(2) A witty saying, or repartee. Howell's Lex. Tet. 1660.

(3) A claw, or fang. *North.*

CLINCHING-NET. See *Cleaching-net.*

CLINCHPOUP. A term of contempt found in Northbrooke's Treatise, 1577.

CLINCQUANT. Brass thinly wrought out into leaves. *North.* This is in More's MS. additions to Ray. (*Fr.*)

CLINE. To climb. *Warw.*

CLING. (1) To shrink up. *North.* This is Kennett's explanation, and is used by Shakespeare.

(2) To rush with violence. *North.*

CLINK. A hard blow. *Var. dial.*

CLINKE. To ring; to tinkle. (*A.-N.*)

CLINKER. (1) A bad sort of coal; a cinder from an iron furnace. *Salop.*

(2) A small puddle made by the foot of a horse or cow. *Warw.*

CLINKER-BELL. An icicle. *Somerset.*

CLINKERS. Small bricks. *Var. dial.*

CLINKET. A crafty fellow. *North.*

CLINKS. Long nails. *Var. dial.*

CLINQUANT. Shining. (*Fr.*)

CLINT. To clench, and hence, to finish, to complete. *Somerset.*

CLINTS. Crevices among bare lime-stone rocks. *North.*

CLIP. (1) To shear sheep. *North.*

(2) To embrace. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To hold together by means of a screw or bandage. *Salop.*

(4) To call to. *North.* This is merely a form of *clepe,* q. v.

(5) To shorten. *Craven.*

(6) A blow, or stroke. *East.*

(7) To shave. *Rider.*

CLIPPE. To cut. (*A.-S.*)

CLIPPER. A sheep-shearer. *North.*

CLIPPES. An eclipse.

CLIPPINGS. Fragments; broken victuals.

CLIPPING-THE-CHURCH. An old Warwickshire custom on Easter Monday. The charity children joined hand in hand formed a circle completely round each church. See Hone's Every-day Book, i. 431.

CLIPS. (1) Eclipsed. *Lydgate.* It is a substantive in the Misfortunes of Arthur, p. 65; Lilly's Gallathea, ed. 1632, sig. R. i; Piers Ploughman, p. 377; Chron. Mirab. p. 93. *Clipsy,* as if eclipsed, Rom. of the Rose, 5349.

(2) Shears; scissors. *Northumb.*

(3) Pot-hooks. *North.*

CLIPT-DINMENT. A shorn wether sheep; a mean looking fellow. *Cumb.*

CLISHAWK. To steal. *Linc.*

CLISH-CLASH. Idle discourse. *North.* Also called clish-ma-clash, and clish-ma-claver.

CLIT. (1) Stiff; clayey; heavy. *South.* Also heavy, hazy, applied to the state of the atmosphere.

(2) Imperfectly fomented, applied to bread. *Somerset.*

CLITCH. To stick; to adhere; to become thick, or glutinous. *Devon.*

CLIT-CLAT. A great talker. *North.*

CLITE. (1) Clay; mire. *Kent.*

(2) Goose-grass. Gerard marks this as obsolete, but it is in use in Oxfordshire at the present day.

(3) A wedge. *Pr. Parv.*

CLITER. To stumble. *North.*

CLITHE. The burdock. *Gerard.*

CLITHEREN. Goose-grass. *Gerard.*

CLITPOLL. A curly head. *Dorset.*

CLITTER-CLATTER. A great noise. *Var. dial.* "I clytter, I make noyse as harnesse or peuter dysshes or any suche lyke thynges," Palsgrave.

CLITTERY. Changeable, stormy, applied to the weather. *Hants.*

CLITTY. Stringy; lumpy. *West.*

CLIVE. (1) To cleave. *Suffolk.*

(2) A cliff. (*A.-S.*)

CLIVER. (1) Goosegrass. *Hants.*

(2) A chopping-knife. *East.*

(3) Cliver-and-shiver, i. e. completely, totally. *Somerset.*

CLIVERS. The refuse of wheat. *East.*

CLIZE. A covered drain. *Somerset.*

CLOAM. Earthenware. *Devon.* See Clobery's Divine Glimpses, 1659, p. 95. *Clomer*, a maker of earthenware, ib. p. 33.

CLOB. Some rough material used for building cottages. *Devon.*

CLOBB. A club. Eglamour, 308. Clobe-lome, club-weapon, Perceval, 2053.

CLOCHE. To break into a blister. (*A.-N.*)

> So a canker unclene hit *cloched* togedres.
>
> *MS. Laud.* 656, f. 1.

CLOCHER. (1) A large cape or mantle. "The greet *clocher* up for to bere," Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 201.

(2) A belfry. *Pr. Parv.*

CLOCK. (1) The noise made by a hen when going to sit.

> Leef henne wen ho leith,
> Looth wen ho *clok* seith.
>
> *MS. Cott. Faust.* B. vi. f. 91.

(2) The downy head of the dandelion in seed. *North.*

(3) A beetle. *North.*

(4) A bell. (*A.-N.*)

(5) A watch. In common use with writers of the sixteenth century.

(6) A kind of ornamental work worn on various parts of dress, now applied exclusively to that on each side of a stocking. Palsgrave has, "clocke of a hose," without the corresponding French.

(7) A cloak. Robin Hood, i. 98.

CLOCK-DRESSING. A mode of obtaining liquor on fictitious pretences. *Craven.*

CLOCK-SEAVES. The black-headed bog-rush. *North.*

CLOD. (1) To clothe. *East.*

(2) To throw. *North.*

(3) Clodded; hard. (*A.-S.*)

(4) A species of coal. *West.*

(5) The coarse part of the neck of an ox. See Ord. and Regulations, pp. 288, 296.

(6) To break clods. See Harrison's England, p. 233. Palsgrave has it in the opposite sense to form into clods.

CLODDER. To coagulate. *Palsgrave.*

CLODDY. Thick; plump. *Wilts.*

CLODE. To clothe. (*A.-S.*)

> And sche made Hercules so nice
> Upon hire love, and so assote,
> That he him *clodeth* in hire cote,
> And sche in his was clothid ofte.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 76.

CLODGE. A lump of clay. *Kent.*

CLODGER. The cover of a book. *East.* "Closere" occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 83, in the same sense.

CLODGY. Close made; plump. *Hants.*

CLOD-HEAD. A stupid fellow. *North.*

CLOD-HOPPER. A farmer's labourer.

CLOD-MALL. A wooden hammer used for breaking clods. *Salop.*

CLODYS. Clothes. (*A.-S.*)

CLOFFEY. A great sloven. *North.*

CLOFFING. The plant hellebore.

CLOFT. The jointure of two branches, or of a branch with the trunk. *North.*

CLOFYD. Cleft; split. (*A.-S.*)

CLOG. (1) To pickle, or prepare wheat for sowing. *West.*

(2) A sort of shoe, the upper part of strong hide leather, and the sole of wood. See Towneley Mysteries, p. 313.

(3) Any piece of wood fastened to a string for husbandry purposes.

(4) An ancient sort of almanac formerly used in Sweden and Denmark, made with notches and rude figures upon square sticks, still in use among the meaner sort of people in Staffordshire. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

CLOGGY. Sticky. *Var. dial.*

CLOGSOME. Deep; dirty; adhesive. Also, heavy, dull, tiresome. *Var. dial.*

CLOGUE. To flatter. *Sussex.*

CLOG-WHEAT. Bearded wheat. *East.*

CLOINTER. To tread heavily. *North.*

CLOISTER-GARTH. The area inclosed by a cloister. Davies's Ancient Rites, pp. 114, 117. Any inclosure was called a cloister. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 15511.

CLOIT. A clown or stupid fellow. *North.*

CLOKARDE. A musical instrument mentioned in the Squyr of Lowe Degré, 1071.

CLOKE. A claw, or clutch. See Towneley Myst. p. 324; Skelton, i. 287.

CLOKKE. To clog, or hobble in walking. (*A.-N.*)

CLOM. To clutch. *North.*

CLOMBE. Climbed. (*A.-S.*) *Clombon*, they climbed, Tundale, p. 67. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 410. *Clome*, climbed, Drayton's Poems, p. 239.

CLOME. To gutter, as a candle. *North.*

CLOMER. See *Cloam.*

CLOMP. To clump, or walk heavily. *North.* Hence *complerton*, one who walks heavily.

CLOMSEN. To shrink or contract. (*A.-N.*)

CLONGYN. Shrunk; shrivelled.

> I may wofully wepe and wake
> In clay tylle I be *clongyn* cold.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 97.

CLONKER. An icicle. *Somerset.*

CLOOM. Clay or cement. *Kennett.*

CLOOR. A sluice. *Northumb.*

CLOOTH. Cloth. (*A.-S.*)

CLOOVIS. Gloves; gauntlets.

CLOPE. A blow. (*Germ.*)

CLOPLEYNTE. A complaint. (*A.-N.*)

> So as ȝe tolden here above
> Of murmur and *clopleynte* of love.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq* 134, f. 47.

CLOPPING. Lame; limping. *Cornw.*

CLOSE. (1) An obscure lane. *North.*

(2) Clothes. Towneley Myst. p. 46.

(3) A farm-yard; an enclosure of any kind. *Var. dial.*

(4) A public walk. *I. Wight.*

(5) Secret; selfish. *Var. dial.*

(6) To enclose, or fix minerals in metal. *Palsgrave.*

CLOSE-BED. A press-bed. *North.*

CLOSEDEN. Enclosed. *Ritson.*

CLOSE-FIGHTS. Things which are used to shelter or conceal the men from an enemy in time of action.

CLOSE-FISTED. Stingy; mean. *Var. dial.*

CLOSE-GAUNTLET. A gauntlet with moveable fingers. Meyrick, ii. 258.

CLOSE-HAND-OUT. Apparently a game of guessing for money held in the hand. See Kempe's Loseley Manuscripts, p. 113.

CLOSER. An enclosure. (*A.-N.*) Palsgrave and Tusser have *closyer* and *closier.*

CLOSH. (1) A Dutchman. *South.*

(2) The game of ninepins. It was prohibited by Edward IV. and Henry VIII. See Strutt, p. 271; Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. i. 36; Hooper's Early Writings, p. 393; Arch. xxvi. 277.

CLOSURE. (1) A clencher. *I. Wight.*

(2) An enclosure. See Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 146.

(3) A gutter. *North.*

CLOT. (1) Same as *clod* (6).

(2) A clod. *North.* "No *clot* in clay," Leg. Cathol. p. 2. See Black's Pen. Psalms, p. 52; Tundale, p. 115. A lump, Harrison's England, p. 215.

(3) To clog. Topsell's Beasts, p. 271.

(4) To toss about. *North.*

CLOTCH. To tread heavily. *East.*

CLOTE. (1) The yellow waterlily. Chaucer has *clote lefe*, 16045, explained the leaf of the burdock, although the present meaning best suits the context. See Gerard, p. 674, D. *Cloten*, Walter de Bibblesworth, MS. Arundel, 220.

(2) A wedge. *Pr. Par.*

CLOTTRED. Clotted. (*A.-S.*)

CLOTH. Arras. Middleton, i. 445.

CLOTHE. The bed-clothes. Perceval, 1934.

CLOT-HEAD. A blockhead. *Var. dial.*

CLOTH-OF-ESTATE. A canopy suspended over the place where the principal personages sat. See Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 99; Rutland Papers, p. 8; Eliz. of York, p. 66.

CLOTTER. A clothier. *Weber.*

CLOTTING. A method of catching eels with worsted thread. *West.*

CLOUCH. To snatch or clutch. *Linc.* The substantive occurs in Piers Ploughman, and in Topsell's Beasts, p. 269.

CLOUD-BERRY. The ground mulberry. *North.* From *cloud*, a hill. *Staff.*

CLOUDE. A clod. *Ritson.*

CLOUE. A fruit or berry. (*A.-N.*)

CLOUGH. (1) A ravine, or narow glen. "Into a grisly clough," Sir Tristrem, p. 225. It means a *cliff* in MS. Morte Arthure, f. 63.

(2) The body of a tree, or where the main stem divides into branches. *Cumb.*

(3) A wood. *Lanc.*

CLOUGHY. Gaudily dressed. *North.*

CLOUNGE. Shrunk; shrivelled. *Elyot.*

CLOUR. (1) A lump, or swelling. *North.*

(2) Hollow ground, or a field. (*A.-N.*) "Bareyn *clowris*," Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 166.

CLOUT. (1) A blow. *Var. dial.* See Richard Coer de Lion, 768; Cov. Myst. p. 98; Sir Isumbras, 619. Also a verb.

(2) "A Plimouth *clout*, i. e. a cane or staff," MS. Sloane 1946, f. 19.

(3) A piece or fragment. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To mend, or patch. *Var. dial.*

(5) The mark fixed in the centre of the butts at which archers shot for practice. *Nares.*

CLOUTER. To do dirty work. *North.* Clowter, a cobbler, Prompt. Parv.

CLOUTERLY. Clumsy; awkward. *North.*

CLOUT-NAILS. Nails used for fixing clouts, or small patches of iron or wood.

CLOVE. Eight pounds of cheese.

CLOVEL. A large beam, extending across the chimney in farm-houses. *Devon.*

CLOVER-LAY. A field of clover recently mown. *Hants.*

CLOVE-TONGUE. The black hellebore.

CLOW. (1) A floodgate. *North.* See Dugdale's History of Imbanking, 1662, p. 276.

(2) To scratch. *Cumb.*

(3) The clove-pink. *East.*

(4) To work hard. *North.*

(5) To nail with clouts. *West.*

(6) A rock. (*A.-S.*)

> These caitif Jewes dud not so now
> Sende him to seche in clif and *clow.*
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 106.

CLOWCHYNE. A clew of thread. *Pr. Parv.*

CLOWCLAGGED. "Thur yowes are *clowclagg'd*, they skitter faire," Yorksh. Dial. p. 43.

CLOWDER. To daub. *Linc.*

CLOWDYS. Clods. Cov. Myst. p. 402.

CLOWEN. (1) To bustle about. *Cumb.*

(2) Cleaved; cut down. *Weber.*

CLOWK. To scratch. *North.*

CLOWSOME. Soft; clammy. *North.*

CLOWT-CLOWT. "A kinde of playe called *clowt clowt*, to beare about, or my hen hath layd," Nomenclator, p. 299.

CLOY. To prick in shoeing a horse. See *Accloyd;* Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 511. Also, to nail or spike up, as artillery.

CLOYER. A person who intruded on the profits of young sharpers by claiming a share. An old cant term. *Cloyners*, Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 69.

CLOYSSE. Clothes. *Towneley Myst.*

CLOZZONS. Talons; clutches. *North.*

CLUB-BALL. A game at ball, played with a straight club. Strutt, p. 104.

CLUBBE-WEED. Matfelon. Arch. xxx. 405.

CLUBBEY. A kind of game, something like doddart.

CLUBBISHLY. Roughly. Hall, Henry VIII. f. 140.

CLUBID. Hard; difficult. Rel. Ant. i. 8.

CLUB-LAW. Equal division. *Kennett.*

CLUB-MEN. An irregular force of armed men who rose in the West of England in 1645, about the time of the battle of Naseby. See Wright's Pol. Ballads, p. 2.

CLUBS. An old cry in any public affray. It was the popular cry to call forth the London prentices.

CLUBSTER. A stoat. *North.* Also called a *clubtail.*

CLUCCHE. To clutch, or hold. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 359; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211.

CLUCK. Slightly unwell. *South.*

CLUD-NUT. Two nuts grown into one. *North.*

CLUFF. To strike; to cuff. *North.*

CLUKES. Clutches. *North.*

CLULINGS. The clew-lines of a vessel.

CLUM. (1) Daubed. *Yorksh.*

(2) Climbed. *North.*

(3) To handle roughly. *West.*

(4) To rake into heaps. *Devon.*

CLUME-BUZZA. An earthen pan. *Devon.*

CLUMMERSOME. Dirty; sluttish. *Devon.*

CLUMP. (1) To tramp. *Var. dial.*

(2) A lump, or mass. *North.*

(3) Idle; lazy. *Linc.*

CLUMPER. A large piece. *Somerset.*

CLUMPERS. Thick, heavy shoes. *East.*

CLUMPISH. Awkward; unwieldy. *North.*

CLUMPS. (1) Twilight. *East.*

(2) Idle; lazy; clownish. Also plain-dealing, honest. *North.*

(3) Benumbed with cold. *North.* Cotgrave has this word, in v. *Entombi.*

CLUMPY. (1) A dunce. *South.*

(2) Aggregated; adhered. *Devon.*

CLUNCH. (1) Close-grained hard limestone. Also close, applied to the temper, or the weather. *North.*

(2) A thump, or blow. *East.*

(3) A clod-hopper. *North.* Cotgrave has this word, in v. *Taille-bacon, Escogriffe.*

CLUNCHY. Thick, and clumsy. *East.*

CLUNG. (1) Shrivelled; shrunk. "Hee is *clung* or hide-bound," Hollyband, 1593.

(2) Heavy; doughy. *Var. dial.*

(3) Empty; emaciated. *Craven.*

(4) Daubed. *Craven.*

(5) Tough; dry. *East.*

(6) Soft; flabby; relaxed. *Norf.*

(7) Strong. *Berks.*

CLUNGE. To crowd, or squeeze. *South.*

CLUNGED. Stopped. *Craven.*

CLUNGY. Adhesive. *North.*

CLUNK. To swallow. *Devon.*

CLUNTER. (1) To walk clumsily. *North.*

(2) A clod of earth. *North.*

(3) To turn lumpy, as some things do in boiling. *Yorksh.*

CLUNTERLY. Clumsy. *Craven.*

CLUPPE. To embrace. Rob. Glouc. p. 14.

CLUSE. (1) A cell. (*Lat.*)

(2) A flood-gate. *North.*

CLUSSOMED. Benumbed. *Chesh.*

CLUSSUM. Clumsy. *Chesh.*

CLUSTERE. To harden. (*A.-N.*)

CLUSTERFIST. A clodhopper. See Cotgrave, in v. *Casois, Escogriffe, Lourdaut.*

CLUT. To strike a blow. *North.*

CLUTCH. (1) Close. *Sussex.*

(2) To cluck. *South.*

(3) A fist. *Var. dial.* Clutch-fist, a very large fist.

(4) A covey of partridges. Also, a brood of chickens. *East.*

(5) To seize; to grasp. *Shak.*

CLUTE. A hoof. *North.*

CLUTHER. (1) In heaps. *North.*

(2) A great noise. *Kent.*

CLUTS. Wedges. *North.*

CLUTT. A small cloth. (*A.-S.*)

> The mytans *clutt* forgate he noȝt.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

CLUTTER. (1) A bustle; confusion, disorder. See Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 13.

(2) "*Grumeau de sang*, a clot, or *clutter* of congealed bloud," Cotgrave. "Cluttered bloud," Holinshed, Hist. Engl. p. 94.

(3) A plough-coulter. *South.*

CLUTTER-FISTED. Having large fists. See Armin's Nest of Ninnies, p. 27.

CLUTTERY. Changeable. *Var. dial.*

CLUUTTS. Feet. *Cumb.*

CLY. Goose-grass. *Somerset.*

CLYKYTH. Noises abroad.

> Then fleyth sche forthe and bygynnyth to chyde,
> And *clykyth* forthe in hure langage,
> Wat falshode ys in maryage.
>
> *Gower, MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 2.

CLYNE. To incline. (*A.-N.*)

CLYPPES. An eclipse. *Palsgrave.*

CLYTENISH. Sickly; unhealthy. *Wilts*

CLYVEN. Rocks. Kyng Alis. 5429.

CNAFFE. A lad, or boy.

CNAG. A knot. *North.*

CNOBLE. Knob; tuft. Arch. xxx. 405.

CNOPWORT. The ball-weed.

CNOUTBERRY. The dwarf-mulberry. There is a tradition in Lancashire that King Canute or Cnout being reduced to great extremity was preserved by eating this fruit.

CNOWE. To know or recognize. (*A.-S.*)

> He was so beseyn with peyne a throwe,
> That his frendes coude him not *cnowe.*
> *MS. Addit.* 11307, f. 69.

CNYT. Knit; tied. (*A.-S.*) See Wright's Seven Sages, p. 24.

CO. (1) To call. *North.*

(2) The neck. (*A.-N.*) "The *co, la chouue,*" W. de Bibblesworth, Rel. Ant. ii. 78.

(3) Come! *Devon.*

COACH-FELLOW. A horse employed to draw in the same carriage with another. Hence, metaphorically, a person intimately connected with another, generally applied to people in low life. Ben Jonson has *coach-horse.*

COACH-HORSE. A dragon-fly. *East.*

COAD. Unhealthy. *Exmoor.*

COADJUVATE. A coadjutor. This word occurs in the Description of Love, 8vo. 1620.

COAGULAT. Curdled. (*Lat.*)

COAH. Heart or pith. *North.*

COAJER. A shoemaker. *Exmoor.*

COAKEN. To strain in vomiting.

COAKS. Cinders. *Yorksh.*

COAL-BRAND. Smut in wheat.

COAL-FIRE. A parcel of fire-wood set out for sale or use, containing when burnt the quantity of a load of coals.

COAL-HARBOUR. A corruption of Cold Harbour, an ancient mansion in Dowgate Ward, London, frequently alluded to by old writers.

COAL-HOOD. (1) A bullfinch. *West.*

(2) A wooden coal-scuttle. *East.*

COAL-RAKE. A rake used for raking the ashes of a fire or oven.

COAL-SAY. The coal-fish. *North.*

COAL-SMUT. A fossil or efflorescence found on the surface of coal.

COALY. (1) A lamplighter. *Newc.*

(3) A species of cur, famous for its sagacity. *North.*

COALY-SHANGIE. A riot, or uproar. *North.*

COAME. To crack. *Googe.*

COANDER. A corner. *Exmoor.*

COAP. A fight. *North.*

COARSE. Bad, applied to the weather. *Var. dial.*

COARTE. To compel, or force. See Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 276.

> Dyves by dethe was straytely *coartid*
> Of his lyf to make a sodeyne translacion.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 101.

COASAY. A causeway. Tundale, p. 33.

COASH. To silence. *North.*

COAST. To approach, or pursue.

COASTING. A courtship. *Shak.*

COAT. (1) The hair of cattle, or wool of sheep. *Var. dial.*

(2) A petticoat. *Cumb.* Any gown was formerly called a coat, as in Thoms's Anec. and Trad. p. 94.

COAT-CARDS. Court-cards, and tens. See Arch. viii. 150, 163; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 86; Du Bartas, p. 593.

COATE. A cottage. *North.* Apparently a *furnace* in Leland's Itin. iv. 111.

COATHE. (1) To swoon, or faint. *Linc.*

(2) The rot in sheep. *Somerset.*

COATHY. (1) To throw. *Hants.*

(2) Surly; easily provoked. *Norf.*

COAT-OF-PLATE. A coat of mail made of several pieces of metal attached to each other by wires. *Meyrick.*

COB. (1) A blow. *Var. dial.* Also a verb, to strike or pull the ear, or hair.

(2) To throw. *Derbysh.*

(3) A basket for seed. *North.*

(4) Marl mixed with straw, used for walls. *West.*

(5) A leader, or chief. *Chesh.* To *cob,* to outdo, or excel.

(6) A small hay-stack. *Oxon.*

(7) A sea-gull. *Var. dial.*

(8) A stone or kernel. *East.* Also called a *cobble.*

(9) Clover-seed. *East.*

(10) A young herring. Florio seems to make it synonymous with the miller's-thumb, in v. *Bózzolo,* and Grose gives *cobbo* as a name for that fish.

(11) A chuff, or miser; a wealthy person. See the State Papers, ii. 228, and Nash, quoted by Nares. In the following passage it seems to mean a person of superior rank or power.

> Susteynid is not by personis lowe,
> But *cobbis* grete this riote sustene.
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 267.

(12) A Spanish coin, formerly current in Ireland, worth about 4*s.* 8*d.*

(13) A lump, or piece. *Florio.*

COBBER. A great falsehood. *North.*

COBBIN. A piece or slice of an eel or any other fish.

COBBLE. (1) A round stone. *North.* "Good *cobled* stonys," Torrent of Portugal, p. 55. "Cobling stones," Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 330. Round coals are also called cobbles.

(2) To hobble. *Var. dial.*

(3) An icicle. *Kent.*

(4) Cobble-dick-longerskin, a kind of apple so called.

(5) Cobble-trees, double swingle trees, or splinter bars. *North.*

COBBLER'S-MONDAY. Any Monday throughout the year. *North.*

COBBS. Testiculi. *North.*

COBBY. Brisk; lively; proud; tyrannical; headstrong. "Cobby and crous, as a new wash'd louse." *North.*

COB-CASTLE. A satirical name for any building which overtops those around it, more usually applied to a prison. *North.*

COB-COALS. Large pit-coals. *North.*

COB-IRONS. Andirons. Also, the irons by which the spit is supported. *East.*

COB-JOE. A nut at the end of a string. *Derbysh.*

COBKEY. A punishment by bastinado inflicted on offenders at sea.

> My L. Foster, being a lytle dronk, went up to the mayn-top to fet down a rebel, and twenty at the

feast after hym, wher they gave hym a *cobkey* upon the cap of the mayn-mast. *MS. Addit.* 5008.

COBLE. A peculiar kind of boat, very sharp in the bow, and flat-bottomed, and square at the stern, navigated with a lug-sail. "Fakene theire *coblez*," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 61.

COBLER'S-DOOR. In sliding, to knock at the cobler's door is to skim over the ice with one foot, occasionally giving a hard knock on it with the other.

COBLER'S-LOBSTER. A cow-heel. *Camb.*

COBLOAF. A crusty uneven loaf with a round top to it. Loaves called *cobbs* are still made in Oxfordshire. See Edwards's Old English Customs, p. 25. Aubrey mentions an old Christmas game called cob-loaf-stealing. Shakespeare seems to use the term metaphorically. "A cobloafe or bunne," Minsheu.

COBNOBBLE. To beat. *Var. dial.*

COB-NUT. A game which consists in pitching at a row of nuts piled up in heaps of four, three at the bottom and one at the top of each heap. All the nuts knocked down are the property of the pitcher. The nut used for pitching is called the *cob.* It is sometimes played on the top of a hat with two nuts, when one tries to break the nut of the other with his own, or with two rows of hazel nuts strung on strings through holes bored in the middle. The last is probably the more modern game, our first method being clearly indicated by Cotgrave, in v. *Chastelet*, "the childish game *cobnut*, or (rather) the throwing of a ball at a heape of nuts, which done, the thrower takes as many as he hath hit or scattered." It is also alluded to in Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 88, 333; Clarke's Phraseologia Puerilis, 1655, p. 322.

COB-POKE. A bag carried by gleaners for receiving the *cobs* or broken ears of wheat.

COB-STONES. Large stones. *North.*

COB-SWAN. A very large swan. *Jonson.*

COB-WALL. A wall composed of straw and clay, or *cob* (4).

COBWEB. Misty. *Norf.* Drayton compares clouds to *cobweb lawn*, a thin transparent lawn.

COCHEN. The kitchen. (*A.-S.*)

COCHOURE.

He makyth me to swelle both fleshe and veyne,
And kepith me low lyke a *cochoure.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 46.

COCK. (1) A common mode of vulgar salutation.

(2) The needle of a balance. See Cotgrave, in v. *Languette.*

(3) To walk lightly or nimbly about, applied to a child. *North.*

(4) A piece of iron with several notches fixed at the end of the plough-beam, by which the plough is regulated.

(5) A cock-boat. "Leape into the *cocke*," Hoffman, 1631, sig. C. i.

(6) To hold up. *Lanc.*

(7) To contend? See Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 90; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 153.

(8) A conical heap of hay. Also, to put hay into cocks, Tusser, p. 168.

(9) To swagger impudently. *Cocking*, Stanihurst's Descr. of Ireland, p. 35.

COCKAL. A game played with four huckle-bones. See MS. Ashmole 788, f. 162; Nomenclator, p. 293.

COCK-A-MEG. A piece of timber fastened on the reeple in a coal mine to support the roof.

COCK-AND-MWILE. A jail. *West.*

COCKAPERT. Saucy. *Var. dial.*

COCK-APPAREL. Great pomp or pride in small matters. *Linc.* Now obsolete.

COCKARD. A cockade.

COCKATRICE. A familiar name for a courtezan, very commonly used in our early dramatists. See Heywood's Royall King, 1637, sig. F. i.; Peele's Jests, p. 18; Tarlton's Jests p. 9.

COCK-BOAT. A small boat, sometimes one that waits upon a larger vessel. They were formerly common in the Thames, and used with oars.

COCK-BRAINED. Fool-hardy; wanton. Palsgrave has this term, and it also occurs in the Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 101.

COCK-BRUMBLE. *Rubus fructicosus*, Lin.

COCK-CHAFER. A May bug. *Var. dial.*

COCK-CHICK. A young cock. *North.*

COCK-CROWN. Poor pottage. *North.*

COCKED. Turned up. *Var. dial.* Metaphorically used for *affronted.*

COCKEL-BREAD. "Young wenches," says Aubrey, "have a wanton sport which they call moulding of cockle-bread, viz. they get upon a table-board, and then gather up their knees and their coates with their hands as high as they can, and then they wabble to and fro, as if they were kneading of dowgh, &c." See further particulars in Thoms' Anec. and Trad. p. 95. I question whether the term cockel-bread was originally connected with this indelicate custom. *Cocille mele* is mentioned in an old medical receipt in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 304.

COCKER. (1) To alter fraudulently; to gloss over anything. *South.*

(2) To indulge, or spoil. *Var. dial.* This is a very common archaism. "So *kokered* us nor made us so wanton," More's Supplycacyon of Soulys, sig. L. ii.

(3) To crow, or boast. *North.*

(4) A cock-fighter. *Var. dial.* See Thoms's Anecdotes and Trad. p. 47; *cokker*, Towneley Myst. p. 242.

(5) To rot. *Norf.*

COCKEREL. A young cock. See Marlowe, ii. 44; Cotgrave, in v. *Cochet, Hestoudeau;* Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 133.

COCKERER. A wanton. *Cotgrave.*

COCKERS. A kind of rustic high shoes, or half-boots, fastened with laces or buttons. Old stockings without feet are also so called. *North.* See Percy's Reliques, p. 80; Piers Ploughman, pp. 120, 513. Rims of iron round wooden shoes are called *cokers* in Cumberland.

COCKET. (1) "To joyne or fasten in building, as one joyst or stone is *cocketted* within another," Thomasii Dict. 1644.

(2) Swaggering; pert. *Coles.* Kennett explains it, brisk, airy. "Not too loud nor *cocket*," Rape of Lucrece, p. 44. See Cotgrave, in v. *Herr.*

(3) A docquet. *Cotgrave.*

(4) Cocket bread was the second kind of best bread. *Cowel.*

COCKEY. A common sewer. *Norf.*

COCK-EYE. A squinting eye. *Var. dial.*

COCK-FEATHER. The feather which stood upon the arrow when it was rightly placed upon the string, perpendicularly above the notch. *Nares.*

COCK-GRASS. Darnel. *Cambr.*

COCK-HANNELL. A house-cock. *Huloet.*

COCKHEAD. That part of a mill which is fixed into a stave of the ladder on which the hopper rests.

COCKHEADS. Meadow knobweed. *North.*

COCK-HEDGE. A quickset hedge.

COCK-HOOP. A bullfinch.

COCK-HORSE. To ride a cock-horse, to promise children a ride. Harrison, Descr. of England, p. 235, uses the term for a child's rocking-horse. "Cockhorse peasantry," Marlowe, iii. 412, upstarts. See Cotgrave, in v. *Cheval.* In some places, riding a cock-horse is applied to two persons on the same horse.

COCKING. Cockfighting. *North.* See the Plumpton Corr. p. 251.

COCKISH. Wanton. *North.*

COCKLE. (1) *Agrostemna githago*, Lin. Cf. Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 170. *Quædam herba quæ vocatur vulgo* cokkylle, MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 30.

> And as the *cockille* with hevenly dew so clene
> Of kynde engendreth white perlis rounde.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 3.

(2) To cry like a cock. *Cumb.*

(3) To wrinkle. *Var. dial.*

(4) A stove used for drying hops. *Kent.*

(5) To "cry cockles," to be hanged.

(6) The *cockles* of the heart? Grose gives a phrase involving this term.

COCKLEART. Day-break. *Devon.* Sometimes called cock-leet.

COCKLED. Enclosed in a shell. *Shak.*

COCKLER. A seller of cockles. *North.*

COCKLE-STAIRS. Winding stairs.

COCKLETY. Unsteady. *North.*

COCKLING. Cheerful. *North.*

COCKLOCHE. A simple fellow. (*Fr.*)

COCKLOFT. A garret. Hence a burlesque phrase for the scull.

COCKMARALL. A little fussy person. *Linc.* "Cockmedainty," in Brockett, p. 75.

COCKMATE. A companion. *Lilly.*

COCKNEY. A spoilt or effeminate boy. "Puer in deliciis matris nutritus, Anglice a *kokenay*," MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 14. "Cockeney, *acersa, vineolus*," Huloet, 1552. Forby has *cock-farthing* in a similar sense, a term of endearment used to a little boy. "To be dandlyd any longer uppon his father's knee, or to be any longer taken for his father's *cockney*, or minyon, or darlyng," Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540. The veracious Tusser says, p. 276, "some cockneys with cocking are made very fools;" and according to Dekker, Knight's Conjuring, p. 29, the term is derived from the *cockering* or indulgent mothers. A cockney was also a person who sold fruit and greens, *qui vendit collibia*, Prompt. Parv. p. 281. *Dicitur etiam collibista qui vendit collibia*, Joan. de Janua. The word is also stated to signify a little cook, but I find no certain authority for such an interpretation. It was frequently used as a term of contempt, as in Chaucer, Cant. T. 4206; Hall's Poems, 1646. repr. p. 28; Twelfth Night, iv. 1. Some writers trace the term with much probability to the imaginary land of Cokaygne, so curiously described in the well-known poem printed by Hickes. Florio has, "*Cocágna*, as *Cucógna*, lubbarland;" and a ballad in the Roxburghe collection is entitled, "An Invitation to Lubberland, the land of Cocaigne." See Catalogue of B. H. Bright's Library, 1845, p. 26. To these the lines quoted by Camden, in which the "King of Cockeney" is mentioned, afford a connecting link, and the modern meaning of *cockney*, one born in Cockaigne, or Lubberland, a burlesque name for London, seems to be clearly deduced. The King of the Cockneys was a character in the Christmas festivities at Lincoln's Inn in 1517, Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 295; and Fuller tells us that a person who was absolutely ignorant of rural matters was called a cockney, which is most probably the meaning of the term in Lear, ii. 4, and is still retained. What Bow-bells have to do with it is another question. In the London Prodigal, p. 15, a country fellow says to another, "A and well sed *cocknell*, and boe-bell too." See also Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 186, "Bow-bell suckers," i. e. sucking children born within the sound of Bow-bell.—But a *cocknell* is properly a young cock, as appears from Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593; which also seems to be the meaning of *cokeney* in Piers Ploughman, p. 134, and, as Mr. Wright remarks, in Heywood's Proverbs, but a lean chicken was so called, as appears from a passage quoted in Malone's Shakespeare, x. 117. Florio mentions *cockanegs* in v. *Caccherelli*, and cockney's-eggs may not be therefore so great an absurdity as is commonly supposed. In Devonshire *cockernony* is the name of a small cock's egg, which if hatched is said to produce a cockatrice or something exceedingly noxious. A cock's egg, according to Forby, is an abortive egg without a yolk. The absurd tale of the *cock neighing*, related by Minsheu and traditionally remembered, may deserve a passing notice.

> A young heyre, or *cockney*, that is his mothers darling, if hee have playde the waste-good at the innes of the court, or about London, falles in a quarrelling humor with his fortune, because she made him not king of the Indies.
>
> *Nash's Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

COCK-O-MY-THUMB. A little diminutive person. *North.*

COCK-PENNY. A customary present made to the schoolmaster at Shrovetide by the boys, in some of the schools in the North, as an increase of salary. See Brockett, and Carlisle on Charities, p. 272.

COCK-PIT. The pit of a theatre. Also, a place used for cock-fighting.

COCKQUEAN. A beggar or cheat. (*Fr.*)

COCK-ROACH. A black-beetle. *West.*

COCKS. (1) Cockles. *Devon.*

(2) A puerile game with the tough tufted stems of the ribwort plantain. One holds a stem, and the other strikes on it with another.

COCK'S-FOOT. Columbine. *Gerard.*

COCK'S-HEADLING. A game where boys mount over each other's heads.

COCKS'-HEADS. Seeds of rib-grass.

COCKSHUT. A large net, suspended between two poles, employed to catch, or *shut* in, woodcocks, and used chiefly in the twilight. Hence perhaps it came to be used for *twilight*, but Kennett says, "when the woodcocks *shoot* or take their flight in woods." Florio has the latter sense exclusively in p. 79, ed. 1611.

COCK'S-NECKLING. To come down cock's neckling, i. e. head foremost. *Wilts.*

COCKSPUR. A small shell-fish. See Brome's Travels, ed. 1700, p. 275.

COCK-SQUOILING. Throwing at cocks with sticks, which are generally loaded with lead. *West.* Sir Thomas More calls the stick a *cockstele.*

COCKSURE. Quite certain. *Var. dial.*

COCKWARD. A cuckold.

COCKWEB. A cob-web. *North.*

COCK-WEED. Same as *cockle* (1).

COCKY. Pert; saucy. *Var. dial.*

COCKYBABY. The arum. *I. Wight.*

COCKYGEE. A rough sour apple. *West.*

COCOWORT. The shepherd's-purse, *bot.*

COCTYN. Scarlet, or crimson. *Baber.*

COCUS. Cooks. (*A.-N.*)

COD. (1) A pillow or cushion. *North.* See Towneley Mysteries, p. 84.

> Faire *coddis* of silke
> Chalked whyte als the mylke.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 136.

(2) A bag. (*A.-S.*) In Elizabeth's time the little bag or purse used for perfumes was so called.

(3) The neck of a net, the bag at the end in which it is usual to place a stone to sink it.

(4) A pod. See Ray's Dict. Tril. p. [illegible] Cotgrave, in v. *Ers, Goussu;* Becon, p. 450.

(5) A large seed-basket. *Oxon.*

COD-BAIT. The caddis worm. *North.*

COD-BERE. A pillow-case.

CODDER. A pea-gatherer. *Midx.*

CODDLE. To indulge or spoil with warmth. Also to parboil, as in Men Miracles, 1656, p. 43. To coddle-up, to recruit.

CODDY. Small; very little. *North.*

CODE. Cobbler's wax. "Bepayntyd with sowter *code,*" Digby Myst. p. 35.

CODGER. An eccentric old person; a miser. *Codger's-end*, the end of a shoemaker's thread. *Codgery*, any strange mixture or composition.

COD-GLOVE. A thick hedge-glove, without fingers. *Devon.*

CODINAC. A kind of conserve.

CODLINGS. Green peas.

CODLINS. Limestones partially burnt. *North.*

CODPIECE. An artificial protuberance to the breeches, well explained by its name, and often used as a pincushion! Also spelt *codpiss.* See Howel, sect. xxxiii.; Dekker's Knights Conjuring, p. 36; Thynne's Debate, p. 64; Cotgrave, in v. *Esguillette;* Middleton, iii. 81. The same name was given to a similar article worn by women about the breast.

CODS. Bellows. *North.*

CODS-HEAD. A foolish fellow. *North.*

CODULLE. A cuttle-fish. *Pr. Parv.*

COD-WARE. Pulse. Tusser, p. 37.

COE. (1) An odd old fellow. *Norf.*

(2) A small house near a mine, used by the workmen. *North.*

COF. Quickly. (*A.-S.*)

> Forth a wente be the strem,
> Til a com to Jurisalem;
> To the patriark a wente *cof*,
> And al his lif he him schrof.
>
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 77

COFE. A cavern, or cave. (*A.-S.*)

COFERER. A chest-maker.

COFF. To chop, or change. *Oxon.*

COFFE. A cuff. (*A.-S.*)

COFFIN. The raised crust of a pie. Also a conical paper for holding spices, &c. or a basket or chest. See Florio, pp. 107, 473; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 65; Ord. and Reg. p. 442; Nomenclator, p. 259; Langtoft, p. 135; Prompt. Parv. p. 128; Wickliffe's New Test. p. 18.

COFRE. A chest. (*A.-N.*) *Cofrene*, to place in a coffer.

COFT. Bought. *Northumb.*

COFYN. The shell, or rind.

COG. (1) To entice. *Sussex.*

(2) To suit or agree. *East.*

(3) The short handle of a scythe.

(4) A wooden dish, or pail. *North.*

(5) To lie or cheat. Also, to load a die. "To *cogge* a dye," Cotgrave, in v. *Casser.*

COG-BELLS. Icicles. *Kent.*

COGER. A luncheon. *South.*

COGFOIST. A cheat, or sharper.

COGGE. A cock-boat. (*A.-S.*)

> Than he coveres his *cogge*, and caches one ankere.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 91

COGGERIE. Falsehood; cheating.

COGGLE. (1) To be shaky. *Var. dial.*

(2) A cock-boat. *North.*

(3) A small round stone. *Linc.*

(4) To narrow. *North.*

COGHEN. To cough. (*A.-S.*)

COGMEN. Dealers in coarse cloth.

COGNITION. Knowledge; information. (*Lat.*)

COG-WARE. A kind of worsted cloth.

COHIBITOR. A hinderer. *Hall.*

COHORTED. Incited; exhorted.

COHWE. To cough. (*A.-S.*)

COIGNE. The corner stone at the external angle of a building. (*A.-N.*) "*Versura* is also the *coygne* or corner of an house or walle wherat men dooe turne," Elyot.

COIL. (1) A hen-coop. *North.*

(2) A tumult, or bustle.

(3) A lump, or swelling. *North.*

(4) To beat, or thrash.

COILE. To choose, or select. (*A.-N.*) Also, to strain through a cloth.

COILERS. That part of a cart-horse's harness which is put over his rump and round his haunches to hold back the cart when going down-hill.

COILET. A stallion. (*A.-N.*)

COILONS. Testiculi. (*A.-N.*)

COILTH. A hen-coop. *North.*

COINDOM. A kingdom. (*A.-N.*)

COINE. A quince. (*A.-N.*)

COINTE. Neat; trim; curious; quaint; cunning. (*A.-N.*)

COINTESE. A stratagem. (*A.-N.*)

COISE. Chief; master. *Cumb.* "Coisy," excellent, choice, Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p.118.

COISTERED. Inconvenienced. (*Fr.*)

COISTREL. An inferior groom. See Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, pp. 89, 127. Originally, one who carried the arms of a knight.

COISTY. Dainty. *North.*

COIT. (1) To toss the head. *East.*

(2) To throw. *North.* "If you *coit* a stone," Cotton's Works, ed. 1734, p. 326. See Anec. and Trad. p. 12.

COITING-STONE. A quoit.

COITURE. Coition. *Topsell.*

COKAGRYS. A dish in ancient cookery, described in Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 66.

COKE. (1) To cry peccavi. *North.*

(2) To pry about. *Sussex.*

(3) A cook. (*Lat.*)

COKEDRILL. A crocodile. *Weber.* Maundevile has *cokodrilles*, p. 321.

COKEN. To choak. *North.*

COKER. (1) A reaper. *Warw.* Originally a charcoal maker who comes out at harvest-time.

(2) To sell by auction. *South.*

COKES. A fool. *Coles.* See Cotgrave, in v. *Effeminé*, *Enfourner*, *Fol*, *Lambin*. More correctly perhaps, a person easily imposed upon.

COKEWOLD. A cuckold. (*A.-N.*)

COKIN. A rascal. (*A.-N.*)

> Quath Arthour, thou hethen *cokin*,
> Wende to thi devel Apolin.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 236.

COKYRMETE. Clay. *Pr. Parv.* Corresponding to the Spanish *tapia.*

COKYSSE. A female cook.

> Hyt is now hard to deserne and know
> A tapster, a *cokysse*, or an ostelars wyf,
> From a gentylwoman, yf they stond arow,
> For who shall be fresshest they ymagyn and stryf.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 74.

COL. (1) Charcoal. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To strain. *North.*

COLAGE. A college. See Hardyng's Chron. ff. 87, 216; Tundale, p. 71.

> All suche executours specyally I bytake,
> That fals be unto hym that may not speke ne go,
> Unto the grete *colage* of the fyndis blake.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 95

COLBERTAIN. A kind of lace mentioned in Holme's Academy of Armory, 1688.

COLD. (1) Could; knew. *Percy.*

(2) To grow cold. (*A.-S.*)

> He was aferd, his hert gan to *cold*,
> To se this marvelous thyng to-for his bed.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 63.

(3) *Cold-rost*, i. e. nothing to the point or purpose.

(4) Sober; serious.

COLD-CHILL. An ague-fit. *East.*

COLD-COMFORT. Bad news. *North.*

COLDER. Refuse wheat. *East.*

COLD-FIRE. A laid fire not lighted.

COLDHED. Coldness. (*A.-S.*)

COLDING. Shivering. *Chesh.*

COLD-LARD. A pudding made of oatmeal and suet. *North.*

COLD-PIE. To give a cold pie, or cold pig, to raise a sluggard in the morning by lighted paper, cold water, and other methods.

COLD-PIGEON. A message.

COLD-SHEAR. An inferior iron.

COLE. (1) Pottage. *North.*

(2) Sea-kale. *South.*

(3) Cabbage. (*A.-N.*) "Cole cabes," Elyot in v. *Brassica.* See Ord. and Reg. p. 426.

(4) To put into shape. *North.*

(5) To cool. *Oxon.* "Lete hir *cole* hir bodi thare," Leg. Cath. p. 93.

(6) A colt. *Weber.*

(7) The neck. (*A.-N.*)

(8) A species of gadus

COLEMAN-HEDGE. A common prostitute.

COLE-PROPHET. A false prophet, or cheat.

COLER. A collar. (*A.-N.*) See Rutland Papers, p. 7; Reliq. Antiq. i. 41.

COLERIE. Eye-salve. (*Lat.*)

COLERON. Doves. Chron. Vilodun. p. 32.

COLESTAFF. A strong pole, on which men carried a burden between them.

COLET. The acolyte, the fourth of the minor orders among Roman Catholic priests.

COLFREN. Doves. Rob. Glouc. p. 190

COLISANCE. A badge or device.

COLKE. The core. *North.*

> For the erthe y-likned may be
> To an appel upon a tree,
> The whiche in myddes hath a *colke*,
> As hath an eye in myddes a yolke.
> *Hampole, MS. Addit.* 11305, f. 98.

COLL. (1) To embrace, or clasp. (*Fr.*)

(2) To run about idly. *North.*

COLLAR. (1) Soot. *Var. dial.* "All his *collow* and his soot," Cotton's Works, ed. 1734, p. 190.

(2) Smut in wheat. *Kent.*

(3) To entangle. *North.*

(4) To collar the mag, to throw a coit with such precision as to surround the plug.

COLLAR-BALL. A light ball used by children to play with. *East.*

COLLAR-BEAM. The upper beam in a barn, or other building.

COLLAR-COAL. Same as *collar* (1).

COLLARD. Colewort. *East.*

COLLATION. A conference. (*A.-N.*)

COLLAUD. To unite in praising. (*Lat.*) *Collawdid,* Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 114.

COLLAYES. A kind of broth. *Huloet.*

COLLECTION. A conclusion or consequence. Or perhaps sometimes observation.

COLLEGE. An assembly of small tenements having a common entrance from the street. *Somerset.*

COLLER-EGGS. New laid eggs. *North.*

COLLET. The setting which surrounds the stone of a ring. Some article of apparel worn round the neck was also so called. See Du Bartas, p. 370.

COLLEY. (1) Soot. *Var. dial.* Hence *collied,* blackened, as in Shakespeare.

(2) Butchers' meat. *North.*

(3) A blackbird. *Somerset.*

COLLIER. A seller of coals or charcoal. A little black insect is also so called.

COLLING. An embrace. (*A.-N.*)

COLLOCK. A great pail. *North.*

COLLOGUE. To confederate together, generally for an unlawful purpose; to cheat; to converse secretly.

COLLOP. A rasher of bacon; a slice of flesh. *Var. dial.*

COLLOW. See *Collar.*

COLLYGATE. To bind together. (*Lat.*) See Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 145.

COLLY-WESTON. A term used when anything goes wrong. *Chesh.*

COLLY-WOBBLE. Uneven. *West.*

COLLY-WOMPERED. Patched. *North.*

COLMATE. A colestaff. *Durham.*

COLMOSE. The seamew. See *Calmewe.*

COLNE. A basket or coop. "*Scirpea,* a dounge potte or *colne* made with roddes or russhes," Elyot.

COLOBE. A kind of short coat reaching to the knees. (*Lat.*)

COLOFONY. Common rosin.

COLOFRE. Fine gunpowder, mentioned in MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 76.

COLON. (1) The largest intestine, and hence metaphorically *hunger.*

(2) Stalks of furze-bushes, which remain after burning. *North.*

COLORYE. An ointment for the eyes, mentioned in MS. Med. Linc. f. 284.

COLOUR. A pretence. '*Colour,* a fayned matter," Palsgrave. To fear no colours, to fear no enemy.

COLPHEG. To beat, or buffet. *Nares.*

COLPICE. A leaver. *Warw.*

COLRE. Choler. (*A.-N.*)

> The fyre of his condicion
> Appropreth the complexion,
> Whiche in a man is *colre* hote.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 196.

COLSH. Concussion. *North.*

COLT. (1) To ridge earth. *South.* A bank that falls down is said to *colt in.*

(2) To cheat. An old cant term.

(3) An apprentice. *West.*

(4) A new comer, who is required to pay a forfeit called colt-ale.

(5) A small piece of wood, sometimes found loose inside a tree.

(6) A third swarm of bees in the same season. *West.*

(7) To crack, as timber. *Warw.*

COLTEE. To be skittish. *Devon.* Chaucer has *coltish,* and Huloet *coltitche.*

COLT-PIXY. A fairy. *West.* The fossil *echini* are called colt-pixies' heads. To beat down apples is to *colepixy* in Dorset.

COLUMBINE. Dove-like. (*Lat.*)

COLVER. Delicious. *North.*

COLVERE. A dove. (*A.-S.*)

COM. Came. *North.* Also a substantive, coming or arrival.

COMAND. Commanded. *Ritson.*

COMAUNDE. Communed. *Warkworth.*

COMB. (1) A valley. *Var. dial.* See Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 169.

(2) A sharp ridge. *North.*

(3) A balk of land. *Devon.*

(4) The window-stool of a casement. *Glouc.*

(5) A brewing-vat. *Chesh.*

(6) To acrospire. *West.* Hence *coming-floor,* the floor of a malt-house.

(7) To cut a person's comb, to disable him.

(8) A mallet. *Devon.*

COMB-BROACH. The tooth of a comb for dressing wool. *Somerset.*

COMBERERE. A trouble. *Combird,* troubled, Wright's Seven Sages, p. 115.

> The ryche emperowre Raynere
> Wottyth not of thys *comberere.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 161.

COMBERSOME. Troublesome; difficult of access. See Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 29.

COMBRE-WORLD. An incumbrance to the world. *Chaucer.*

COMBURMENT. Incumbrance. *Weber.*

COMBUST. Burnt. (*Lat.*) A term in astrology when a planet is not more than 8° 30′ distant from the sun. See Randolph's Jealous Lovers, p. 77.

COME. (1) Coming; arrival.

> Now thy comly *come* has comforthede us alle.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 65.

(2) To be ripe. *Dorset.*

(3) A comfit. *North.*

(4) Came. Perceval, 1365.

(5) To go. Sir Eglamour, 713.

(6) To succumb; to yield. *Combee* seems used in the same sense in Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 126. "I can't *come* it," I cannot manage it.

(7) To become. *Var. dial.*

(8) To overflow, or flood. *West.*

(9) When such a time has arrived, e. g. "it will be ten year *come* August." This usage of the word is very common.

COME-BACK. A guinea-fowl. *East.*

COMEBE. A comb. Rel. Ant. i. 9.

COME-BY. To procure. "Come by now," get out of the way. "Come down upon," to reprove, to chide.

COMED. Came. *Var. dial.*

CO-MEDLED. Well mixed. *Shak.*

COME-IN. To surrender.

COMELING. A stranger; a guest. *North.* "An unkind *cumlyng*," Ywaine and Gawin, 1627. See Harrison's Desc. of Britaine, p. 6; MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. *Eawtcumbling* occurs in Tim Bobbin.

> To *comlyngis* loke ȝe do no gile,
> For suche were ȝoureself sumwhile.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 43.

COMEN. To commune. *Coverdale.*

COMENDE. Coming. (*A.-S.*)

> Tille it befelle upon a playne,
> They syȝen where he was *comende.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 71.

COMENE. Came, pl. (*A.-S.*)

COME-OFF. A phrase equivalent to "come on," to execute any business. In the provinces it now means, to alter, to change. Shakespeare has it in the sense of paying a debt.

COME-ON. To grow, to improve; to encroach; to succeed, or follow. *Var. dial.*

COME-OVER. To cajole. *Var. dial.*

COME-PUR. A familiar way of calling, properly to pigs. *Leic.*

COMERAWNCE. Vexation; grief.

COMEROUS. Troublesome. *Skelton.*

COMESTIBLE. Eatable. *Becon.*

COME-THY-WAYS. Come forward, generally spoken in great kindness. Go your ways, a mode of dismissal. Both phrases are in Shakespeare.

COMFORDE. Comfort.

> He es my lufe and my lorde,
> My joye and my *comforde.*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i 17, f. 137.

COMFORTABLE. A covered passage-boat used on the river Tyne.

COMFORTABLE-BREAD. Spiced gingerbread. Sugared corianders are still called *comforts.*

COMIC. An actor. *Steele.*

COMICAL. Ill-tempered. *West.*

COMINE. To threaten. (*Lat.*)

COMING-ROUND. Recovering from sickness; returning to friendship.

COMINGS. The sprouts of barley in process of fermentation for malt. *Comming*, Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 169. See *Comb* (6).

COMINS. Commonage. *Midland C.*

COMISE. To commit.

> *Comise* the with pacience,
> And take into thy conscience
> Mercy to be thy governoure.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq* 134, f. 102

COMIT. Comes. (*A.-S.*)

COMITY. Courtesy. *Becon.*

COMLAND. A covenant. (*A.-N.*)

COMLOKER. More comely.

COMLYLY. Courteously.

COMMANDER. A wooden rammer used to drive piles of wood into the ground. See Florio, p. 186; Nomenclator, p. 302; Baret, C. 907.

COMMANDMENTS. The nails of the fingers are often called the ten commandments.

COMMAUNCE. Community. (*A.-N.*)

COMMEDDLE. To mix, or mingle. (*Fr.*)

COMMEN. Coming. *North.*

COMMENCE. A job; an affair. *South.*

COMMENDS. Commendations; regards; compliments. Shakespeare has this word. "I doe not load you with *commends*," Royall King and Loyall Subject, 1637, sig. E. ii.

COMMENSAL. A companion at table. (*A.-N.*)

COMMENT. To invent; to devise.

COMMENTY. The community.

COMMEVE. To move. *Chaucer.*

COMMISED. Committed. "Autorité *commysed* unto theme," MS. Cott. Cart. Antiq. xvii. 11.

COMMIST. Joined together. (*Lat.*)

COMMIT. To be guilty of incontinence. *Shak*

COMMITTED. Accounted; considered.

COMMODITY. (1) Wares taken in payment by needy persons who borrowed money of usurers. The practice is still common, though the name is extinct.

(2) "The whore, who is called the commodity," Belman of London, 1608.

(3) An interlude. *Shak.*

(4) Interest; advantage.

COMMOLYCHE. Comely.

COMMONER. A common lawyer.

COMMONEYS. A choice kind of marble, highly prized by boys.

COMMON-HOUSE. That part of a monastery in which a fire was kept for the monks to warm themselves during the winter. Davies's Ancient Rites, p. 138.

COMMON-PITCH. A term applied to a roof in which the length of the rafters is about three-fourths of the entire span.

COMMONS. Provisions, a term still in use at Oxford and Cambridge.

COMMORSE. Compassion; pity.

COMMORTH. A subsidy, a contribution made on any particular occasion. See Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 209.

COMMOTHER. A godmother. *North.*

COMMUNE. (1) The commonalty. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To distribute. *Palsgrave.*

COMMUNES. Common people. *Chaucer.*

COMMUNICATE. To share in. (*Lat.*)

COMMY. Come. *Skelton.*

COMNANT. A covenant; an agreement. See Torrent of Portugal, p. 35.

COMON. Communing; discourse. *Skelton.*

COMOUN. A town, or township. (*A.-N.*)

COMPACE. To encompass.

> And in so moche in herte doth delite
> His tendir lymis to wylde and *compace.*
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 13.

COMPAIGNABLE. Sociable. (*A.-N.*)

> Frendly to ben and *compaygnable* at al.
>
> *MS Fairfax* 16.

COMPAINE. A companion. (*A.-N.*)

COMPANAGE. Sustenance; food. ((*A.-N.*) "To huere *companage*," Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 240.

COMPANION. A scurvy fellow. A frequent sense of the word in old plays.

COMPANYE. To accompany.

> Whenne thei had *companyed* him so,
> Forth in pees he bad hem go.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 77.

COMPANY-KEEPER. A lover. *East.* To company with a woman, *futuo*, Palsgrave.

COMPARATIVE. A rival. *Shak.*

COMPARISONS. Caparisons.

COMPARITY. Comparison.

COMPAS. (1) Countess. *Hearne.*

(2) Compost. "Lay on more *compas*," Tusser's Husbandry, p. 36.

> At Highworth and thereabout, where fuell is very scarce, the poore people do strow strawe in the barton on which the cowes do dung, and then they clap it against the stone walles to drie for fuell, which they call ollit fuell. They call it also *compas*, meaning compost.
>
> *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.* p. 292.

(3) Form; stature. (*A.-N.*)

(4) A circle. (*A.-N.*)

COMPASMENT. Contrivance. (*A.-N.*)

> Thorow whos *compassement* and gile
> Fulle many a man hath loste his while.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 76.

COMPASS. An outline. *East.*

COMPASSED. Circular. Compassed window, a bay window, or oriel. *Shak.*

COMPASSING. Contrivance. *Chaucer.*

COMPENABULL. Sociable; willing to give participation in. See the Cokwoldis Dance, 110.

COMPENSE. To recompense.

> Whereof my hope myȝte arise
> My gret love to *compense.*
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f 155.
>
> To ȝeve his synne was despensed
> With golde, whereof it was *compensid.*
>
> *MS. Ibid.* f. 101.

COMPERE. A gossip; a near friend. (*A.-N.*)

COMPERSOME. Frolicsome. *Derbysh.*

COMPERTE. A relation, or narrative. (*A.-N.*) See Wright's Monastic Letters, pp. 50, 85.

COMPERYCION. Comparison.

COMPEST. To compost land. See Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 109.

COMPLAIN. To lament for.

COMPLE. (1) Angry. *Yorksh.*

(2) To taunt, or bully. *North.*

COMPLEMENT. Ornament; accomplishment.

COMPLIN. Impertinent. *Yorksh.*

COMPLINE. Even-song, the last service of the day. (*A.-N.*)

> I was in my florishinge age in Christes churche at midnyght, afore sonryse, at the first houre, at third houre, at the sixt houre, at the ix. houre, in the evening, and at *compline.*
>
> *Redman's Complaint of Grace*, 1554.

COMPLISH. To accomplish.

COMPLORE. To weep together.

COMPON-COVERT. A kind of lace, the method of making which is described in MS. Harl. 2320, f. 61.

COMPONE. To compose; to calm. (*Lat.*) Sometimes, to compose, or form.

COMPOSITES. Numbers which are more than ten and not multiples of it. A division in ancient arithmetic, which became obsolete about the year 1500.

COMPOSTURE. Composition; compost.

COMPOSURE. Composition; frame.

COMPOWNED. Composed; put together.

COMPRISE. To gather, or draw a conclusion. See Huarte's Examen. 1604, p. 289.

COMPROBATE. Proved.

COMPROMIT. To submit to arbitration. (*Lat.*) See Ford's Line of Life, p. 66; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 5.

COMPTE. Account. (*A.-N.*)

COMPYNELLE. A companion. (*A.-N.*)

> Sche rose hur up feyre and welle,
> And went unto hur *compynelle.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 130.

COMRAGUE. A comrade.

COMSEMENTE. A commencement.

> And syr Gawayne by God than sware,
> Here now made a *comsemente*
> That bethe not fynysshyd many a yere.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 107.

COMSEN. To begin; to commence; to endeavour. (*A.-S.*) Comsede, Piers Ploughman, p. 402; comsith, Depos. Ric. II. p. 21.

COMSING. Beginning; commencing.

COMTH. Came; becometh. *Hearne.*

COMUNALTE. Community.

COMYN. (1) Litharge of lead.

(2) Cummin. Gy of Warwike, p. 421.

(3) Common; mutual.

(4) The commons. (*A.-N.*)

> Than hath that lady gente
> Chosyn hym with *comyns* assente.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f 76.
>
> Of hym we wylle owre londes holde
> Be the *comyns* assent.
>
> *MS. Ibid.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 81.

(5) An assembly.

> For ȝit was never suche *comyn*,
> That couthe ordeine a medecin.
>
> *Gower, MS. Cantab*

COMYNER. A partaker. (*Lat.*)

COMYNLICHE. Commonly.

COMYNTE. Community.

CON. (1) To learn; to know. *North.* Also, to calculate; to consider.

(2) To fillip. *North.*

(3) To return thanks.

(4) A searching mode of knowing whether a hen is with egg. *North.*

(5) Can; is able. See *Can* (4).

(6) Stout; valiant. *Verstegan.*

(7) A squirrel. *Cumb.*

CONABLE. Convenient; suitable. (*A.-N.*) It also signifies *famous*, as *conabull* in Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 148.

CONANDE. Covenant. *Weber.* We have *conante* in Langtoft's Chron. p. 163.

CONANDLY. Knowingly; wisely.

CONCEIT. (1) To think, or suppose; to suspect. Also, an opinion. *West.* Often, good opinion.

(2) Conception; apprehension. (*A.-N.*)

(3) An ingenious device.

CONCEITED. Fanciful; ingenious. Also, inclined to jest, merry.

CONCELLE. Advice. (*A.-N.*)

CONCENT. Harmony. (*Lat.*)

CONCERN. An estate; a business. *Var. dial.* Sometimes, to meddle with.

CONCEYTATE. Conception.

CONCEYTE. See *Conceit* (2).

CONCEYVED. Behaved. *Weber.*

CONCHONS. Conscience. See Wright's Monastic Letters, pp. 132, 133.

CONCINNATE. Fit; decent. *Hall.*

CONCLUDE. To include.

CONCLUSION. An experiment.

CONCREW. To grow together.

CONCURBIT. A subliming-vessel.

CONCUSSION. Extortion. (*Lat.*)

CONCYS. A kind of sauce.

COND. To conduct. *Chaucer.*

CONDE. Perused; known. (*A.-S.*)

CONDER. (1) A corner. *Devon.*

(2) A person stationed on an eminence to give notice to fishers which way the herring-shoals go.

CONDERSATE. Congealed.

CONDESCEND. To agree. *East.* This is also an archaism.

CONDESCENDE. To yield. (*A.-N.*) Hence *condescent*, agreement, Hawkins, ii. 93.

> The same Agnes Commyne, wydowe, by the *condiscente* and procurement of the said John and Jane, came to the maior of the cittie of Newe Sarum.
> *MS. Chancery Bills, Turr. Lond.* Ff. 10, no. 53.

CONDETHE. Safe conduct.

CONDIDDLED. Dispersed; mislaid; frittered away; stolen. *Devon.*

CONDIE. To conduct. Langtoft, p. 182.

> But *condite* only of the sterre shene.
> *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 23

CONDISE. Conduits. (*A.-N.*)

CONDITION. Temper; disposition; nature. *East.* Common in early works.

CONDLEN. Candles.

CONDOG. A whimsical corruption of the word *concur.* Besides the examples given by Nares may be mentioned Heywood's Royall King, 1637, sig. F. ii.

CONDON. Knowing; intelligent.

CONDRAK. A kind of lace, the method of making which is described in MS. Harl. 2320, f. 57.

CONDUCT. (1) Hired. (*Lat.*)

(2) A conductor. See Ord. and Reg. pp. 282, 283, 403.

CONDUCTION. Charge; conduct. See Egerton Papers, p. 242; Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 78.

CONDUCT-MONEY. Money paid to soldiers and sailors to take them to their ships.

CONDUL. A candle.

CONE. A clog. *North.*

CONESTABLE. A constable. (*A.-N.*)

CONE-WHEAT. Bearded-wheat. *Kent.*

CONEY. A bee-hive. *Tusser.*

CONEY-FOGLE. To lay plots. *Linc.*

CONEY-LAND. Land so light and sandy as to be fit for nothing but rabbits. *East.*

CONFECT. A sweetmeat.

CONFECTE. Prepared.

> And whanne the water fully was *confecte*,
> Liche the statute and the ryȝtes oolde.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 7.

CONFECTED. Pliable. *North.*

CONFECTION. A sweetmeat; a drug.

CONFECTURE. Composition. (*A.-N.*)

CONFEDER. To confederate.

CONFEIT. A sweetmeat. See Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 55; Ord. and Reg. p. 430.

CONFER. To compare. *Hooper.*

CONFERY. The daisy. See Reliq. Ant. i. 55; Pr. Parv. p. 112; MS. Sloane 5, f. 2.

CONFINE. To expel; to banish.

CONFINED. Engaged as a labourer for a year to one master. *Linc.*

CONFINELESS. Boundless.

CONFINER. A borderer.

CONFISKE. To confiscate. (*A.-N.*)

CONFITEOR. A confessor.

CONFITING. A sweetmeat.

CONFLATE. Troubled. (*Lat.*)

CONFLOPSHUN. Confusion; a hobble. *North.*

CONFORT. Comfort; consolation.

CONFOUND. To destroy. *Shak.*

CONFOUNDED. Ashamed. (*Lat.*)

CONFRARY. A brotherhood.

CONFUSE. Confounded. (*A.-N.*)

CONFY. A confection.

CONGE. (1) To bow. *East.*

(2) To expel. (*A.-N.*) See Langtoft, p. 323; Piers Ploughman, pp. 65, 258.

CONGELATE. Congealed.

CONGEON. A dwarf. *Minsheu.*

CONGERDOUST. A dried conger.

CONGIE. Leave. (*A.-N.*)

CONGRECE. Suite of servants. (*A.-N.*)

CONGREE. To agree together.

CONGRUELY. Conveniently; fitly. See Hall, Henry V. f. 31; Gesta Rom. p. 198. *Congruent*, Strutt, ii. 190.

CONGRUENCE. Fitness.

CONGURDE. Conjured.

> Syr, seyde the pylgryme,
> Thou haste me *congurde* at thys tyme.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 194.

CONIFFLE. To embezzle. *Somerset.*

CONIG. A rabbit. See Minot, p. 37. Hence *conigar*, a rabbit-warren. *West.* Florio has *connie-grea*, p. 117; *connygar*, Elyot in v. *Vivarium*; *conyngerys*, Lydgate, p. 174; *cunniegreene*. Two Angrie Women of Abington, p. 81.

CONISAUNCE. Understanding. (*A.-N.*)

CONJECT. (1) Thrown into. *Becon.*
(2) To conjecture.

CONJECTE. To project. (*A.-N*)

CONJECTURE. To judge. (*A.-N.*)

CONJOUN. A coward. (*A.-N.*)

CONJURATOUR. A conspirator.

CONJURE. To adjure. (*A.-N.*)

CONJURISON. Conjuration. (*A.-N.*)

CONKABELL. An icicle. *Devon.*

CONKERS. Snail-shells. *East.*

CONNA. Cannot. *Var. dial.*

CONNAT. A marmalade. (*A.-N.*)

CONNE. (1) A quince. (*A.-N.*)
(2) To know; to be able. (*A.-S.*)

CONNER. A reader. *Yorksh.*

CONNEX. To join together. See Hall, Henry VII. f. 3; MS. Harl. 834.

CONNICAUGHT. Cheated.

CONNIEARS. A beast's kidnies. *North.*

CONNING. Learning; knowledge.

CONNY. See *Canny.*

CONOUR. Any small outlet for water; sometimes, a funnel?

CONPACE. To compass or contrive.

> As a prince devoid of alle grace,
> Ageins God he gan to *conpace.*
>
> *Lydgate's Bochas, MS. Hatton* 2.

CONQUERE. A conquest.

CONQUINATE. To pollute. *Skelton.*

CONREY. Run together. *Hearne.*

CONSCIENCE. Estimation. *North.*

CONSECUTE. To attain. (*Lat.*)

CONSEIL. Counsel. (*A.-N.*)

CONSENTANT. Consenting to. (*A.-N.*)

CONSERVE. To preserve. (*A.-N.*)

CONSERVISE. A conservatory.

CONSEYLY. To advise. R. Glouc. p. 214.

CONSORT. (1) A company or band of musicians; a concert.
(2) To associate with.

CONSOUD. The less daisy.

CONSPIREMENT. Conspiracy.

> But suche a fals *conspirement,*
> Thouȝ it be privé for a throw,
> God wolde not were unknowe.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 72.

CONSTABLERIE. A ward, or division of a castle, under the care of a constable. (*A.-N.*)

CONSTER. To construe. Hence, sometimes, to comprehend.

CONSTILLE. To distil. *Lydgate.*

CONSTOBLE. A great coat. *East.* Also called a *consloper.*

CONSTORY. The consistory. (*A.-N.*)

CONSUETE. Usual; accustomed. (*Lat.*)

CONTAIN. To abstain. Also, to restrain. Both an active and neuter verb.

CONTAKE. Debate; quarrelling. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 7; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 59; *contakt,* Tundale, p. 2. Also spelt *conteke* and *conteck.*

CONTANKEROUS. Quarrelsome. *West.*

CONTAS. A countess. Hearne has a queer illustration of this word in his glossary to Rob. Glouc. p. 635.

CONTEKOUR. A person who quarrels. See Langtoft's Chron. p. 328.

CONTEL. To foretel. *Tusser.*

CONTENANCE. Appearance; pretence.

CONTENE. To continue.

CONTENTATION. Content; satisfaction.

CONTIGNAT. Successively. *Hearne.*

CONTINENT. That in which anything is contained. *Shak.*

CONTINEWE. Contents.

CONTOURBED. Disturbed.

> ——— y am destourbed
> In alle myn herte, and so *contourbed*
> That y ne may my wittes gete.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 39

CONTRAIRE. Contrary; opposite. (*A.-N.*)

CONTRAPTION. Contrivance. *West.*

CONTRARIE. To go against, vex, oppose. (*A.-N.*) *Contrariant,* Hall, Edw. IV. f. 22. Occasionally a substantive.

> And whanne they diden the contrarye,
> Fortune was *contrariende.*
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 34.

CONTRARYUS. Different. (*A.-N.*)

> He muste bothe drynke and ete
> *Contraryus* drynke and *contraryus* mete.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 138

CONTRAVERSE. Quite the reverse.

CONTREE. A country. (*A.-N.*)

CONTREFETE. To counterfeit; imitate. (*A.-N.*)

CONTREVE. To contrive. (*A.-N.*)

CONTREVORE. A contrivance. "Here now a *contrevore,*" Langtoft, p. 334.

CONTRIBUTE. To take tribute of.

CONTRIVE. To wear out, pass away.

CONTROVE. To invent. (*A.-N.*)

CONTUBERNIAL. Familiar. (*Lat.*)

CONTUND. To beat down. *Lilly.*

CONTUNE. To continue. Not for the sake of the rhyme, as Tyrwhitt thinks. It occurs also in prose.

CONTURBATION. Disturbance.

CONVAIL. To recover.

CONVALE. A valley. *Holme.*

CONVAUNCED. Promised. (*A.-N.*)

CONVENABLE. Fitting. *Skelton.*

CONVENE. Arrangement. (*A.-N.*)

CONVENT. To summon; to convene.

CONVENTIONARY-RENTS. The reserved rents of life-leases.

CONVENT-LOAF. Fine manchet.

CONVERSANT. To converse. *Palsgrave.*

CONVERTITE. A convert.

CONVEY. Conveyance. Hence to steal, for which it was a polite term, as Pistol insinuates. *Conveyance* is also used for *stealing.*

CONVICIOUS. Abusive. (*Lat.*)

CONVINCE. To conquer; to convict.

CONVIVE. To feast together.

CONVOY. A clog for the wheel of a waggon. *North.*

CONY. A rabbit. Also rabbit-skin, as in Middleton, iii. 39; Test. Vetust. p. 734.

CONY-CATCH. To deceive a simple person; to cheat. Sometimes merely to trick. *Cony-catcher,* a sharper.

CONYGARTHE. A rabbit warren. *Palsgrave.*

CONYNE. Knowledge. (*A.-N.*)

> With fals *conyne* whiche sche hadde,
> Hire clos envye tho sche spradde.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 65.

CONYNGE. A rabbit. (*A.-N.*)

> He went and fett *conynges* thre
> Alle baken welle in a pasty.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

COO. (1) Fear. *North.*

(2) To call. *Cumb.*

(3) A jackdaw. *Pr. Parv.*

COOB. A hen-coop. *Wilts.*

COOCH-HANDED. Left-handed. *Devon.*

COOK. (1) To throw. *Var. dial.*

(2) To disappoint; to punish. *North.*

COOK-EEL. A cross-bun. *East.*

COOKLE. A pair of prongs with an aperture through which the meated spit is thrust. *East.*

COOKOLD. A cuckold.

COOLER. A large open tub. *Var. dial.*

COOLING-CARD. Literally a *bolus*, according to Gifford, and hence metaphorically used in the sense of a decisive retort in word or action. It seems also to be used for *bad news.* Gifford has ridiculed Weber's derivation of the term from card-playing, but see the True Tragedie of Ric. III. p. 23.

COOM. Dust; dirt. *North.*

COOMS. Ridges. *East.*

COOP. (1) Come up! *Var. dial.*

(2) A closed cart. *North.*

(3) A hollow vessel made of twigs, used for taking fish in the Humber.

COOPLE. To crowd. *North.*

COORBYD. Curved. *Lydgate.*

COORE. To crouch. *Yorksh.* "Coore downe on your heeles," Baret, C. 1258.

COOSCOT. A wood-pigeon. *North.*

COOSE. To loiter. *Devon.*

COOT. (1) The water-hen. "As stupid as a *coot*," and "as bald as a *coot*," old proverbial sayings. See Cotgrave, in v. *Escossois, Magot.* Drayton has *coot-bald.*

(2) The ancle, or foot. *North.*

COOTH. A cold. *North.*

COP. (1) A mound, or bank; a heap of anything. *North.* Also, an inclosure with a ditch round it.

(2) To throw underhand. *Var. dial.*

(3) The top, or summit. (*A.-S.*)

> The watris ʒeden and decreesiden til to the tenthe monethe, for in the tenthe monethe, in the firste dai of the monethe, the *coppis* of hillis apeeriden.
> *MS. Bodl.* 277.

(4) The round piece of wood fixed at the top of a bee-hive.

(5) The beam that is placed between a pair of drawing oxen.

(6) That part of a waggon which hangs over the thiller-horse.

(7) A cop of peas, fifteen sheaves in the field, and sixteen in the barn.

(8) A lump of yarn. *North.*

(9) A fence. *North.*

(10) A pinnacle; the rising part of a battlement

(11) Same as *cop-head*, q. v.

COPART. To join; to share.

COPATAIN. A conical hat; one in the form of a sugar loaf. The word is also spelt *coppidtanke, coppentante*, and *coppintank.* "A copentank for Caiphas," Gascoigne's Delicate Diet, 1576. See Du Bartas, p. 364; Nomenclator, pp. 165, 449; Skelton, ii. 429. According to Kennett, p. 54, "a hat with a high crown is called a copped crown hat."

COP-BONE. The knee-pan. *Somerset.*

COPE. (1) To top a wall with thin bricks or stone.

(2) To chop or exchange. *East.* "Copen or by," Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 105.

(3) A cloak; a covering. (*A.-N.*)

> The grettyst clerke that ever thou seyst
> To take hym undur hevyn *cope.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.

(4) A tribute paid to the lord of the manor for smelting lead at his mill.

(5) A large quantity. *East.*

(6) To fasten; to muzzle. *East.*

(7) Futuo. "And is again to *cope* your wife," Othello, iv. 1.

(8) An error, or fault. (*A.-N.*)

(9) To give way. *Warw.*

(10) To pare a hawk's beak.

COPEMAN. A chapman, or merchant.

COPENTANK. See *Copatain.*

COPERONE. A pinnacle. *Pr. Parv.*

COPESMATE. A companion, or friend. See Dent's Pathway, p. 305; Brit. Bibl. ii. 540.

COP-HALFPENNY. The game of chuck-farthing, played with halfpence.

COP-HEAD. A crest of feathers or tuft of hair on the head of an animal. *Copped*, crested. "Coppet, *huppe*," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80.

COPIE. Plenty. (*Lat.*)

COPINER. A lover. (*A.-S.*)

COPIOUS. Plentiful. (*Lat.*)

COPPE. A cup, or basin. (*A.-N.*)

COPPEL. A small cup. (*Fr.*)

COPPER-CLOUTS. Spatterdashes. *Devon.*

COPPERFINCH. A chaffinch. *West.*

COPPER-ROSE. The red field poppy.

COPPET. Saucy; impudent. *North.*

COPPID. Peaked, referring to the fashion of the long-peaked toe. "Galoches y-couped," Piers Ploughman, p. 370. "Couped shone," Torrent of Portugal, p. 51. "Shone decopid," Rom. of the Rose, 843.

> Stond on hir tois *coppid* as a lark,
> Putte oute hir voyse and lowde will syng,
> That all the strete therof shall ryng.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 52.

COPPIE. A dram. *North.*

COPPIN. A piece of yarn taken from the spindle. *North.*

COPPING. A fence. *North.*

COPPLE-CROWNED. With a head high, and rising up, spoken of a boy with hair standing up on the crown of his head, of a bird with a tuft of feathers on its crown. *Coppull* is a name for a hen in the Turnament of Tottenham.

COPPLING. Unsteady. *East.*

COPPROUS. A syllabub.

COPPY. (1) A coppice. *West.*

(2) A child's stool; a foot-stool. *North.* "Colrakus and *copstolus*," Reliq. Antiq. i. 86.

COP-ROSE. Same as *copper-rose*, q. v. Also, copperas, vitriol, Kennett, p. 55.

COPS. (1) A connecting crook of a harrow. *West.*

(2) Balls of yarn. *Lanc.*

COPSAL. A piece of iron which terminates the front of a plough.

COPSE. To cut brushwood, tufts of grass, &c. *Dorset.*

COPSE-LAUREL. The spurge laurel.

COPSES. See *Cop* (6).

COPSON. A fence placed on the top of a small dam laid across a ditch. *South.*

COPT. Convex. *North.*

COPT-KNOW. The top of a conical hill. *North.*

COP-UP. To relinquish. *East.*

COP-WEB. A cobweb. *Var. dial.*

COPY. To close in.

CORACLE. A small boat for one person, made of wicker-work, covered with leather or hide, and pitched over, so light as to be easily carried on the back. *West.*

CORAGE. Heart; inclination; spirit; courage. (*A.-N.*)

CORALLE. Dross; refuse. (*A.-N.*)

CORANCE. Currants. See Brit. Bibl. ii. 402; Lilly's Endimion, ed. 1632, sig. E. i.; Forme of Cury, p. 70.

CORANT. Running. (*A.-N.*)

CORANTO. A kind of dance, with rapid and lively movements.

CORASEY. Vexation. *Hall.*

CORAT. The name of a dish described in the Forme of Cury, p. 15.

CORBEL. In architecture, a projection or bracket from a wall or pillar to support some weight. *Corbe* is also found in Elizabethan writers. *Corbel-stonys*, Kennett, p. 55. *Corbettis*, House of Fame, iii. 214. *Corbel-table*, according to Willis, the upper table below the battlements.

CORBETTES. Gobbets. *Warner.*

CORBIN-BONE. The bone between the anus and bladder of an animal, *La Chasse du Cerf*, Paris, 1840.

> Then take out the shoulders slitting anone,
> The belly to the side to the *corbin-bone.*
> *Booke of Hunting*, 1586

CORBO. A thick-hafted knife.

CORBY. A carrion crow; also, a raven. *North.* Hall uses *corbyn*, Henry VIII. f. 77, but considers it necessary to enter into a full explanation of the word.

CORCE. (1) To chop, or exchange.

(2) Body; stomach. (*A.-N.*)

> He start to hym wyth gret force,
> And hyt hym egurly on the *corce.*
> *MS. Cantab* Ff. ii. 38, f. 154.

CORD. (1) A cord of wood, a piece 8 ft. by 4 ft. and 4 ft. thick. Also, a stack of wood. *Cordwood*, wood, roots, &c. set up in stacks.

(2) Accord. *Weber.*

CORDANLI. In accordance

CORDE. To accord; to agree. (*A.-N.*)

> Hur hart to hym can *corde*,
> For to have hym to hur lorde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 121.

CORDELLES. Twisted cords; tassels.

CORDEMENT. Agreement. (*A.-N.*)

> He kyssyd hur at that *cordement.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 103.

CORDEVAN. Spanish leather, from Cordova (or Corduba) a place formerly celebrated for its manufacture. Also spelt *cordewayne, cordoweyne*, &c. See Arch. xi. 93; Cov. Myst. p. 241; Brit. Bibl. ii. 401; Hakluyt, 1599, i. 189; Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 24; Davenant's Madagascar, ed. 1648, p. 19. Although originally made in Spain, cordevan leather was afterwards manufactured mostly in England from goat-skin.

CORDINER. A shoemaker.

CORDLY. A tunny.

CORDONE. An honorary reward given to a successful combatant.

CORDY. Made of cord.

CORE. (1) To sweep a chimney.

(2) A disease in sheep. *Devon.*

(3) The middle of a rick when the outside has been cut away all round.

(4) Chosen. Chron. Vilod. p. 121. "Icham *coren* king," Gy of Warwike, p. 428.

CORELLAR. A corollary. *Palsgrave.*

CORERCIOUS. Corpulent; corsy.

CORESED. Harnessed. (*A.-N.*)

CORESUR. A courier. (*A.-N.*)

CORETTE. To correct.

CORF. A large coal-basket. There is a basket used for taking fish also so called.

CORFOUR. The curfew. (*A.-N.*)

CORFY. To rub. *North.*

CORHNOTE. Cidamum, *bot.*

CORIANDER-SEED. Money.

CORINTH. A brothel. *Shak.*

CORINTHIAN. A debauched man.

CORKE. The core of fruit.

CORKED. Offended. *Var. dial.*

CORKER. A scolding. *Var. dial.*

CORKES. Bristles.

CORKS. Cinders. *Lanc.*

CORLE. To strike, or pat. *Becon.*

CORLET-SHOES. Raised cork-shoes.

CORLU. A curlew.

CORMARYE. A dish in ancient cookery, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 31.

CORME. The service-tree. (*A.-N.*)

CORMORANT. A servant. *Jonson.*

CORN. (1) Chosen. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A grain of salt, &c. *Corned-beef* is salted beef.

(3) Oats. *North.*

CORNAGE. A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

CORNALL. The head of a tilting lance. See Lybeau's Disconus, 1604; Richard Coer de Lion, 297. Also a coronal, or little crown, as in Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 8.

CORNALYN. Cornelian.

CORN-BIND. Wild convolvolus.

CORN-COCKLE. Corn campion.

CORN-CRAKE. The land-rail.

CORNDER. A receding angle. *Devon.*

CORNED. (1) Intoxicated. *Salop.*

(2) Furnished with grain. *North.*

(3) Peaked; pointed. See Skelton, i. 149; Collier's Old Ballads, p. 29.

CORNEL. (1) A corner. *West.* " The *cornel* of the quadrant," MS. Sloane 213.

(2) A kernel. See Euphues Golden Legacie, p. 74; Prayse of Nothing, 1585; Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 22.

(3) A frontal. *Pr. Parv.*

(4) An embrasure on the walls of a castle. (*A.-N.*) See Kyng Alis. 7210.

> With six stages ful of towrelles,
> Wel flourished with *cornelles.*
> *Richard Coer de Lion*, 1842.

CORNELIUS-TUB. The sweating-tub of Cornelius, formerly used for the cure of a certain disease.

CORNEMUSE. A rustic instrument of music, blown like our bagpipe. That it was not identical with the bagpipe, as Nares supposes, seems clear from Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 200, where a distinction is made between the two. " With *cornuse* and clariones," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 72.

> Of bombarde and of clarion,
> With *cornemise* and schalmele.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 245.

CORNER. A point at whist.

CORNER-TILE. A gutter-tile.

CORNET. (1) A small conical piece of bread. Warner's Antiq. Cul. p. 101.

(2) Same as *coffin*, q. v.

CORNICHON. A kind of game, very similar to quoits. (*Fr.*)

CORNISH. The ring placed at the mouth of a cannon.

CORNISH-HUG. A particular lock practised by the Cornish wrestlers.

CORNIWILLEN. A lapwing. *Cornw.*

CORNLAITERS. Newly married peasants who beg corn to sow their first crop with.

CORN-ROSE. The wild poppy.

CORNWALL. A woman who cuckolds her husband was said to send him into Cornwall without a boat.

CORNY. (1) Tipsy. *Var. dial.*

(2) Abounding in corn. *East.*

(3) Tasting well of malt. (*A.-S.*) " Cornie aile," new ale, Christmas Carols, p. 47.

CORODY. A sum of money or an allowance of food and clothing allowed by an abbot out of a monastery to the king for the maintenance of any one of his servants. A corody could be purchased on a plan similar to our annuities.

CORONAL. A crown, or garland.

> With kelle and with *corenalle* clenliche arrayede
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 8

CORONEL. A colonel. (*Span.*)

COROUN. A crown. (*A.-N.*)

> Ryche ladyys of grete renouns
> They do make hem ryche *corouns.*
> *MS. Harl* 1701, f. 22.

COROUNMENT. Coronation. (*A.-N.*)

COROUR. A courser. (*A.-N.*)

CORP. A corpse. *North.* Middleton has this form of the word.

CORPHUN. A herring.

CORPORAL. A corporal of the field was one who guarded and arranged the shot or arms of the soldiers on the field of battle.

CORPORAS. The cloth which was placed beneath the consecrated elements in the sacrament.

CORPORATION-SEATS. The large square pew in some churches generally appropriated to strangers.

CORPORATURE. A man's body, or *corporation*, as we still say. See the Man in the Moone, 1657, p. 74.

CORPSE-CANDLE. A thick candle used formerly at lake-wakes. Aubrey, p. 176, mentions a kind of fiery apparition so called.

CORRETIER. A horse-dealer.

CORRID-HONEY. Hard, candied honey.

CORRIGE. To correct. (*A.-N.*)

CORRIN. A crown. (*A.-N.*)

CORRIVAL. A partner in affection; a rival. In a Description of Love by W. C. 1653, is a poem, " To his love fearing a *corrival.*"

CORROSY. A grudge; ill-will. *Devon.*

CORRUMPABLE. Corruptible. (*A.-N.*)

CORRUMPE. To corrupt. (*A.-N.*)

CORRUPTED. Ruptured. *Suffolk.*

CORRYNE-POWDER. Corn powder, a fine kind of gunpowder.

CORS. (1) The shaft of a pinnacle. Willis's Arch. Nom. p. 71.

(2) The body. (*A.-N.*) The body of a chariot was sometimes so called.

(3) Course. *Weber.*

CORSAINT. A holy body; a saint. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 109; Langtoft, pp. 44, 308.

> He sekez seyntez bot seldene, the sorere he grypez
> That thus clekys this *corsaunt* owte of thir heghe clyffez.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 65.

> Ne never hadde they amendement,
> That we herde, at any *corseynt.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 61.

CORSARY. A pirate.

CORSE. (1) To curse. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Silk riband woven or braided. " Corse of a gyrdell, *tissu*," Palsgrave.

CORSERE. A horseman. Also a war-horse, as in Todd's Illustrations, p. 214; and sometimes, a horse-dealer.

CORSEY. An inconvenience or grievance. See Dent's Pathway, pp. 306, 369; Tusser, p. 32 Stanihurst, p. 25.

CORSING. Horse-dealing

CORSIVE. Corrosive.

CORSPRESANT. A mortuary.

CORSY. Fat; unwieldy.

CORTEISE. Courtesy. Also an adjective.

Launcelot lokys he uppon,
How *corteise* was in hym more
Then evyr was in any man.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 113.

CORTER. A cloth.

CORTESLICHE. Courteously.

CORTEYSEAR. More courteous.

CORTINE. A curtain.

CORTS. Carrots. *Somerset.*

CORTYL. A kirtle.

CORUNE. See *Coroun.*

CORVE. About the eighth of a ton of coals. Boxes used in coal mines are also called *corves.*

CORVEN. Carved; cut. (*A.-S.*)

Corvene wyndows of glase,
With joly bandis of brase.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.

The wode was wallyd abowte,
And wele *corvyn* wyth ryche ston.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.

With mannys hondes as sche were wroghte,
Or *corvyn* on a tree. *MS. Ibid.* f. 69.

CORVISOR. A shoemaker.

CORWYN. Curved. Arch. xxx. 406.

CORY. A shepherd's cot. *Pr. Parv.*

CORYAR. A currier. (*Lat.*)

CORYED. Curried; drubbed.

CORYNALLE. Same as *cornall,* q. v.

The schafte was strong over alle,
And a welle schaped *corynalle.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 247.

CORYS. Course.

Ne ȝyt the love off paramours,
Woche ever athe be the comyn *corys*
Among them that lusty were.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 5.

CORZIED. Grieved. From *Corsey.*

COS. (1) Because. *Var. dial.*

(2) A kiss. Audelay, p. 60.

COSEY. Snug; comfortable. Also a term for *half tipsy.*

COSH. (1) The husk of corn. *East.*

(2) Quiet; still. *Salop.*

(3) A cottage, or hovel. *Craven.* This term occurs in Prompt. Parv.

COSHERING. A set feast made in Ireland of noblemen and their tenants, who sat the whole time on straw. The coshering was always accompanied with harper's music. See a curious description in Stanihurst, p. 45.

COSIER. A cobbler.

COSIN. A cousin, or kinsman.

COSINAGE. Kindred. (*A.-N.*)

And how he stood of *cosinage*
To the emperoure, made hem asswage.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 47.

COSP. The cross bar at the top of a spade. The fastening of a door is also so called.

COSSE. A kiss. (*A.-S.*) See Reliq. Antiq. i. 29; Gy of Warwike, p. 203.

COSSET. A pet lamb. Hence a pet of any kind. Also, to fondle.

COSSHEN. A cushion.

COSSICAL. Algebraical. Digges, in 1579, described the "Arte of numbers *cossicall.*"

COST. (1) Loss, or risk. *North.*

(2) The *mantagreta,* bot.

(3) A dead body. *Devon.*

(4) A side, or region. (*A.-N.*)

(5) A rib. *East.*

(6) Manner; business; quality. "Swych *costus* to kythe," Degrevant, 364.

(7) "Nedes cost," a phrase equivalent to *positively.* Chaucer, Cant. T. 1479.

COSTAGE. Cost; expense. (*A.-N.*) "To duelle at his *costage,*" Lincoln MS. f. 134.

COSTARD. (1) A kind of large apple. Hence costard-monger, or costermonger, a seller of apples; one, generally, who kept a stall. Metaphorically, the head is called a costard.

(2) A flask, or flasket. Urry's MS. additions to Ray.

COSTE. To tempt. *Verstegan.*

COSTED. Richly ornamented.

COSTEIANT. Coasting. (*A.-N.*)

The grete soldan thanne of Perse
Hath in a marche *costeiant.*
Gower, MS. Soc Antiq. 134, f. 78.

COSTEN. Cast. Langtoft, p. 106.

COSTENED. Cost.

COSTERING. (1) A carpet.

(2) Swaggering; blustering. *Salop.*

COSTERS. Pieces of tapestry used on the sides of tables, beds, &c. See Test. Vetust. p. 228. "*Costerdes* covered with whyte and blewe," Squyr of Lowe Degré, 833.

COSTIOUS. Costly.

COSTLEWE. Expensive; costly.

COSTLY. Costive. *East.*

COSTLY-COLOURS. A game at cards.

COSTMOUS. Costly. *Hearne.*

COSTNING. Temptation. *Verstegan.*

COSTREL. A small wooden bottle used by labourers in harvest time. The ancient drinking cup so called was generally made of wood. *Vasa quædam quæ costrelli vocantur,* Matth. Paris. See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 56. Spelt *costret* in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

COSTY. Sumptuous; costly.

COSTYFHED. Costiveness.

COSY. A husk, shell, or pod. *Beds.*

COT. (1) A finger-stall. *East.*

(2) Same as *cosp,* q. v.

(3) Refuse wool. *North.*

(4) A man who interferes in the kitchen. *North.*

(5) A small bed, or cradle.

(6) A pen for cattle.

(7) A coat. (*A.-N.*)

COTAGRE. A sumptuous dish described in the Forme of Cury, p. 79.

COTCHED. Caught. *Var. dial.*

COTCHEL. A sack partly full. *South.*

COTE. (1) To coast, or keep alongside. (*Fr.*) Also, a pass or go-by.

(2) In hunting, when the greyhound goes endways by his fellow, and gives the hare a turn. Often used in the sense, to overtake.

(3) A cottage. (*A.-S.*)

(4) A salt-pit.

COTE-ARMURE. An upper garment, worn over the armour, and generally ornamented with armorial bearings.

COTED. (1) Quoted. (*Fr.*)

(2) Braided. Is this the meaning in Shakespeare?

COTE-HARDY. A close-fitting body garment, buttoned all the way down the front, and reaching to the middle of the thigh.

COTERELLE. A cottager. *Pr. Parv.*

COTERET. A faggot.

COTGARE. Refuse wool. *Blount.*

COTH. A disease. (*A.-S.*) *Cothy*, faint, sickly. *East.* Browne has *cothish.*

COTHE. (1) Quoth; saith.

(2) To faint. *East.*

COTHISH. Morose. *Ray.*

COTIDIANLICH. Daily. (*A.-N.*)

> To strengthe also his body and his lymes in exercise and use *cotidianlich*, that is to sey, day after day, in dedes of armes.
>
> *Vegecius, MS. Douce* 291, f. 5.

COTINGE. Cutting. (*A.-S.*)

COT-LAMB. A pet-lamb. *Suffolk.*

COTLAND. Land held by a cottager in soccage or villenage. *Kennett.*

COT-QUEAN. An idle fellow; one who busies himself in base things; a man who interferes with females' business. A term of contempt. Perhaps a corruption of *cock-quean*, q. v.

COTSWOLD-LIONS. Sheep. "Have at the lyons on *cotsolde*," Thersites, ap. Collier, ii. 401.

COTTAGE-HOUSEN. Cottages. *Wilts.*

COTTED. Matted; entangled. *Linc.* Also pronounced *cottered*, and *cotty.*

COTTEN. To beat soundly. *Exmoor.*

COTTER. (1) To mend or patch. *Salop.*

(2) To fasten. *Leic.*

(3) To be bewildered. *West.*

COTTERIL. (1) A small iron wedge for securing a bolt. Also called a *cotter.* The term is applied to various articles implying this definition.

(2) A cottage. *Kennett.*

(3) A piece of leather at the top and bottom of a mop to keep it together. *Linc.*

(4) A pole for hanging a pot over the kitchen fire. *South.*

(5) The small round iron plate in the nut of a wheel.

COTTERILS. Money. *North.*

COTTERLIN. A cosset lamb. *East.*

COTTING. Folding sheep in a barn. *Heref.*

COTTON. To agree; to get on well; to succeed, or prosper. *Var. dial.* It is a common archaism.

COTTYER. A cottager. *Hall.* It occurs also in Piers Ploughman, p. 529.

COTYING. The ordure of a rabbit.

COTZERIE. Cheating. (*Ital.*)

COUCH. (1) A bed of barley when germinating for malt.

> If the grain be of a dark colour, and many corns have brown ends, we judge them to have been heated in the mow, and they seldom come well in the *couch.* *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.* p. 304

(2) To squat, said of the boar, sometimes of the hare or rabbit.

(3) Left-handed. *East.*

(4) A den; a small chamber of any kind.

COUCHE. To lay, or place. (*A.-N.*) Frequently applied technically to artists' work.

> Alle of palle werke fyne
> *Cowchide* with newyne.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 133.

COUCHER. A setter.

COUCH-GRASS. A kind of coarse bad grass which grows very fast in arable land.

COUD. (1) Cold; called. *North.*

(2) Knew; was able. *Pa. t.*

COUF. A cough. *Craven.*

COUFLE. A tub. Rob. Glouc. p. 265.

COUGH-OUT. To discover.

COUHERDELY. Cowardly.

> Who miȝt do more *couherdely*?
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 141.

COUL. (1) To pull down. *North.*

(2) Cole, or cabbage. *Somerset.*

(3) A large wooden tub. Formerly, any kind of cup or vessel.

(4) To scrape earth together. *North.*

(5) A swelling or abscess. *Yorksh.*

COULD. See *Coud* (2). With the infinitive mood it expresses a past tense, as *could be* was, *could take*, took, &c.

COULDE. To chill, or make cold.

COULING-AXE. An instrument used to stock up earth. *Salop.*

COULPE. A fault. (*A.-N.*)

COULPENED. Carved; engraved. (*A.-N.*)

COUL-RAKE. A scraper. *North.*

COULTER. A plough-share.

COUNDUE. To guide, or conduct.

COUNDUTE. A song. (*A.-N.*)

COUNFORDE. Comfort. (*A.-N.*)

COUNGE. (1) To beat. *Northumb.*

(2) A large lump. *North.*

(3) Permission. (*A.-N.*)

> They enclined to the kyng, and *cowngé* thay askede.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Linc.* f. 58.

COUNGER. To shrink; Chester Plays, i. 16. To conjure; ib. ii. 35.

COUNSEL. (1) Secret; private; silence.

(2) To gain the affections. *North.*

COUNT. To account; to esteem. (*A.-N.*) Also to guess, to expect eagerly.

COUNTENANCE. (1) Importance; account. In old law, what was necessary for the support of a person according to his rank.

(2) Custom. *Gawayne.*

COUNTER. (1) Hounds are said *to hunt counter* when they hunt backward the way the chase came; *to run counter*, when they mistake the direction of their game.

(2) To sing an extemporaneous part upon the plain chant.

(3) A coverlet for a bed.

COUNTER-BAR. A long bar for shop windows *Counter-barred*, shut in with a bar on the outside.

COUNTER-CHECK. A check against a check: an order to reverse another order.

COUNTERE. An arithmetician. (*A.-N.*)

> Ther is no *countere* nor clerke
> Con hem reken alle. *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 110.

COUNTERFEIT. A portrait, or statue. A piece of bad money was also so called, and imitation crockery was known as *counterfeits.*

COUNTERPAINE. The counterpart of a deed. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12; Greene, i. 70.

COUNTERPASE. The counterpoise. (*A.-N.*) "The *countrepase* was light," Lydgate, p. 50.

COUNTERPLETE. To plead against. (*A.-N.*)

> Ageyn the trouthe who so evere stryve,
> Or *counterplete* or make any debat.
> *MS Digby* 232, f. 2.

COUNTERPOINT. A counterpane.

COUNTERS. Pieces resembling money formerly used in calculations.

COUNTERWAITE. To watch against. (*A.-N.*)

COUNTIS. Accounts.

COUNTISE. Art; cunning. (*A.-N.*)

COUNTOUR. (1) A treasurer. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A compting-house. *Chaucer.*

COUNTRE. To encounter.

COUNTRETAILLE. A tally answering exactly to another. (*A.-N.*)

COUNTRIES. The under-ground works in some mines are so called.

COUNTRY. A county. *Var. dial.*

COUNTRYFIED. Rustical. *Var. dial.*

COUNTRY-SIDE. A tract or district. *North.*

COUNTRY-TOMS. Bedlam-beggars, q. v.

> In — has one property of a scholar, poverty: you would take him for *Country Tom* broke loose from the gallows.
> *Midsummer Moon, or Lunacy Rampant*, 1660.

COUNTRY-WIT. Coarse, indelicate wit.

COUNTY. A count; a nobleman. "Countie an erledome, *conté*," Palsgrave.

COUNTYRFE. To contrive.

COUP. To empty or overset. *North.*

COUPABLE. Guilty; culpable. (*A.-N.*)

COUPAGE. A carving, or cutting up.

COUP-CART. A short team. *North.* "A coupe-waine," Sharp's Chron. Mirab. p. 7. Rather, a long cart? See *Coop* (2).

COUPCREELS. A summerset. *Cumb.*

COUPE. (1) A basket. Ellis, iii. 133.

(2) A cup; a vat. (*A.-N.*)

> Of hys *cowpe* he servyd hym on a day,
> In the knyghtys chaumbur he laye.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii 38, f. 147.

(3) A coop for poultry.

(4) A piece cut off. *Minsheu.* Also, to cut with a sword or knife.

(5) To blame. (*A.-S.*)

COUPE-GORGE. A cut-throat. (*A.-N.*)

COUPING. An onset; an encounter.

COUPIS. Coping.

COUPLING. A junction. *North.*

COUPRAISE. A lever. *North.*

COURAGE. Heart. (*A.-N.*) Also, to embolden or encourage.

COURAKE. Cauliculus, *bot.*

COURBE. Curved; bent.

> Hire nekke is schorte, hire schuldris *courbe*,
> That myȝte a mannis luste destourbe.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 49.

COURBULY. Tanned leather. (*A.-N.*)

COURBYNG. Strengthening a vessel by bands or hoops.

COURCHEF. A kind of cap.

> Her *courchefs* were curious,
> Hir face gay and gracyous.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 133

COURDEL. A small cord. *Salop.*

COURE. (1) Heart; courage. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To crouch down. (*A.-N.*) Often applied to a brooding hen. See Florio, p. 129; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 157; Morte d'Arthur, ii. 195. "The kyng *coueris* the cragge," MS. Morte Arthure, i. e. creeps up it.

COURL. To rumble. *North.*

COURSER-MAN. A groom.

COURT. The principal house in a village. Also, a yard to a house, which is also called a *courtain.*

COURT-CUPBOARD. A moveable sideboard, generally covered with plate, and in fact used solely for that purpose, without drawers.

COURT-DISH. A kind of drinking-cup so called. Gifford sadly blunders on the word in his ed. of Jonson, v. 380.

COURTELAGE. A garden, or court-yard. (*A.-N.*)

COURTEPY. A short cloak of coarse cloth. (*A.-N.*) *Courtbies*, Skelton, ii. 420.

COURT-FOLD. A farm-yard. *Worc.*

COURT-HOLY-WATER. Insincere complimentary language. "To fill one with hopes or *court-holy-water*," Florio, p. 215. See Cotgrave in v. *Court, Eau.*

COURTINE. A curtain. Also, to hide behind a curtain.

COURTING-CARDS. Court cards.

COURT-KEEPER. The master at a game of racket, or ball.

COURT-LAX. A curtle-ax.

COURT-LODGE. A manor-house. *Kent.*

COURT-MAN. A courtier. (*A.-N.*)

COURT-NOLL. A contemptuous or familiar name for a courtier. See Brit. Bibl. i. 108; Heywood's Edward IV. p. 42; Peele, iii. 86.

COURT-OF-GUARD. The place where the guard musters.

COURT-OF-LODGINGS. The principal quadrangle in a palace or large house.

COURT-ROLLER. The writer or keeper of the rolls of a court of law.

COURTSHIP. Courtly behaviour.

COUSE. To change the teeth. *Warw.* Formerly, to exchange anything, as in the Reliq Antiq. ii. 281.

COUSIN. A kinsman. (*Fr.*) Often a familiar mode of address to a friend. Cousin Betty, or Cousin Tom, a bedlamite beggar; now applied to a mad woman or man.

COUTELAS. A cutlass. (*Fr.*)

COUTER. A plough-coulter. *North.*

COUTERE. A piece of armour which covered the elbow.

> Bristes the rerebrace with the bronde ryche,
> Kerves of at the *coutere* with the clene egge.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. [illegible]

COUTHE. (1) To make known, discover, publish. (*A.-S.*)

> That it be *couthe* here alle opinly
> To wite in soth whether I in chastité
> Have ledde my lyf of herte faythfully.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 7.

(2) Affable; kind. (*A.-S.*)

(3) A cold. *North.*

(4) Could, part. past.

COUTHER. To comfort. *North.*

COUTHLY. Familiarity.

COUVER. A domestic connected with a court kitchen. Ord. and Reg. p. 331.

COUWE. Cold. *Hearne.*

COUWEE. "Ryme couwée," *versus caudati*, common final rhyme.

COVANDE. A covenant. (*A.-N.*)

> Thare salle he se me at hys wylle,
> Thyne *covandes* for to fulfille.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 116.

COVART. Secret. (*A.-N.*)

COVAYTE. To covet; to desire. (*A.-N.*)

> In Criste thou *covayte* thi solace,
> His lufe chaunge thi chere.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 222.

COVE. (1) A cavern, or cave. Also, a small harbour for boats.

(2) A lean-to, or low building with a shelving roof.

COVEITISE. Covetousness.

COVEL. A kind of coat. (*Belg.*)

COVENABLE. Convenient; suitable. Sometimes equivalent to *needful.*

COVENAWNT. Faithful. *Ritson.*

COVENT. A convent. (*A.-N.*) A covenant, agreement, MS. Morte Arthure.

COVERAUNCE. Recovery. (*A.-N.*)

COVERCHIEF. A head-cloth. (*A.-N.*)

COVERCLE. A pot-lid. (*A.-N.*)

COVERE. To recover. (*A.-N.*) To regain, MS. Morte Arthure; Rel. Ant. ii. 86.

> Whan Tryamowre was hole and sownde,
> And *coverede* of hys grevus wounde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.
> With myrthe and game them betwene
> To *covyr* hur of hur care. *MS. Ibid.* f. 85.

COVERLYGHT. A coverlet. *Hæc supellex tilis est superius indumentum lecti, Anglice* a coverlyght, MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 13. *Coverlyte,* Gesta Rom. p. 133.

COVERNOUR. A governor.

COVER-PAN. A pan with a cover used in the pantry.

COVERT. (1) A kind of lace described in MS. Harl. 2320, f. 59.

(2) Secresy. (*A.-N.*) Also an adj. Sometimes, covered.

(3) A covering. *Cov. Myst.* Also, a cover for game.

COVERT-FEATHERS. The feathers close upon the sarcels of a hawk.

COVERTINE. A covering.

COVERTURE. A covering.

> ȝif he ever thynke his bargayn to acheve,
> He owith for to kepe hym under the *coverture*
> Of trowthe and of connyng, this I yow ensure.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 151.

COVERYE. To take care of. (*A.-N.*)

COVETISE. Covetousness. (*A.-N.*)

COVEY. (1) To sit or hatch.

(2) A cover for game.

(3) A close room; a pantry. See Davies' Ancient Rites, pp. 126, 142.

COVINE. Intrigue; fraud; deceit; a secret contrivance; art. In law, a deceitful compact between two or more to prejudice a third party. Also a verb, to deceive. *Covinlich* deceitfully, Gy of Warwike, p. 32.

> And alle that are of here *coveyn*,
> Alle she bryngeth to helle peyn.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 21.
> And thus by sleyȝte and by *covine*,
> Aros the derthe and the famyne.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 153.
> For yff thou be off soche *covyne*
> To gete off love by ravyne,
> Thy lust yt may the falle thus,
> As yt fylle to Tereus.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 3.
> And whanne they be *covyned*,
> They faynen for to make a pees.
> *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 45.

COW. (1) The moveable wooden top of a malt-kin, hop-house, &c.

(2) To frighten. *South.* Shakespeare has *cowish,* timid. Also a substantive.

(3) To scrape. *Craven.*

COW-BABY. A coward. *Somerset.*

COW-BERRIES. Red whortle-berries.

COW-BLAKES. Dried cow-dung used for fuel. *Var. dial.*

COW-CALF. A female calf.

COW-CAP. A metal knob put on the tip of a cow's horn. *West.*

COWCHER. A book in which the transactions of a corporation were registered. See Lelandi Itin. iv. 182.

COW-CLAP. Cow-dung. *Cow-clatting,* spreading manure on the fields.

COW-CUMBER. A cucumber. *Var. dial.* This form occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

COW-DAISY. Same as *cow-plat,* q. v.

COWDE. (1) A piece, or gobbet of meat.

(2) Obstinate; unmanageable. *West.*

(3) Could.

COWDEL. Caudle.

COWDY. (1) A small cow. *North.*

(2) Pert; frolicsome. *North.*

COWED. Cowardly; timid. *North.* A cow without horns is called *cowed.*

COWEY. Club-footed. *North.*

COW-FAT. The red valerian.

COWFLOP. The foxglove. *Devon.*

COW-FOOTED. Club-footed. *North.*

COWGELL. A cudgel. *Huloet.*

COW-GRIPE. A gutter in a cow-stall to carry off the filth.

COW-GROUND. Cow-pasture. *Glouc.*

COW-HERD. A cow-keeper.

COW-JOCKEY. A beast-dealer. *North.*

COWK. (1) A cow's hoof. *Devon.*

(2) To strain to vomit. *North.* Also pronounced *cowken* and *cowker.*

COWL. (1) To cower down. *North.*

(2) See *Coul* and *Cow.*

(3) A poultry coop. *Pr. Parv.*

COW-LADY. The lady-bird.

> A paire of buskins they did bring
> Of the *cow-ladyes* corall wing.
> *Musarum Deliciæ,* 1656.

COWLAY. A meadow for cows.

COWLICK. A stiff tuft of hair on a cow. Also the same as *calflick,* q. v.

COWLSTAFF. A staff used for carrying a tub or basket that has two ears. See Lambarde's Perambulation, p. 367; Strutt, ii. 201.

COWLTES. Quilts. Mapes, p. 334.

COW-MIG. The drainage of a cow-house or dung-hill. *North.*

COW-MUMBLE. The cow-parsnip.

COWNCE. Counsel.

COWNDER. Confusion; trouble. *North.*

COWOD. Cold. *Tundale.*

COW-PAR. A straw-yard. *Norf.*

COWPIN. The last word. *North.*

COW-PLAT. A circle of cow-dung.

COW-PRISE. A wood-pigeon. *North.*

COW-QUAKE. Common spurry. *East.*

COWRING. A term in falconry, when young hawks quiver and shake their wings, in token of obedience to the old ones.

COWS. Slime ore. *North.*

COWS-AND-CALVES. See *Bulls-and-cows.*

COWSE. To chase animals. Also, to walk about idly. *West.*

COWSHARD. Cow-dung. Called also *cowsharn, cowscarn,* and *cows'-easings.* See Cooper in v. *Scarabæus;* Cotgrave, in v. *Bouse;* Gosson's Schoole of Abuse, 1579; Nash's Pierce Penilesse, 1592; Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, p. 31.

> Hartflies, they say, are bred out of the dung of the deer, as beetles are out of *cowshorne.*
> *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 168.

COWSHUT. A wood-pigeon. *North.*

COW-STRIPLINGS. Cowslips. *North.* Brockett has *cow-stropple.* A *cowstrople* in the month of January, 1632, was considered sufficiently curious to be presented as a new-year's gift. See Chron. Mirab. p. 21.

COWT. A colt. *Var. dial.*

COWTHERED. Recovered. *North.*

COWTHWORT. The motherwort.

COW-TIE. A strong rope which holds the cow's hind legs while milking.

COW-TONGUED. Having a tongue smooth one way and rough the other, like a cow. Hence applied to one who gives fair or foul language as may suit his purpose.

COW-WHEAT. The horse-flower.

COWȜE. A cough.

COX. Same as *Cokes,* q. v. Hence *cox-comb,* the top of a fool's cap, which was terminated with a cock's head and comb. *Coxcomb* was applied also to the cap and head of a fool. *Coxe* is apparently an adjective in Hawkins, i. 236, unless the article is supplied, as in Dodsley. *Coxy,* conceited, in Warwickshire. Forby has *coxy-roxy,* merrily and fantastically tipsy.

COXON. A cockswain.

COY. (1) A decoy. Also, to decoy.

(2) A coop for lobsters. *East.*

COYE. (1) To quiet; to soothe. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To move, or stir in anything.

COYEA. Quoth you. *Yorksh.*

COYLLE. A coal.

COYNFAYTES. Comfits.

COYNTELICHE. Cunningly.

COYSE. Body. (*A.-N.*)

> And prively, withoute noyse,
> He bryngeth this foule gret *coyse.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 49.

COYSELL. A consul, or judge. (*A.-N.*)

COYTES. Quoits.

COYVE. A coif.

COZE. To converse with earnestly and familiarly. *South.*

CRA. A crow. *East.*

CRAB. (1) An iron trivet to set over a fire. *Chesh.*

(2) A potato apple. *Lanc.*

(3) To break, or bruise. *North.*

CRABAT. A gorget, or riding-band. Nares says, a cravat.

CRABBAT. Handsome; comely.

CRABBUN. A dunghill fowl.

CRABE. To fight one with another. A term in falconry.

CRABER. The water-rat.

CRAB-LANTHORN. An apple-jack. See p. 73. Also, a cross, forward child.

CRAB-VERJUICE. Vinegar made from crabs. Sometimes, the juice itself.

CRAB-WINDLASS. A windlass used on the deck of a barge.

CRACCHE. To scratch. (*A.-S.*)

CRACHED. Infirm; broken. (*Fr.*) *Crachy* still in use in Shropshire.

CRACHES. The herb chickweed.

CRACHYNGE. Cracking.

CRACK. (1) A boast. Also a verb. Sometimes, to challenge.

(2) To converse. *Norf.* Also, chat, conversation, news.

(3) Chief; excellent. In early plays, an arch, lively boy.

(4) To restrain. *North.*

(5) To curdle. *Craven.*

(6) "In a crack," immediately.

(7) A blow or stroke. Also a verb, to strike or throw.

(8) Crepitus ventris. *North*

(9) A charge for a cannon.

(10) To creak. *Palsgrave.*

(11) A prostitute. *North.*

CRACK-BRAINED. Flighty. *Var. dial.*

CRACKED. Cloven. *Cracked-piece,* a girl who is no longer a virgin. She was then said to be *cracked in the ring.* This latter expression was originally applied to a coin which was cracked beyond the circle containing the inscription, and then considered no longer current; but it is used metaphorically in a variety of ways.

CRACKEL. A cricket. *North.*

CRACKER. A small baking dish; a small water-biscuit; a piece of glass shaped like a pear. *North.*

CRACKET. A low stool. *North.*

CRACKFART. A foolish boaster.

CRACKHALTER. A mischievous boy. Shakespeare has the term *crack-hemp.*

CRACKING-WHOLE. A slickenslide.

CRACKLE. Pork crackling.

CRACKLINGS. Crisp cakes. *Sussex.* More usually called *cracknels.* See Elyot, in v. *Collyra.*

CRACKMAN. A hedge.

CRACKOWES. Long pointed shoes, turned up in a curve. Perhaps so called from Cracow in Poland. "With her longe *crakowis,*" Reliq. Antiq. i. 41.

CRACKROPE. A fellow likely to be hung. A term of contempt.

CRACOKE. Refuse of tallow. *Pr. Parv.*

CRACONUM. Same as *cracoke,* q. v.

CRACUS. A kind of tobacco.

CRADDANTLY. Cowardly. *North.*

CRADDINS. Mischievous tricks. *North.*

CRADEL. Some part of clothing mentioned in Arthour and Merlin, p. 111; corresponding perhaps to the *cratula.* See Ducange, in v.

CRADLE-SCYTHE. A scythe provided with a frame to lay the corn smooth in cutting.

CRAFF. A sparrow. *Cumb.*

CRAFFLE. To hobble. *Derbysh.*

CRAFTE. To deal craftily, or cunningly. *Palsgrave.*

CRAFTESMAN. A man of skill. (*A.-S.*)

CRAFTIMAN. An artificer. (*A.-S.*)

CRAFTLY. Knowingly; prudently. (*A.-S.*)

CRAFTY. Skilfully made. (*A.-S.*)

CRAG. (1) The craw. *East.*

(2) A deposit of fossil sea-shells, found in the Eastern counties.

(3) The neck, or throat. See Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 135; Ord. and Reg. p. 95.

(4) A small beer vessel.

CRAIER. A kind of small ship. See Hall, Hen. IV. f. 18; Harrison, p. 201; Holinshed, Hist. Engl. i. 155; Hist. Scot. p. 120; Arch. xi. 162; Rutland Papers, p. 42.

> Be thanne cogge appone cogge, *krayers* and other.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 91.

CRAISEY. The butter-cup. *Wilts.*

CRAITH. A scar. *West.*

CRAKANE. The refuse of tallow.

CRAKE. (1) A crow. *North.*

(2) To crack; to break. (*A.-N.*)

(3) To quaver hoarsely in singing. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To brag, or boast.

(5) To speak, or divulge. *West.* Also, to shout or cry.

(6) The land-rail. *East.*

(7) To creak.

CRAKE-BERRIES. Crow-berries. *North.*

CRAKE-FEET. The orchis. *North.*

CRAKE-NEEDLES. Shepherds'-needles.

CRAKER. (1) A boaster.

(2) A child's rattle. *East.*

CRAKERS. Choice English soldiers in France temp. Henry VIII. *Blount.*

CRAKIT. Cracked. (*A.-N.*)

CRALLIT. Engraven.

CRAM. (1) To tell falsehoods.

(2) A lump of food. *North.*

(3) To tumble or disarrange. *Linc.*

CRAMBLE. To hobble, or creep. *North.*

CRAMBLES. Large boughs of trees.

CRAMBLY. Lame. *North.*

CRAMBO. A diversion in which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme. If the same word is repeated, a forfeit is demanded, which is called a crambo. It was also a term in drinking, as appears from Dekker.

CRAME. (1) To bend. *Lanc.*

(2) To join, or mend. *North.*

CRAMER. A tinker. *North.*

CRAMMELY. Awkwardly. *North.*

CRAMMOCK. To hobble. *Yorksh.*

CRAMOSIN. Crimson. (*A.-N.*)

CRAMP-BONE. The patella of a sheep, considered a charm for the cramp.

CRAMPER. A cramp-iron.

CRAMPISH. To contract violently. (*A.-N.*)

CRAMPLED. Stiff in the joints.

CRAMPON. The border of gold which keeps a stone in a ring.

CRAMP-RING. A ring consecrated on Good Friday, and believed to be efficacious for preventing the cramp.

CRAMP-RINGS. Fetters. *Harman.*

CRAMSINE. To scratch; to claw.

CRANCH. To grind between the teeth; to crush any gritty substance.

> Here doe I meane to *cranch,* to munch, to eate.
> *Heywood's Royall King,* sig. D. iii.

CRANE. The crinière. *Hall.*

CRANE-GUTTED. Very thin. *East.*

CRANET. (1) Small crinière. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12; Meyrick, ii. 258.

(2) A small red worm. *Cumb.*

CRANGLE. To waddle. *North.*

CRANION. (1) The skull. *Percy.*

(2) Small; spider-like. *Jonson.*

CRANK. (1) Brisk; jolly; merry.

(2) A vessel over-masted.

(3) An impostor. *Burton.*

(4) To mark cross-ways on bread-and butter to please a child. *Kent.*

(5) To creak. *North.*

(6) To wind, as a river. *Shak.* Also, the bend of a river.

(7) A reel for winding thread. *Prompt. Parv.*

(8) The wheel of a well to draw water with. *Ibid.*

CRANKIES. Pitmen. *North.*

CRANKLE. Weak; shattered. *North.*

CRANKS. (1) A toaster. *North.*

(2) Pains; aches. *Craven.*

(3) Offices. *South.*

CRANKY. (1) Merry; cheerful. Sometimes ailing, sickly; but *crank* is always used in the other sense, and the assertion in Prompt. Parv. p. 92, that it "usually signifies sickly or feeble," is quite a mistake.

(2) Chequered. *North.*

CRANNY. Quick; giddy; thoughtless.

CRANTS. Garlands. *Shak.*

CRANY. A crumb. *Devon.*

CRAP. (1) A bunch, or cluster. *West.*

(2) To snap; to crack. *Somerset.*

(3) Darnel; buck-wheat.

(4) A coarse part of beef joining the ribs. *Var. dial.*

(5) The back part of the neck.

(6) Dregs of beer or ale.

(7) Money. *North.*

(8) Assurance. *Wilts.*

(9) Crept. *North.*

CRAPAUTE. The toad-stone. (*Fr.*) Crapoté, MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48.

CRAPER. A rope. (*A.-N.*)

CRAP-FULL. Quite full. *Devon.*

CRAPLE. A claw. *Spenser.*

CRAPON. A loadstone. (*A.-N.*)

CRAPPELY. Lame; shaky. *Linc.*

CRAPPING. Gathering crops. *West.*

CRAPPINS. Where the coal crops out. *Salop.*

CRAPPY. To snap. *Somerset.*

CRAPS. (1) The refuse of hog's lard burnt before a fire. *North.*

(2) Chaff of corn. *West.* Apparently the same as *crappe*, Pr. Parv. p. 100.

CRAPSICK. Sick from over-eating or drinking. *South.*

CRARE. See *Craier.*

CRASED. Broken; weakened. (*A.-N.*)

CRASEDEST. Most crazy.

CRASH. (1) To crush, or grind.

(2) A feast; an entertainment.

(3) To be merry. *North.*

CRASHING-CHETES. The teeth.

CRASK. Fat; lusty; in good health and spirits; hearty.

CRASKE. To crash. *Pr. Parv.*

CRASPIC. A whale, or grampus.

CRASSANTLY. Cowardly. *Chesh.*

CRASSE. Thick; fat. *Hall.*

CRASSECHE. To split, or crack.

CRATCH. (1) A rack of any kind; a manger; a cradle.

(2) To eat. *Salop.*

(3) A pannier. *Derbysh.* Also, a kind of hand-barrow; a wooden frame used in husbandry.

(4) A wooden dish. *Yorksh.*

(5) A clothes pole. *Sussex.*

(6) Warts on animals. *North.*

(7) To claw, or scratch.

CRATCHINGLY. Feeble; weak. *North.*

CRATE. (1) A wicker basket. *North.* Generally used for crockery.

(2) An old woman. See Towneley Myst. p. 201. Ritson misreads *trate* in Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 77.

CRATE-MEN. Itinerant venders of earthenware. *Staff.*

CRATHAYN. A craven; a coward.

CRATHER. A kind of scythe.

CRATTLE. A crumb. *North.*

CRAUCHE. The refuse of tallow.

CRAUP. Crept. *West.*

CRAVAISE. The cray-fish. (*A.-N.*)

CRAVANT. Craven; cowardly.

CRAVAS. A crevice. *Pr. Parv.*

CRAVAUNDE. Coward. (*A.-N.*)

CRAVE. (1) To claim money. *North.*

(2) A chink, or cleft. *Pr. Parv.*

CRAVEL. A mantel-piece. *West.*

CRAW. (1) The bosom; the crop of a bird. *Var. dial.*

(2) A crow. *North.* Properly, a rook. Sex Ling. Dict. 1549.

CRAW-BUCKLES. Shirt-buckles. *Beds.*

CRAW-FEET. The wild hyacinth.

CRAWK. (1) Stubble. Also, a faggot.

(2) The refuse of tallow. *Pr. Parv.*

CRAWL. To abound. *North.*

CRAWLEY-MAWLEY. In a weak and ailing state; unwell. *Norf.*

CRAWLY-WHOPPER. A black-beetle.

CRAWPARSED. Hog-breeched. *North.*

CRAWSE. Jolly; brisk. *Yorksh.*

CRAY. (1) See *Craier.*

(2) A disease in hawks, proceeding from co and bad diet.

(3) A kind of gum.

CRAYNE. A chink, or cleft. *Pr. Parv.*

CRAYZE. A wild fellow.

CRAZE. To crack. *Devon.*

CRAZED. Foolish; insane. *Var. dial.*

CRAZEY. Crow's foot. *South.*

CRAZIES. Aches; pains. *North.*

CRAZLED. Congealed. *Yorksh.*

CRAZY. Infirm; dilapidated.

CRAZZILD. Coals caked together.

CREABLE. Capable of being created.

CREACHY. Same as *crazy*, q. v.

CREAG. The game of ninepins.

CREAGHT. A drove of cattle.

CREAK. (1) A wicker basket.

(2) "To cry creak," to be afraid, to desist from any project.

(3) A hook. *Yorksh.*

(4) A land-rail. *North.*

CREAM. (1) To squeeze, or press. *West.*

(2) To froth, or curdle. *North.*

(3) A cold shivering. *Somerset.*

(4) The holy anointing oil.

CREAMER. One who has a stall in a market or fair.

CREAMFACED. Pale. *South.*

CREAM-WATER. Water with a kind of oil or scum upon it.

CREAMY. Chilly. *Devon.*

CREANCE. (1) Faith; belief. (*A.-N.*)

> This mayden tauȝte the *creance*
> Unto this wyf so perfitly.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 6b

(2) Credit; payment. (*A.-N.*)

> And with his precyous bloode he wroote the bills
> Upon the crosse, as general acquytaunce
> To every penytent in ful *creaunce.*
>
> *Rom. of the Monk, Sion College MS*

(3) To borrow money. (*A.-N.*)

(4) The string with which a hawk is secured.

CREANT. Recreant; craven.

CREAS. The measles. *Yorksh.*

CREASE. (1) A curved tile. *West.*

(2) The top of a horse's neck.

(3) Loving; fond. *Lanc.*
(4) A split, or rent. *East.*
(5) To increase. *Devon.*
CREATE. Created. (*Lat.*)
CREATURE. (1) The Creator.
(2) A poor miserable person.
CREAUK. A crooked stick. *North.*
CREAUNCER. A creditor. (*A.-N.*)
CREAUNSER. A tutor. *Skelton.*
CREAUNT. Believing. (*A.-N.*)
CREBULLE. A cripple. (*A.-N.*)
CRECH. A crutch. *North.*
CREDANS. Credit; reputation.
CREDENT. Credible. *Shak.*
CREDILLE. A cradle. *Hearne.*
CREE. (1) To seethe. *North.*
(2) To pound, or bruise. *North.*
(3) A hut or sty. *Cumb.*
CREECH. To scream. *Somerset.*
CREED. Hard. *Yorksh.*
CREEK. A servant. *Suffolk.*
CREEL. (1) A wicker basket. *North.*
(2) A butcher's stool. *North.*
(3) A wooden frame for oak-cakes.
CREEM. (1) To convey slily. *Chesh.*
(2) To pour out. *North.*
CREEN. To pine. *Devon.*
CREENY. Small; diminutive. *Wilts.*
CREEP. (1) To raise, or hoist up.
(2) A ridge of land.
CREEPER. (1) A louse. *Var. dial.*
(2) A small stool. *North.*
CREEPERS. (1) Small low irons in a grate between the andirons.
(2) A nervous fidget. *Var. dial.*
(3) Low pattens. *Norf.*
(4) Grapnels. *East.*
CREEP-HEDGE. A vagrant. *East.*
CREEPINS. A beating. *Craven.*
CREEPLE. (1) A cripple.
(2) To squeeze; to compress. *East.*
CREEZE. Squeamish. *West.*
CREIL. A dwarfish man. *North.*
CREILED. Speckled; variegated. *Cumb.*
CREKE. (1) A crane. (*A.-N.*)
(2) A basket. *Pr. Parv.*
CREKYNE. To cluck, as hens. *Pr. Parv.*
CREME. Chrism; ointment.
CREMESYN. Crimson velvet.
CRENELLE. A loophole in a fortress. Sometimes, a battlement.
CRENSEYN. Crimson. (*A.-N.*)
CREOPEN. To creep; to crawl.
CREPEMOUS. A term of endearment. Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540. Still in use.
CREPIL. A cripple. (*A.-S.*)
CREPINE. Fringe worn with a French hood; the *crespine*, or golden net-caul, Planché, p. 117.
CREPPID. Crept. (*A.-S.*)
CRESCIVE. Increasing in power.
CRESCLOTH. Fine linen cloth.
CRESE. To increase. (*A.-N.*)
CRESMEDE. Christened. (*A.-N.*)
CRESOLITE. Crystal.
CRESSAWNTE. A crescent; an ornament for a woman's neck.
CRESSE. A rush. "I cownt hym noghte at a *cresse*," Lincoln MS.
CRESSET. An open lamp, suspended on pivots in a kind of fork, and carried upon a pole, formerly much used in nocturnal processions. The light was a wreathed rope smeared with pitch or rosin stuck on a pin in the centre of the bowl. The cresset was sometimes a hollow pan filled with combustibles, and, indeed, any hollow vessel employed for holding a light was so called.
CREST. (1) Increase. (*A.-N.*)
(2) In architecture, a term for any ornamental upper finishing.

> I se castels, I se eke high towres,
> Walles of stone *crestyd* and bataylled.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 13.

(3) The top of anything; the ridge of a hill or bank; a balk.
(4) The rising part of a horse's neck.
CREST-TILES. Tiles used for covering the ridge of a roof.
CRETE. A kind of sweet wine. "Creticke wine," Topsell's Beasts, p. 276.

> Thane clarett and *creette* clergyally rennene.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 55

CRETOYNE. A sweet sauce. (*A.-N.*)
CREUDEN. Cried; roared, pl.
CREUSE. A cup. (*A.-N.*)
CREVASSE. A chink or crevice. (*A.-N.*) *Crevescez*, MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 15; *Creveys*, MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 7.
CREVET. A cruet. *East.*
CREVIL. The head. (*A.-N.*)
CREVIN. A crack, or crevice. *North.*
CREVISE. A cray-fish. (*Fr.*) Sometimes, a lobster, as in MS. Arund. 249.
CREW. A coop. *Salop.*
CREWDLE. To crouch together. *North.*
CREWDLING. A slow mover. *Chesh.*
CREWDS. The measles. *North.*
CREWEL. (1) A cowslip. *Somerset.*
(3) Fine worsted, formerly much in use for fringe, garters, &c.
CREWNTING. Grumbling. *Exmoor.*
CREW-YARD. A farm-yard. *Linc.*
CREYSEDE. Crossed. *Hearne.*
CREYSERY. A crusade. (*A.-N.*)
CRIANDE. Crying. (*A.-N.*)
CRIB. (1) A child's bed. *Var. dial.*
(2) A lock-up house. *Salop.*
(3) A rack or manger. *Var. dial.* Also, a fold for cattle.
CRIB-BITER. A horse that draws in his breath, and bites his manger.
CRIBBLE. (1) A finer sort of bran. *Cribil-brede*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 9. See Cotgrave, in v. *Bourgeois.*
(2) A corn-sieve. *Hollyband.*
CRICK. The gaffle of a cross-bow.
CRICKER. A collier's horse. Also, a man that carries heavy loads on a horse. *West.*
CRICKET. (1) A low stool.
(2) Said of a ferret, *maris appetens.*

CRICKET-A-WICKET. Merry; also, to jog up and down.

CRICKLE. To bend; to stoop. *Var. dial.*

CRICKS. Dry hedgewood. *West.*

CRIED-UP. Much praised. *Var. dial.*

CRIEL. A kind of heron.

CRIEYNGES. Prayers. *Weber.*

CRIG. A wooden mallet. *North.* Also a verb, to beat.

CRIINDE. Crying. *Rob. Glouc.*

CRIKKET. A creek. *Leland.*

CRILL. Chilly; gooseflesby. *Lanc.*

CRIM. (1) To shiver. *I. Wight.*

(2) A small portion of anything. *West.*

CRIMANY! Interj. of sudden surprise. Sometimes, *crimine jemminy!*

CRIMBLE. To creep slily. *East.* To crimble-i'-th'-poke, to fly from an agreement, to act cowardly.

CRIME. Cry; report. *West.*

CRIMME. To crumble bread.

CRIMMLE. To plait up a dress.

CRIMP. (1) A game at cards.

(2) A dealer in coals. *Norf.*

(3) To be very stingy. *Devon.*

(4) Inconsistent; inconclusive.

CRIMPS. In the crimps, well set out in clothes.

CRINCH. (1) A small bit. *Glouc.*

(2) Same as *cranch*, q. v.

(3) To crouch together. *North.*

CRINCHLING. A very small apple, also called a cringling. *East.*

CRINCKLE. See *Crimble.*

CRINCOMES. The lues venerea.

CRINDLE. A kernel. *Lanc.*

CRINE. To shrink; to pine. *North.*

CRINETTS. The long small black feathers on a hawk's head.

CRINGLE. A withe or rope for fastening a gate with. *North.*

CRINGLE-CRANGLE. A zig-zag. *North.*

CRINITE. Hairy. (*Lat.*)

CRINK. (1) A very small child. *West.*

(2) A crumpling apple. *Heref.*

CRINKLE. (1) To rumple. *Var. dial.*

(2) To bend; to waver. *North.*

(3) To form into loops, as thread sometimes does. *Linc.*

(4) To shrink. *Suffolk.*

CRINKLE-CRANKLE. A wrinkle. *North.* “Full of *crinklecrankles*,” Cotgrave.

CRINZE. A drinking cup.

CRIP. To cut the hair. *West.*

CRIPLING. Tottery. *North.*

CRIPLINGS. Short spars at the sides of houses.

CRIPPIN. See *Crepine.*

CRIPPLE-GAP. A hole left in walls for sheep to pass through. *North.* Also called a cripple-hole.

CRIPPLIFIED. Crippled. *Munday.*

CRIPS. Crisp; curled. *West.*

CRISH. Cartilage. *East.*

CRISIMORE. A little child. *Devon.* No doubt from *chrisome*, q. v.

CRISLED. Goose-fleshy. *Ford.*

CRISOME. See *Chrisome.*

CRISP. (1) Pork crackling. *South.*

(2) To curl. *Crispy*, wavy.

(3) Fine linen; cobweb lawn.

(4) A kind of biscuit. *North.*

CRISPE. Curled. (*Lat.*)

CRISPING-IRON. A curling-iron.

CRISPIN'S-LANCE. An awl.

CRISPLE. A curl. Also a verb.

CRISSY. A crisis. *East.*

CRISTALDRE. The lesser centaury. *Gerard.* Spelt *Cristesladdre*, and explained *centaurea major*, in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3.

CRISTEN. A kind of plum.

CRISTENDOM. Baptism. *Wickliffe.*

> And that bastard that to the ys dere,
> *Crystyndome* schalle he non have here.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.

CRISTENE. Christian. (*A.-N.*)

CRISTENING. Christian faith.

CRISTINE. A kid. (*A.-N.*)

CRISTING. Baptism. (*A.-N.*)

CRISTYGREY. A kind of fur, much used in the fifteenth century.

> Of no devyse embroudid hath hire wede,
> Ne furrid with ermyn ne with *cristygrey.*
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 25.

CRIT. A hovel. *Salop.*

CRITCH. Stony. *Linc.*

CRITICK. The art of criticism.

CRITUARY. A kind of sauce.

CROAK. To die. *Oxon.*

CROAKER. A raven. *Jonson.*

CROAKUM-SHIRE. Northumberland.

CROAT. A bottle. *Suffolk.*

CROB. (1) A clown. *North.*

(2) To tyrannize over. *Yorksh.*

CROBBE. The knops of leafy buds, used as pendants from the roof.

CROCARD. Some kind of bird, mentioned in Arch. iii. 157; Ord. and Reg. p. 223.

CROCE. (1) A cross. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A crook; a crozier.

CROCERE. The bearer of a pastoral staff, or crozier. *Pr. Parv.*

CROCHE. (1) A crutch. (*A.-N.*) “Whiche wende his helpe a *croche*,” Gower, MS.

(2) The top of a stag's head, the knob at the top of it.

CROCHED. Crooked. (*A.-N.*)

CROCHEN. The crochet in music.

CROCHET. A hook. (*A.-N.*)

CROCHETEUR. A porter. (*Fr.*)

CROCK. (1) An old ewe. *Yorksh.*

(2) The cramp in hawks.

(3) A kind of musket.

(4) Soot. Also, to black with soot.

(5) A pot; an earthen vessel. To crock, to lay up in a crock.

(6) To decrease; to decay. *North.*

(7) Under hair in the neck.

(8) The back of a fire-place. *West.*

(9) An old laid egg. *North.*

CROCK-BUTTER. Salt-butter. *South.*

CROCKET. A large roll of hair, much worn in the time of Edward I.

> Be nat proud of thy *croket*
> Yn the cherche to tyfe and set.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 22.
> His *croket* kembt, and theron set
> A nouche with a chapelet.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 171.

CROCKETS. Projecting flowers or foliage used in Gothic architecture.

CROCKS. (1) Locks of hair. Rel. Ant. ii. 175.

(2) Two crooked timbers, of natural bend, forming an arch, seen in old buildings. *North.*

CROCKY. (1) Sooty. *East.*

(2) A small Scotch cow. *North.*

CRODART. A coward. *North.*

CRODDY. To contest; to strive; to play very roughly. *North.*

CRODE. A mole. *North.*

CROFT. (1) A meadow near a house; a small common field; any inclosure.

(2) A vault. *Kent.*

CROGGED. Filled. *Oxon.*

CROGGLE. Sour, or curdy. *Yorksh.*

CROGHTON-BELLY. A person who eats a great deal of fruit. *Lanc.*

CROGNET. The coronal of a spear.

CROICE. A cross. (*A.-N.*)

CROISE. A drinking-cup.

CROISERIE. The Crusade. (*A.-N.*)

CROKE. (1) Refuse; the bad or useless part of anything. *Linc.*

(2) A kind of lance. (*A.-N.*)

(3) A trick; a turn. *North.*

(4) The ordure of the hare.

(5) To bend.

> Into the water he *crokede* downe,
> And was in perelle for to drowne.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 125.

(6) A hook.

> Hyt was made full weywarde,
> Full of *crokys* of stele harde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii 38, f. 39.

CROKED. Lame; infirm.

CROKEKELY. Hookedly.

CROKER. (1) A grower of saffron. See Harrison's England, pp. 232, 233.

(2) A cottage without stairs.

CROLLE. Curled. Kyng Alis. 1999.

CROLLING. The rumbling, or grumbling of the stomach. *Palsgrave.*

CROM. (1) To crowd. *North.*

(2) To arrange anything. *Lanc.*

CROME. (1) A crook; a staff with a hook at the end of it. *Norf.* This term occurs in the Pr. Parv. p. 104.

(2) Pulp; kernel; the crumb. See Forme of Cury, p. 62; MS. Arund. 249, f. 89. (*A.-S.*)

CROMP. Witty. *Oxon.*

CROMPYLD. Crumpled.

CROMPYNG. Curving, said of a dog's tail. *Maistre of the Game.*

CROMSTER. A kind of vessel having a crooked prow. (*Dut.*)

CRONE. An old ewe. Also, an old woman, generally in an opprobrious sense. These meanings are said to be connected with each other.

CRONE-BERRIES. Whortle-berries.

CRONELL. A coronal, or garland. Also, the coronal of a lance, called *cronet*, by Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

CRONESANKE. The periscaria.

CRONGE. A hilt, or handle.

CRONIQUE. A chronicle. (*A.-N.*)

> The tale y thenke of a *cronique*
> To telle, yf that it may the like.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f 58.

CRONK. (1) To croak; to prate. *North.*

(2) To perch. *Yorksh.*

(3) To exult over with insult. *Hunter's Hallamsh. Gloss.*

CRONNY. Merry; cheerful. *Derb.*

CRONOGRAPHY. A history. *Hall.*

CRONY. An intimate friend.

CROO. (1) To coo. *North.*

(2) A crib for cattle. *Lanc.*

CROOCH. To crouch down. *Oxon.*

CROODLE. To cower; to crouch; to cuddle. Also, to feel cold.

CROOK. (1) The devil. *Somerset.*

(2) The crick in the neck.

(3) A chain in a chimney for hanging boilers on. *North.*

(4) A bend or curvature. Also a verb, to make crooked.

CROOKEL. To coo. *North.*

CROOKEN. To bend. *Yorksh.*

CROOK-LUG. A long pole with a hook at the end of it, used for pulling down dead branches of trees. *Glouc.*

CROOKS. (1) The furniture of pack-horses; long pieces of timber, sharpened above, and bent in a particular manner, to support burdens on horses. *Devon.*

(2) Hinges. *North.*

CROOL. To mutter; to murmur.

CROOM. A small portion of anything. *Somerset.*

CROON. To bellow; to roar. *North.* Also, to murmur softly.

CROONCH. To encroach. *East.*

CROOP. To rake together; to be miserly. *Devon.*

CROOPBACK. A hump-back.

CROOPY. (1) Hoarse. *North.*

(2) To creep; to bend. *Dorset.*

CROOSE. An assistant to the banker at the game of basset.

CROOT. Same as *crool*, q. v.

CROP. (1) The gorge of a bird. "Neck and crop," completely, entirely.

(2) A shoot of a tree, grown in one season. *North.* Properly, the head or top of a tree, the extreme shoot; any shoot; a sprig of a plant.

(3) The spare-rib. *Var. dial.*

(4) The top. (*A.-S.*)

> And of the hilles he telleth there aryȝte
> How he schalle bowe hem and the *croppis* heve.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 18.

(5) To crop the causey, to walk unyieldingly down the centre.

CROPE. (1) Crept. (*A.-S.*)

> This lady tho was *crope* aside,
> As sche that wolde hireselven hide.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 68.

(2) To creep slowly. *East.*

(3) The crupper. *Weber.*

(4) The finial of a canopy, &c.

(5) A band, or fillet. (*A.-N.*)

(6) Crooked. *Palsgrave.*

CROPIERS. The housings on a horse's back. (*A.-N.*)

CROPING. The surface of coal.

CROPONE. The buttock or haunch. (*A.-N.*)

CROPORE. The crupper. (*A.-N.*)

CROP-OUT. To appear above the surface, as a stratum of coal, &c.

CROPPEN. (1) Crept. *North.*

(2) To eat, as a bird. (*A.-S.*)

(3) The crop of a hen. *Cumb.*

CROPPY. A Roundhead.

CROP-RASH. The loose soft stone above the solid vein. *Warw.*

CROP-WEED. The black matfellon.

CROSE. A crosier.

CROSHABELL. A courtezan. *Kent.*

CROSS. (1) To cashier.

(2) A piece of money.

(3) The horizontal piece near the top of a dagger.

(4) To dislodge a roe-deer. Also, to double in a chase.

(5) To keep the crop, to monopolize the market place.

(6) To cleave the back-bone, a term in cutting up deer.

CROSS-AND-PILE. The game now called *heads-and-tails.* See Nomenclator, p. 299.

CROSS-BARS. A boy's game.

CROSS-BATED. Chequered.

CROSS-BITE. To swindle; to cheat; to deceive. *Cross-bite, cross-biter,* a swindler. Florio has, "*Furbáre,* to play the cheater, the cunnie-catcher or *crosse-biter.*"

CROSS-DAYS. The three days preceding the feast of Ascension.

CROSSE-BACCED. Having a bar through, as shot. See Ord. and Reg. p. 272. Qu. *crosse-barred?*

CROSSED. Taken the cross.

CROSSE-ISLED. A church with transepts is so called.

CROSSELET. A crucible. (*A.-N.*)

CROSS-EYE. A violent squint. *East.*

CROSS-GARTERED. Having the garters crossed on the leg.

CROSS-GRAINED. Not straight grained, as wood. Hence, obstinate, peevish.

CROSS-LAY. A cheating wager.

CROSSLET. A frontlet.

CROSS-MORGANED. Peevish. *North.*

CROSS-PATCH. A peevish child. Also called a *cross-pot.*

CROSS-PATE. The cross at the top of a ball held by a sovereign.

CROSS-PURPOSES. A child's game. Also, confusion and difficulties.

CROSS-QUARTERS. Diagonal openings in the turret of a building.

CROSS-ROW. The alphabet

CROSS-SOMER. A beam of timber.

CROSS-SWORD. One with a cross-bar for its guard.

CROSS-THE-BUCKLE. A peculiar and difficult step in rustic dancing.

CROSS-TOLL. A passage toll.

CROSS-TRIP. In wrestling, when the legs are crossed one within the other.

CROSS-VEIN. One vein of ore crossing another at right angles.

CROSS-WEEK. Rogation week.

CROSS-WIND. To warp; to twist. *North.*

> Thou maist behold how it is scorcht with love,
> And every way *croswounded* with desire.
> *Woman in the Moone,* 1597

CROSTELL. A wine-pot.

CROSWORT. *Herba Crimatica,* bot.

CROTCH. (1) A crutch. *East.*

(2) Same as *clift,* q. v.

(3) A post with a forked top, used in building, &c.

(4) The place where the tail of an animal commences.

CROTCH-BOOTS. Water boots. *East.*

CROTCH-BOUND. Lazy. *East.*

CROTCHED. (1) Cross; peevish. *East.*

(2) Crooked; hooked. *North.*

CROTCHET. A metal hook.

CROTCH-ROOM. Length of the legs.

CROTCH-STICK. A crutch. *East.*

CROTCH-TAIL. A kite. *Essex.*

CROTCH-TROLLING. A method of trolling or angling for pike. *Norf.*

CROTE. A clod of earth.

CROTELS. The ordure of the hare, rabbit, or goat. Also called *croteys* and *crotising.* The Maistre of the Game, MS. Bodl. 546, has *croteynge* of the hart.

CROTEY. Soup; pottage. (*A.-N.*)

CROTONE. A dish in cookery, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 34.

CROTTE. A hole; a corner. (*A.-N.*)

CROTTLES. Crumbs. *North.*

CROTTLING. Friable. *North.*

CROU. A hut; a sty. *Devon.*

CROUCH. A tumble; wrinkle. *Oxon.*

CROUCHE. (1) A piece of money.

> Come hider to me, sone, and loke wheder
> In this purse whether ther be eny cros or *crouche,*
> Save nedel and threde and themel of lether.
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 254.

(2) To sign with the cross. (*A.-S.*) Also, a cross. Hence *Crutched Friars.*

CROUCHMAS. Christmas. *Tusser.*

CROUD. (1) To coo. *North.*

(2) The crypt of a church.

(3) A coarse apple pasty. *Wilts.*

(4) A fiddle. Also a verb.

CROUDE. To shove together. (*A.-S.*)

CROUDEWAIN. A cart; a waggon. Perhaps a kind of barrow.

CROUHHE. A pan; a pitcher.

CROUKE. (1) A crow. *North.*

(2) An earthen pitcher. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To bend. (*A.-S.*)

CROULE. Curled. *Chaucer.*

CROUME. Sharp; cutting. (*A.-N.*)

CROUN. The circle of hair produced by the priestly tonsure. (*A.-N.*)

CROUNCORN. A rustic pipe.

CROUNMENT. A coronation. (*A.-N.*)

CROUP. (1) To croak. *North.*

(2) A disease in poultry.

(3) The ridge of the back. (*A.-N.*)

(4) To stoop; to crouch. *Cumb.*

(5) The craw; the belly. Also, the buttock or haunch.

CROUPY-CRAW. The raven. *North.*

CROUS. (1) Merry; brisk; lively; bumptious. "*Cruse* or *crous*, saucy, malapert, Bor." Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. Evidently connected with *crus*, wrathful, Havelok, 1966; and hence perhaps *crusty*. The following is an instance of the word in the same sense as in Havelok.

> Aȝeyn hem was he kene and *crous*,
> And seide, goth out of my Fadir hous.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 91.

(2) To catterwaul; to provoke. *East.*

CROUSLEY. To flatter; to court. *Devon.*

CROUTH. A fiddle; a croud, q. v.

CROUWEPIL. The herb crane-bill.

CROW. (1) A cattle-crib. *Lanc.*

(2) An iron gavelock. *North.*

(3) To claim. *Somerset.*

(4) To pull or pluck a crow, to complain or quarrel with any one.

(5) To give the crow a pudding, to die. *Shak.*

(6) A pigsty. *Devon.*

CROW-BELL.

> In a ground of mine called Swices growes abundantly a plant called by the people hereabout *crow-bells*, which I never saw anywhere but there. Mr. Rob. Good, M.A. tells me that these *crow-bells* have blew flowers, and are common to many shady places in this countrey.
>
> *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 126.

CROW-BERRY. *Empetrum nigrum*, Lin.

CROWCH. (1) A crutch. *Percy.*

(2) Crooked. *Huloet.*

CROW-COAL. Inferior coal. *Cumb.*

CROWD. (1) To wheel about. *Norf.*

(2) To move one thing across another; to make a grating noise.

(3) Congealed milk. *North.*

CROWD-BARROW. A wheel-barrow. *Norf.*

CROWDING. A barrow. *Paston.*

CROWDLING. Timid; dull; sickly. *West.*

CROWDY. A mess of oatmeal, generally mixed with milk. *North.*

CROWDY-KIT. A small fiddle. *West.*

CROWDY-MAIN. A riotous assembly; a cock-fight; a crowded mixture. *North.*

CROWDY-MUTTON. A fiddler.

CROWDY-PIE. An apple-turnover. *West.*

CROW-FEET. The wrinkles which spread from the outer corners of the eye.

CROWFLOWER. The crow-foot. *North.*

CROWISH. Spirited; pert. *North.*

CROWKEEPER. A boy employed to scare crows from land, in former times armed with a bow. *East.*

CROWLANDE. Exulting; boasting.

CROWLE. To grumble, or make a noise in the stomach.

CROW-LEEK. The hyacinth.

CROWN. To hold an inquest. *North.* See Sharp's Chron. Mirab. pp. 4, 88.

CROWNACLE. A chronicle.

CROWNATION. A coronation. *Miege.*

CROWNED-CUP. A bumper.

CROWNER. A coroner. *Var. dial.*

CROWNET. A coronet.

CROWNING. Slightly arched. *East.*

CROWN-POST. In building, the post which stands upright between the principal rafters.

CROWNS. Crowns-of-the-sun, a gold crown so called from the mint mark, worth about 4*s.* 6*d.* Crowns-of-the-rose were coined by Henry VIII. in 1526, and worth the same sum.

CROW-PARSNIP. The dandelion.

CROWPYNE. A crupper. *Pr. Parv.*

CROWSHELL. The fresh-water muscle.

CROWS-NEST. Wild parsley.

CROWSOPE. The herb *Samponaria.*

CROWSTONE. The top stone of the gable end of a house.

CROWT. To pucker up.

CROW-TIME. Evening. *East.*

CROW-TOE. The ranunculus.

CROW-TRODDEN. Having crow-feet, q. v.

CROYDON-SANGUINE. A sallow colour.

CROYN. To cry, as deer do in rutting time; to murmur low.

CROYZ. The cross.

CROZZILS. Half-burnt coals. *Yorksh.*

CRUB. A crust, or rind. *Devon.*

CRUBBIN. Food. *West.*

CRUBBY. Dry crusty bread. *Devon.*

CRUBS. The wooden supporters of panniers, or bags, on a horse. *West.*

CRUCCHEN. To crouch. (*A-S.*)

CRUCE. Same as *croise*, q. v.

> They had sucked such a juce
> Out of the good ale *cruce*,
>   Wherin they founde no dregges,
> That neyther of them his hed
> Coulde cary home to his bed,
>   For lacke of better legges.
>
> *The Unluckie Firmentie*

CRUCHE. A bishop's crosier.

CRUCHET. A wood-pigeon. *North.*

CRUCIAR. A crucifier. *Wickliffe.*

CRUCK. A crock, or pot. *Junius.*

CRUCKLE. To bend; to stoop. *East.*

CRUD. (1) Crowded. *East.*

(2) Carted; put in a cart, or barrow. Hence, conveyed.

(3) To coagulate. *Baret.*

CRUDDLE. To coagulate; to curdle. Also, to crowd or huddle.

CRUDELEE. To cry like a pheasant.

CRUDLE. To shudder, or shake. *North.*

CRUDLY. Crumbling. *Salop.*

CRUDS. Curds. (*A.-S.*)

CRUEL. (1) Very. *Var. dial.*

(2) Keen; valiant.

(3) Sad. *Exmoor.*

(4) Fine worsted.

(5) A cowslip. *Devon.*

CRUELS. The shingles. *Yorksh.*

CRUETS. The vessels which contained wine and water for the service of the altar.

CRUIVES. Enclosed spaces in a dam or weir for taking salmon. *North.*

CRUK. A bend, or shoot. *Salop.*

CRUKE. A crooked staff. (*A.-S.*)

> Bi the tane of the laykanes that thou sent us, the whilke es made of wandez and *crukez* donwardez at the over-end, we understand that alle the kyngez of the werlde, and alle the grete lordez salle lowte tille us.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 8.

CRULE. (1) See *Cruel* (4).

(2) To curl. (*A.-S.*)

> His hondes otherwhile to quake,
> Hit cropeth *crulyng* in his bake.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 23.

(3) To shiver with cold. Also, to crouch near the fire when cold.

CRUM. To stuff. *North.*

CRUMBLES. Crumbs. *East.*

CRUMCAKES. Pancakes. *North.*

CRUME. A small portion. (*A.-S.*)

CRUMENAL. A purse. *Spenser.*

CRUMMY. (1) Plump; fleshy. *North.*

(2) A cow with crooked horns.

CRUMP. (1) Hard; crusty. *North.* Also, to eat a crusty loaf.

(2) Out of temper. *North.*

(3) The cramp. *Var. dial.*

(4) Crooked. *Crump-back*, &c. "Crumpt or crookt," Nomenclator, p. 44.

(5) The rump. *North.*

CRUMPLE. (1) To rumple. *Var. dial.*

(2) To wrinkle; to contract. *West.* Crumple-footed, having no movement with the toes.

CRUMPLED. Twisted; crooked. *Crumponde*, Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 329.

CRUMPLING. Same as *Crinchling*, q. v. Hence, a diminutive or deformed person.

CRUMPLY. Wrinkled. *Devon.*

CRUMPY. Short; brittle. *North.*

CRUNCH. To crush. *Var. dial.*

CRUNCKLE. To creak. *Howell.* Cotgrave, "to creake like a crane."

CRUNDLES. Scorbutic swellings. *Devon.*

CRUNE. To bellow; to roar. *North.*

CRUNEY. To whine. *Devon.*

CRUNKLE. To rumple. *Var. dial.*

CRUP. Crisp; short; surly. *South.*

CRUPEL A cripple. Rel. Ant. i. 243.

> Meseles are hole and *crupels* go riȝt,
> Deefe han herynge, and blynde han siȝt.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 81.

CRUPYARD. The crupper. *Topsell.*

CRUS. See *Crous.*

CRUSADO. A Portuguese coin, mentioned by Webster, i. 69; Harrison, p. 219.

CRUSE. Same as *cruce* q. v. See Florio, p. 226; Nomenclator, p. 233; Collier's Old Ballads, p. 34; Holinshed, Hist. Engl. i. 63.

CRUSH. Gristle. *East.* To crush a cup, to finish a cup of liquor.

CRUSKE. An earthen vessel.

CRUSSEL. Gristle. *East.* Also *crustle.* Minsheu has the first form.

CRUSTADE. A dish in cookery, described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 32; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 65; Ord. and Reg. pp. 442, 452; crustard, Pegge's Forme of Cury, p. 70.

CRUSTATION. The cusps of windows.

CRUSTIVE. Covered with crust.

CRUSTY. Surly; cross. *Var. dial.*

CRUT. A dwarf. *North.*

CRUTCHET. A perch. *Warw.*

CRUTCH-NIB. The lower, or right hand handle of a plough.

CRUTTLE. (1) A crumb. *North.*

(2) To curdle. *Northumb.*

(3) To stoop down; to fall. *North.*

CRY. (1) Out of all cry, out of all estimation. *Nares.* "Cry you mercy," I beg your pardon.

(2) The giving mouth, or the music of hounds.

(3) To challenge, bar, or object to. *Somerset.*

(4) A proclamation. (*A.-S.*)

(5) The head. (*A.-N.*)

CRYANCE. Fear. (*A.-N.*)

CRY'D-NO-CHILD. A woman cried down by her husband. *Lanc.*

CRYING-OUT. An accouchement.

CRYING-THE-MARE. An ancient sport in Herefordshire at the harvest home, when the reapers tied together the tops of the last blades of corn, and standing at some distance, threw their sickles at it, and he who cut the knot had the prize. Also called crying-the-neck.

CRYKE. A creek. *Prompt. Parv.*

CRYMOSIN. Crimson.

CRYSEN. Cries. Audelay, p. 2.

CRYSINEDE. Christened. (*A.-N.*)

> Cowle fulle cramede of *crysinede* childyre.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 64.

CRYSOME. See *Chrisome.*

> And founde in a *crysome* oure Savyour swote,
> A blessyd chylde formyd in blode and bone.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.

CRYSTALL. The crest?

> Befyse smote Quore with Mordelay
> Upon the helme on hye,
> That the *crystall* downe fleye.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 123.

CRYSTALS. The eyes. *Shak.*

CRYSTENDE. Christened. (*A.-N.*)

CRYSTYANTE. Christendom. (*A.-N.*)

CRYZOM. Weakly. *Craven.*

CU. A cow. (*A.-S.*)

CUB. (1) A chest, or bin. *North.*

(2) A crib for cattle. *Glouc.* Also, to coop up, or confine in a coop.

(3) A lump or heap of anything; a confused mass.

(4) A martern in the first year. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 75. Also, a young fox.

CUBA. A game at cards.

CUBBORD. A sideboard. Literally, a table for holding the cups. It sometimes had doors

CUBBY-HOLE. A snug place. *Var. dial.*

CUBUR. A cover. (*A.-N.*)

CUCCU. A cuckoo. (*A.-S.*)

CUCK. (1) To place a woman in the cucking-stool, q. v.

(2) To cast; to throw. *North.*

CUCK-BALL. Same as *cuckoo-ball*, q. v.

CUCKING-STOOL. An engine formerly used for the punishment of women, by ducking them in the water, after they were placed in a stool or chair fixed for the purpose. The chair was sometimes in the form of a close stool, and the back of it generally ornamented with pictures of devils flying away with scolds, &c. It was originally used for the punishment of offences against the assize, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 176, but was afterwards employed for scolds and prostitutes, and continued in vogue in some places till the middle of the last century. The sitting in the chair with the feet and head bare was also used as penance unaccompanied with the ducking, and the form of the stool of course contributed to increase the degradation. See further in Wright's Archæological Album, No. 2.

> Item if an womman comme onto this lordshep an wold be kept privee withynne, and it be not the stewehołders wil, thei shal doo the officers for to wite upon the peine of xl. *s.* and the same womman shal be take and made a fyne of xx. *s.* and be sette thries upon de *cokyngestoele*, and than forswere the lordship. *MS. Bodl. e Mus.* 229.

CUCKOLD. The plant burdock. Cuckold's-buttons, the burrs on it.

CUCKOLD'S-HAVEN. A spot on the Thames, a little below Rotherhithe, frequently alluded to by our early writers.

CUCKOLD'S-KNOT. A noose tied so that the ends point lengthways.

CUCKOO. The harebell. *Devon.*

CUCKOO-ALE. Ale drunk out of doors to welcome the cuckoo's return.

CUCKOO-BALL. A light ball for children, made of parti-coloured rags.

CUCKOO-BREAD. The wood-sorrel.

CUCKOO-FLOWER. *Orchis mascula*, Lin. The beautiful wild *lychnis flosculi.* Gerard, p. 201, "wilde water-cresses or cuckow flowers, *cardamine.*" Nares has given a wrong explanation.

CUCKOO-LAMB. Early lamb. *Oxon.* A late yeaned lamb. *Warw.*

CUCKOO-MALT. Malt made in the summer months. *Warw.*

CUCKOO'S-MAIDEN. The wryneck. *North.*

CUCKOO'S-MATE. The barley-bird. *East.*

CUCKOO-SPICE. The wood-sorrel.

CUCKOO-SPIT. The white froth which encloses the larva of the *cicàda spumària.*

CUCKOO-TIME. Spring. *North.*

CUCKOW. A cuckold. *Shak.*

CUCK-QUEAN. A female cuckold.

CUCRY. Cookery.

CUCUBES. Cubebs.

CUCULLED. Hooded. (*Lat.*)

CUCURBITE. A gourd; a vessel shaped like a gourd. (*Lat.*)

CUCURD. A kind of plant.

> Tak the rute of the wilde *cucurd*, and dry it, and schere it in schyves, and mak tentis therof to fande hou depe the hole is. *MS. Med. Linc.* f. 313.

CUD. Could. *North.*

CUDBERDUCE. The Cuthbert-duck, a bird of the Farn island off Northumberland. See Arch. xiii. 341.

CUDDEN. A fool; a clown.

CUDDIAN. A wren. *Devon.*

CUDDLE. To embrace; to hug; to squeeze; to lie close together.

CUDDY. Cuthbert. *North.* Cuddy-ass is a common name for a donkey. *Cuddy*, a silly fellow.

CUDDY'S-LEGS. Large herrings.

CUDE-CLOTH. A chrisome cloth. *North.*

CUDGEL. To embroider thickly.

CUDS-LIGGINS. An exclamation.

> He smelt soe strangely, I told him yon were not within; foh, *cuds liggins*, I cannot get the sent of him out of my nose. *MS. Bodl.* 30.

CUD-WEED. The cotton weed.

CUE. (1) Half a farthing. *Minsheu.* A cue of bread is the fourth part of a halfpenny crust. "J. Woods, under-butler of Christ Church, Oxon, said he would never sitt capping of *cues,*" Urry's MS. add. to Ray. A cue of beer, one draught.

(2) A horse-shoe; the tip of a shoe made in that form. *West.* Also, an ox's shoe.

(3) In acting, the final or catch-word of a speech. Cue-fellows, actors who play together.

(4) Humour; temper. *Var. dial.*

CUERPO. To be in cuerpo, to be stripped of the upper garment.

CUFERE. To cover; to conceal.

> Salle no fallace *cufere* our case,
> Ne consaile gette we noghte.
> *Poem on Death, Lincoln MS.*

CUFF. (1) To beat. To cuff over, to dilate. To cuff out, to pour out.

(2) To insinuate. *East.*

(3) An old fellow. *Middx.*

(4) Glove, or meteyne. *Pr. Parv.*

CUFFEN. A churl. See *Cuff* (3).

CUFFINQUIRE. A justice of the peace.

CUGLION. A stupid fellow. (*Ital.*) Sometimes in the worst sense, a scoundrel.

CUIFF. To walk awkwardly. *North.*

CUINSE. To carve a plover.

CUIRASS. Armour for the breast and back.

CUIRBOULY. Tanned leather. (*A.-N.*)

CUISSES. Armour for the thighs.

CUIT. A kind of sweet wine. See Florio, pp. 104, 128, 143, 505.

CUKER. Part of a woman's horned head-dress generally fringed with fur.

CUKKYNE. Alvum exonerare. *Pr. Parv.*

CUKSTOLE. The toadstool.

CULCH. Lumber; stuff; refuse of any kind. *East.*

CULDE. Killed. *Ritson.*

CULDORE. A colander.

CULE. The fundament. (*A.-N.*)

CULERAGE. The herb arsmart.

CULL. (1) The bull-head. *Glouc.*

(2) To pick; to choose. *Var. dial.*

(3) To embrace. *Somerset.*

(4) A cheat; a devil. *Northumb.*

(5) Silly; simple. *North.*

(6) To pull; to enforce. *Skinner.*

CULLAVINE. Columbine. *North.*

CULLEN. Cologne.

CULLER. A chooser. *Florio.*

CULLERS. (1) Colours. Alleyn Papers, p. 29.

(2) Refuse sheep, *culled* from a flock as unfit for the market. Spelt *culliars* by Elyot, 1559. See the Nomenclator, p. 50.

CULLICE. To beat to a jelly. *Shirley.* No doubt from *cullis*, q. v.

CULLING. The light corn separated from the rest in winnowing.

CULLINGS. See *Cullers* (2).

CULLION. See *Cuglion.*

CULLION-HEAD. A bastion.

CULLIS. A very fine and strong broth, well strained, much used for invalids, especially for consumptive persons.

CULLISANCE. A badge of arms. See Tarlton's Jests, p. 12. Also spelt *cullisen.* It is corrupted from *cognisance.*

CULLOT. A cushion to ride on, formerly used by couriers.

CULLS. See *Cullers* (2).

CULLY. (1) To cuddle. *Worc.*

(2) Foolish; silly.

CULLY-FABLE. To wheedle. *Yorksh.*

CULME. The summit. According to Minsheu, smoke or soot. The latter meaning is perhaps from the Prompt. Parv.

CULORUM. The conclusion, moral, or corollary of a tale or narrative. See Depos. Ric. II. pp. 3, 29; Piers Ploughman, pp. 60, 198.

CULP. A heavy blow. *East.*

CULPATE. To blame. *Hall.*

CULPE. Blame; fault. (*Lat.*)

CULPIN. A taking away from the flour. *West.*

CULPIT. A large lump of anything. *East.* See *Culpons.*

CULPONS. Shreds; logs. (*A.-N.*) Also, handfuls or small parcels of anything, as of herbs, sticks, &c. "Culpons or peces," Arch. xxi. 35. *Culpone*, to cut into gobbets.

CULPYNES. Part of a horse's trappings. See Hall, Henry VIII. f. 79.

CULRACHE. The herb arsmart.

CULT. To jag a dress.

CULTOR. A coulter: a blade. (*A.-S.*)

CULVARD. Treacherous; cowardly. (*A.-N.*)

CULVER. (1) A dove. (*A.-S.*) The wood-pigeon is still so called in Devon.

(2) To beat; to throb. *East.*

CULVER-HEADED. Thick-headed; stupid. A stack thatched with straw or stubble is said to be culver-headed.

CULVER-HOUSE. A pigeon-house.

CULVER-KEYS. The bunches of pods which contain the seeds of the ash. Also explained, the columbine.

CULVERT. A drain; a small arch.

CULVERTAGE. Cowardice. *Skinner.*

CULVERWORT. Columbine.

CUM. Came. *Langtoft.*

CUMAND. (1) Commanded. *Minot.*

(2) Coming. *Ritson.*

CUMBER. A care, danger, or inconvenience, trouble; a tumult. Also, to be benumbed, confounded with grief.

CUMBER-GROUND. Anything useless. Corresponding to *combre-world*, q. v. *Cumberlin.* Chesh. Gloss.

CUMBERMENT. Trouble; vexation.

CUMBLE. Full measure.

CUMBLED. Oppressed; cramped; stiffened with cold. *Comelyd*, Pr. Parv.

CUMBLY-COLD. Stiff and benumbed with cold; intensely cold. *East.*

CUMEN. They come, pl.

CUMFIRIE. The daisy. MS. Harl. 978.

CUMFORDUN. Encouraged.

CUMLING. See *Comeling.*

> For they have *cumlyngys* yn and oute,
> Of swyche shulde men have grete doute.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 15.

CUMMED. Came. *North.*

CUMMED-MILK. Curds and whey. *Lanc.*

CUMMY. Stale; bad-smelling. *South.*

CUMMYS. Comes.

CUMNAWNTE. An agreement. *Pr. Parv.*

CUMPANYABLE. Sociable; friendly.

CUMPASTE. Contrived.

> With a trewelufe on the molde,
> *Cumpaste* ful clene.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 134.

CUMVAY. To convey. See Ywaine and Gawin, 1494, ap. Ritson, i. 63.

CUN. Kine; cows. (*A.-S.*)

CUND. To give notice, to show which way a shoal of fish is gone.

CUNDE. Kind; nature.

CUNDETH. A conduit. *North.*

CUNDY. A sewer; a conduit. *North.*

CUNDYDE. Enamelled.

CUNE. (1) Same as *coigne*, q. v.

(2) Coin. *Pr. Parv.*

CUNEAL. The principal bone of the head Cotgrave, in v. *Os.*

CUNGE. To give leave or license. *Pr. Parv*

CUNGER. A cucumber. *Warw.*

CUNGIT. The level of a mine.

CUNGYR. The conger eel.

CUNIE. Moss. *Cornw.*

CUNLIFF. A conduit. *North.*

CUNNE. (1) To know.

> The whilke alle creatours that lufes God Almyghtene awe to knawe and to *cunne*, and lede thaire lyfe aftire.—*MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 214.

(2) Thankfulness. *Verstegan.*

(3) Kin. *Ritson.*

CUNNIFFLE. To dissemble; to flatter. *Devon.*

CUNNING. (1) Knowledge; skill. Also an adjective, skilful, knowing.

(2) The lamprey. *North.*

CUNNING-MAN. A conjurer; an astrologer. Cunning-woman, Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. xii. From *cunning*, q. v.

CUNRICHE. A kingdom. (*A.-S.*)

CUNTBLOWS. Chamomile flowers. *East.*

CUNTEK. A contest; a debate.

Yn Londun toune fyl swyche a chek,
A ryche man and pore were at cuntek.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 18.

CUNTER. An encounter. (*A.-N.*)

CUNTRERE. A country. *Weber.*

CUNTY. A countess. *Hearne.*

CUNYNG. A rabbit.

Fatt *cunyngs* y-newe,
The fesant and the curlewe.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.

CUP. Come up! *Var. dial.*

CUPALO. A smelting-house. *Cupel*, a melting-pot for gold.

CUPBOARD. Same as *cubbord*, q. v. Cupboard-cloth, a cloth to cover it, Ord. and Reg. pp. 75, 286. Cupboard-headed, stupid, and shallow.

CUPHAR. A cracking. (*Fr.*)

CUP-OF-SNEEZE. A pinch of snuff.

CUPPE-MELE. Cup by cup. (*A.-S.*)

CUPROSE. The poppy. *North.*

CUPSHOTTEN. Tipsy. See Harrison's England, p. 168; Florio, p. 602.

CUR. (1) The heart. (*Fr.*)

(2) A currish worthless person.

(3) The bull-head. *East.*

CURAT. The cuirass. See Greene, i. 6; Brit. Bibl. ii. 489; Drayton's Poems, p. 66.

CURATION. Cure; healing. (*Lat.*)

CURATSHIP. A curacy.

CURB. To bend, or cringe. (*Fr.*)

CURBER. A thief who hooked goods out of a window. *Dekker.*

CURCH. A church. *North.*

CURCITE. A surcoat.

CURE. (1) To care. (*A.-N.*) Also a substantive, care, anxiety.

(2) To cover; to conceal.

Or were there ony tapites large or wyde,
The nakid grounde to *curen* or to hide.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 25.

CURF. To earth up potatoes.

CURFEW-BELL. The evening bell, which was generally rung at eight o'clock, for the object of having all fires and lights extinguished, a requisite precaution in ancient times. The name and use is still retained at Newcastle. It was sometimes rung as late as nine o'clock, and the time probably varied with the seasons of the year.

CUR-FISH. The dog-fish. *Rider.*

CURIAL. Courtly. (*Lat.*)

CURIET. A cuirass. *Spenser.*

CURING. A covering.

CURIOSITY. Scrupulousness; niceness in dress, or otherwise.

CURIOUS. (1) Scrupulous; nice; fastidious; dandyfied. Common in old plays. *Curiously*, Florio, in v. *Contigia.*

(2) Careful. (*A.-N.*)

CURIUS. Courageous. (*A.-N.*)

CURL. A pig's inward fat. *Linc.*

CURLEY-POW. A curly head. *Cumb*

CURLIWET. The sanderling.

CURMUDGEON. A miserly fellow.

CURNBERRIES. Currants. *North.*

CURNEL. A kernel.

And thre *curnels* he ȝaf to hym,
Whiche of that tre he nam.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 9

CURNES. Corn.

Whenne thei were ripe he let hem renne,
And so her *curnes* dud he brenne.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 45.

CURNOCK. Four bushels of corn.

CURPEYS. See *Courtepy.*

Yn curtellis and in *curpeys* ryche
They were y-clothyd alle y-lyche.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 6.

CURRAIGE. Courage.

CURRAKE. A cow-rake. *Chesh.*

CURRALL. Coral. See Cotgrave, in v. *Grillotier;* Brome's Songs, 1661, p. 31.

CURRAN-BERRIES. Currants. *North.*

CURRANT. A high leap. *I. Wight.*

CURRE. A kind of waggon. (*A.-N.*)

CURREIDEN. Courted; curried favour.

CURREL. A rill, or drain. *East.*

CURRETTER. A canvasser; a broker.

CURREYE. A waggon train. *Weber.*

CURRIED. Wrought, as steel is.

CURRISH. Churlish; surly.

CURROUR. A runner. (*Lat.*)

CURRULE. A chariot. (*Lat.*)

CURRY. To flog; to beat. *North.*

CURRYDOW. A flatterer. (*Fr.*)

CURRYFAVEL. One who curries favour; a flatterer. (*Fr.*)

CURRYPIG. A sucking-pig. *Wilts.*

CURSE. The course or time.

With an orloge one highte
To rynge the *curse* of the nyght.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.

CURSEDNESS. Wickedness; shrewishness.

CURSELARY. Cursory. *Shak.*

CURSEN. To christen. *Cumb.*

CURSENMAS. Christmas. *North.*

CURSETOR. A vagabond, or vagrant. An old cant term. According to Grose, a pettifogger.

CURSORARY. Cursory. *Shak.*

CURST. Ill-tempered; cross-grained; malignant; malicious; abusive. Vicious, applied to animals. *An archaism and prov.*

CURSTY. Christopher. *North.*

CURSY. Courtesy. *Lilly.*

CURT. Court. (*A.-N.*)

CURTAIL-DOG. Originally the dog of an unqualified person, which by the forest laws must have its tail cut short, partly as a mark, and partly from a notion that the tail is necessary to him in running. In later usage, *curtail-dog* means either a common dog, not meant for sport, or a dog that missed his game. *Nares.*

CURTAINERS. Curtains. *Lanc.*

CURTAL. A docked horse; any cropped an-mal. "I wyll cutte of my horse tayle, and make hym a *courtault*," Palsgrave. In the cant language, a beggar with a short cloak. There was a kind of cannon also so called, as appears from Hall, Henry VIII. f. 43.

CURTE. (1) Court. Audelay, p. 17.

(2) Courtesy. Reliq. Antiq. i. 82.

(3) Short. (*A.-N.*)

CURTEIS. Courteous. (*A.-N.*)

CURTELE. A kirtle.

> God made hem thenne *curteles* of hide,
> Therwith her flesshe for to shride.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Cantab.* f. 6.

CURTELS. The nerves of the body.

CURTESY-MAN. A polite thief; one of the ancient swell-mob.

CURTILAGE. A yard, or paddock.

CURTLE-AX. A cutlass. Sometimes *curtlasse*, as in Du Bartas, p. 360.

CURTNURS. Curtains. *Lanc.*

CURTOLE. A kind of fine stuff. Perhaps *a kirtle* in I Promos and Cassandra, i. 4.

CURVATE. Curved; bent. (*Lat.*)

CURVEN. To cut; to carve off. (*A.-S.*)

CURY. Cookery. (*A.-N.*)

CURYSTE. Curiosity. (*A.-N.*)

CUS. A kiss. *North.*

CUSCHONE. A cushion. *Pr. Parv.*

CUSHAT. A ringdove, or wild pigeon.

CUSHIA. The cow-parsnip. *North.*

CUSHIES. Armour for the thighs.

CUSHION. A riotous kind of dance, formerly very common at weddings, generally accompanied with kissing. See Brit. Bibl. ii. 270. To be put beside the cushion, to be passed over with contempt. To hit or miss the cushion, to succeed or fail in an attempt.

CUSHIONET. A small cushion. (*Fr.*) See the Citye Match, 1639, p. 11.

CUSHION-LORD. A lord made by favour, and not for good service to the state; hence, an effeminate person.

CUSHION-MAN. A chairman. *East.*

CUSHION-RUMPED. Having two large bundles of fat on the rump. *North.*

CUSHION-THUMPER. A methodist preacher. *Var. dial.*

CUSH-LOVE. A term of endearment used to a cow. Also, *cushy-cow.*

CUSHY-COW-LADY. A lady-bird.

CUSK. The wild poppy. *Warw.*

CUSKIN. A drinking cup. "A cup, a *cuskin*," Nomenclator, p. 232.

CUSKY. A couch? Urry, p. 597.

CUSP. In astrology, the beginning or entrance of a house.

CUSS. Surly; shrewish. *Sussex.*

CUSSE. To kiss. (*A.-N.*)

CUSSEN. Cast; dejected. *North.*

CUSSIN. A cushion.

CUST. See *Cast* (1).

CUSTARD. The schoolmaster's ferula, or a slap on the flat hand with it. Also called *custick*, or *castis*.

USTARD-POLITIC. The large custard prepared for the Lord Mayor's feast

CUSTE. Kissed. (*A.-N.*)

CUSTIN. A wild plum. *Somerset.*

CUSTOMABLE. Customary.

CUSTOMAL. A collection of customs. Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 539.

CUSTOMAUNCE. A custom. *Lydgate.*

CUSTOME. To accustom one's self. Also, to pay the legal custom or duty.

CUSTOMER. Accustomed. (*A.-N.*)

CUSTRELL. One who carried the arms of a knight. See Hall, Henry VIII. f. 6.

CUT. (1) A familiar name for an animal, generally a horse, properly one with a short or cut tail. Hence, a term of reproach. "Cut and long tail," all kinds of dogs, everything, a very common phrase, unquoted instances of which occur in Harrison's England, p. 62; Stanihurst, p. 25. It corresponds to our *tag, rag, and bobtail.*

(2) A slow-worm. *North.*

(3) A whore. Also, cunnus.

(4) To draw cuts, to draw lots. Slips of unequal length are held in the hand of one party with the ends peeping out, and he who draws the longest is the winner. This operation was sometimes a mere sport.

(5) A canal. *Var. dial.*

(6) To say; to speak. *Harman*

(7) To castrate. *Var. dial.*

(8) A skein of yarn. *North.*

(9) To beat soundly. *Devon.*

(10) To scold; to quarrel.

(11) A door-hatch. *Somerset.*

(12) Drunk; tipsy. *Var. dial.*

(13) *Cut and run, cut your stick,* be off, be gone. *Cut away,* to proceed expeditiously. *Cut-in-the-coxcomb, cut-in-the-back,* drunk, tipsy. *Cut up,* mortified. *Cut up well,* to die rich.

CUTBERDOLE. Brank-ursine.

CUTE. Shrewd; clever; quick; active; expeditious. *Var. dial.*

CUTES. The feet. *North.*

CUTH. Taught; instructed. (*A.-S.*)

CUTHA. Quoth he. *East.*

CUTHE. (1) Made known. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Acquaintance, relationship.

CUTHER. An interj. of surprise.

CUTLINS. Oatmeal grits. *North.*

CUT-MEAT. Hay; fodder; chaff, cut into short lengths. *North.*

CUT-PURSE. A thief.

CUTS. A timber-carriage. *Linc.*

CUTTED. Cut; split; formed, or shaped.

CUTTEN. Cut down. *North.*

CUTTER. (1) To fondle. *Lanc.*

(2) A robber; a ruffian. Also, a rough swaggering fighter.

(3) To speak low; to whisper. *North.*

(4) An engraver. *North.*

CUTTERING. Cooing. *North.*

CUT-THROAT. A highway robber. Hence, any evil-looking fellow.

CUTTING. Swaggering; ruffling.

CUTTING-KNIFE. A large triangular instrument for cutting hay. *South.*

CUTTING-THE-NECK. The same sport as crying-the-mare, q. v.

CUTTLE. The knife used by a thief in cutting purses. *Dekker.*

CUTTLE-HEADED. Foolish. *Hallamsh. Gloss.* Possibly connected with *cuttle*, 2 Henry IV. ii. 4, though the commentators have not noticed that a similar phrase is previously used by Doll Tear-sheet in the same scene, "hang yourself, you muddy *conger*, hang yourself!"

CUTTY. (1) A wren. *Somerset.*

(2) Small; diminutive. *North.*

(3) A knife. *North.*

(4) A hobgoblin. *Somerset.*

(5) A cradle. *West.*

CUTTY-GUN. A short pipe. *North.*

CUT-WAST. An insect. *Topsell.*

CUTWITH. The bar of the plough to which the traces are tied.

CUT-WORK. Open work in linen, stamped or cut by hand. *Nares.*

CUYL. The fundament. (*A.-N.*)

CUYP. To stick up. *Norf.*

CUZ. A contraction of *cousin.*

CWENE. When.

CWERTERNE. A prison. *Verstegan.*

CWINE. A quern. *Verstegan.*

CWITH. A will, or testament. *Verstegan.*

CYBERE. Sinoper. *Caxton.*

CYCLAS. The siglaton, a military garment, not unlike a Dalmatic, but shorter before than behind. It was made of woven gold, sometimes of silk, and emblazoned.

CYLING. Ceiling. *W. Worc.*

CYLK. A kind of sauce.

CYLOURS. The ceiling. *Maundevile.*

CYMAR. A loose gown or robe; any slight covering. (*Fr.*)

CYMBALED. Played on a cymbal.

> She *cymbaled*, tomblyng with alle,
> Alle wondride on hir in the halle.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 82.

CYME? Macbeth, v. 3, ed. 1623. An error for *senna*. No editor observes that the second folio reads *cæny*.

CYNE. A kind of sauce.

CYNEBOTE. The cenegild.

CYPHEL. Houseleek. *North.*

CYPHER. To cypher off a square edge, to make two edges for that one. A joiner's term.

CYPUR. The cypress tree.

CYRIP. Sirrup. *Pegge.*

CYTHER. Cider. (*A.-N.*)

CYVE. A sieve. Translated by *cribrum* in MS. Egerton 829.

CYVES. Onions; chives; chibbols.

CYZERS. Scissors. See Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 82.

DA. (1) Dame. *Hearne.*

(2) A doe. See Ywaine and Gawin, 2027. *Daa* in Syr Gawayne.

DAARE. To dazzle. Philpot, p. 309.

DAB. (1) A pinafore. *Linc.*

(2) Dexterous; clever. Also, an adept.

(3) A slight blow. *Var. dial.* See Kyng Alisaunder, 2306, 7304. Also a verb, as in Ritson's Anc. Songs, p. 22.

(4) An insignificant person.

(5) A small quantity. *South.*

(6) To dibble. *Norf.*

DABATE. Strife. *Gawayne.*

DABBISH. An interj. of vexation.

DABBIT. A very small quantity.

DABBY. Moist; adhesive. *Var. dial.*

DAB-CHICK. The water-hen. *North.*

DABSTER. A proficient. *North.*

DAB-WASH. A small wash. *Warw.*

DACIAN. A vessel used for holding the sour oat-cake. *Derbysh.*

DACITY. Activity; vivacity. *North.*

DACKER. To waver; to stagger; to totter; to hesitate. *Linc.* Now generally pronounced *dacher.* Dacker-weather, unsettled weather. According to Urry, to contend with.

DACKLES. Globules of water on walls, &c. caused by damp. *Sussex.*

DACKY. A sucking pig. *Salop.*

DAD. (1) A large piece. *North.*

(2) To shake; to strike. *North.*

(3) A blow; a thump. (Teut.)

(4) Father. *Var. dial.*

(5) "In dad," an adjuration.

DADACKY. Tasteless. *Pegge.* More correctly, decayed, rotten.

DADDER. To confound; to perplex. *Dorset.*

DADDICK. Rotten wood; touch-wood. *West.* Spelt *daddac* by Urry.

DADDLE. (1) To trifle. *North.*

(2) A pea-shooter. *Yorksh.*

(3) The fist, or hand. *East.*

(4) To do anything imperfectly. *Craven.* Hence, to toddle, or waddle.

DADDY. Father. Daddy's-bairn, a child like its father in everything.

DADE. To lead children beginning to walk. Hence, figuratively, to move slowly. Drayton uses the term, as quoted by Nares, who is at fault as to the meaning. Dading-strings, leading strings.

DADGE. (1) A large lump. *North.*

(2) To walk clumsily. *North.*

DADLESS. Useless; stupid. *North.*

DÆDAL. Variegated. *Spenser.*

DAFF. (1) To daunt. *North.* To put a daff on a person, to make him afraid. *Daff*, a dastard or coward.

(2) To doff, or do off. *Shak.*

(3) Doughy. *Linc.*

(4) David. *South.*

(5) A priest. *Craven.*

DAFFAM. A silly person. *Craven.*

DAFFE. A fool. (*A.-S.*) In Pr. Parv. p. 111, one who speaks not in time, or roughly. *Oridurus, aspere loquens, vel qui non vult os aperire*, J. de Janua.

DAFFER. Small crockery-ware.

DAFFIN. Merriment. *Northumb.*

DAFFISH. (1) Shy; modest. *West.*

(2) Low-spirited. *Salop.*

DAFFLED. In one's dotage. *North.*

DAFFOCK. A slut. *North.*

DAFFODOWN-DILLY. A daffodil.

DAFT. (1) Stupid; foolish. *Var. dial.* "Wounder dafte," Chester Plays, i. 134. Also explained, fearful, timid.

(2) To put off. *Shak.*

DAFTER. A daughter. *East.*

DAFTLIKE. Foolish. *North.*

DAG. (1) A pistol. Also, to fire with a pistol, as in Arch. xxviii. 137.

(2) A rag. *Kent.*

(3) To drizzle. *North.* Also, to trail or dirty in the mire, to bedaub.

(4) Dew. Also, a misty shower.

(5) To run thick. *North.*

(6) An axe. *Devon.*

(7) A sharp sudden pain. *Beds.*

(8) A small projecting stump of a branch. *Dorset.*

(9) To cut off the dirty locks of wool from sheep. *Kent.*

(10) To daggle. *Urry.*

DAGE. (1) To trudge. *Cumb.*

(2) To thaw. *North.*

DAGGANDE. Penetrating; piercing. (*A.-N.*)

> Derfe dyntty. they dalte with *daggande* sperys.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 92.

DAGGAR. A dog-fish. *Kennett.*

DAGGE. A slip, or shred, loose or dangling. (*A.-S.*) The edge of a garment was *dagged*, when it was jagged or foliated. This custom was formerly much in fashion, and according to the Chronicle of St. Albans, ed. 1483, introduced about 1346. "*Dagged* clothing," Persones Tale, p. 44.

DAGGED. Tipsy. *North.*

DAGGER. (1) An interj. of surprise.

(2) A celebrated ordinary in Holborn. Dagger-ale is frequently mentioned in early writers.

(3) A pistol. See *Dag* (1).

DAGGER-MONEY. A sum of money formerly paid to the justices of assize on the Northern circuit, to provide arms against marauders.

DAGGERS. Sword-grass. *Somerset.*

DAGGLE. To trail in the dirt; to run like a child. *North.* Daggle-tail, a slovenly woman; anything that catches the bottom of the dress in walking.

DAGGLY. Wet; showery. *North.*

DAGLETS. Icicles. *Wilts.*

DAGLINGS. Sheep's dung. *North.*

DAG-LOCKS. The dirty soiled locks of wool cut off sheep. *South.*

DAGON. A slip, or piece. It is found in Chaucer, Berners, and Steevens' Supp. to Dugdale, ii. ap. 370, applied in each instance to a blanket.

DAG-PRICK. A triangular spade. *East.*

DAGSWAIN. A rough sort of coverlet, used for beds, tables, or floors.

> Dubbyde with *dagswaynnes*, dowblede they seme.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 91.

DAG-WOOL. Refuse wool. *Kent.*

DAI. Judgement. (*A.-S.*)

DAIE. To die. *Weber.*

DAIESEYGHE. The daisy. *Weber.*

DAIKER. To saunter. *North.*

DAIL. A heap. *North.*

DAILE. To dally. *Hearne.*

DAIN. (1) Noisome effluvia. *Wilts.*

(2) Disdain. Also, to disdain. "Dennes of *daine*," Queene Cordila, p. 34.

DAINOUS. Disdainful. (*A.-N.*)

DAINTEOUSE. Dainty; delicate. (*A.-N.*)

DAINTREL. A delicacy. (*A.-N.*)

DAINTY. Pleasant; worthy; excellent. Generally, *nice*, *affected*. Also a substantive, a novelty, anything fresh.

DAIRIER. A dairy-man. *North*

DAIRNS. Small, unsaleable fish.

DAIROUS. Bold. *Devon.*

DAIRYMAN. One who rents cows of a farmer.

DAIS. See *Deis.*

DAISED. Badly baked, or roasted, applied to bread, pastry, or meat. *North.*

DAISMENT-DAY. The day of Judgment. This term occurs in a poem in Drant's Answer to Shacklock, 1565.

DAIVE. To sooth. *Cumb.*

DAKE. To prick, or run in a point. *West.*

DAKER. To work for hire after the usual day's work is over. *North.* Also, a dispute.

DAKER-HEN. The corn-crake. Provincial in 1559. Elyot, in v. *Crex.*

DAKERIN. Walking carelessly. *Cumb.*

DALCOP. An idiot. *North.*

DALDER. A foreign coin, sometime current in England; Harrison, p. 219.

DALE. (1) To deal; to bestow. (*A.-S.*)

> For the noblest knight that may go
> Is none so doughty dyntis to *dale*.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 101.

(2) A lot, or share. (*A.-S.*)

> For-thi are thay worthi to lose if thay any gude hafe, for thay stele fra thaire Lorde that falles to his *dale*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 241.

(3) A vale. Used metaphorically for the world.

(4) Mad; furious. *North.*

(5) To descend; to decline. (Dut.)

DALF. Dug; buried. (*A.-S.*)

> Prively thei dud hit hide,
> And *dalf* hit in a wodes syde.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 49.

DALIES. A child's game played with small bones, or pieces of hard wood. The *dalies* were properly sheep's trotters. *Dally-bones*, Devonshire Dial. 1839, p. 68.

DALK. A dimple in the flesh. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 78. A vale, Pr. Parv. p. 112. In the following passage it may mean the small soft substance which the action of heat leaves in the centre of a hard boiled egg. Ash has, "*Dawk* (a cant word), a hollow, a place where a bit has been cut out of any stuff."

> Al erthe may wele likned be
> To a rounde appul on a tre,
> That even amydde hath a colke,
> And so hit may to an egges ȝolke.

> For as a *dalk* is amydward
> The ȝolke of the egge when hit is hard,
> So is helle put, as clerkus telles,
> Amydde the erthe, and nowher elles.
> *MS. Ashmole* 41, f. 84.

DALL. A petty oath. *Yorksh.*

DALLACKED. Gaudily dressed. *Linc.*

DALLARING. Dressed out in a great variety of colours. *Linc.*

DALLE. The hand. From *Daddle.*

DALLED. Wearied. *North.*

DALLED-OUT. See *Dallacked.*

DALLIANCE. Hesitation; delay. *Shak.*

DALLOP. A patch of ground among growing corn which the plough has missed; a rank tuft of growing corn where heaps of manure have lain; a parcel of smuggled tea; a slatternly woman; a clumsy and shapeless lump of anything tumbled about in the hands; to paw, toss, and tumble about carelessly. *East.*

DALLUP. A slattern. *Norf.*

DALLY-BONES. Sheep's trotters. *Devon.*

DALLY-CAR. A deep ditch. *Yorksh.*

DALMAHOY. A kind of bushy bob wig, worn by tradesmen in the last century, especially by chemists.

DALMATIC. A garment formerly worn by a deacon, and described as *vestis sacerdotalis candida cum clavis purpureis.* It was also worn by the English monarchs at the time of their coronation. See the Rutland Papers, p. 17.

DALT. Dealt out. *Daltyn,* pl.

> With dyntes sore ganne they dere,
> And depe wondys *daltyn* thay. *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 121.

DALY. Lonely. *North.* "The *daly* grounds," Dolarny's Primerose, 4to. 1606, abounding in dales?

DALYAWNCE. Tittle-tattle. *Cov. Myst.* This meaning occurs in Pr. Parv.

DAM. A marsh. *Suffolk.*

DAMAGE. Cost; expence. *Var. dial.*

DAMAGEOUS. Damaging; hurtful.

DAMAS. Damascus. *Hearne.*

DAMASEE. The damson. *Damysé,* Sqyr of Lowe Degré, 36.

> Pere and appille bothe rippe thay were,
> The date and als the *damasee.*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 150.

DAMASKING. Damask-work.

DAMASK-WATER. A perfumed water.

DAMASYN. The damson. *Palsgrave.*

DAMBE. To damn. *Dekker.*

DAMBET. A rascal. *Dekker.*

DAME. Mistress; lady. Now used in humble life. Also, mother, as in Perceval, 336, 1094.

DAMIGEROUS. Injurious.

DAMMAREL. An effeminate person, fond of courtship and dallying. (*Fr.*)

DAMMY-BOYS. Same as *Angry-boys,* q. v. See J. Cleaveland Revived, 1660, p. 38.

DAMN. To condemn to death.

DAMNIFY. To hurt, or injure.

> At the same time this earthquake also much *damnified* Castel Nuovo and the neighbour towns in Albania, belonging to the Turks, with a great destruction of the inhabitants.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 109.

DAMOSEL. A damsel. (*A.-N.*)

DAMP. (1) Dejection. *Becon.*

(2) A liquid refreshment.

(3) Rainy; very wet. *Oxon.*

DAMPER. A luncheon. Also, anything said or done to check another.

DAMPNE. To condemn. (*A.-N.*) *Dampny,* Launfal, 837.

DAMSAX. A broad axe. "A *damsax* he bar on his hond," Gy of Warwike, p. 124.

DAM-STAKES. The inclined plane over which the water flows.

DAMYCELLE. A damsel. (*A.-N.*)

DAN. (1) Scurf on animals. *East.*

(2) Lord; sir; a title commonly given to monks, but more extensively used. (*Lat.*)

(3) Than. (*A.-S.*)

DANAMARKES. Danes.

> And thus the derfe *Danamarkes* had dyghte alle theyre chippys.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 91.

DANCE. A journey. *Var. dial.*

DANCES. Statutes. *Bailey.*

DANCH. Dainty; nice. *North.*

DANDER. (1) Anger. *Var. dial.*

(2) Scurf; dandriff. *North.*

(3) To hobble. *Cumb.*

(4) To wander about. Also, to talk incoherently. *Chesh.*

DANDILLY. A vain woman. *Linc.*

DANDIPRAT. A dwarf, or child. Grose says, "an insignificant or trifling fellow." Also an inferior coin, not current, but in occasional use in the sixteenth century. Camden says it was coined by Henry VII.

DANDLING. A fondling child.

DANDRIL. A thump. *Linc.*

DANDY. Distracted. *Somerset.*

DANDY-CANDY. Candied sweetmeats. *Newc.*

DANDY-COCK. Or *dandy-hen,* one of the Bantam breed. *Var. dial.*

DANE. Noise; clatter; din. *East.*

DANEIS. Danish. (*A.-N.*)

DANES-BLOOD. Danewort.

> *Danes-blood,* (ebulus,) about Slaughtonford, is plenty. There was heretofore a great fight with the Danes, which made the inhabitants give it that name. *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.* p. 120.

DANG. (1) An imprecation, perhaps a softening of *damn.* It is very common in the provinces.

(2) To throw down, or strike with violence. "Dang'd down to hell," Marlowe, iii. 352. *Dange,* struck, Eglamour, 550.

DANGER. (1) A dangerous situation. (*A.-N.*) Also, coyness, sparingness.

(2) Debt. Merch. Ven. iv. 1.

DANGERE. Lordship, or dominion; the power which the feudal lord possessed over his vassals. (*A.-N.*)

DANGERFUL. Dangerous.

DANGEROUS. (1) In danger. *West.*

(2) Difficult; sparing. (*A.-N.*)

(3) Arrogant; supercilious.

DANGU. A dungeon; a tower. (*A.-N.*)

DANGUS. A slattern. *Lanc.*

DANGWALLET. A spendthrift. Explained in some dictionaries, abundantly.

DANK. Moist; damp.

> One the *danke* of the dewe many dede lyggys.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 92.

DANKER. A dark cloud. *North.*

DANKISH. Moist. *Huloet.*

DANNACK. A gaiter or buskin. *Norf.*

DANNET. A bad character. *North.*

DANNIES. Grey stockings. *Derb.*

DANNOCKS. (1) Oat cakes. *North.*

(2) Hedger's gloves. *East.*

DANS. Yearling sheep. *East.*

DANSERS. Dancing dogs.

DANSKE. Denmark. Also, Danish.

DANT. (1) A profligate woman. *Skelton.*

(2) To tame. Du Bartas, p. 369. Also, to reduce metals to a lower temper.

DANTON. To tame. Florio, p. 11.

DAP. (1) To hop. *Somerset.*

(2) A hop; a turn. Hence, the habits of any one. *West.*

(3) Fledged. *Yorksh.*

(4) The nip of a key.

DAPPER. Active; smart. *Var. dial.*

DAPPERLING. A dwarf, or child.

DAPS. Likeness. *Devon.*

DAPSILITY. Handiness.

DAR. (1) More dear; dearer. *North.*

> Thy bare body ys *darre* to me
> Then all the gode in Crystyanté.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii 38, f. 172.

DARBY. Ready money. *Var. dial.*

DARCELL. The long-tailed duck.

DARCIELL. A herb mentioned by Palsgrave, but without the French term for it.

DARE. (1) To stare. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To tremble; to quake for fear.

> Tyl sche come theder sche wolde not blyn,
> And *daryth* there for drede.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.

(3) To frighten. To dare birds, to catch them by frightening them with a hawk, mirror, or by other means.

(4) To pain or grieve. *Essex.*

(5) To lurk or lie hid.

(6) The dace fish.

(7) To give, or grant. *Hearne.*

(8) To threaten. *Somerset.*

(9) To languish; to sink. See Lydgate, p. 24. "Droupe and dare," a common phrase in early poetry.

(10) To defy. *Shak.*

(11) Peril. *Shak.*

(12) To rouse any one up. *West.*

(13) Harm. (*A.-S.*)

DARFE. Hard; unbending; cruel.

DARH. Need. (*A.-S.*)

DARIOL. A dish in ancient cookery, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 82; MS. Sloane 1201, f. 32; Ord. and Reg. p. 443; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 66.

> With *darielles* endordide, and daynteez y-newe.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 55.

DARK. (1) Blind. *Var. dial.*

(2) To darken; to make dark.

(3) To eaves-drop; to watch for an opportunity of injuring others for one's own benefit. *North.* In old writers, to lie hid.

(4) A dark night. *South.*

DARKENING. Twilight. *North.* Called the *dark-hour* in Norfolk.

DARKLING. In the dark.

DARKMAN. The night. *Dekker.*

DARKSOME. Very dark. *Oxon.*

DARN. To dare. *Pr. Parv.*

DARNAK. A thick hedge-glove. *Suff.*

DARNEL. The *lolium perenne.*

DARNEX. A coarse sort of damask used for carpets, curtains, &c., originally manufactured at Tournay, called in Flemish, *Dornick.* Spelt *darnep* in Cunningham's Revels Acc. p. 215. It was composed of different kinds of material, sometimes of worsted, silk, wool, or thread. Perhaps *darnak* is connected with this term. *Darnick*, linsey-wolsey. *North.*

DARNS. The door-posts. *Devon.*

DARNTON. Darlington. *North.*

DAROUS. Bold; daring. *Devon.*

DARRAIGN. To arrange or prepare for battle. Also, to fight a battle.

DARRAK. A day's work. *Cumb.*

DARRAYNE. To change; to transmute.

DARRIKY. Rotten. *Glouc.*

DARRILSK. Damask cloth.

DARSTOW. Darest thou? (*A.-S.*)

DARSTS. Dregs; refuse. *North.*

DARTE. The date-tree. (*A.-N.*)

DARTER. Active. *Cumb.*

DART-GRASS. The *Holcus lanatus. North.*

DARTH. Dare. *Weber.*

DASE. To dazzle; to grow dimsighted; to be stupified. (*A.-S.*)

DASEWENESSE. Dimness. (*A.-S.*)

DASH. (1) A tavern drawer.

(2) To abash. *East.*

(3) A mild imprecation.

(4) To destroy; to spoil.

(5) To splash with dirt. *Var. dial*

(6) To dash one in the teeth, to upbraid. To dash out of countenance, to put out of countenance.

DASH-BOARDS. Moveable sides to a cart; the beaters of a barrel churn

DASHEL. A thistle. *Devon.*

DASHEN. To make a great show; to invade suddenly; to move quickly.

DASHER-ON. A piece of boiling-beef.

DASHIN. A vessel in which oatmeal is prepared. *Derb.*

DASIBERDE. A simpleton; a fool.

DASING. Blindness. *Becon.*

DASMYNE. To grow dim. *Pr. Parv.*

DASNYTH. Grows dim. (*A.-S.*)

DASSE. A badger. *Caxton.*

DAST. Dashed; destroyed. (*A.-S.*)

DASTARD. A simpleton.

DATELESS. Crazy; in one's dotage. *North.*

DATER. Daughter. *North.*

DATES. Evidences; writings

DATHEIT. A curse; an imprecation. (*A.-N.*) Sometimes a verb, to curse. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 244; Tristrem, p. 230. Constantly an imprecation, and interjection.

DATHER. To quake, or tremble. *Kent.*

DATION. A gift. (*Lat.*)

DAUB. Clay. *Lanc.*

DAUBER. A builder of walls with clay or mud, mixed with straw; a plasterer. A *daubing*, the erection of a clay hut.

DAUBING. Bribing. A cant term.

DAUBY. (1) A fool. *Northumb.*

(2) Clammy; sticky. *Norf.*

DAUD. George. *Craven.*

DAUDER. To thrash; to abuse. *North.*

DAUDLE. To be slow; to trifle; to swing perpendicularly. *Var. dial.*

DAUDLES. A slattern. *Yorksh.*

DAUDS. Pieces; fragments. *North.*

DAUGHTER-IN-BASE. A bastard-daughter.

DAUGHTER-LAW. A daughter-in-law. *West.*

> Thy father would not entertaine
> In Greece a *daughter-lawe.*
>
> *Turbevile's Ovid*, 1567, f. 36.

DAUK. To incise with a jerk, or insert a pointed weapon with rapidity. *Wilts.*

DAUNCH. Fastidious; over-nice; squeamish, especially applied to one who has been drunk over night. *Daunche*, fastidiousness, Towneley Myst. p. 153.

DAUNDRIN. Same as *Bever* (1).

DAUNGE. A narrow passage.

DAUNT. To conquer. (*A.-N.*) In the provinces, to stun, to knock down. Also, to dare, to defy.

DAUNTEDEN. Frisked about, pl.

DAURE. To dazzle; to stun. *East.*

DAURG. A day's work. *North.*

DAUSEY-HEADED. Giddy; thoughtless.

DAUT. A speck, or spot. *Craven.*

DAVE. To thaw. *Somerset.* To assuage, mitigate, or relieve. *North.*

DAVER. (1) To droop; to fade. *West.*

(2) To stun; to stupify. *North.*

DAVID'S-STAFF. A kind of quadrant, used in navigation.

DAVING. A boarded partition. *West.*

DAVISON. A large wild plum.

DAVY. (1) To raise marl from cliffs by means of a wince. *Norf.*

(2) An affidavit. *Var. dial.*

DAVY-JONES. A sailor's name for a principal sea-devil, a nikker.

DAW. (1) To thrive; to mend. *North.*

(2) A foolish fellow; a slattern, or sluggard. *Dawinge*, acting foolishly, Ellis's Literary Letters, p. 92.

(3) To daunt, or frighten.

(4) To awaken; to dawn. *North.* Also, to revive, to rouse, to resuscitate, as in Webster and Greene; Romeus and Juliet, p. 71.

(5) A beetle or dor. *East.*

(6) Dough. (*A.-S.*)

DAW-COCK. A jackdaw. Hence, an empty, chattering fellow; a simpleton. See Collier's Old Ballads, p. 24

DAWDY. A slattern. *North.*

DAWE. (1) Down. See *Adawe* (2).

(2) Dawn. (*A.-S.*)

(3) A day. (*A.-S.*) "Done of dawe," taken from day, killed.

> And alle *done of dawez* with dynttez of sweddez.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 75.

DAWENING. Day-break. (*A.-S.*)

DAWGOS. A slattern. *North.*

DAWGY. Soft; flabby. *Yorksh.*

DAWIE. To awake; to revive.

DAWING. Day-break. *North.*

> Bot in the clere *daweyng* the dere kynge hymeselfene
> Comaundyd syr Cadore with his dere knyghttes.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 70.

DAWKIN. (1) A slut. *North.*

(2) A foolish person. Dawkingly-wise, self-conceited. *North.*

DAWKS. Very fine clothes slovenly put on. *Linc.*

DAWL. (1) To dash. *Devon.*

(2) To tire; to fatigue; to weary. Also, to loathe, or nauseate.

DAWNE. To revive a person, especially one who has fainted.

DAWNS. A kind of lace, the method of making which is described in MS. Harl. 2320, f. 59.

DAWNT. To frighten; to fear. *North.*

DAWNTEN. To tame by kind treatment; to cherish or nourish. (*A.-N.*)

DAWNTLE. To fondle. *North.*

DAWNY. Damp; soft. *West.*

DAWPATE. A simpleton.

DAWSEL. To stupify. *Suffolk.*

DAWTET. Fondled; caressed. *Cumb.*

DAWZE. To use the bent hazel rod, or divining stick, for the discovery of ore. *Somerset.*

DAY. (1) Day; time. (*A.-S.*) "Takyn a day," taken an appointed time (to fight), MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 87.

(2) To dawn. Also, the dawn or first opening of day, Eglamour, 1094; Urry's Chaucer, p. 140, l. 2747.

(3) The surface of ore.

(4) A league of amity

(5) To procrastinate.

DAY-BED. A couch or sofa. A late riser is still called a *day-bed fellow* in I. Wight.

DAYE. To die. (*A.-S.*)

DAYEGH. Dough. *Yorksh.*

DAY-HOUSE. A dairy. *West.* "*Caseale*, a dey-house, where cheese is made," Elyot. Cf. Unton Invent. p. 28.

DAYLE. (1) To eradicate; to blot out.

(2) To dally or tarry.

DAY-LIGHTS. The eyes. *North.*

DAY-LIGHT'S-GATE. Twilight.

DAY-MAN. A labourer hired by the day. *East*

DAY-NET. A net employed for taking small birds. *Dict. Rust.*

DAY-NETTLE. Dead nettle.

DAYNETYVOUSELY. Daintily.

DAYNG. Dawning. (*A.-S.*)

DAYNLY. Disdainfully. (*A.-N.*)

DAYNTEL. A dainty, or delicacy. *Dayntethe*, Towneley Myst. p. 245.

DAYNTEVOUS. Choice; valuable.

Itt was my derlyng *dayntevous*, and fulle dere holdene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.

DAYS. The bays of a window.

DAYS-MAN. An arbitrator; an umpire. See Plumpton Corr. p. 82. Still used in the North.

DAYS-MATH. An acre, the quantity mown by a man in one day. *West.* Generally, any small portion of ground. Its size seems to have been variously estimated.

DAYTALEMAN. A day-man, q. v. A chance-labourer, one not regularly employed. Daytale-pace, a slow pace. *A day tale*, in the day time.

DAY-WORK. Work done by the day; the labour of a day. A day-work is also three roods of land, according to Carr. "Four perches make a dayworke; ten dayworks make a roode or quarter," Twysden MSS.

DAZED. Dull; sickly; daised, q. v. "*Dazed-meat*, ill roasted; *I's dazed*, I am very raw and cold; *a dazed look*, such as persons have when frighted; bread and meat, not well baked or roasted by reason of the badness of the fire, may be said to be *dwased* or dazed," MS. Lansd. 1033. In the Yorkshire Dialogue, it has the sense of *spoilt*, *destroyed;* and it also occasionally means, *confounded*, *confused*, Major Moor's MS. *Dazed*, of a dun colour. *North.*

DAZEG. A daisy. *Cumb.*

DE. (1) A day. *North.*

(2) To die. Sometimes, dead.

(3) God. (*A-N.*)

(4) The. (*A.-S.*)

DEA. Do. *Westmorel.*

DEAD. (1) Fainted. *West.*

(2) Very; exceeding. *North.*

(3) Death. *Suff.* Also, to kill.

(4) To deaden. *North.*

DEAD-ALIVE. Very stupid; dull. *West.*

DEAD-BOOT. Offices or services done for the dead; penance. (*A.-S.*)

DEAD-COAL. A cinder. *North.*

DEAD-DOING. Destructive. *Spenser.*

DEAD-HORSE. To pull the dead horse, to work for wages already paid.

DEAD-HOUSE. A place for the reception of drowned persons. *North.*

DEAD-KNOCK. A supposed warning of death, a mysterious noise. *North.*

DEAD-LIFT. The moving of a lifeless or inactive body. Hence, a situation of peculiar difficulty, where any one is greatly in want of assistance.

DEADLY. Sharp; active; excellent. Also, very, exceedingly, a sense it seems to bear in Topsell's Serpents, p. 15. Sometimes, pounded to powder.

DEADLY-FEUD. A ferocious contest among the Northumbrians on the borders. *Brockett.*

DEAD-MAN. (1) Old works in a mine.

(2) A scarecrow. *West.*

(3) Waiting for dead men's shoes, waiting for property to which one is entitled on the decease of any one. See R. Fletcher's Poems, p. 256.

DEAD-MAN'S-THUMB. A blue meadow flower, mentioned in Select Ayres, fol. Lond. 1659.

DEAD-MATE. A stale-mate in chess.

DEAD-MEN. Empty ale-pots.

DEAD-NIP. A blue mark on the body, ascribed to necromancy. *North.*

DEAD-PAY. The pay of dead soldiers, illegally appropriated by officers.

DEAD-RIPE. Completely ripe.

DEADS. The under-stratum. *Devon.*

DEADST. The height. *Dekker.*

DEAF. Decayed; tasteless. Deaf-nut, a nut with a decayed kernel; deaf-corn, blasted corn, &c. Also, to deafen, as in Heywood's Iron Age, sig. H. iv.

DEAFLY. Lonely, solitary. *North.* Deavelie, Cotgrave, in v. *Desolé*, *Destourné.*

DEAF-NETTLE. The dead nettle.

DEAIL-HEAD. A narrow plat of ground in a field. *Cumb.*

DEAK. (1) To fight. *North.*

(2) A ditch. *Kent.*

DEAL. To divide; to distribute, from *deal*, a part, or portion. Also, a dole.

DEAL-APPLES. Fir apples. *East.*

DEALBATE. To whiten, or bleach. (*Lat.*)

DEAL-TREE. A fir-tree. *East.*

DEAM. Lonely; solitary. *North.* Also the same as *deathsmear*, q. v.

DEAN. (1) A valley. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A din; a noise. *Essex.*

(3) To do. *Yorksh.*

DEA-NETTLE. Wild hemp. *North.*

DEAR. (1) Precious; excessive.

(2) Same as *Dere*, q. v.

DEARED. Hurried; frightened; stunned. *Exmoor.*

DEARLING. Darling. *Spenser.*

DEARLY. Extremely. *Var. dial.*

DEARN. (1) Lonely. *North.*

(2) A door-post, applied also to stone gate-posts. *North.*

DEARNFUL. Melancholy. *Spenser.*

DEARY. (1) Little. *North.*

(2) Alas! "Deary me!" *Var. dial.*

DEATH. Deaf. *Suffolk.*

DEATHING. Decease; death.

DEATH'S-HEARB. Nightshade.

DEATH'S-MAN. An executioner. "Great Hectors deaths-man," Heywood's Iron Age, ed. 1632, sig. I.

DEATHSMEAR. A rapid and fatal disease incident to children. Now obsolete.

DEAURAT. Gilded. (*Lat.*)

DEAVE. To deafen; to stun. *North.*

DEAVELY. See *Deafly.*

DEAWH. Dough; paste. *North.*

DEAZED. Dry; raw; sapless. *North.*

DEBARE. Bare. *Drant.*

DEBASHED. Abashed. *Niccols.*

DEBATE. To fight. Also, combat. (*A.-N.*)

DEBATEABLE-LANDS. Large tracts of wild country on the confines of Northumberland, formerly a prolific cause of contention.

DEBATEMENT. Contention. (*A.-N.*)

DEBAUSHMENT. A debauching.

DEBBYLL. A dibble. *Huloet.*

DEBELL. To conquer by war. (*Lat.*)

DEBELLISH. To embellish. *Fletcher.*

DEBEOF. A kind of spear.

DEBERRIES. Gooseberries. *Devon.*

DEBETANDE. Debating. *Gawayne.*

DEBILE. Infirm; weak. (*Lat.*)

DEBITE. A deputy. (*Fr.*)

DEBLES. "A debles!" to the devil. (*A.-N.*)

Fy a debles! saide the duke, the develle have ȝour bones.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.

DEBOIST. Debauched; corrupted.

DEBONAIRE. Courteous; gentle. (*A.-N.*)

When sche sye the ladyes face,
Debonerly stylle sche stode.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 85.

DEBONERTE. Gentleness; goodness.

And of me take thou na vengeance,
Lorde, for thi *debonerté.*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17. f. 212.

DEBORAINE. Honest. (*Ital.*)

DEBORD. To run to excess. (*Fr.*)

DEBOSH. To debauch; to corrupt. A genuine archaism, incorrectly altered by some editors.

DEBOSHEE. A debauched person.

DEBREIDE. To tear. (*Belg.*)

DEBRUSEDE. Crushed; much bruised.

DEBRYSED. Bruised. *Hearne.*

DEBUT. Company; retinue. *Hearne.*

DEBYTIE. A deputy. (*Fr.*)

DECANTATE. To chant, or sing. (*Lat.*)

DECARD. To discard.

DECAS. Ruin. (*A.-N.*)

The walle and alle the cité withinne
Stante in ruyne and in *decas.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 36.

DECEIVABLE. Deceitful. *Shak.*

DECEPTURE. Fraud; deceit.

DECERNE. To discern. (*Fr.*)

DECHED. Foul; rusty. *Warw.*

DECIMO-SEXTO. *In decimo sexto*, a phrase used by Jonson for a youth.

DECIPE. To deceive. (*Lat.*) See Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 308.

DECK. (1) A pack of cards. Hence, a heap or pile of anything.

(2) To select or cast out. "Deck the board," lay down the stakes. "Sweep the deck," clear the stakes. Also, to put anything in order.

(3) To tip the haft of a knife or sword with any work; to trim hair, a garden, &c.

DECLARE. To blazon arms.

DECLAREMENT. A declaration.

DECLINE. To incline, or lower. Also, to form too low an estimate of anything.

Quod Josephe thanne, with heed *declinid* lowe.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 6.

DECLOS. To disclose.

For who that hath his worde *declos*,
Er that he wite what he mene,
He is ful ofte nyȝe his tene.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 89.

DECOLLATION. A beheading. (*Lat.*)

DECOPID. See *Coppid.*

DECORE. To decorate; to beautify.

DECOURREN. To discover; to lay open; to narrate. (*A.-N.*)

DECREW. To decrease. *Spenser.*

DECURT. To shorten. (*Lat.*)

DECYPHER. To defeat; to overcome.

DEDE. (1) Death. *North.*

They dancesyde and revelde withowtene drede
To bryng that lady to hir *dede.*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 119.

Syth we here schalle dye,
Oure *dedys* fulle sore they schalle abye.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.

So many there were slayne to *dedd*,
That the watur of Temys was redd.
MS. Ibid. f. 125.

(2) To grow dead. (*A.-S.*) Also the pa. past. *Dede*, dead people, Perceval, 155.

(3) Did. Eglamour, 134.

(4) Deed. Battle, by metaphor.

DEDELY. Mortal. (*A.-S.*)

Bot goddez that ever-mare are liffaunde and nevermare dyez, deynez noȝte for to hafe the felachipe of *dedely* menne.—*MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 8.

DEDEMEN-YEN. Dead eyes, a kind of pullies. A sea term. See Manners and Household Expences, p. 214.

DEDEYNE. Disdain. (*A.-N.*)

The fourthe braunche of pryde ys despyt, that ys, whan a man hath *dedeyne* other scorne of hys even-cristene for eny defaute.—*MS. Harl.* 2398, f. 8.

DEDIR. To tremble. *Yorksh.*

DEDITION. A giving up. (*Lat.*)

DEDLYNES. Mortality. (*A.-S.*)

How thurghe takyng of owre *dedlynes*, he was made lesse then an angelle whilles he was in this vale of teres.—*MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 180.

DEDUCED. Drawn from; dissuaded.

DEDUCT. To bring down, reduce. (*Lat.*)

DEDUIT. Pleasure; delight. (*A.-N.*)

In whiche the ȝere hath his *deduit*,
Of gras, of floure, of leef, of frute.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 247.

DEDYR. Thither. *Weber.*

DEE. A die. (*A.-N.*) Also as *de*, q. v.

Betwene fortune and covetyse,
The chaunce is caste upon a *dee.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 142

DEED. (1) Doings. *North.*

(2) Dead. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Indeed. *Coverdale.*

DEEDILY. Actively; diligently. *West.*

DEEDS. Refuse. *North.*

DEEDY. Industrious; notable. *Berks.*

DEEF. Deaf. (*A.-S.*)

DEEGHT. To spread mole-hills. *North.*

DEEL. The devil. *North.* An early instance occurs in Men Miracles, 1656, p. 46.

DEEN. A dean. (*A.-N.*)

DEERHAY. A great net, formerly used for catching deer.

DEES. (1) Dice. (*A.-N.*)

Ful ofte he taketh awey his fees,
As he that pleyeth at *dees.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 38.

(2) A place where herrings are dried. *East Sussex.*

DEET. (1) Dirtied. *North.*

(2) Died. *Cumb.*

(3) To plaster over the mouth of an oven to keep in the heat.

(4) To wipe, or clean. *North.*

DEETING. A yard of cotton. *North.*

DEEVE. To dip. *Suffolk.*

DEFADIDE. Faded; decayed.

> Now es my face *defadide*, and foule es me hapnede.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 88.

DEFAILE. To effect; to conquer. (*A.-N.*) Nares gives a wrong explanation.

> It falles the flesche may noghte of his vertu noghte *defaile* ay whils the saule in swylk joyes es ravyste.—*MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 192.

DEFAILLANCE. A defect. (*Fr.*)

DEFAITED. Wasted. (*A.-N.*)

DEFALK. To cut off; to diminish. (*Lat.*) See Ord. and Reg. p. 305; Stanihurst, p. 10. Also, to abate in a reckoning.

DEFAME. Infamy. (*A.-N.*) Also, to make infamous.

DEFAMOUS. Reproachful.

DEFARE. To undo. *Hearne.*

DEFATED. Wearied. (*Lat.*)

DEFATIGATE. To fatigue; to tire. (*Lat.*)

DEFAULTY. Blameworthy. (*Fr.*)

DEFAUTE. Want; defect. (*A.-N.*)

DEFAWTELES. Perfect. (*A.-N.*)

> Alle the neghen orders of awngelles,
> That ar so fayre on to luke,
> And so bryght, als says the buke,
> That alle the fayrnes of this lyf here,
> That ever was seene fer or nere,
> That any man moght ordayne *defawteles*.
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 220.

DEFAWTY. Defective. *Pr. Parv.*

DEFEASANCE. Defeat. *Spenser.*

DEFEAT. To disfigure. Also, the act of destruction. *Shak.*

DEFEATURE. Alteration of features; deformity. Sometimes, defeat.

DEFECT. To injure, take away. (*Lat.*)

DEFENCE. Prohibition. (*A.-N.*)

DEFENCED. Defended; fortified.

DEFENDE. (1) To forbid; to prohibit. (*A.-N.*) Also, to preserve. According to Tyrwhitt, to ransom. *Defendaunt*, in self-defence?

> He wylle do no man but gode,
> Be Mahounde and Termagaunt,
> But yf hyt were hys *defendaunt*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 99.

(2) Defended. *Gawayne.*

DEFENSORY. Defence. "*Defensory* and apology," Martin Mar-Sixtus, 4to. 1592.

DEFFE. (1) Neat; trim. *Leic.*

(2) Deaf. *Pr. Parv.* Also, dull, blunt, which may refer to *aures obtusæ*.

DEFFETE. To cut up an animal. A term in hunting. (*A.-N.*)

DEFFUSE. Flight; vanquishment. (*A.-N.*)

> Fore gret dule of *deffuse* of dedez of armes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 56.

DEFHED. Deafness. (*A.-S.*)

DEFIANCE. Refusal; rejection. *Shak.*

DEFICATE. Deified. *Chaucer.*

DEFIEN. To digest; to consume. "*Digere paulisper vinum quo mades*, defye the wyn of the wheche thou art dronken, and wexist sobre," Reliq. Antiq. i. 6.

DEFINISHE. To define. (*A.-N.*)

DEFINITIVE. Final; positive.

DEFIȜEN. To dissolve.

DEFLY. Neatly; fitly. See Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, p. 71; Towneley Myst. p. 100.

DEFOILLE. To overcome; to vanquish. (*A.-N.*)

DEFORMATE. Deformed. See the Test. o. Creseide, 349, 394.

DEFOULE. To defile; to pollute.

DEFOULINGS. The marks made by a deer's feet in wet soil.

DEFOUTERING. Failing. (*A.-N.*)

DEFRAUDACION. Fraud; deceit. *Hall.*

DEFT. Neat; dexterous; decent. Still used in the North.

DEFTLY. Quietly; softly. *North.* Also the same as *defly*, q. v.

DEFULL. Diabolical. (*A.-S.*)

DEFUNCT. Functional. *Shak.*

DEFY. To refuse; to reject.

DEFYAL. A defiance. *Harding.*

DEFYEN. To defy. (*A.-N.*)

DEG. To moisten; to sprinkle; to pour on; to ooze out. *North.*

DE-GAMBOYS. A viol-de-gambo.

DEG-BOUND. Greatly swelled in the stomach. Also spelt deg-bowed. *North.*

DEGENDER. To degenerate. *Spenser.*

DEGENEROUS. Degenerate.

DEGG. To shake; to top. *West.*

DEGGY. Drissly; foggy. *North.*

DEGH. Vouchsafed. *Hearne.*

DEGHGHE. To die. Sevyn Sages, 1909.

DEGISED. Disguised. (*A.-N.*)

DEGOUTED. Spotted. (*A.-N.*)

DEGREE. A stair, or set of steps. Also, rank in life. (*A.-N.*)

DEHORT. To dissuade. (*Lat.*)

DEIANDE. Dying. (*A.-S.*)

> Than is thys failyng atte nede,
> For whiles we here lyve we ar *deiande*.
> *MS. Addit.* 10053, f. 67

DEID. Dyed; coloured. *Chaucer.*

DEIDEN. Died. (*A.-S.*)

DEIE. To put to death. (*A.-S.*)

DEIGNOUSE. Disdainful. (*A.-N.*)

DEIH. To die. Langtoft, p. 159.

DEINE. To die. (*A.-S.*) Also, to deign, to vouchsafe.

DEINTEE. Value; a valuable thing. (*A.-N.*) Sometimes, pleasure.

DEINTEOUS. Choice; valuable. (*A.-N.*)

DEIRIE. A dairy. *Skinner.*

DEIS. The principal table in a hall, or the raised part of the floor on which it was placed. Also, the principal seat at this table. There were sometimes more than one, the *high deis* being the principal deis in a royal hall. To begin the deis, to take the principal place. See Sir Eglamour, 1258.

DEITEE. Deity; godhead. (*A.-N.*)

DEJECT. (1) Dejected. *Shak.*

(2) To cast away. (*Lat.*)

DEKE-HOLL. A dry ditch. *East.*

DEKEITH. Decrease.

DEKNE. A deacon. (*A.-S.*)

> Seint Fronton his *dekne* was,
> As falleth to the dede.
> *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.

DEKYNE. A deacon. *Pr. Parv.*

DEL. (1) A part, or portion. (*A.-S.*)

(2) The devil. Ritson's Anc. Songs, i. 70.

DELACION. Delay. Digby Myst. p. 7.

DELARE. An almsgiver. *Pr. Parv.*

DELATE. To accuse, complain of. (*Lat.*)

DELATION. An accusation. *Shak.*

DELAY. (1) To allay metals, &c. Also, to sweeten or adulterate wine.

(2) Array; ceremony. (*A.-N.*)

> Syr Rogers corse, wyth nobulle *delay*,
> They beryed hyt the tothyr day.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.

(3) To assuage. *Palsgrave.*

DELAYNE. To delay. (*A.-N.*)

DELE. (1) To divide; to share. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To give; to bestow; to partake; to deal, or meddle with anything.

DELECTATION. Delight. *Chaucer.*

DELE-WINE. A kind of foreign wine, said to be a species of Rhenish.

DELF. A quarry of stone or coal; a deep ditch or drain. (*A.-S.*)

DELF-CASE. Shelves for crockery. *North.*

DELFULLICHE. Dolefully. (*A.-S.*)

> And cride on here *delfulliche*
> Alle swithe faste.
> *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.

DELFYN. A dolphin. Kyng Alis. 6576. See also the Prompt. Parv. p. 54.

DELIBATE. To taste. (*Lat.*)

DELIBERE. To deliberate. (*A.-N.*)

DELICACIE. Pleasure. (*A.-N.*)

DELICES. Pleasures; delights. (*A.-N.*) See Reliq. Ant. i. 40. Also, delicacies.

> Yett was I lately promysed otherwyse
> This yere to leve in welthe and *delyce.*
> *MS. Sloane* 1825, f. 88.

DELICT. An offence. Marlowe, iii. 547.

DELIE. Thin; slender. (*A.-N.*)

DELIGHTED. Delightful. *Shak.*

DELIRENT. Doating. (*Lat.*)

DELIT. Delight. (*A.-N.*)

DELITABLE. Pleasant; delightful. (*A.-N.*)

DELITEN. To delight, take pleasure. (*A.-N.*)

DELITOUS. Delightful. (*A.-N.*)

DELIVER. (1) Active; nimble. (*A.-N.*) *Delivirliche*, Troilus and Creseide, ii. 1088. *Deliverly*, quickly. *Deliverness*, agility.

> Seemely schappe of breede and lengthe,
> And *delyvernes* and bewté of body.
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 173.

(2) To dispatch any business.

DELIVERING. Division, in music.

DELK. A small cavity. *East.*

DELL. (1) An undebauched wench. An old cant term.

(2) A little dale, or narrow valley. Still used in the North.

DELLECT. Break of day. *Craven.*

DELLFIN. A low place, overgrown with underwood. *Glouc.*

DELPH. A catch-water drain, or one that has been delved. *Linc.*

DELTEN. Dealt. (*A.-S.*)

DELUVY. Deluge. (*Lat.*)

DELVE. (1) To dig; to bury. (*A.-S.*) Still used in the provinces.

(2) A ditch, or dell. *Spenser.* Also a quarry, as *delf*, q. v.

(3) A monster, or devil. (*A.-N.*) See Dial. Creat. Mor. p. 82; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 47.

(4) To indent, or bruise. *North.*

DELVERE. A digger. (*A.-S.*)

DELVOL. Doleful. (*A.-S.*)

DELYAUNCE. Dalliance; delay.

DELYBERED. Advised; minded.

DELYCATES. Delicacies. *Palsgrave.*

DELYRE. To retard, or delay. (*A.-N.*)

DEM. You slut! *Exmoor.*

DEMAINE. To manage. (*A.-N.*)

DEMAN. A deputy. *Verstegan.*

DEMAND. A question, or riddle.

> And whom it liketh for to carpe
> Proverbis and *demaundis* slyȝe.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 238.

DEMANDANT. A plaintiff.

DEMATH. See *Days-math.*

DEMAYE. To dismay. (*A.-N.*)

> The feest is comen, *demaye* ȝou not.
> But maketh my riding boun.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 93.

DEMAYNES. Demesnes; possessions. (*A.-N.*) See Sir Degrevant, 69; Langtoft, &c.

DEME. To judge. (*A.-S.*)

DEMEAN. To conduct, or behave; to direct. Also a substantive, behaviour.

DEMEANER. A conductor.

DEMEANS. Means. *Massinger.*

DEMEMBRE. To dismember. R. Glouc. p. 559.

DEMENCY. Madness. (*Lat.*)

DEMENE. To manage. (*A.-N.*)

> *Demenys* the medylwarde menskfully hymeselfene.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln.* f. 74.

DEMENING. Behaviour. *Chaucer.*

DEMENTED. Mad. *Var. dial.*

DEMER. A judge. (*A.-S.*)

DEMERE. To tarry. (*A.-N.*) "Withouten *demere*," delay, Beves of Hamtoun, p. 6. "So longe demoere," Flor. and Blanch. 591.

DEMERITS. Merits. *Shak.*

DEMI-CULVERIN. A cannon of four inches bore. Meyrick, ii. 291.

DEMIGREYNE. The megrim. (*A.-N.*)

DEMIHAG. A long pistol, much used in the sixteenth century.

DEMILANCE. A light horseman, one who carries a lance. Baret, D. 742.

DEM-IN. To collect, as clouds do. *North.*

DEMING. Judgment. (*A.-S.*)

DEMIREP. A very flighty woman, too free in her manners.

DEMISS. Humble. (*Lat.*)

DEMONIAK. One possessed by a devil.

DEMONSTER. To show; to declare. (*Lat.*)

DEMORANCE. Delay. (*A.-N.*)

DEMP. Judged; condemned. (*A.-S.*)

DEMPLE. To wrangle. So explained by Hearne. See Langtoft, p. 196.

DEMSTER. A judge. The term is still retained in the Isle of Man.

> Ayoth was thenne *demester*
> Of Israel foure score ȝeer.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 44.

DEMURE. To look demurely. *Shak.*

DEMURELY. Solemnly. *Shak.*

DEMURRE. See *Demere.*

DEMYE. A kind of close garment. Warton says, "doublet, jacket." *Demycent*, the metal part of a girdle worn in front.

DEN. (1) "Good den," good evening, or good night, a salutation formerly used after noon was past.

(2) A grave. Ritson's Pop. Poet. p. 90.

(3) A sandy tract near the sea, as at Exmouth, and other places.

DENAY. To deny. Also, denial.

DENCH. (1) Squeamish; dainty. *North.*

(2) Danish. *Hearne.*

DENE. (1) A din. *East.* Also a verb. *Denede*, Rel. Ant. ii. 7.

(2) A dean. (*A.-N.*)

(3) A valley or dell. *North.*

(4) Wene? Arch. xxii. 371.

DENEERE. A penny. (*Fr.*)

DENEZ. Danish. *Gawayne.*

DENGE. To ding, or strike down. (*A.-S.*)

DENIAL. Injury; drawback. *West.*

DENIST. Deniest. Rel. Ant. ii. 192.

DENK. To think. *Weber.*

DENNED. Dinned; sounded. See *Dene.*

DENNIS. St. Dionysius. (*A.-N.*)

DENNY. A plum ripe on August 6th. See MS. Ashmole 1461.

DENOMINATE. Called. *Harding.*

DENOTATE. To denote. (*Lat.*) See the Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 41.

DENSHE. Danish. *Havelok.*

DENSHERING. See *Burn-beking.* No doubt from Denshire, as Devonshire was formerly called, as in Collier's Old Ballads, p. 87; MS. Ashmole 208.

DENT. (1) A stroke; a blow, as a clap of thunder, &c. In Suffolk, the worst of anything. Moor, p. 103.

(2) Indented. *North.*

(3) Did not. *Essex.*

DENTETHUS. Dainties; delicacies.

DENTIE. Scarce. *Harrington.*

DENTOR. An indenture.

DENTY. Tolerable; fine. *North.*

DENUDE. To untie a knot; to extricate, or disengage. (*A.-N.*)

DENULL. To annul. *Fabyan.*

DENWERE. Doubt. *Chaucer.*

DENY. To refuse; to reject; to renounce.

DENYTE. To deny. Robson, p. 50.

DEOL. Dole; grief. (*A.-S.*)

DEOLFUL. Doleful. (*A.-S.*)

DEORKHEDE. Darkness. (*A.-S.*)

> Al ane tide of the daye
> We weren in *deorkhede*,
> Atc laste ore suete Loverd
> Forthere us gan lede.
> *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 104.

DEPARDUS. An oath, *De par Dieu.*

DEPART. To part; to distribute; to divide; to separate. (*A.-N.*) See Sir Tristrem, p. 236; MS. Sloane 213, f. 120. So in the ancient office of Marriage, "till death us *depart*," now corrupted to *do part.* To depart with, to part with or give up. It sometimes occurs as a substantive for *departure.* Hooper uses it for the verb *impart.*

> They were clothed alle liche,
> *Departed* evene of whit and blew.
> *Gower, MS. Bodl.* 294.

DEPARTABLE. Divisible. (*A.-N.*)

DEPARTER. A refiner of metals.

DEPARTING. Parting, or separation.

DEPE. Low, applied to country, as in Maundevile's Travels, p. 255.

DEPEACH. To impeach. *Palsgrave.*

DEPECHE. To dispatch. (*Fr.*)

DEPEINTE. To paint. (*A.-N.*) "Hir fingers to *depaynt*," Gaulfrido and Barnardo, 1570. Sometimes the part. past.

DEPELL. To drive away. (*Lat.*)

DEPENDANCE. A term used by our early dramatists for the subject of a dispute likely to end in a duel. See Nares in v. Masters of Dependencies were a set of needy bravoes, who undertook to ascertain the authentic grounds of a quarrel, and, in some cases, to settle it for the timorous and unskilful. *Gifford.*

DEPLIKE. Deeply. (*A.-S.*)

DEPOSE. A pledge; a deposit. *Pr. Parv.*

DEPPER. Deeper. (*A.-S.*)

DEPRAVE. To vilify; to traduce. See State Papers, ii. 400; Hoccleve, p. 39. Shakespeare uses it in this sense. *Deprevon*, Audelay's Poems, p. 24.

DEPRESE. To press down. (*A.-N.*)

DEPURED. Purified.

> As golde in fire is fyned by assay,
> And at the teest silver is *depured.*
> *MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 46.

DEPUTTE. Deputed; arranged.

DEQUACE. To crush. (*A.-S.*)

DERACINATE. To root up. *Shak.*

DERAINE. To quarrel; to contest. Sometimes, to challenge or array an army.

DERAYE. Confusion; noise. (*A.-N.*) Also a verb, to act as a madman.

> He began to make *deraye*,
> And to hys felows dud he say.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 157.

DERE. (1) To hurt, to injure. (*A.-S.*)

> The prophecie saith there schal *dere* hym noo thinge;
> He it ys that schal wynne castell, toun, and tour.
> *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 101, f. 98.

> Sum wycchecrafte thou doust aboute bere,
> That thy bondes mow the nat *dere.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 70.

(2) To hurry, frighten, or astonish a child. *Exmoor.*

(3) Dear; precious; delightful. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Dire; sad. *East.*
(4) There. *Langtoft.*
(6) Noble; honourable. "Arthure the *dere,*" Perceval, 508; "Syr Cadore with his *dere* knyghttes," MS. Morte Arthure.
(7) All sorts of wild animals. (*A.-S.*) "Rattes and myse and such smal *dere,*" Beves of Hampton and King Lear.
(8) To dare. *Derst*, darest.
(9) Dearth. *Rob. Glouc.*

DEREIGNE. To justify; to prove. (*A.-N.*)

> He is fre to plede for us, and al oure riȝt *dereigne,*
> And no creature may have cause upon him to pleyn.
> *MS. Egerton* 927.

DEREKELLY-MINUTE. Immediately. *I. W.*

DERELICHE. Joyfully.

> Scho bad me *dereliche* drawe, and drynke to hirselfene.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 89.

DERELING. Darling. (*A.-S.*)

DERELY. Expensively; richly. (*A.-S.*) In the East, direly, lamentably, extremely.

DERENES. Attachment. (*A.-S.*)

> With the erle es he lent
> In *derenes* nyghte and daye.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 138

DERENGE. To derange. (*A.-N.*)

DEREWORTHE. Precious; honourable. (*A.-S.*) A person named *Dereworthe* is mentioned in MS. Rot. Harl. 76 C. 13.

> A duches *dereworthily* dyghte in dyaperde wedis.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 87.
> Ȝyt ys thyr an unkynde sloghethhede,
> That a man unneth for no gode dede
> Wyl wurschep God *derworthly.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 34.

DEREYNE. Agreement; arbitration. (*A.-N.*) Sometimes, to derange or disorder.

DERFE. Strong; powerful; fierce.

> And dele dynttys of dethe with oure *derfe* wapyns.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 56.

DERGY. Short and thick-set. *West.*

DERIVATE. To transpose a charge from one person to another. (*Lat.*)

DERK. Dark. (*A.-S.*) Sometimes, darkness. Also a verb, to darken or obscure.

DERKHEDE. Darkness. (*A.-S.*)

DERL. To scold. *Yorksh.*

DERLILY. Dearly; sumptuously. (*A.-S.*)

DERLOURTHY. Precious. *Pr. Parv.*

DERNE. (1) Secret. (*A.-S.*)

> Thei made a gederynge greet and *dern.*
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Cantab.* f. 108.
> Late us hald us in *derne*
> The byrde to habid.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 133.
> Hur fadur prayed hir of luf *derne.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 43.
> And he lovyd me so *derne,*
> Y myght not hym love werne.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 149

(2) To hide; to sculk. *Hudson.*

DERNELIKE. Secretly. (*A.-S.*)

> Both *dernelike* and stille
> Ich wille the love. *MS. Digby* 86.

DERNERE. A threshold.

> On every post, on uche *dernere,*
> The syne of thayn make ȝe there.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 38.

DERNFUL. Dismal; sad. *Nares.*

DERNLY. Severely; sadly. *Spenser.* See also Towneley Myst. p. 141.

DEROGATE. Degraded. *Shak.*

DEROY. (1) A kind of cloth. (*Fr.*)
(2) A party, or company. *North.*

DERRE. Dearer. (*A.-S.*)

DERRERE. Dearer. *Weber.*

DERREST. Noblest. *Gawayne.*

DERRICK. A celebrated executioner at Tyburn in the first half of the seventeenth century. Hence it came to be used for a general term for a hangman. See Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 190.

DERRING-DO. Deeds of arms. *Derring-doers,* warlike heroes. *Spenser.*

DERSE. Havock; to dirty; to spread dung; to cleanse; to beat. *Craven.*

DERTHYNE. To make dear. *Pr. Parv.*

DERTRE. A tetter, or ringworm. (*A.-N.*)

DERVELY. Fiercely; sternly; powerfully.

DERWENTWATER. Lord Derwentwater's lights, a popular name for the *Aurora Borealis,* which appeared remarkably vivid on the night of the unfortunate Earl's execution. *Brockett.*

DERWORTHYNESSE. Honour; joy. (*A.-S.*)

DERYE. Hurt; harm. (*A.-S.*)

DERYGESE. Dirges. (*Lat.*)

> Done for *derygese,* as to the ded fallys.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 95.

DES. See *Deis.*

DESCANT. The old term for variation in music.

DESCENSORIE. A vessel used in alchemy for the extraction of oils.

DESCES. Decease; death. *Langtoft.*

DESCEYVANCE. Deceit; trickery. (*A.-N.*)

DESCHARGID. Deprived of a charge. *Weber.*

DESCIDE. To cleave in two. (*Lat.*)

DESCRIED. Gave notice of; discovered. See Dyce's Timon, p. 18.

DESCRIVE. To describe. See Halle's Expost. p. 31; Ywaine and Gawin, 902. (*Fr.*)

DESCURE. To discover. (*A.-N.*)

DESCUVER. To discover. (*A.-N.*)

DESEDERABILLE. To be desired. (*Lat.*)

> Sothely, Jhesu, *desederabille* es thi name, lufabylle and comfortabylle. Nane swa swete joye may be consayvede. Nane swa swete sange may be herde.—*MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 192.

DESELET. Desolate; distressed. (*A.-N.*)

DESEPERAUNCE. Despair. (*A.-N.*) Urry's ed. reads *disperaunce*, p. 427. The same variation occurs at l. 652.

> And he that wille not after conseylle do,
> His sute he putteth in *deseperaunce.*
> *Chaucer, MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6. f. 109.

DESERIE. To disinherit. (*Fr.*)

DESERVE. To earn. Also, to reward anybody for his services towards one.

DESESE. Inconvenience. (*A.-N.*)

DESEVERE. To separate. Chester Plays, i. 132.

DESEVY. To deceive. (*A.-N.*)

DESGELI. Secretly. (*A.-N.*)

DESIDERY. Desire. (*Lat.*)

DESIGHT. An unsightly object. *Wilts.*

DESIGN. To point out. (*Lat.*)

DESIRE. To invite to dinner, &c.

DESIREE. Desirable. (*A.-N.*)

DESIRITE. Ruined. (*A.-N.*) See Gy of Warwike, p. 381; Arthour and Merlin, p. 340.

DESIROUS. Eager. (*A.-N.*) It seems to be sometimes used for *desirable.*

DESKATERED. Scattered about.

DESKLAUNDAR. Blame. See the Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 12.

DESLAVIE. Impure. (*A.-N.*)

DESLAYE. To blame; to deny. (*A.-N.*)

> For how as ever I be *deslayed,*
> ȝit evermore I have assayed.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 114.
>
> That he wanhope bryngeth inne
> Where is no comforte to begynne,
> But every joye him is *deslayed.*
> *MS. Ibid.* f. 125.

DESPARPLE. To disperse. *Maundevile.*

DESPEED. To dispatch. *Speed.*

DESPENDE. To waste; to consume.

> So that his wittis he *despendeth.*
> *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 50.

DESPENS. Expense. (*A.-N.*)

DESPERATE. Very; great. *Var. dial.* Spelt *desperd* in some glossaries.

DESPITE. Malicious anger. (*A.-N.*)

DESPITOUS. Very angry. (*A.-N.*)

DESPITOUSLY. Angrily. (*A.-N.*)

DESPOILE. To undress. (*A.-N.*) *Despuled,* Arthour and Merlin, p. 53.

DESPOUT. Dispute. Sevyn Sages, 194. *Despute,* MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 47.

DESS. To lay close together; to pile in order; to cut a section of hay from a stack. *North.*

DESSABLE. Constantly. *North.* Spelt also *dessably* and *dessally.*

DESSE. A desk. *Spenser.*

DESSMENT. Stagnation. *North.*

DESSORRE. Same as *Blank-Surry,* q. v.

DEST. Didst. Rob. Glouc. p. 194.

DESTAUNCE. Pride; discord; treachery. See Ritson's Anc. Songs, i. 52; Arthour and Merlin, p. 171.

DESTAYNEDE. Destined.

> ȝif us be *destaynede* to dy to daye one this erthe,
> We salle be hewede unto hevene or we be halfe colde.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 96.

DESTE. Dashed. Tristrem, p. 265.

DESTEIGNED. Stained; disfigured.

> As he whiche hath siknesse faynid,
> Whanne his visage is so *desteigned.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 43
>
> He tok to Dejanire his scherte,
> Whiche with the blood was of his herte
> Thorowoute *desteigned* over alle.
> *MS. Ibid.* f. 76.

DESTENE. Destiny. (*A.-S.*)

DESTENYNG. Destiny. *Gawayne.*

DESTINABLE. Destined. (*Lat.*)

DESTITUABLE. Destitute. (*Fr.*)

DESTOUR. Disturbance. (*A.-N.*)

DESTRE. A turning. (*A.-N.*)

DESTREINE. To vex; to constrain. (*A.-N.*)

DESTRERE. A war-horse. (*A.-N.*)

> Gy raysed up that mayden der,
> And set hyr on ay gud *destrer.*
> *Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.*
>
> He drewe alonde hys *desterere.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 116.

DESTRUIE. To destroy. (*A.-N.*)

> And has *destruied,* to moche schame,
> The prechouris of his holy name.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 83

DESTRYNGED. Divided.

> Also this buke es *destrynged* in thrise fyfti psalmes.
> *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 1.

DESTUTED. Destitute; wanting.

DESUETE. Obsolete; out of use. (*Lat.*)

DESUME. To take away. (*Lat.*)

DESWARRE. Doubtlessly.

DETACTE. To slander or backbite.

DETECT. To accuse. *Shak.*

DETERMINAT. Fixed; determined. (*Lat.*)

DETERMINE. To terminate. (*Lat.*)

DETERMISSION. Determination; distinction *Chaucer.*

DETHE. Deaf. See *Death.*

> Bettur were ye to be *dethe* and dome,
> Then for to be on any enqueste.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 45.

DETHWARD. The approach of death.

DETIE. A ditty. *Palsgrave.*

DETRACT. To avoid. (*Lat.*)

DETRAE. To thrust down. (*Lat.*)

DETRIMENT. A small sum of money paid yearly by barristers for the incidental repairs of their inns of court.

DETTE. A debt. (*A.-N.*)

DETTELES. Free from debt. (*A.-N.*)

DEUCE. The devil. *Var. dial.* Spelt *deus* by Junius, Etym. Angl.

DEUK. To bend down. *Beds.*

DEULE. The devil.

DEUS. Sweet. (*A.-N.*)

DEUSAN. A kind of apple, or any hard fruit, according to Minsheu. See Florio, p. 163. Still in use, Forby, i. 92.

DEUSEAVYEL. The country. *Harman.*

DEUSEWYNS. Twopence. *Dekker.*

DEUTYRAUNS. Some kind of wild beasts, mentioned in Kyng Alisaunder, 5416.

DEVALD. To cease. *North.*

DEVANT. Apron. (*Fr.*) Or, perhaps, pocket-handkerchief in Ben Jonson, ii. 349.

DEVE. (1) See *Deffe.*

(2) To dive; to dip. *East.*

DEVELING. Laying flat? See Arthour and Merlin, p. 287; Beves of Hamtoun, p. 27.

DEVELOP. To envelop. (*Fr.*)

DEVERE. Duty; endeavour. (*A.-N.*)

> Thow has doughttily doune, syr duke, with thi handez,
> And has doune thy *dever* with my dere knyghttez.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 73.

DEVIAUNT. Deviating. *Chaucer.*

DEVICE. A name given to any piece of machinery moved by wires or pulleys, especially to that employed on the ancient stage.

DEVIL. (1) In the devil way, i. e. in the name of the devil, a common oath in early works of a facetious or amusing character.

(2) A fizgig made by boys with damp gunpowder.

DEVILING. The swift. *East.* Also, a fretful, troublesome woman.

DEVILMENT. Roguery; mischief. *North.*

DEVIL'S-BIT. Scabiosa succisa, *bot.* See Markham's Countrey Farme, 1616, p. 203.

DEVIL'S-BONES. Dice. *Dekker.*

DEVIL'S-COW. A kind of beetle. *Som.*

DEVIL-SCREECHER. The swift. *West.*

DEVIL'S-DANCING-HOUR. Midnight.

DEVIL'S-DUNG. Assafœtida. *Var. dial.*

DEVIL'S-GOLD-RING. A palmer worm. *North.*

DEVIL'S-MINT. An inexhaustible fund of anything. *East.*

DEVIL'S-PATER-NOSTER. To say the devil's pater-noster, to mutter or grumble.

DEVIL'S-SNUFF-BOX. The puff-ball.

DEVILTRY. Anything unlucky, offensive, hurtful, or hateful. *East.*

DEVINAL. A wizard. *Skinner.*

DEVINERESSE. A witch; a prophetess.

DEVING-POND. A pond from which water is drawn for domestic use by dipping a pail. *East.*

DEVINING. Divination. (*A.-N.*)

DEVISE. To direct; to order; to relate. *At point devise,* with the greatest exactness. *Chaucer.* Also, to espy, to get a knowledge of. (*A.-N.*)

DEVOIDE. To remove; to put away. "Devoidid clene," Rom. of the Rose, 2929. Also, to avoid or shun.

> Therefore *devoyede* my companye.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 102.

DEVOIR. Same as *Devere,* q. v.

DEVOLUTED. Rolled down. (*Lat.*) See Hall, Henry V. f. 4.

DEVORS. Divorce. (*A.-N.*)

DEVOTELICHE. Devoutly; earnestly.

DEVOTERER. An adulterer. (*A.-N.*)

DEVOTIONS. Consecrated things.

DEVOURE. To deflower, or ravish.

DEVOUTEMENT. Devoutly. (*A.-N.*)

DEVOW. To disavow. *Fletcher.* It properly signifies to dedicate or give up to.

DEVULSION. A breaking up. *Florio.*

DEVYN. Prophecy, Langtoft, p. 282. Divinity, Piers Ploughman, p. 508.

DEVYSION. Division; discord. (*A.-N.*)

DEVYTE. Duty; devoir. *Hearne.*

DEW. To rain slightly. *Var. dial.*

DEW-BEATERS. Coarse oiled shoes that resist the dew. *Var. dial.*

DEWBERRY. The dwarf mulberry, *rubus chamœmorus,* often confused with the blackberry, being a similar fruit only of a larger size. Dewberries are mentioned by Shakespeare, and are still common at Stratford-on-Avon. It seems to be the same as the cloudberry in Gerard, p. 1368. The gooseberry is so called in some places.

DEW-BIT. The first meal in the morning, not so substantial as a regular breakfast. *West.*

DEW-DRINK. The first allowance of beer to harvest men. *East.* Called the *dew-cup* in Hants.

DEWE. Dawned. (*A.-S.*)

> To the castelle thay spede
> When the daye *dewe.* *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 137

DEWEN. To deafen. (*A.-S.*)

DEWING. The dew. *North.* It occurs in Kyng Alisaunder, 914.

DEWKYS. Dukes. *Ritson.*

DEWLAPS. Coarse woollen stockings buttoned over others to keep the legs warm and dry. *Kent.*

DEWRE. To endure.

> Moradas was so styff in stowre,
> Ther myght no man hys dyntys *dewre.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.
> And my two chyldren be fro me borne,
> Thys lyfe y may not *dewre.* *MS. Ibid.* f. 84.
> Heyle, youthe that never schall eelde!
> Heyle, bewté evyr *dewryng!* *MS. Ibid.* f. 4.

DEWRESSE. Hardship; severity. (*A.-N.*)

> The londe of dethe and of all *dewresse,*
> In whych noon ordre may there dwelle.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 23.

DEW-ROSE. Distilled rose-water.

DEW-ROUNDS. The ring-walks of deer. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 78.

DEWSIERS. The valves of a pig's heart. *West.*

DEW-SNAIL. A slug. *North.*

DEWTRY. A species of plant, similar to nightshade. *Butler.*

DEWYN. To bedew. (*A.-S.*)

DEXE. A desk. *Skinner.*

DEXTERICAL. Dexterous. See the Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 82.

DEY. (1) They. *Ritson.*

(2) A female servant who had the charge of the dairy, and all things pertaining to it. Chaucer has the word. Sometimes a male servant who performed those duties was so called.

DEYE. To die. (*A.-S.*)

DEYELL. The devil. *Ritson.*

DEYER. A dier. (*A.-S.*)

DEYKE. A hedge. *Cumb.*

DEYL. A part, or portion. "Never a deyl," not at all. (*A.-S.*)

> ȝyf every knyȝt loved other weyl,
> Tournamentes shulde be never a *deyl.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 31.

DEYLED. Spiritless; careworn. *Cumb.*

DEYNER. A dinner. (*A.-N.*)

DEYNOUS. Disdainful. (*A.-N.*)

> And Rightwisnesse with hem was eke there,
> And trouthe also with a *deynous* face and chere.
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 20.

DEYNOUSHEDE. Scornfulness. (*A.-N.*)

DEYNTEYS. Dainties.

> Then dwellyd they bothe in fere,
> Wyth alle maner *deynteys* that were aere.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 89.

DEYNTTELY. Daintily. (*A.-N.*)

DEYNYD. Disdained. *Skelton.*

DEYRE. To hurt, or injure. (*A.-S.*)

DEYS. Dice. *Weber.*

DEYSE. Day. *Weber.*

DEYTRON. Daughters. Chron. Vil. p. 41.

DEY-WIFE. A dairy-woman. *Palsgrave.*

DEZICK. A day's work. *Sussex.*

DEZZED. Injured by cold. *Cumb.*

DEȜE. To die. (*A.-S.*)

DIABLO. The devil. (*Span.*) Used as an exclamation in our old plays.

DIAL. A compass. *Var. dial.*

DIALOGUE. An eighth part of a sheet of writing paper. *North.*

DIAPASE. The diapason. *Ash.*

DIAPENIDION. An electuary. (*Gr.*)

DIAPER. To decorate with a variety of colours; to embroider on a rich ground. (*A.-N.*) There was a rich figured cloth so called, Strutt, ii. 6; as also a kind of printed linen. Diapres of Antioch are mentioned in the Roman d'Alexandre, MS. Bodl. 264.

> A duches dereworthily dyghte in *dyaperde* wedis,
> In a surcott of sylke full selkouthely hewede.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 87.

DIB. (1) The cramp-bone. *Dorset.*

(2) A dip. Also, to dip or incline.

(3) A valley. *North.*

DIBBEN. A fillet of veal. *Devon.*

DIBBER. A dibble, q. v. *South.*

DIBBITY. A pancake. *Var. dial.*

DIBBLE. A setting stick. *Var. dial.* Ben Jonson seems to use it for a moustachio.

DIBBLE-DABBLE. Rubbish. *North.*

DIBBLER. A pewter plate. *Cumb.*

DIBLES. Difficulties; scrapes. *East.*

DIBS. (1) Money. *Var. dial.*

(2) A game played with the bones of sheep. See Ward's Corpus Christi Coll. Stat. p. 140. The dibs are the small bones in the knees of a sheep, uniting the bones above and below the joint. See Holloway, p. 45.

DIBSTONE. A child's game, played by tossing pebbles, and also called *dibs.*

DICACIOUS. Talkative. (*Lat.*)

DICARE. The same as *dicher*, q. v.

DICE. A lump or piece. *Yorksh.*

DICER. A dice-player. *Greene.*

DICHE. To dig. (*A.-S.*)

DICHER. A digger. (*A.-S.*)

DICHT. Made. *Gawayne.*

DICION. Power. (*Lat.*)

DICK. (1) A dike; a ditch. *Var. dial.*

(2) A leather apron and bib, worn by poor children in the North.

(3) Dressed up to the tune of Queen Dick, i. e. very fine. That happened in the reign of Queen Dick, i. e. never.

(4) The bank of a ditch. *Norf.*

(5) To deck, or adorn. *North.*

(6) A kind of hard cheese. *Suffolk.*

DICK-A-DILVER. The periwinkle. *East.*

DICKASS. A jack-ass. *North.*

DICK-A-TUESDAY. The ignis fatuus.

DICKEN. The devil. *Var. dial.* Odds dickens, a kind of petty oath. The term is occasionally so employed in old plays, as in Heywood's Edward IV. p. 40.

DICKER. Ten of any commodity, as ten hides of leather, ten bars of iron, &c.

DICK-HOLL. A ditch. *Norf.*

DICKON. A nickname for *Richard.*

DICK'S-HATBAND. Said to have been made of sand, and it has afforded many a comparison. As queer as *Dick's hatband,* &c.

DICKY. (1) Donkey. *Var. dial.*

(2) A woman's under-petticoat. Also, a common leather apron.

(3) The top of a hill. *West.*

(4) It is all Dickey with him, i. e. it is all over with him.

DICKY-BIRD. A small bird. Also, a louse.

DICTAMNUM. The herb dittany. (*Lat.*)

DICTE. A saying. (*Lat.*)

DICTITATE. To speak often. (*Lat.*)

DICTOUR. A judge, or guardian. (*A.-N.*)

DID. To hide. *Craven.*

DIDAL. A triangular spade well adapted for cutting and banking up ditches. *East.* See Tusser, p. 15. To didal, to clean a ditch or river.

DIDAPPER. The dob-chick. *East.*

DIDDEN. Did. *Var. dial.*

DIDDER. To shiver: to tremble. *North.* "Dydderyng and dadderyng," Hye Way to the Spyttell Hous, n. d.

DIDDER-DODDER. To tremble. *North.*

DIDDLE. (1) To trick or cajole. *Var. dial.*

(2) A machine for taking salmon. *West.*

(3) To dawdle or trifle. *East.*

(4) To hum a tune. *North.*

DIDDLECOME. Half mad; sorely vexed. *West.*

DIDDLES. Young ducks. *East.*

DIDDS. A cow's teats. *Chesh.*

DIDDY. The nipple, or teat. *Var. dial.* Sometimes the milk is so called.

DIDE. Died. *Chaucer.*

DIDEN. Pa. t. pl. of *Do.* (*A.-S.*)

DIDO. A trick, or trifle.

DIE. (1) To tinge. (*A.-S.*)

(2) As clean as a die, as close as a die, i. e. as clean as possible, &c.

DIELLE. A share or portion.

> And thus for that ther is no *dielle*
> Whereof to make myn avaunte.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134. f. 54.

DIERE. A beast. (*Dut.*)

DIERN. Severe; hard; stern. *West.*

DIET. To take diet, to be put under a regimen for the *lues venerea.*

DIETE. Daily food. (*A.-N.*)

DIET-HOUSE. "His diet-houses, interteinment, and all other things necessarie," Holinshed, Chron. of Ireland, p. 133.

DIFFADE. To injure; to destroy. (*A.-N.*)

DIFFAME. Bad reputation. (*A.-N.*) Also, to disgrace, as in Langtoft, p. 321; but sometimes, to spread abroad one's fame.

DIFFENDE. To defend. (*A.-N.*)

DIFFER. To quarrel. *Var. dial.*

DIFFERENCE. A controversy. *North.*

DIFFIBULATE. To unbutton. (*Lat.*)

DIFFICILE. Difficult. (*Lat.*) "Newe and difficile," Hall, Henry VII. f. 20.

DIFFICILITATE. To make difficult. (*Lat.*)

DIFFICILNESS. Difficulty; scrupulousness.

DIFFICULT. Peevish; fretful. *North.*

DIFFICULTER. More difficult. *Var. dial.*

DIFFIDE. To distrust. (*Lat.*)

DIFFIGURE. To disfigure. (*Fr.*)

DIFFIND. To cleave in two. (*Lat.*)

DIFFINE. To conclude; to determine. (*A.-N.*) See Maundevile's Travels, p. 315.

DIFFINISH. To define. *Chaucer.*

DIFFODED. Digged. *Coles.*

DIFFREULED. Tainted with sin. (*A.-N.*) This seems to be the meaning of the word in a poem in MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, although it may possibly be an error for *dissreuled.*

DIFFUGOUS. Flying divers ways. (*Lat.*)

DIFFUSE. Difficult; hard to be understood. *Palsgrave.*

DIFFUSED. Wild; irregular; confused. "With some *diffused* song," *Shak.*

DIG. (1) To spur a horse; to stab a man through his armour, &c.

(2) To bury anything in the ground.

(3) A mattock; a spade. *Yorksh.*

(4) A duck. *Chesh.* Chester Plays, i. 52.

(5) To munch; to eat. *Var. dial.*

DIG-BRID. A young duck. *Lanc.*

DIGESTIBLE. Easy to be digested. (*Lat.*)

DIGESTIVES. Things to help digestion. *Chaucer.*

DIGGABLE. Capable of being digged. Huloet's Abcedarium, 1552.

DIGGING. A spit in depth. *North.*

DIGGINGS. Proceedings. *Devon.*

DIGHLE. Secret. *Verstegan.*

DIGHT. (1) To dispose. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To dress; to adorn; to prepare; to put on; to find out. (*A.-S.*) Also, the part. past.

(3) To prepare, or clean anything. *North.*

(4) To foul, or dirty. *Ray.*

DIGHTER. A dresser. *Florio.*

DIGHTINGS. Deckings; ornaments. *Florio.*

DIGNE. (1) Worthy. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Proud; disdainful. (*A.-N.*)

DIGNELICHE. Deservedly. (*A.-N.*)

DIGNOSTICK. An indication. (*Lat.*)

> Also the mists that arise from severall parts of the earth, and are *dignosticks* of subterranean waters, owe their transpiration to this internall heate.
>
> *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.* p. 112.

DIG-OUT. To unearth the badger.

DIGRAVE. Same as *Dike-reve,* q. v.

DIGRESS. To deviate; to differ.

DIGRESSION. Deviation. *Shak.*

DIKE. (1) A ditch. *Var. dial.* Down in the dike, i. e. sick, diseased.

(2) A dry hedge. *Cumb.*

(3) A small pond, or river. *Yorksh.*

(4) A small rock in a stratum; a crack or breach of the solid strata.

(5) To dig; to make ditches. (*A.-S.*)

> Depe dolvene and dede, *dyked* in moldez.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 63.

DIKE-CAM. A ditch bank. *North.*

DIKEDEN. Digged, pl. (*A.-S.*)

DIKER. A hedger, or ditcher. (*A.-S.*)

DIKE-REVE. An officer who superintends the dikes and drains in marshes.

DIKESMOWLER. The hedge-sparrow.

DIKE-STOUR. A hedge-stake. *Cumb.*

DILANIATE. To rend in pieces. (*Lat.*)

DILATATION. Enlargement. (*A.-N.*)

DILATORY. A delay. (*Lat.*)

DILDE. To protect. (*A.-N.*)

DILDRAMS. Improbable tales. *West.*

DILE. The devil. Stanihurst, p. 9.

DILECCION. Love. (*Lat.*)

> Frendschipe, adewe! fare wel, *dileccion*!
> Age is put oute of oure proteccion.
>
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 255.

DILFULL. See *Dylfulle.*

DILL. (1) Hedge parsley. *Var. dial.*

(2) To soothe; to still; to calm. *North.* See *dylle,* Towneley Myst.

(3) Two seeded tare. *Glouc.*

(4) A wench, or doxy. *Dekker.*

(5) A word to call ducks. *Var. dial.*

DILLAR. The shaft-horse. *Wilts.*

DILLE. (1) Dull; foolish.

> Of alle the dedes thay couthe doo, that derfe ware and *dille,*
> Thou dyede noghte, for thaire dede did no dere unto the.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 232.
>
> The beste that hath no skylle,
> But of speche dombe and *dylle.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 43

(2) To dull, or prevent.

> How Juus wit ther gret unschille,
> Wend his uprisyng to *dille.*
>
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 9.

DILLED. Quite finished. *Cumb.*

DILLING. A darling, or favourite. Also, the youngest child, or the youngest of a brood.

DILLS. The paps of a sow. *East.*

DILLY. A small public carriage, corrupted from Fr. *diligence.*

DILNOTE. The herb *cidamum.*

DILT. To stop up. *North.*

DILVE. To cleanse ore. *Cornw.*

DILVERED. Wearied; confused; heavy; drowsy; shivery; nervous. *East.*

DIM. Dimness; darkness. (*A.-S.*)

DIMBER. Pretty. *Worc.*

DIMBLE. A narrow valley, or dingle.

DIMHEDE. Dimness. (*A.-S.*)

DIMINITING. Diminishing. (*Lat.*)

DIMINUTE. Imperfect. (*Lat.*)

DIMISSARIES. "They pawne their glibs, the nailes of their fingers and toes, their *dimissaries,* &c." Stanihurst, p. 45.

DIMME. Dark; darkly. (*A.-S.*) Also, hard or difficult to be understood.

DIMMET. Twilight. *Devon.*

DIMMING. The dawn of day. (*A.-S.*)

DIMPSE. Twilight. *Somerset.*

DIMSEL. A very large expanse of stagnant water. *Sussex.*

DIN. Noise; revelry. (*A.-S.*)

DINCH. Deaf. *Somerset.*

DINCH-PICK. A dung-fork. *Glouc.*

DINDER. Thunder. *Exmoor.*

DINDEREX. A thunderbolt. *Grose*

DINDERS. Small coins of the lower empire found at Wroxeter. *Salop.* Spelt *dynders* by Kennett.

DINDLE. (1) The sowthistle. *Norf.*

(2) To reel or stagger. *North.* Also to tremble or shake; *dyndled,* Morte d'Arthur, i. 145.

(3) To tingle. See Stanihurst, p. 26. Sometimes, to suffer an acute pain.

DINE. A dinner. (*A.-N.*)

DING. (1) To throw violently; to beat out; to indent; to bruise; to dash down; to push, or drive; to sling.

> Thys stone walle y schalle down *dynge*,
> And with myn hondys y schalle yow hynge.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 66.

(2) To surpass, or overcome. *Chesh.*

(3) To ding it in, to teach. *Salop.*

(4) A moderated imprecation.

(5) To reiterate, or importune. *Devon.*

(6) To taunt; to reprove. *West.*

(7) To bluster; to bounce. *Worc.*

DING-DING. A term of endearment. "My ding-ding, my darling," Withals, p. 61.

DING-DONG. Excessively; in good earnest.

DING-DOSSELS. Dung-pots. *Devon.*

DINGDOULERS. Finery in dress. *East.*

DINGE. To drizzle. *Norf.*

DINGHY. A jolly-boat. *North.*

DINGING. A strike, or blow. (*A.-S.*)

DINGLE-DANGLE. To dangle loosely. *West.*

DINGNER. More worthy. (*A.-S.*)

DING-THRIFT. A spendthrift. Used in Yorkshire in the last century. "Howse of *dyngthrifte,*" MS. Linc. Thorn. f. 148.

DINGY. Foul; dirty. *Somerset.*

DINMAN. A two-year sheep. *North.*

DINNA. Do not. *North.*

DINNEL. To stagger; to tingle; to thrill with pain from cold, &c. *North.*

DINNER-TIN. A tin vessel containing a labourer's dinner. *Var. dial.*

DINNING. A great noise. Torrent, p. 63.

DINT. A stroke. (*A.-S.*) By dint of, i. e. by force of, a common expression.

DINTLE. (1) To indent. *North.*

(2) An inferior kind of leather.

DIOL. Dole; lamentation. (*A.-S.*)

DIP. (1) Salt. *Dorset.*

(2) Butter; sugar; any kind of sauce eaten with pudding. *North.*

(3) Cunning; crafty; deep. *West.*

(4) To go downward, as a vein of coal lying obliquely in the earth.

DIPLOIS. A cloak. (*Gr.*)

DIPNESS. Depth. *North.*

DIPPER. A bird, *cinclus aquaticus.*

DIPPING-NET. A small net used for taking salmon and shad out of the water.

DIPPINGS. The grease, &c. collected by the cook for occasional use instead of lard. See Tusser, p. 262.

DIPTATIVE. A term in alchemy. See Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. pp. 145, 320.

DIRD. Thread. *Somerset.*

DIRDAM. A great noise, or uproar. *North.* "An horrible *dirdam* they made," Clarke's Phraseologia, 1655, p. 170.

DIREMPT. To divide. *Dirempted,* Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 52.

DIRGE-ALE. A funeral wake.

DIRIGE. A solemn hymn in the Romish church, commencing *Dirige gressus meos.* It was part of the burial service.

DIRITY. Direness. (*Lat.*)

DIRK. To darken. *Palsgrave.*

DIRKE. To hurt; to spoil. *Spenser.*

DIRL. (1) A thrill of pain. *North.* Also, to give a slight tremble.

(2) To move quickly. *Yorksh.* Hence *dirler* an active person.

DIRSH. A thrush. *Somerset.*

DIRSTELIE. Boldly. *Verstegan.*

DIRT. Rain. *North.*

DIRT-BIRD. The woodpecker. *North.*

DIRTEN. Made of dirt. *West.*

DIRT-WEED. *Chenopodium viride,* Lin.

DIRUTER. A destroyer. (*Lat.*)

DIS. This. *Percy.*

DISABLE. To degrade, or disparage. Also an adjective, unable.

DISACCUSTOMED. Unaccustomed.

DISACTLY. Exactly. *Lanc.*

DISADMONISH. To dissuade. *Howell.*

DISAFFIRM. To deny; to refuse.

DISALOWE. To disapprove. (*A.-N.*)

DISANCHOR. To weigh anchor.

DISANNUL. To injure; to incommode; to contradict; to controvert; to dispossess; to remove. *Var. dial.*

DISAPPOINTED. Unarmed. *Shak.*

DISAR. An actor. See Collier, i. 50. Generally speaking, the clown; and hence any fool was so called. Sometimes spelt *disard, dissarde, dizard,* &c. "A dizzard or common vice and jester counterfetting the gestures of any man, and moving his body as him list," Nomenclator, p. 529. Cf. Welde's Janua Linguarum, 1615, p. 77.

DISARRAY. Disorder. (*A.-N.*)

DISASSENT. Dissent. *Hall.*

DISAVAIL. To prejudice any one, so as to hinder his rising in the world.

DISAVAUNCE. To drive back. (*A.-N.*)

DISAVENTURE. Misfortune. (*A.-N.*)

DISBEAUTIFY. To deface anything.

DISBLAME. To clear from blame. (*A.-N.*)

DISBURST. To disburse. *Var. dial.*

DISCANDY. To dissolve. *Shak.*

DISCARD. In card-playing, to put one or more cards out of the pack.

DISCASE. To strip; to undress.

DISCEITE. Deceit; falsehood. *Chaucer.*

DISCEIVABLE. Deceitful. (*A.-N.*)

DISCERT. Desert. Langtoft, p. 316.

DISCEVER. To discover. *Gawayne.*

DISCEYVANCE. Deceit. (*A.-N.*)

DISCHAITE. Ambush. (*A.-N.*)

DISCHARE. Skelton's Works, ii. 406.

DISCHENELY. Secretly. (*A.-N.*)

DISCIPLE. To exercise with discipline.

DISCIPLINE. A term used by the Puritans for church reformation.

DISCLAIM-IN. To disclaim. *Anc. Dram.*

DISCLOSE. To hatch. *Disclosing* is when the young birds just peep through the shells. See Gent. Rec. ii. 62; Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 21; Hamlet, v. 1.

DISCOLOURED. Variously coloured.

DISCOMFITURE. Defeat. (*A.-N.*)

DISCOMFORT. Displeasure. (*A.-N.*)

DISCOMFORTEN. To discourage. (*A.-N.*)

DISCOMFRONTLE. To ruffle, or displease one. *East.* See Forby. i. 94.

DISCONFITE. Discomfited. *Hearne.*

DISCONTENT. A malcontent. *Shak.*

DISCONVEMENCE. Misfortune. (*A.-N.*)

DISCORDABLE. Disagreeing; different.

DISCORDE. To disagree. (*A.-N.*)

> Rayse noȝte ȝour herte to hye bicause of ȝour prowesche and ȝour doghty dedis, so that ȝe forgete ȝour laste ende, for ofte tymes we see that the lattere end of a mane *discordes* with the firste.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 19.

DISCOURSE. (1) To run about. (*Lat.*)

(2) Reason. It sometimes seems to have a slightly different meaning.

DISCOVER. To uncover; to undress. (*A.-N.*)

DISCOVERTE. Uncovered. (*A.-N.*)

DISCRESEN. To decrease. (*A.-N.*)

DISCRIVEN. To describe; to publish. (*A.-N.*)

DISCRYGHE. To descry; to understand.

DISCURE. To discover; to open; to unveil. Also, to betray any one.

> Contemplacioun of the Deité,
> Whiche noon erthely langage may *discure.*
>
> *MS. Harl.* 3869
>
> Whanne hire bemis ben opinly *discurid.*
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134. f. 7.

DISCUST. Determined. *Drayton.* Spenser uses it in the sense of *shaken off.*

DISDEINOUS. Disdainful. (*A.-N.*)

DISE. To put tow or flax on a distaff. Palsgrave has *dysyn.*

DISEASE. To disturb; to trouble; to annoy. Also, uneasiness, discontent.

DISEDGED. Satiated. *Shak.*

DISEMBOGUE. To flow out. (*A.-N.*)

DISENCRESE. Diminution. Also a verb, to decrease or diminish. (*A.-N.*)

DISENDID. Descended. *Chaucer.*

DISERT. Eloquent. (*Lat.*) The term occurs in Foxe's epitaph, ap. Lupton's History, 1637.

DISESPERANCE. Despair. (*A.-N.*)

DISFETIRLY. Deformedly. (*A.-N.*)

DISFIGURE. (1) Deformity. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To carve a peacock. See the Booke of Hunting, 1586, f. 81.

DISGEST. To digest. *Var. dial.* A very common form in early writers. *Disgesture,* digestion, Halle's Expostulation, p. 21.

DISGISENESSE. Disguise. *Chaucer.*

DISGRADE. To degrade. See Hall, Henry VII. f. 50; Death of Rob. Huntington, p. 27.

DISGRATIOUS. Degraded. (*Lat.*)

DISGREE. To disagree. *Palsgrave.*

DISGRUNTLED. Discomposed. *Glouc.*

DISGUISE. To dress up, or deck out, in general fantastically. Hence *disguising,* a kind of mumming or dramatic representation.

DISH. (1) A cupful, as of tea, &c.

(2) To make hollow or thin, a term used by wheelrights and coopers.

DISHABIT. To remove from its habitation. *Dishabited,* uninhabited. *Nares.*

DISHAUNT. To leave; to quit.

DISHBILLE. Disorder; distress. *Kent.* No doubt from the French *déshabillé.*

DISH-CRADLE. A rack of wood used for drying dishes in. *North.*

DISHED. Overcome; ruined. *Var. dial.*

DISHEL. A compound of eggs, grated bread, saffron and sage, boiled together.

DISHELE. Misfortune; unhappiness. (*A.-N.*)

> O my wanhope and my triste!
> O my *dishele* and alle my liste!
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 86

DISHER. A maker of bowls or dishes. *Dyssheres,* Piers Ploughman, p. 96.

DISHERIT. To disinherit. (*A.-N.*)

DISHERITESON. Disinheritance. (*A.-N.*)

DISH-FACED. Hollow faced. *North.*

DISH-MEAT. Spoon-meat. *Kent.*

DISHONEST. To detract; to vilify.

DISHONORATE. Dishonourable.

DISHWASHER. (1) The water-wagtail.

(2) A scullery maid. Harrison, p. 238.

DISIGE. Foolish. *Verstegan.*

DISJECTED. Scattered. (*Lat.*)

DISJOINT. A difficult situation. (*A.-N.*)

DISKERE. See *Discure.*

DISLEAL. Disloyal. *Spenser.*

DISLIKE. To displease. Also, to disagree. applied to articles of food.

DISLIMN. To obliterate. *Shak.*

DISLODGE. To move or start any animal. An old hunting term.

DISLOIGNED. Withdrawn; secluded. (*A.-N.*)

DISLOYAL. Unchaste. *Chapman.*

DISMALS. Melancholy feelings. *Var. dial.*

DISME. The tax of a tenth. Shakespeare uses *dismes* for *tens,* in Tr. and Cress. ii. 2.

DISMEMBER. To carve a heron. See the Booke of Hunting, 1586, f. 81.

DISMEMBRE. To vilify. (*A.-N.*)

DISMOLLISH. To demolish. *West.*

DISNATURED. Unnatural. *Daniel.*

DISOBEISANT. Disobedient. (*A.-N.*)

DISOBLIGE. To stain or dirty. *East.*

DISORDEINED. Disorderly. (*A.-N.*)

DISORDINATE. Disorderly. (*Lat.*)

DISORDINAUNCE. Irregularity. (*A.-N.*)

DISOUR. (1) A player at dice. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A teller of tales. (*A.-N.*) An important person in the old baronial hall.

DISPACARLED. Scattered. "Dispersed and dispacarled," Two Lanc. Lovers, 1640, p. 57.

DISPAR. (1) Unequal. (*Lat.*)

(2) A commons or share. *North.*

DISPARAGE. (1) To disable. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A disparagement. (*A.-N.*)

> And that hyt were a grete *dysperage*
> To the and all thy baronage.
>
> *MS. Cantab* Ff. ii. 38, f. 174

DISPARENT. Variegated. (*Lat.*)

DISPARKLE. To scatter; to disperse. *Dispercled*, Hall, Edward IV. f. 19.

DISPARLID. Beaten down; destroyed.

DISPARPLE. To disperse. *Lydgate.*

DISPART. (1) To divide; to separate.
(2) The peg or pin set upon the mouth of a piece by which the level was taken.

DISPARTELYN. To disperse. *Pr. Parv.*

DISPEED. To dispatch. *Lister.*

DISPENCE. Expence; the necessaries of life. (*A.-N.*) *Dispencis*, MS. Lansd. 762.

DISPENDE. To expend; to waste.

DISPENDERE. A steward. (*Lat.*)

DISPENDIOUS. Sumptuous; costly. (*Lat.*)

DISPERAUNCE. Despair. (*A.-N.*)

DISPEYRID. In despair.

> He cauȝte comforte and consolacioun
> Of alle that ever he was afore *dispeyrid.*
>
> *Lydgate, MS Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 5.

DISPITE. To grumble; to be angry; to be spiteful; to defy. (*A.-N.*)

DISPITOUS. Angry to excess. (*A.-N.*)

DISPLE. To discipline; to chastise.

DISPLEASANT. Unpleasant; offensive.

DISPLESAUNS. Displeasure. (*A.-N.*)

> Ther mowthis to pleyne ther *displesaun×*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 45.

DISPLESURE. To displease. (*A.-N.*)

DISPOIL. To undress. (*A.-N.*)

DISPOINT. To disappoint. (*A.-N.*)

DISPONE. To dispose. (*Lat.*)

DISPORT. (1) To divert. (*A.-N.*)
(2) Sport; diversion. (*A.-N.*)

DISPOSE. Disposal; disposition; arrangement. *Shak.*

DISPOSED. Inclined to mirth and jesting. Sometimes, wantonly merry. See Nares, and the examples quoted by him. "Wend thee from mee, Venus, I am not *disposed*," Shepherd's Song of Venus and Adonis, 1600.

DISPOSITION. Disposal. *Chaucer.*

DISPOURVEYED. Unprovided. (*A.-N.*)

DISPREDDEN. To spread around. See Phillis and Flora, Lond. 1598.

> For he hire kirtille fonde also,
> And eek hire mantelle bothe two,
> *Dispred* upon the bed alofte.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 171.

DISPREISE. To undervalue. (*A.-N.*)

DISPUNGE. To sprinkle. *Shak.*

DISPUNISHABLE. Not capable of punishment. See Stanihurst's Descr. p. 26.

DISPUTESOUN. A dispute, or disputation. (*A.-N.*) See Langtoft's Chron. p. 300.

DISQUIET. To disturb; to trouble.

DISRANK. To degrade; to put out of rank or order. (*A.-N.*)

DISRAY. Clamour. (*A.-N.*) Also, to fight irregularly, to put out of order.

DISRULILY. Irregularly. *Chaucer.*

DISSAR. A scoffer; a fool.

DISSEAT. To unseat; to remove.

DISSEILE. To deceive. (*A.-N.*)

DISSEMBLABLE. Unlike; dissimilar.

DISSEMBLANCE. Dissembling. (*Fr.*)

DISSENT. Descent. *Lydgate*

DISSENTIENT. Disagreeing. (*Lat.*)

DISSENTORI. A kind of still. (*Lat.*)

DISSEYVAUNT. Deceitful. (*A.-N.*)

DISSHROWED. Made open, or manifest; published. See Stanihurst's Descr. p. 15.

DISSIMULARY. To dissimulate. *Hall.*

DISSIMULE. To dissemble. (*A.-N.*)

DISSIMULER. A dissembler. (*A.-N.*)

DISSIMULINGS. Dissemblings. *Chaucer.*

DISSNINS. A distance in horseracing, the eighth part of a mile.

DISSOLVE. To solve; to explain. (*Lat.*)

DISSONED. Dissonant. (*A.-N.*)

DISSURY. The strangury. *Tusser.*

DISTAFF. St. Distaff's day, a name jocularly given to the day after Twelfth Day. Also called Rock-day.

DISTAINE. To discolour; to stain; to take away the colour. (*A.-N.*) Sometimes, to calm, still, or pacify, from *destaindre.*

> Ye washe cleyne fro mole and spottes blake,
> That wyne nor oyle nor yit none inke *distyene.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 141.

DISTANCE. Discord; debate; dissension; disturbance. "Withoutyn ony dystaunce," MS. Harl. 3954.

> For after mete, without *distans*,
> The cockwoldes schuld together danse.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f 61.
>
> He preyeth yow that ye wylle cese,
> And let owre londys be in pees
> Wythowtyn any *dystawnce.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.

DISTASTE. An insult. *Jonson.* Also a verb, to displease, to insult.

DISTEMPERATE. Immoderate. Hence *distemperature*, disorder, sickness.

DISTEMPERED. Intoxicated. *Shak.*

DISTEMPRE. To moisten; to mingle. (*A.-N.*)

DISTENCE. The descent of a hill. (*A.-N.*)

DISTINCT. To distinguish. (*Lat.*)

DISTINCTIONS. Commas. (*Fr.*)

DISTINGUE. To distinguish; to divide.

DISTOR. Distress. *North.*

DISTOURBLED. Disturbed. (*A.-N.*)

DISTRACT. Distracted. *Shak.*

DISTRACTIONS. Detachments; parts taken from the main body. *Shak.*

DISTRAIN. To strain anything; to catch; to hold fast; to afflict, or torment.

DISTRAUGHT. Distracted. (*A.-N.*)

DISTRAYENG. Distraction. (*A.-N.*)

DISTREITE. Strait; difficulty. (*A.-N.*)

DISTRENE. To constrain; to enforce. (*A.-N.*)

DISTRET. A superior officer of a monastery. (*A.-N.*)

DISTRICATE. To disentangle. (*Lat.*)

DISTRIE. To destroy. (*A.-N.*)

> Hors and man felle downe withoute dowte,
> And sone he was *dystryed.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.

DISTROBELAR. One who disturbs. *Pr. Parv.*

DISTROUBE. To disturb; to trouble. (*A.-N.*)

DISTROUBLE. To disturb. (*A.-N.*) It occurs as a substantive in Palsgrave.

For another also thou mayst be shent,
Ȝyf thou *destroblyst* here testament
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8.

DISTRUSS. To overthrow; to conquer. (*Fr.*)

DISTURB. A disturbance. *Daniel.*

DISTURBLE. To disturb. *Wickcliffe.*

DISTURBULYNG. Dispute, or disturbance:

The Jewes saw that ilke thyng,
Anon thei were in *disturbulyng*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 34.

DISTURNE. To turn aside. (*A.-N.*)

DISUSED. Out of practice. *Linc.*

DISVEIL. To unveil; to open. *Palsgrave.*

DISVOUCH. To contradict; to discredit.

DISWERE. Doubt. (*A.-S.*) "Without diswere," Boke of Curtasye, p. 19.

DISWITTED. Distracted. Drayton, p. 173.

DISWORSHIP. Discredit. *Philpot.*

DIT. To close; to stop up. (*A.-S.*) Still used in the North. Sometimes the pa. past.

And yn the middes a grete pytte,
That al the worlde myghte hit not *ditte*.
Purgatory Legend, MS. Rawl.

DITCH. (1) Grimy dirt. Also, to stick to, as anything that is clammy. *North.*

(2) A fence, not the drain. *North.*

(3) To make a ditch or moat. Sometimes, to clean or fey a ditch.

DITCH-BACK. A fence. *North.*

DITE. (1) To winnow. *Chapman.*

(2) To dictate; to write. (*A.-N.*)

DITEMENT. An indictment. (*A.-N.*)

DITES. Sayings; ditties. (*A.-N.*)

DITHER. To shake; to tremble; to confuse. Also, a confused noise, a bother.

DITHING. A trembling or vibratory motion of the eye. *Chesh.*

DITING. (1) Whispering. *North.*

(2) A report, or saying. (*A.-N.*)

DITLESS. A portable wooden stopper for the mouth of an oven.

DITOUR. A tale-teller. (*A.-N.*)

DITT. A ditty. *Spenser.*

DITTED. Dirtied; begrimed. *Linc.*

DITTEN. Mortar or clay to stop up an oven. *Dittin*, Yorksh. Dial. 1697.

DITTER. The game of Touch and Run.

DIURNAL-WOMEN. Women who cried the daily papers about the streets.

DIV. Do. *North.*

DIVE-DAPPER. The dobchick, or didapper. "Some folkys cal her a dyvedopper or a doppechyk," Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 159. Sometimes called the *dyvendop*.

DIVELIN. Dublin. *West.*

DIVERB. A proverb. (*Lat.*)

DIVEROUS. Wayward. (*A.-N.*)

DIVERSE. Different. Also, to diversify.

DIVERSORY. An inn. (*Lat.*)

DIVERT. To turn aside. (*Lat.*)

DIVEST. To undress. (*A.-N.*)

DIVET. A turf or sod. *North.*

DIVIDABLE. Divided; distant. *Shak.*

DIVIDANT. Divisible. *Shak.*

DIVIDE. To make divisions in music, which is, the running a simple strain into a great variety of shorter notes to the same modulation. *Nares.*

DIVILIN. A brick-kiln. *Linc.*

DIVINACLE. A riddle. *Phillips.*

DIVINE. Divinity. *Chaucer.*

DIVINISTRE. A divine. (*A.-N.*)

DIVIS. Device. (*A.-N.*)

DIVISE. To divide; to separate.

Clenlyche fro the croune his corse he *dyvysyde*.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.

DIVULGATE. To divulge. See Arch. xxii. 254. *Devulgacion*, Hall, Henry VII. f. 31.

DIVVENT. Do not. *Cumb.*

DIVVY-DUCK. A dobchick. *West.*

DIZARD. See *Disar.*

DIZE. See *Dise.*

DIZEN. To dress; to adorn; to be conceited or pompous. *North.*

DIZZARDLY. Foolish; stupid.

DIȜT. To pronounce; to make. *Gawayne.*

DO. (1) Though; then. *Kent.*

(2) To cause. *I do make*, i. e. I cause to make, or to be made; *I do one to understand*, &c. Metaphorically, to fight.

(3) The part. past. for *don.*

(4) To do one right, or reason, to pledge a person in drinking. *Shak.*

(5) *To do for*, to take care of, to provide for; *to do for one*, to ruin him; *to do to death, to do to die*, to kill or slay; *to do to know*, to inform, &c.

(6) Deed; action; contest.

(7) To put; to place. As *do on, do in*, &c. still in provincial use.

(8) A fete; an entertainment. *North.*

DOAGE. Rather damp. *Lanc.*

DOALD. Fatigued. *Craven.*

DOAN. Wet, damp bread. *Devon.*

DOAND. Doing. (*A.-S.*)

DOATED. Beginning to decay, chiefly applied to old trees. *East.*

DOATTEE. To nod the head when sleep comes on, whilst one is sitting up. *Exm.*

DOBBIN. (1) An old jaded horse.

(2) Sea gravel mixed with sand. *East Sussex.*

DOBBLE. To daub. *East.*

DOBBY. A fool; a silly old man. Also, a kind of spirit. *North.* The *dobbies* seem to be similar to the Scottish *Brownies.* They are well described by Washington Irving in his Bracebridge Hall, ed. 1822, ii. 183-6.

DOBE. To dub a knight. (*A.-S.*)

DOBELLET. A doublet. Plumpt. Corr. p. 136.

DOBELYNE. To double. *Pr. Parv.*

DOBIL. Double. *Chaucer.*

DOBY. To strike; to beat. (*A.-N.*)

DOCCY. A doxy, or whore. "No man playe *doccy*," Hycke Scorner, n. d.

DOCIBLE. Tractable; docile. *North.*

DOCILISIST. Most docile. *East.*

DOCITY. Docility; quickness. *Glouc.*

DOCK. (1) Futuo. *Dekker.* "Docking the dell," a very common phrase.

(2) The fleshy part of a boar's chine, between the middle and the buttock; the stump of a beast's tail; the broad nether end of a felled tree, or of the human body.

(3) To cut off. *Var. dial.*

(4) The common mallow. *Var. dial.*

(5) The crupper of a saddle. *Devon.*

(6) If a person is stung with a nettle, a certain cure is said to be performed by rubbing dock leaves over the affected part, repeating the following charm very slowly—"Nettle in, dock out, dock rub nettle out." In Cheshire, according to Wilbraham, *in dock out nettle* is a kind of proverbial saying expressive of inconstancy. Hence may be explained the passages in Chaucer, Troil. and Creseide, iv. 461; Test. of Love, p. 482. There was a small stinging red nettle called the dock-nettle, as appears from MS. Harl. 978, the A. N. name being *ortie griesche.*

> Uncertaine certaine, never loves to settle,
> But heere, there, everywhere; *in dock, out nettle.*
> *Taylor's Motto*, 1622.

DOCKAN. The dock. *North.*

DOCKERER. Fur made of the skin of the *dossus*, or weasel, the *petit gris.*

DOCKET. (1) A shred or piece. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A woodman's bill. *Oxon.*

DOCKEY. A meal taken about ten o'clock A.M. by field labourers. *East.*

DOCKSPITTER. A tool for pulling or cutting up docks. *Dorset.*

DOCKSY. The fundament. *East.*

DOCTOR. An apothecary. *Doctor of skill*, a physician. *Doctor's stuff*, medicine. *Var. dial.*

DOCTORATE. Doctorship. Thynne, p. 22.

DOCTRINE. To teach. (*A.-N.*) The Puritans in their sermons used to call the subject under explanation the *doctrine.*

DOCUMENTIZE. To preach; to moralise.

DOD. (1) The fox-tail reed. *North.*

(2) To cut the wool off sheep's tails; to lop or cut off anything. *Dodded*, without horns. *Dodded corn*, corn without beards.

(3) A shell. *Suffolk.*

(4) A rag of cloth. *Cumb.*

DODDART. A bent stick used in the game called *doddart*, which is played in a large level field by two parties headed by two captains, and having for its object to drive a wooden ball to one of two boundaries.

DODDER. To shake, or tremble. *Doddered*, confused, shattered, infirm. *North.*

DODDEREL. A pollard. *Warw.*

DODDERING-DICKIES. The quivering heads of the *briza*, or quaking grass. *North.*

DODDINGS. The fore-parts of a fleece of wool. *North.*

DODDLE. To totter; to dawdle. *North.*

DODDLEISH. Feeble. *Sussex.*

DODDY. Little; small. *Doddymite*, very low in stature. *East.*

DODDYPATE. A blockhead. "And called hym *dodypate*," Boke of Mayd Emlyn.

DODELING. Idling; trifling. *Devon.*

DODGE. (1) A small lump of anything moist and thick. *East.*

(2) To jog; to incite. *North.*

(3) To follow in the track of a person or animal. *Var. dial.*

(4) To *have the dodge*, to be cheated, to give one the slip. To dodge, to try to cheat one, to haggle in a bargain.

(5) A cunning trick. *Var. dial.*

(6) A dog. Alleyn Papers, p. 32.

(7) To drag on very slowly. *North.*

(8) A squirrel's nest. *South.*

DODGER. (1) A night-cap. *Kent.*

(2) A miser. *Howell.*

DODIPOLL. A blockhead. "As learned as Doctor Doddipoll," Howell, p. 17. "A lozell, hoydon, dunce, jobbernoll, *doddipole*," Cotgrave. Perhaps derived from *dottypoles*, a nick-name for the shaven-crowned priests.

DODKIN. A very small coin, the eighth part of a stiver. "The stiching cost me but a *dodkin*, Weelkes' Ayres, Lond. 1608. It was prohibited by Henry V.

DODMAN. A snail. *Norfolk.* Also, a snail-shell. "A sely *dodman* crepe," Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 7. "A snayl or *dodman*," Fairfax's Bulk and Selvedge, 1674, p. 125.

DODO. A lullaby. *Minsheu.*

DODUR. *Castula*, a kind of flax.

DODY. George. *North.*

DOE. To live on little food. *Chesh.*

DOELE. Dole; grief; sorrow. (*A.-N.*)

> So grete sorow the quene than wrought,
> Grete *doele* it was to se and lythe.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 98.

DOELFULLIE. Dolefully; grievously.

DOER. An agent; a manager; a factor. *East.* See Burgon's Gresham, ii. 44.

DOERBODY. The body of a frock.

DOES. It *does* not, i. e. it has lost its force and virtue. *North.*

DOFF. (1) To do off; to undress. *Var. dial.* Also, to remove, to get rid off, to put off or delay.

(2) Dough for bread. *North.*

DOFTYR. Daughter. *Ritson.*

DOG. (1) A toaster of wood or iron made in the form of a dog. *North.*

(2) A large band of iron, used for fastening the walls outside old houses, supporting wood, &c.

(3) A small pitcher. *Craven.*

(4) See *Andirons.*

(5) *If I do, dog worry my uncle*, a phrase implying refusal on being asked to do anything contrary to one's wishes.

(6) A dogge for the bowe, a dog used in shooting. *Chaucer.*

(7) To follow or dodge one.

DOG-APE. The dog-faced baboon, a species first described by Gesner, 1551.

DOG-BEE. A drone, or male bee.

DOG-BOLT. A term of reproach. "Manes that dog-bolt," Lilly, ed. 1632, Sig. G. ix. *Dog-louse* is still heard in Craven in a similar sense. Carr, i. 112.

DOGCHEAP. Excessively cheap. "They ar

forded their wares so *dog-cheape*," Stanihurst, p. 22. Still in use.

DOGCOLE. The herb dogbane. *Palsgrave.*

DOG-DAISY. The field daisy. *North.*

DOG-DRAVE. A kind of sea-fish, often mentioned in the Finchale Charters.

DOG-FENNEL. The corn camomile. *Warw.*

DOGFLAWS. Gusts of rage. *Dyce.*

DOGGED. Very; excessive. *Var. dial.* Dogged-way, a great way, excessive.

DOGGEDLY. Badly done. *Norf.*

DOGGENEL. An eagle. *Cumb.*

DOGGER. A small fishing ship.

DOG-HANGING. A wedding feast, where money was collected for the bride.

DOG-HOLE. A small insignificant town, very insecurely fortified.

DOGHOOKS. Strong hooks or wrenches used for separating iron boring rods.

DOGHT. Thought. (*A.-S.*)

DOGHY. Dark; cloudy; reserved. *Chesh.*

DOG-KILLER. A person who killed dogs found loose in the hot months.

DO-GLADLY. Eat heartily. *Ritson.*

DOG-LATIN. Barbarous Latin, as *verte canem ex*, when addressing a dog in his own language, &c.

DOG-LEACH. A dog doctor. Often used as a term of contempt.

DOG-LOPE. A narrow slip of ground between two houses, the right to which is questionable. *North.*

DOGNOPER. The parish beadle. *Yorksh.*

DOGONE. A term of contempt. (*A.-N.*)

DOGS. The dew. *Essex.*

DOGS-EARS. The twisted or crumpled corners of leaves of a book.

DOG'S-GRASS. The *cynosurus cristatus*, Lin.

DOG'S-HEAD. Some kind of bird mentioned by Florio, in v. *Egocephálo.*

DOG'S-NOSE. A cordial used in low life, composed of warm porter, moist sugar, gin, and nutmeg.

DOG'S-STONES. Gilt buttons. *North.*

DOG'S-TAIL. The constellation generally known as *ursa minor.*

DOG-STANDARD. Ragwort. *North.*

DOGSTURDS. Candied sweetmeats. *Newc.*

DOG-TREE. The alder. *North.*

DOG-TRICK. A fool's bauble. *Dekker.*

DOGUISE. To disguise. (*A.-N.*)

DOG-WHIPPER. A church beadle. *North.*

DOIL. Strange nonsense. *West.*

DOINDE. Doing; progressing. (*A.-S.*)

DOIT. A small Dutch coin, valued at about half a farthing.

DOITED. Superannuated. *Var. dial.*

DOITKIN. See *Dodkin.*

DOKE. (1) Any small hollow, apparently synonymous with *dalk*, q. v. "Two deep *doaks*," Fairfax's Bulk and Selvedge, 1674, p. 130. A deep furrow or any sudden fall in ground. Kennett, p. 22.

(2) A bruise. *Essex.*

(3) A small brook. *Essex.*

(4) A duck. (*A.-S.*)

> The gose, the *doke*, the cokkowe also.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 31

DOKELING. A young duck. (*A.-S.*)

DOKET. Docked. *Pr. Parv.*

DOLARD. A pollard. *Oxon.*

DOLATE. To tolerate. *Linc.*

DOLD. Stupid; confused. (*A.-S.*) A person half stupid is still said to be in a doldrum. *Devon.*

DOLE. (1) A lump of anything. *Linc.*

(2) A share, or portion. (*A.-S.*) Also, to set out or allot; to divide. Hence, any division of goods or property.

(3) Money, bread, &c. distributed to the poor. *North.*

(4) A boundary mark, either a post or a mound of earth. *East.* Also, a balk or slip of unploughed ground.

(5) Grief; sorrow. (*A.-N.*) Still in use in the North.

(6) A piece of heath or common off which only one person has a right to cut fuel. *Norf.*

(7) The bowels, blood, and feet of a deer, which were given to the hounds after the hunt. Blome, ii. 87.

(8) A low flat place. *West.*

(9) *Happy man be his dole*, let his lot be happy, or happy be he who succeeds best. See R. Fletcher's Poems, 1656, p. 139.

DOLE-AX. A tool used for dividing slats for wattle gates. *Kent.* Perhaps connected with *bole-ax*, q. v.

DOLE-BEER. Beer distributed to the poor. *Ben Jonson.*

DOLEFISH. Seems to be that fish which the fishermen employed in the North Seas receive for their allowance. *Blount.*

DOLEING. Almsgiving. *Kent.*

DOLE-MEADOW. A meadow in which several persons have shares.

DOLEMOOR. A large uninclosed common. *Somerset.*

DOLENT. Sorrowful. (*A.-N.*) See Hall, Henry VIII. f. 23; Ritson's Met. Rom. iii. 212.

DOLE-STONE. A landmark. *Kent.*

DOLEY. Gloomy; solitary. *Northumb.* Soft and open, muggy, applied to the weather; easy, wanting energy. *Linc.*

DOLING. A fishing boat with two masts, each carrying a sprit-sail. *E. Suss.*

DOLIUM. A vessel of wine. (*Lat.*) "A *dolium* of wyne," Liber Niger Edw. IV. p. 29.

DOLL. A child's hand. *North.*

DOLLOP. (1) To beat. *Var. dial.*

(2) A lump of anything. *East.*

(3) To handle anything awkwardly; to nurse too much, or badly. *Var. dial.*

DOLLOUR. To abate in violence, as the wind does. *Kent.*

DOLLURS. Bad spirits. *I. Wight.* This is of course from the French. *Dolour* occurs in Shakespeare.

DOLLY. (1) To beat linen. *West.*

(2) A prostitute. *North.*

(3) A washing tub; a churn-staff. Also, a washing beetle.
(4) A passing staff, with legs. *North.*
(5) A sloven. *Var. dial.*
(6) Sad; sorrowful. *Warw.*
DOLLYD. Heated; made luke-warm. *Pr. Parv.*
DOLLY-DOUCET. A child's doll. *Worc.*
DOLOUR. Grief; pain. (*A.-N.*)
DOLOURING. A mournful noise. *Essex.*
DOLPHIN. The Dauphin of France.
DOLVE. Delved; digged. Rob. Glouc. p. 395.
DOLVEN. Buried. (*A.-S.*) See Maundevile, p. 62; Arthour and Merlin, p. 28; Romaunt of the Rose, 4070.
DOLVER. Reclaimed fen-ground. *East.*
DOLY. Doleful; sorrowful. *Chaucer.*
DOM. (1) Dumb. *Towneley Myst.*
(2) A door case. *Wilts.*
DOMAGE. Damage; hurt. (*A.-N.*) See Hall, Henry VIII. f. 29; Rom. of the Rose, 4895.
DOMAGEOUS. Hurtful. (*A.-N.*)
DOMBE. Dumb. (*A.-S.*)
DOME. (1) Judgment; opinion. (*A.-S.*) *At his dome*, under his jurisdiction.
(2) The down of rabbits, &c. *East.*
DOME-HOUSE. The judgment-hall. *Pr. Parv.*
DOMEL. Stupid. *Glouc.*
DOMELOUS. Wicked, especially applied to a known betrayer of the fair sex. *Linc.*
DOMESCART. The hangman's cart. (*A.-S.*)
DOMESMAN. A judge. (*A.-S.*)

> Go we therfore togedre before the dredefull *domesman*, there for to here oure everlastynge dampnacion. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 7.

DOMGE. An image? See Brit. Bibl. ii. 108. Qu. an error for *doinge.*
DOMINATIONS. One of the supposed orders of angelical beings, the κυριοτητες.
DOMINEER. To bluster. *Shak.*
DOMINO. A kind of hood worn by canons; and hence a veil formerly worn with mourning, and still used in masquerades.
DOMINOUN. Dominion; lordship. (*A.-N.*)
DOMME. Dumb. (*A.-S.*)
DOMMEL. A drum. *North.*
DOMMELHEED. The female verenda. *Cumb.*
DOMMERARS. Beggars who pretended to be dumb. They were chiefly Welchmen.
DOMP. To fall; to tumble. *North.*
DON. (1) To put on; to dress. *Var. dial.*

> And costly vesture was in hand to *don.*
> *Turbevile's Ovid*, 1567, f. 145.

(2) Done; caused. (*A.-S.*)
(3) Clever; active. *North.*
(4) A gay young fellow. *Linc.*
(5) A superior, as a fellow of a college, one who sets himself up above others. *Var. dial.*
DONCH. Same as *daunch*, q. v.
DONCY. Dandyism. *North.*
DOND. Dressed. *Westmorel.*
DONDEGO. Or Don Diego, a person who made a jakes of St. Paul's cathedral, and is occasionally noticed for his exploit by early writers.
DONDER. Thunder. (*A.-S.*)
DONDINNER. The afternoon. *Yorksh.*
DONDON. A fat gross woman. (*Fr.*)
DONE. (1) Put; placed. (*A.-S.*)
(2) To do. *Fairfax.* Did. *West.*
(3) Exhausted; worn out; well roasted or boiled. *Var. dial.*
(4) Cease; be quiet. *Var. dial.*
(5) A down, field, or plain. (*A.-S.*) "Hii come upon a *done*," Beves, p. 107.
(6) In hunting, a deer is said to be *done* when he dies. Gent. Rec. ii. 78.
(7) To din; to sound. (*A.-S.*)
DONE-GROWING. Stunted in growth. *East.*
DONERE. To fondle; to caress. (*A.-N.*)
DONET. A grammar, that of Donatus being formerly the groundwork of most treatises on the subject.
DONE-UP. Wearied; ruined. *Var. dial.*
DONGE. A mattress. *Pr. Parv.*
DONGENE. Thrown. (*A.-S.*)

> Whenne he had so done, he turned agayne unto Tyre, and fande the bastelle that he hade made in the see *dongene* doune to the grounde.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 5.

DONGEON. See *Dungeon.*
DONGESTEK. A dungfork. Feest, x.
DONGON. A person who looks stupid, but is really witty and clever. *West.*
DONICK. The game of *doddart*, q. v.
DONJON. See *Dungeon.*
DONK. Damp; moist; humid. *North.* "Downkynge of dewe," moisture of dew, Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.
DONKE. To think; to thank. (*A.-S.*)
DONKEY. Same as *donk*, q. v.
DONKS. At hussel-cap, he who knocks out all the marbles he has put in, is said to have got his *donks.*
DONNAT. A wretch; a devil. *North.*
DONNE. Of a dun colour. (*A.-S.*) "Donned cow," Turnament of Tottenham.

> Ser, sen ȝe salle on huntynge fownde,
> I salle ȝow gyffe twa gud grewhundes,
> Are *donnede* als any doo.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 140.

DONNINETHELL. Wild hemp. *Gerard.*
DONNINGS. Dress; clothes. *West.*
DONNUT. A pancake made of dough instead of batter. *Herts.*
DONNY. (1) Same as *donne*, q. v.
(2) Poorly; out of sorts. *Lanc.*
(3) A profligate woman. *West.*
(4) A small fishing-net. *Linc.*
DONSEL. A youth of good birth but not knighted. (*A.-N.*)
DON'T. *Dont ought*, ought not. *Dont think*, do not think. *Var. dial.*
DONYED. Dinned; resounded. (*A.-S.*)

> Soche strokys gaf the knyghtys stowte,
> That the hylle *donyed* all abowte
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 38 f. 2[illegible]

DOOD. Done. *Devon.*
DOODLE. A trifler, or idler. *Ash.*
DOODLE-SACK. A bagpipe. *Kent.*
DOOGS. Same as *donks*, q. v.
DOOKE. (1) Do you. *Wilts.*
(2) A duck. *Pr. Parv.*

DOOKELYNGYS. Ducklings. *Pr. Parv.*

DOOM. Judgment. (*A.-S.*)

DOOMAN. A woman. *Var. dial.*

DOON. (1) To do. (*A.-S.*)

(2) The village cage or prison. *Linc.*

DOOR. The fish *doree.*

DOOR-CHEEKS. Door-posts. See *Cheeks*, and Exod. xii. 22, ed. 1640.

DOORDERN. A door-frame. *Linc.*

DOOR-KEEPER. A whore. *Dekker.*

DOORN. A door-frame. *Wilts.*

DOOR-NAIL. "Ded as dore nail," Will. and the Werwolf, p. 23. This proverb is still in use. "As deed as a dore-tree," Piers Ploughman, p. 26.

DOOR-PIECE. A piece of tapestry hung before an open door.

DOOR-SILL. The threshold of a door.

DOOR-STAANS. Same as *Door-sill*, q. v.

DOOR-STALL. A door-post. *East.*

DOOR-STEAD. Same as *door-sill*, q. v.

DOORWAY. The entrance into a building, or apartment.

DOORY. Very little; diminutive. *Yorksh.*

DOOSE. (1) A blow, or slap. *North.*

(2) Thrifty; careful; cleanly. *North.*

(3) Soft to the touch. *Linc.*

DOOSENLOOP. The same as *Dommelheed*, q. v.

DOOSEY-CAP. A punishment among boys in the North of England.

DOOTE. A fool. (*A.-N.*)

> How lordis and leders of our lawe
> Has geven dome that this *doote* schall dye.
> *Walpole Mysteries, MS.*

DOOTLE. A notch in a wall to receive a beam, in building. *North.*

DO-OUT. To clean out. *Suffolk.*

DOP. A short quick curtsey. *East.* The term occurs in Ben Jonson.

DOP-A-LOW. Very short in stature, especially spoken of females. *East.*

DOPCHICKEN. The dabchick. *Linc.*

DOPE. A simpleton. *Cumb.*

DOPEY. A beggar's trull. *Grose.*

DOPPERBIRD. The dabchick, or didapper. *Doppar* in the Pr. Parv. p. 127.

DOPPERS. The Anabaptists, or *dippers*, much disliked in Jonson's time, who mentions them under this name.

DOPT. To adopt. "I would *dopt* him," Chettle's Hoffman, 1631, sig. F. iv.

DOR. (1) A drone or beetle; a cockchafer. To dor, or to give the dor, to make a fool of one, corresponding to the modern *hum*, to deceive. *Dor*, a fool, Hawkins, iii. 109.

(2) To obtain a dor, to get leave to sleep. A schoolboy's phrase.

(3) To frighten, or stupify. *West.*

DORADO. Anything gilded. (*Span.*) Hence, a smooth-faced rascal.

DORALLE. Same as *dariol*, q. v.

DORBELISH. Very clumsy. *Linc.*

DORCAS. Benevolent societies which furnish poor with clothing gratuitously or at a cheap rate. Hence, perhaps, *dorcased*, finely decked out. *Linc.* See Acts, ix. 36.

DORCHESTER. As big as a Dorchester butt, i. e. exceedingly fat.

DORDE. Some kind of sauce used in ancient cookery. Feest, ix.

DORE. (1) There. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To dare. (*A.-S.*)

> And otherwhile, yf that I *dore*,
> Er I come fully to the dore,
> I turne aȝen and fayne a thinge,
> As thouȝe I hadde lost a rynge.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 121.

(3) To stare at one. *North.*

DORE-APPLE. A firm winter apple of a bright yellow colour. *East.*

DOREE. Pastry. (*A.-N.*)

DOREN. Doors. (*A.-S.*)

DORESTOTHES. Door-posts. *Finch. Chart.*

DORE-TREE. The bar of a door. See Piers Ploughman, p. 26; Havelok, 1806.

DORFER. An impudent fellow. *North.*

DORGE. A kind of lace.

DORISHMENT. Hardship. *North.*

DOR-LINES. Mackerel lines. *North.*

DORLOT. An ornament for a woman's dress. (*A.-N.*) Sometimes the same as *Calle* (1).

DORM. To dose; a dose. *North.*

DORMANT. The large beam lying across a room; a joist. Also called *dormant-tree*, *dormond*, and *dormer.* Anything fixed was said to be *dormant.* The *dormant-table* was perhaps the fixed table at the end of a hall, where the baron sat in judgment and on state occasions. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 355; Hall, Henry VIII. f. 181; Cyprian Academie, 1647, ii. 58. To begin the tabul dormant, to take the principal place.

> A *tabul dormant* that he begynne;
> Then shal we lawȝ that be herein.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 54
>
> Kyng Arthour than verament
> Ordeynd throw hys awne assent,
> The *tabull dormounte* withouten lette.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 60.

DORMATIVE. Sleepy. (*Lat.*) "A dormative potion," Cobler of Canterburie, 1608.

DORMEDORY. A sleepy, stupid, inactive person. *Heref.*

DORMER. A window pierced through a sloping roof, and placed in a small gable which rises on the side of the roof. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.* In Herefordshire, an attic window projecting from the roof is called a *dormit.*

DORMOND. Part of the clothing of a bed. *Finchale Chart.*

DORNEX. See *Darnex.*

DORNS. Door-posts. *Devon.*

DORNTON. A small repast taken between breakfast and dinner. *North.*

DORP. A village, or hamlet. (*A.-S.*)

DORRE. (1) Durst. See Rob. Glouc. p. 112; Beves of Hamtoun, p. 107.

(2) To deafen. *Somerset.*

DORREL. A pollard. *Warw.*

DORRER. A sleeper; a lazy person.

DORRY. *Sowpes dorry*, sops endorsed, or seasoned. Forme of Cury, p. 43.

DORSEL. A pack-saddle, panniers in which fish are carried on horseback. *Sussex. Dorsers*, fish-baskets, Ord. and Reg. p. 143.

DORSERS. Hangings of various kinds; tapestry. See Test. Vetust. p. 258; Rutland Papers, p. 7. (*A.-N. dorsal.*) "Docers of highe pryse," Beryn, 101.

DORSTODE. A door-post. (*A.-S.*)

DORTED. Stupified. *Cumb.*

DORTH. Through. *Ritson.*

DORTOUR. A dormitory, or sleeping room. (*A.-N.*) "Slepe as monke in his dortoure," Langtoft, p. 256. The part of a monastery which contained the sleeping rooms was the *dorter* or *dortoir*, Davies, p. 133. "The dortor staires," Pierce Penilesse, p. 51.

DORTY. Saucy; nice. *Northumb.*

DORY. A drone bee. *Philpot.*

DOS. (1) A master. *North.*

(2) Joshua. *Yorksh.*

DOSAYN. A dozen. Kyng Alis. 657.

DOSE. Does. *North.*

> Then durst I swere thei shuld abye,
> That *dose* oure kynge that vilanye.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

DOSEBEIRDE. A simpleton; a fool. See Chester Plays, ii. 34, and *Dasiberde*, the latter form occurring in the Medulla. *Dossiberde*, ib. i. 201; *doscibeirde*, i. 204.

DOSEL. See *Dorsers.*

DOSELLE. The faucet of a barrel. (*A.-N.*) "Caste awei the *dosils*," R. Glouc. p. 542.

> And when he had made holes so fele,
> And stoppyd every oon of them with a *doselle*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 139.

DOSENED. Cold; benumbed. *North.*

DOSENS. Straight clothes manufactured in Devonshire, temp. Hen. V.

DOSER. See *Dorsers.*

DOSION. Same as *dashin*, q. v.

DOSK. Dark; dusky. *Craven.*

DOSNELL. Stupid; clownish. *Howell.*

DOSOME. Healthy; thriving. *North.*

DOSS. (1) A hassock. *East.*

(2) To attack with the horns. *East.*

(3) To sit down rudely. *Kent.*

DOSSAL. A rich ornamented cloak worn by persons of high rank. (*A.-N.*)

DOSSEL. A wisp of hay or straw to stop up an aperture in a barn; a plug; the rose at the end of a water-pipe. *North.* Perhaps from *doselle*, q. v.

DOSSER. A pannier, or basket.

> He fell to discoursing within an odde manner of love-making, when beginning very low, marking her new shod feet hanging over her *dossers*, beganne with this commendation. *Pasquil's Jests*, 1629.

DOSSERS. A motion of the head in children, caused by affections of the brain. *East.*

DOSSET. A small quantity. *Kent.*

DOSSITY. Ability; quickness. *West.*

DOSTER. A daughter. *Pr. Parv.*

DOSY. Dizzy, or giddy. (*A.-N.*)

DOT. A small lump, or pat. *Palsgrave.*

DOTANCE. Fear; reverence. (*A.-N.*)

DOTANT. A dotard. *Shak.*

DOTARD. Same as *doated*, q. v.

DOTAUNCE. Fear; doubt; uncertainty. (*A.-N.*)

DOTE. A foolish fellow. (*A.-S.*) Also a verb, to be foolish in any way.

DOTED. Foolish; simple. (*A.-S.*)

DOTE-FIG. A fig. *Devon.* See Junius. "A topet of fygge dodes," Howard Household Books, p. 351.

DOTES. Endowments; good qualities. (*Lat.*)

DOTH. Do ye. (*A.-S.*)

DOTHER. To totter, or tremble. *North.*

> The duk *dotered* to the ground.
> *Sir Degrevant*, 1109.

DOTONE. To dote; to be foolish. *Pr. Parv.*

DOTOUS. Doubtful. (*A.-N.*)

DOTS. Gingerbread nuts. *East.*

DOTTEL. Same as *Doselle*, q. v.

DOTTEREL. A bird said to be so foolishly fond of imitation as to be easily caught. Hence a stupid fellow, an old doating fool, a sense still current in Craven.

> Wherefore, good reader, that I save them may,
> I now with them the very *dottril* play.
> *A Book for Boys and Girls*, 1686.

DOTTYPOLES. See *Dodipoll.*

DOUBLE. (1) To shut up anything; to clench the fists. *Var. dial.*

(2) To make double; to fold up.

(3) A hare is said to double, when she winds about in plain fields to deceive the hounds.

(4) A kind of stone formerly used in building. See Willis, p. 25.

(5) The play double or quit, i. e. to win a double sum, or lose nothing.

(6) To make a duplicate of any writing. To double, to vary in telling a tale twice over.

(7) A letter patent. *Cowell.*

DOUBLE-BEER. Strong beer, or ale. (*Fr.*)

DOUBLE-CLOAK. A cloak which might be worn on either side, adapted for disguises.

DOUBLE-COAL. A carboniferous measure of coal, frequently five feet thick.

DOUBLE-COUPLE. Twin lambs. *East.*

DOUBLER. A large dish, plate, or bowl. *North.* See Pr. Parv. pp. 70, 124.

DOUBLE-READER. A member of an Inn of Court whose turn it was to read a second time. Jonson, vi. 81.

DOUBLE-RIBBED. Pregnant. *North.*

DOUBLE-RUFF. A game at cards.

DOUBLE-SPRONGED. When potatoes lie in the ground till the new crop shoots out fresh bulbs, they are said to be *double-spronged.*

DOUBLET. (1) A military garment covering the upper part of the body from the neck to the waist. The *pourpointe* in Caxton.

(2) A false jewel or stone consisting of two pieces joined together.

DOUBLE-TOM. A double-breasted plough. *East.*

DOUBLE-TONGUE. The herb horsetongue.

DOUBLETS. A game somewhat similar to backgammon, but less complicated. See Cotgrave, in v. *Renette;* R. Fletcher's Poems, p. 129; Taylor's Motto, 1622, sig. D. iv.

DOUBTSOME. Doubtful; uncertain. *North.*

DOUCE. (1) Sweet; pleasant. (*A.-N.*)

> He drawes into *douce* Fraunce, as Duchemen tellez.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Linçoln*, f. 66.

(2) A blow. *Var. dial.* Also a verb. A pat in the face, Tusser, p. xxii.

(3) Snug; comfortable. *North.*

(4) Sober; prudent. *North.*

(5) Chaff. *Devon.*

(6) To duck in water. *Craven.*

(7) To put out, as *dout*, q. v.

(8) The back of the hand. *Linc.*

DOUCE-AME. See *Ame* (3).

DOUCET. (1) Sweet. (*A.-N.*)

> Fle delicat metes and *doucet* drinkes, al the while thou art not syke. *MS. Bodl.* 423, f. 182.

(2) A small custard or pasty. See Ord. and Reg. pp. 174, 178; Rutland Papers, p. 125. "A lytell flawne," Palsgrave.

(3) Some musical instrument. See Tyrwhitt's Gloss. to Chaucer, p. 69. The dulcimer, according to Skinner.

DOUCET-PIE. A sweet-herb pie. *Devon.*

DOUCETS. The testes of a deer.

DOUCH. To bathe. *Somerset.*

DOUCKER. A didapper. *Kennett.* "Doukere, *plounjoun*," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 83.

DOUDY. Shabbily dressed. *Var. dial.*

DOUFFE. A dove. *Lydgate.*

DOUGH. (1) Though. *Ritson.*

(2) A little cake. *North.*

(3) The stomach. *Salop.*

DOUGH-BAKED. Imperfectly baked. Hence of weak or dull understanding.

DOUGH-CAKE. An idiot. *Devon.*

DOUGH-COCK. A fool. See *Daw-cock.*

DOUGH-FIG. A Turkey fig. *Somerset.*

DOUGH-LEAVEN. A lump of leaven prepared for making leavened bread. *West.*

DOUGHT. To do aught, to be able to do anything. *Tristrem.*

DOUGHTER. A daughter. (*A.-S.*)

DOUGHTIER. More doughty. (*A.-S.*)

DOUGHTREN. Daughters. (*A.-S.*)

DOUGH-UP. To stick, or adhere. *East.*

DOUGHY. Foolish. *Derby.*

DOUGLE. To wash thoroughly. *Yorksh.*

DOUHTERN. Daughters. Leg. Cath. p. 126.

DOUHTY. Stout; strong; brave. (*A.-S.*)

DOUK. To stoop the head; to bow; to dive or bathe; a dip. *North.*

DOUKY. Damp; wet; moist. *North.*

DOUL. (1) Down; feathers. *Salop.* "Young *dowl* of the beard," Howell, sect. i.

(2) A nail sharpened at each end; a wooden pin or plug to fasten planks with.

DOULE. Thick; dense. (*A.-N.*)

> As in the woddis for to walke undir *doule* schadis.
> *MS. Ashmole* 44, f. 75.

DOUNDRINS. Afternoon drinkings. *Derb.*

DOUNESTIYHE. To go down. (*A.-S.*)

DOUNS. A foolish person; an idle girl. *North.*

DOUN3. Down. R. Glouc. p. 208.

DO-UP. To fasten. *Var. dial.*

DOUP. The buttocks. *North.*

DOUR. Sour looking; sullen. *North.*

DOURE. (1) To endure. See Gy of Warwike, p. 219; Arthour and Merlin, p. 359.

(2) To dower, or endow. (*A.-N.*)

DOUSE. See *Douce.*

DOUSHER. An inconsiderate person; one who is inclined to run all hazards quite careless of the consequences; a madman. *Linc.*

DOUSSING. The weasel. (*Lat.*)

DOUST. Dust, powder. *West.* "Grinde it all to *doust*," Forme of Cury, p. 28.

DOUT. To do out; to put out; to extinguish. *Douted*, dead. *Var. dial.*

DOUTABLE. In uncertainty, or peril. (*A.-N.*)

DOUTANCE. Doubt; fear. (*A.-N.*)

DOUTE. Fear. Also a verb.

> I am a marchant and ride aboute,
> And fele sithis I am in *dowte.*
> *MS Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 47.

DOUTELES. Without doubt. (*A.-N.*)

DOUTEOUSE. Fearful. (*A.-N.*)

DOUTER. An extinguisher. *Douters*, instruments like snuffers for extinguishing the candle without cutting the wick; the snuffers themselves. *Dowtes*, extinguishers, Cunningham's Revels Accounts, pp. 58, 160.

DOUTHE. (1) Doubt. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Was worth, was sufficient, availed. From A.-S. *Dugan.* See Havelok.

(3) People; nobles. *Gawayne.*

DOUTIF. Mistrustful. (*A.-N.*)

> The kynge was *doutif* of this dom.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 190.

DOUTLER. Same as *doubler*, q. v.

DOUTOUS. Doubtful. *Chaucer.*

DOUTREMERE. From beyond the sea. "In fine blacke sattin *doutremere*," Urry, p. 405.

DOUVE. To sink; to lower. *North.*

DOUWED. Gave; endowed. *Hearne.*

DOUZZY. Dull; stupid. *Chesh.*

DOU3TILI. Bravely. (*A.-S.*)

DOVANE. A custom-house. (*Fr*

DOVE. To thaw. *Exmoor.*

DOVEN. Or *dovening*, a slumber. *North.*

DOVER. (1) A sandy piece of waste ground near the sea. *South.*

(2) To be in a dose. *North.*

DOVERCOURT. A village in Essex, apparently celebrated for its scolds. Keeping Dovercourt, making a great noise. Tusser, p. 12, mentions a Dovercourt beetle, i. e. one that could make a loud noise.

DOVER'S-GAMES. Annual sports held on the Cotswold hills from time immemorial. They had fallen in vigour about 1600, but were revived shortly after that period by Captain Dover. The hill where the games are celebrated is still called Dover's Hill.

DOVE'S-FOOT. The herb columbine.

DOW. (1) To mend in health; to thrive. "*Proverbium apud Anglos Boreales*, he'll never *dow* egg nor bird," Upton MS. and Yorksh. Dial. p. 83.

(2) A dove, or pigeon. *Var. dial.* See Rutland Papers, p. 10; Skelton's Works, i. 157. "*Columba, Anglice* a dowe," MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 9.

(3) A little cake. *North.*

(4) Good. *Westmorel.*

(5) Thou. Octovian, 836.

DOWAIRE. A dower. (*A.-N.*)

DO-WAY. Cease.

> *Do way*, quod Adam, let be that,
> Be God I wolde not for my hat
> Be takyn with sich a gyle.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

DOWAYN. "A mantel of Dowayn," a mantel from Douay, a Flemish mantle.

DOWBALL. A turnip. *Linc.*

DOWBILNYS. Insincerity.

> Butt feynyd drede and *dowbilnys*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 45.

DOWBLET. Same as *doubler*, q. v.

> Clippe hem with a peyre sherys on smale pecis into a faire basyne, and thanne do hem into a glasse pot that men clepene a *dowblet*. *MS. Bright*, f. 4.

DOWBOY. A hard dumpling. *East.*

DOWCE-EGYR. An ancient dish in cookery mentioned in Prompt. Parv. p. 129.

DOWCER. A sugar-plum. *West.*

DOWD. (1) Flat; dead; spiritless. *Lanc.*

(2) A night-cap. *Devon.*

DOWE. (1) Day. *Don of dowe*, killed.

(2) Dough for bread. *Pr. Parv.*

DOWEL. See *Doul.*

DOWELS. Low marshes. *Kent.*

DOWEN. To give; to endow. (*A.-N.*)

DOWER. A rabbit's burrow. *Pr. Parv.*

DOWF. A dove.

> And on the temple of *dowfs* whyte and fayre
> Saw I sitte many a hondred payre.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 26.

> As *dowfes* eȝe hir loke is swete,
> Rose on thorn to hir unmete.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 58.

DOW-HOUSE. A dove-cote. *East.*

DOWHȜ. Dough; paste. *Pegge.*

DOWIE. Worn out with grief. *North.*

DOWING. Healthful. *Lanc.*

DO-WITHALL. I cannot do withall, i. e. I cannot help it. This phrase is not uncommon in early writers. "If he beare displeasure agaynst me, I can nat *do withall*," Palsgrave, 1530.

DOWKE. To hang down; to fall untidily or slovenly, as hair, ribands, &c. Also as *douk*, q. v. See Thynne, p. 78.

DOWL. The devil. *Exmoor.*

DOWLAS. Coarse linen, imported from Brittany, and chiefly worn by the lower classes.

DOWLD. Dead; flat. *Yorksh.*

DOWLER. A coarse dumpling. *East.*

DOWLY. (1) Melancholy; lonely. *North.*

(2) Dingy; colourless. *North.*

(3) Grievous; doleful; bad. *Yorksh.*

DOWM. Dumb. (*A.-S.*)

DOWMPE. Dumb. Tundale, p. 49.

DOWN. (1) A company of hares.

(2) To knock down; to fall. *North.*

(3) Sickly; poorly. *Craven.*

(4) Disconsolate; cast down. As the phrase, *down in the mouth.*

(5) A hill. (*A.-S.*)

(6) *Down of an eye*, having one eye nearly blind. *North.*

(7) A bank of sand. (*A.-N.*)

DOWN-ALONG. (1) Downwards. *West.*

(2) A little hill. *Devon.*

DOWNARG. To contradict; to argue in a positive overbearing manner. *West.*

DOWN-BOUT. A tough battle. *East.* Also, a hard set-to, as of drinking.

DOWNCOME. (1) A depression, or downfall, as a fall of rain; a fall in the market, &c.

(2) A piece of luck. *North.*

DOWNDAISHOUS. Audacious. *Dorset.*

DOWNDAP. To dive down. *Devon.*

DOWN-DINNER. See *Doundrins.*

DOWN-DONE. Too much cooked. *Linc.*

DOWNE. Done. *Weber.*

DOWNFALL. A fall of hail, rain, or snow. *Var. dial.*

DOWNFALLY. Out of repair. *East.*

DOWNGATE. A fall, or descent. (*A.-S.*)

DOWNGENE. Beaten; chastised. (*A.-S.*)

> Ȝonge childir that in the scole leris, of thay praye to God that thay be noghte *downgene*, God heris thame noghte, for if thay were noghte *downgene* thay wolde noghte lere.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 237.

DOWN-HEARKEN. See *Downarg.*

DOWNHEARTED. Sad; melancholy. *Var. dial.*

DOWN-HOUSE. The back-kitchen. *North.*

DOWNLYING. A lying in. *Var. dial.*

DOWNO-CANNOT. When one has power, but wants the will to do anything. *Cumb.*

DOWN-PINS. Persons quite drunk. *East.*

DOWN-POUR. A very heavy rain. *North.*

DOWN-SELLA. The donzella, an old dance described in Shak. Soc. Pap. i. 27.

DOWN-SITTING. A comfortable settlement, especially in marriage. *North.*

DOWNY. Low-spirited. *East.*

DOWP. The carrion crow. *North.*

DOWPAR. The dabchick. *Pr. Parv.*

DOWPY. The smallest and last-hatched of a breed of birds. *North.*

DOWRYBBE. An instrument used for scraping and cleansing the kneading trough. Also spelt *dowrys.* See Pr. Parv. p. 129.

DOWSE. (1) A doxy; a strumpet.

(2) Same as *Douce*, q. v.

(3) To rain heavily. *North.*

(4) To beat or thrash. *Var. dial.*

DOWT. A ditch, or drain. *Linc.*

DOWTTOUSE. Brave; doughty. "A dowttouse derfe dede," Morte Arthure, MS. Linc.

DOWVE. A dove. (*A.-S.*)

> Ȝe, he seyde, y saghe a syghte
> Yn the lykenes of a *dowves* flyghte
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 2.

DOXY. A mistress; a strumpet. "A woman beggar, a *doxie*," Cotgrave. A sweetheart, in an innocent sense. *North.* Also, a vixen.

DOYLE. A squint. *Glouc.*

DOYSE. Dost. *Towneley Myst.*

DOYT. Doth. *Ritson.*

DOYTCH-BACKS. Fences. *North.*

DOZEN. To slumber. *Dozened, dozand*, spiritless, impotent, withered.

DOZENS. Devonshire kersies.

DOZEPERS. Noblemen; the Douze-Pairs of France. *Dosyper*, Octovian, 923.

> As Charles stod by chance at conseil with his feris,
> Whiche that were of Fraunce his oȝen *dozepers*.
> *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 3.
>
> As Charles was in his grevance stondyng among his feres,
> And counsailede with the grete of Fraunce and with ys *doththe peres*. *MS. Ibid.*

DOZZINS. Corn shaken out in carrying home the sheaves. *North.* Possibly from A.-N. *douzin.*

DOZZLE. A small quantity. *Var. dial.*

DOZZLED. Stupid; heavy. *East.*

DOȜHTREN. Daughters. *Rob. Glouc.*

DOȜ-TROȜ. A dough-trough. (*A.-S.*)

DOȜTUR. A daughter. (*A.-S.*)

> He that be my *doȝtur* lay,
> I tolde the of hym ȝisturday,
> I wolde he were in helle.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

DRAANT. A drawl. *Suffolk.*

DRAB. (1) To follow loose women. "Dycing, drinking, and drabbing," Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, p. 28. From the subst.

(2) A small debt. *North.*

(3) To drub; to beat. *Kent.*

DRAB-AND-NORR. A game very similar to *trippit and coit.* See Brockett.

DRABBLE. To draggle in the mire. *Var. dial.* See Pr. Parv. pp. 129, 283.

DRABBLE-TAIL. A slattern, one who has the bottom of her gown dirtied. *Var. dial.*

DRACKSTOOL. The threshold. *Devon.*

DRAD. Feared; dreaded; afraid. (*A.-S.*)

DRADE. Drew. *Devon.* No doubt an error for *brade* in Rom. of the Rose, 4200.

DRÆD. Thread. *Devon.* (*A.-S.*)

DRAF. Dregs; dirt; refuse; brewers' grains; anything thrown away as unfit for man's food. (*A.-S.*) "Draffe of grapes," Gesta Rom. p. 414.

> Tak the rute of playntayn with the sede, and stampe thame with staleworthe vynagre, and drynk the jewse, and enplaster the *drafe* apone the naville.
> *MS. Linc. Med.* f. 295.

DRAFFIT. A tub for hog-wash. *West.*

DRAFFY. Coarse and bad. From *draf.* "Some drunken drouzie *draffie* durtie dounghill stile," Pil to Purge Melancholie, n. d.

DRAF-SAK. A sack full of draf. Hence often used as a term of contempt. "With his moste vyle *draffesacke* or puddynge bealy," Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540. "Draffe sacked ruffians," Hall, Henry VII. f. 43.

DRAFT. Same as *Catch* (1).

DRAFTY. Of no value. From *draf.*

DRAG. (1) A skid-pan. *Var. dial.*

(2) A malkin for an oven. *North.* See Withals' Dictionarie, 1608, p. 172.

(3) A heavy harrow used for breaking clods in stiff land. *Var. dial.*

(4) An instrument for moving timber, drawing up stones, or heavy weights, &c.

(5) A fence placed across running water, consisting of a kind of hurdle which swings on hinges, fastened to a horizontal pole. *West.*

(6) A dung-fork. *North.*

(7) A raft. *Blount.*

(8) To drawl in speaking. *West.*

DRAGANS. The herb serpentine. It is mentioned in MS. Linc. Med. f. 290. *Dragonce*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 301.

DRAGE. A kind of spice. (*A.-N.*)

DRAGEE. A small comfit. (*A.-N.*) "A dragee of the yolkes of harde eyren," Ord. and Reg. p. 454. "A gude *dragy* for gravelle in the bleddir," MS. Linc. Med. f. 300.

DRAGEME. A drachm. Arch. xxx. 406.

DRAGENALL. A vessel for dragees or small comfits. See Test. Vetust. p. 92.

DRAGGE. Same as *dragee*, q. v.

DRAGGING-TIME. The evening of a fair-day, when the wenches are pulled about. *East.*

DRAGGLE-TAIL. A slut. "A dunghill queane, a dragletaile," Florio, p. 100. See Cotgrave, in v. *Chaperonnieze;* Withals' Dictionarie, 1608, p. 45.

DRAGHT. (1) A pawn. (*A.-N.*)

> With a *draght* he was chekmate.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 241.

(2) A kind of small cart.

> The whiche of custummable use conneth bere the yren dike, and delve diches, bere and drawe *draghtes* and berthennes. *MS. Douce* 291, f. 7.

(3) Result; consequence. (*A.-N.*)

DRAGON. A species of carbine.

DRAGONS-FEMALE. Water-dragons. *Gerard.*

DRAIL. A toothed iron projecting from the beam of a plough for hitching the horses to. *West.*

DRAINS. Grains from the mash-tub. *East.*

DRAINTED. Ingrained. *Wilts.*

DRAIT. A team of horses. *North.*

DRAITING. Drawling. *Derbyshire.*

DRAKE. (1) A dragon. (*A.-S.*) Hence a small piece of artillery so called, as in Lister's Autobiography, p. 15.

(2) A kind of curl, when the ends of the hair only turn up, and all the rest hangs smooth. *To shoot a drake*, to fillip the nose.

(3) The darnel grass. *East.*

DRAKES. A slop; a mess; a jakes. *West.*

DRALE. To drawl. *North.*

DRAME. A dream. *Chaucer.*

DRAMMOCK. A mixture of oatmeal and cold water. *North.*

DRANE. A drone. (*A.-S.*)

DRANG. A narrow path, or lane. *West.*

DRANGOLL. A kind of wine.

> Pyng, *drangoll*, and the braget fyne.
> *MS. Rawl. C.* 86

DRANK. The darnel grass. *North.* Translated by *betel* in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80, and spelt *drauck.* See Pr. Parv. p. 130.

DRANT. (1) The herb rocket. It is the translation of *eruca* in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45, written in Lancashire.

(2) A drawling tone. *Suffolk.*

DRAP-DE-LAYNE. Woollen cloth. (*A.-N.*)

DRAPE. A barren cow or ewe. *Drape sheep*, the refuse sheep of a flock. *North.*

DRAPERY. Carving or painting made to resemble cloth, or foliage.

DRAPET. A table-cloth. *Spenser.*

DRAPLYD. Dirtied; bedrabbled. *Pr. Parv.*

DRAPS. Unripe fruit when fallen. *East.*

DRASH. To thresh. *Somerset.*

DRASHEL. A threshold. Also, a flail. *West.*

DRASHER. A thresher. *Somerset.*

DRASTES. Dregs; refuse; lees of wine. (*A.-S.*) See Gesta Rom. pp. 346, 413. "Refuse or lees of wine, or of humor," Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

DRAT. (1) A moderated imprecation. *Var. dial.*

(2) Dreadeth. See Gy of Warwike, p. 81; Piers Ploughman, pp. 165, 523.

DRATCHEL. A slattern. *Warw.*

DRATE. To drawl. *North.*

DRATTLE. An oath, perhaps a corruption of *throttle. Var. dial.*

DRAUGHT. (1) A jakes. "*Oletum*, a draught or jakes," Elyot, 1559. See D'Ewes, ii. 127.

(2) A spider's web. Metaphorically, a snare to entrap any one.

(3) A kind of hound. Florio, p. 67.

(4) A team of horse or oxen. *North.*

(5) Sixty-one pounds weight of wool.

DRAUGHT-CHAMBER. A withdrawing room.

DRAUGHTS. A pair of forceps used for extracting teeth.

DRAUN. To draw on; to approach to. (*A.-S.*)

DRAUP. To drawl in speaking. *North.*

DRAUȜTE. (1) A pawn. See *Draght.*

> And for that amonge *drauȝtes* echone,
> That unto the ches apertene may.
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 263.

(2) Impetus; moving force. (*A.-S.*)

DRAVELED. Slumbered fitfully. *Gawayne.*

DRAVY. Thick; muddy. *North.*

DRAW. (1) *To draw together*, to assemble; *to draw one's purse*, to pull it out.

(2) A hollow tuck in a cap. *Linc.*

(3) To strain. Forme of Cury, p. 11.

(4) To seek for a fox. Twici, p. 23. *Drawn fox*, metaphorically a very cunning man.

(5) To take cattle out of pasture land, that the grass may grow for hay. *West.*

(6) A drawer. *Var. dial.*

(7) To throw; to stretch anything. *West.*

(8) To build a nest; an old hawking term, given by Berners.

(9) A term in archery, expressing the length an arrow will fly from a bow.

(10) *To draw a furrow*, to plough. *East.*

(11) *To draw amiss*, to follow the scent in a wrong direction. *Blome.* To draw is a general term in hunting for following a track or scent.

(12) A kind of sledge. *West.*

(13) To remove the entrails of a bird. *Var. dial.*

(14) A stratagem or artifice. *Sussex.*

DRAWBREECH. A slattern. *Devon.*

DRAWE. (1) A throw, time, or space. (*A.-S.*) Hence, sometimes, to delay.

(2) To quarter after execution. "Hang and drawe," a common phrase.

(3) To remove the dishes, &c. off the table, after dinner is finished.

> The kyng spake not oon worde
> Tylle men had etyn and *drawen* the borde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 81.

DRAWER. The tapster, or waiter. See R. Fletcher's Poems, 1656, p. 193.

DRAW-GERE. Any furniture of cart-horses for drawing a waggon. *Kennett.*

DRAW-GLOVES. A game played by holding up the fingers representing words by their different positions, as we say *talking with the fingers.* It corresponds to the *micare digitis*, Elyot, 1559.

DRAWING. A drawing-match, or a trial of strength with cart-horses in drawing carts heavily loaded; a practice formerly common in Suffolk.

DRAWING-AWAY. Dying. *Craven.*

DRAWING-BOXES. Drawers. Unton, p. 10.

DRAWK. (1) A weed very similar to the darnel grass. *East.*

(2) To saturate with water. *North.*

DRAWLATCH. A thief. Literally, a housebreaker. The word long continued a term of contempt, as in Hoffman, 1631, sig. G. i. It is still applied to an idle fellow.

DRAWT. The throat. *Somerset.*

DRAW-TO. To come to; to amount up. *West.*

DRAY. (1) A squirrel's nest. *Blome.*

(2) A great noise. (*A.-N.*) Also a verb, to act like a madman.

> For he was gaye and amorouse,
> And made so mekille *draye.*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 134.

> Haldyst thou forward ? e certys, nay,
> Whan thou makest swyche a *dray.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. [illegible]

(3) A sledge without wheels. *West.* "Dray or sleade whych goeth without wheles, *traha*," Huloet's Abc. 1552.

DRAYNE. Drawn. (*A.-S.*)

> Hastely he hathe hem of *drayne*,
> And therin hymselfe dight.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 109

DRAZEL. A dirty slut. *Sussex.* The term occurs in Hudibras and Kennett. Sometimes called *drazel-drozzle.*

DRAȜT. A draw-bridge. *Gawayne.*

DREAD. Thread. *Exmoor.*

DREADFUL. (1) Very much. *Devon.*

(2) Fearful; timorous. *Skelton.*

DREAM. To be glad. (*A.-S.*) Also, to sing, a meaning that has been overlooked.

DREAM-HOLES. Openings left in the walls of buildings to admit light. *Glouc.*

DREAN. (1) A small stream. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To drawl in speaking. *Somerset.*

DREAP. To drench. Also, to drawl. *North*

DREARING. Sorrow. *Spenser.*

DREARISOME. Very dreary. *North.*

DREATEN. To threaten. *West.*

DRECCHE. (1) To vex; to oppress. (*A.-S.*)

> Whereof the blynde world he *drecchet*h.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 42.

Oft thai *drechen* men in thaire slepe,
And makes thaim fulle bare;
And oft thai ligyn opone menne,
That many calles the nyȝt-mare.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 81.

(2) To linger; to delay.

For drede of the derke nyghte thay *drecchede* a lyttille.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

Then make y other taryngys
To *drecche* forthe the long day,
For me ys lothe to part away.
Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 4.

(3) A sorrowful thing. (*A.-S.*)

Ye schall see a wondur *dreche*,
Whan my sone wole me fecche
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 33.

DRECEN. To threaten. *North.*

DRECK-STOOL. A door-sill. *Devon.*

DREDAND. Afraid; terrified. (*A.-S.*)

DREDE. Fear; doubt. Also, to fear. (*A.-S.*) *Withouten drede*, without doubt.

DREDEFUL. Timorous. (*A.-S.*)

DREDELES. Without doubt. *Chaucer.*

Do dresse we therefore, and byde we no langere,
Fore *dredlesse* withowttyne dowtte the daye schalle be ourez. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 75.

DREDEN. To make afraid. (*A.-S.*)

DREDFULLY. Fearfully; terrified. (*A.-S.*)

DREDGE. (1) Oats and barley sown together. Spelt *dragge* in Pr. Parv. p. 130.

(2) A bush-harrow. *South.*

DREDGE-BOX. The flour-dredger. *Var. dial.*

DREDGE-MALT. Malt made of oats mixed with barley malt. Kennett, MS. Lansd.

DREDGER. A small tin box used for holding flour. *South.*

DREDINGFUL. Full of dread. (*A.-S.*)

DREDRE. Dread; fear. (*A.-S.*)

DREDY. Reverent. *Wickliffe.*

DREE. (1) To suffer; to endure. (*A.-S.*) Still used in the North.

Anone to the ale thei wylle go,
And drinke ther whyle thei may *dre*.
MS. Ashmole 61.

(2) To journey to a place. *North.*

(3) Long; tedious; wearisome. *North.*

(4) A hard bargainer. *Yorksh.*

(5) A cart without wheels drawn by one horse. *North.* Now out of use.

(6) Three. *Somerset.*

(7) Continuously; steadily. *Linc.*

DREED. The Lord. (*A.-S.*)

DREEDFUL. Reverential. (*A.-S.*)

DREELY. Slowly; tediously. *North.* We have *dreghely* in the MS. Morte Arthure. It there probably means *continuously*, as *drely* in Towneley Myst. p. 90.

DREEN. To drain dry. *Suffolk.*

DREF. Drove. *Hearne.*

DREFENE. Driven; concluded.

And whenne his dredefulle drem whas *drefene* to the ende,
The kynge dares for dowte dye as he scholde.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

DREFULLY. Sorrowfully. (*A.-S.*)

And seyd with herte ful *drefully*,
Lorde, thou have on me mercy.
MS. Harl. 1701, f 77.

DREGGY. Full of dregs. (*A.-S.*)

DREGH. Suffered. Weber, iii. 103. *Dreghe*, as *dree*, Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS.

DREGHE. (1) *On dreghe*, at a distance.

Thane the dragone on *dreghe* dressede hym aȝaynez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

(2) Long. Also, length. "Alle the *dreghe* of the daye," MS. Morte Arthure.

The kynge was lokyd in a felde
By a ryver brode and *dreghe*.
MS. Harl. 2252, f 118.

DREGISTER. A druggist. *Suffolk.*

DREINT. Drowned (*A.-S.*)

And sodeyneliche he was outthrowe,
And *draynt*, and tho bigan to blowe
A wynde mevable fro the londe.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 60.

DREMEL. A dream. (*A.-S.*)

DREME-REDARE. An expounder of dreams (*A.-S.*)

DREMES. Jewels. (*Dut.*)

DRENCH. A drink, or potion. Ritson, ii. 139. Still in use. See Moor, p. 113. It also occurs in Florio, p. 60.

DRENCHE. To drown; to be drowned. (*A.-S.*) *Drenched*, Leg. Cathol. p. 18. Hence, sometimes, to destroy.

DRENCHING-HORN. A horn for pouring physic down an animal's throat.

DRENG. Drink. Audelay, p. 18.

DRENGE. To drag. *Hearne.*

DRENGES. A class of men who held a rank between the baron and thayn. *Havelok.* The ordinary interpretation would be *soldiers.*

DRENGY. Thick; muddy. *North.*

DRENKLED. Drowned. Langtoft, p. 170.

DRENT. Same as *dreint*, q. v.

DREPE. (1) To drip, or dribble. *East.* To drop or fall, Cov. Myst. p. 170.

(2) To kill, or slay. (*A.-S.*)

DREPEE. A dish in old cookery, composed chiefly of almonds and onions.

DRERE. Sorrow. *Spenser.* "And dreri weren," were sorrowful, Leg. Cath. p. 7. *Drery*, Sir Isumbras, 63, 89.

DRERILY. Sorrowfully. (*A.-S.*)

He dresses hym *drerily*, and to the duke rydes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 34

DRERIMENT. Sorrow. *Spenser.*

DRERINESSE. Affliction. (*A.-S.*)

DRERYHEAD. Grief; sorrow. *Spenser.*

DRESH. To thrash. *Var. dial.*

DRESHFOLD. A threshold. *Chaucer.*

DRESS. To set about; to prepare; to clean anything, or cleanse it from refuse; to adorn; to harness a horse; to renovate an old garment; to set anything upright, or put it in its proper place; to cultivate land; to go; to rise; to treat; to place; to set.

DRESSE. To address; to direct; to prepare; apply. *Dressé*, prepared, armed, Degrevant, 1217. See Leg. Cathol. p. 40; Minot, p. 1; Maundevile, p. 306; Cov. Myst. p. 217.

And Salomé devoutely gan hire *dresse*
Towarde the chylde, and on hire kneis falle.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 11.

DRESSEL. A cottage dresser. *West.*

DRESSER. An axe used in coal-pits.

DRESSING-BOARD. A dresser. *Pr. Parv.*

DRESSING-KNIFE. A tool used in husbandry for rounding borders, &c. *North.* It occurs in Pr. Parv. apparently meaning a cook's knife, one for chopping anything on a dresser. *Dressyngcnyvus*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 86.

DRESTALL. A scarecrow. *Devon.*

DRESTE. To prepare. (*A.-N.*)

I rede yow *dreste* the therfore, and drawe no lytte langere. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 59.

DRESTIS. Dregs; lees. (*A.-S.*)

DRESTY. Full of dregs. (*A.-S.*)

DRETCHE. Same as *drecche*, q. v. It also means to dream or to be disturbed by dreams.

And preyed hyr feyre, and gan to saine,
That sche no longere wolde *dretche*.
Gower, MS. Bib. Publ. Cantab.

DRETCHING. Delay. ((*A.-S.*) *Dretchynge*, trouble, vexation, Morte d'Arthur, ii. 452.

DREUL. A lazy fellow. Also, to fritter away one's time. *Devon.*

DREULER. A driveller; a fool. *Devon.*

DREURY. Love; friendship. (*A.-N.*)

There is nevere wynter in that cuntre;
There is al maner *dreury* and rychesse
MS. Addit. 11305, f. 106.

DREVE. To pursue; to keep up. *West.*

So long they had ther way *dreve*,
Tyll they come upon the downe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 115.

DREVEDE. Confounded. *Gawayne.*

DREVELEN. To drivel. (*A.-S.*)

DREVIL. A drudge; a low fellow; a servant.

DREVY. Dirty; muddy. *North.*

DREW. Threw. *Weber.*

DREWE. Love; friendship. (*A.-N.*)

DREWRIES. Jewels; ornaments. *Ritson.*

DREWSENS. Dregs; refuse. *Devon.*

DREWȜE. Drew; reached.

Hys berd was both blake and rowȝe,
And to hys gyrdell sted it *drewȝe.*
MS. Ashmole 61.

DREYDE. Dried. *Somerset.*

And as he myȝte his clothis *dreyde*,
That he no more o worde he seyde
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 89.

DREYFFE. To drive; to follow. See the Frere and the Boy, st. 33.

DREȜE. Same as *Dree*, q. v.

The foules flotered tho on heȝe,
And fel whenne thei myȝt not *dreȝe*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 12.

DREȜLY. Vigorously? *Gawayne.*

DRIB. (1) To shoot at short paces. See Lilly's Sixe Court Comedies, ed. 1632, sig. R. ii. It is a technical term in archery. See Collier's Shakespeare, ii. 17.

(2) A driblet, or small quantity. *Sussex.*

(3) To chop; to cut off. *Dekker.*

DRIBBLE. (1) A drudge; a servant. *North.*

(2) An iron pin. A carpenter's term.

(3) To drizzle, or rain slowly. *West.*

DRIBLET. Anything very small; a child's toy. *Var. dial.*

DRIDGE. To sprinkle. *Lanc.*

DRIDLE. An instrument used for hollowing bowls or wooden cups.

DRIE. To suffer; to endure. (*A.-S.*)

Ne the peyne that the prest shal *drye*,
That haunteth that synne of leccherye.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 54

He smote as faste as he myght *drye*,
The elvysch knyȝt on the helme so hye.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 222.

DRIED-DOWN. Thoroughly dried. See Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 169.

DRIEN. To be dry, thirsty. (*A.-S.*)

DRIFE. To drive; to approach. (*A.-S.*)

Into my cart-hows thei me *dryfe*,
Out at the dur thei put my wyfe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 40

Thus to dethe ye can hym *dryfe*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.

DRIFLE. To drink deeply. *North.*

DRIFT. (1) A drove of sheep. *North.* Sometimes, a flock of birds, &c.

(2) A kind of coarse sleeve, generally made of silk. *Howell.*

(3) A diarrhœa. *Somerset.*

(4) A green lane. *Leic.*

(5) Road-sand. *Glouc.*

(6) Drift of the forest is an exact view or examination what cattle are in the forest, to know whether it be overcharged, &c. *Blount.*

DRIFTER. A sheep that is overlaid in a drift of snow. *North.*

DRIFTES. Dregs. Ord. and Reg. p. 471.

DRIGGLE-DRAGGLE. A great slut; sluttish. See Florio, pp. 72, 100, 612.

DRIGH. Long; tedious. Also, to suffer. See *dree*, and Gy of Warwike, p. 444.

DRIGHT. The Lord. (*A.-S.*)

DRIGHTUPS. A boy's breeches. *North.*

DRIHE. To endure. (*A.-S.*)

For as me thenketh, I myght *drihe*
Without slepe to waken ever,
So that I scholde noght dissever
Fro hir in whom is al my lyght.
Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 66.

DRIKE. To abie or repent. (*A.-S.*)

DRILING. Wasting time; drawling. *West.*

DRILL. (1) To decoy, or flatter. *Devon.*

(2) To drill along, to slide away. *Kent.*

(3) A large ape, or baboon. *Blount.*

(4) To twirl, or whirl. *Devon.*

(5) A small draught of liquor. *Pr. Parv.*

DRIMBLE. To loiter. *Dorset.*

DRIMMEL. To suffer pain. *Somerset.*

DRINDLE. (1) To dawdle. *Suffolk.*

(2) A small drain or channel. *East.*

DRINGE. To drizzle with rain. *East.*

DRINGETT. A press, or crowd. *Devon.*

DRINGING. Sparing; miserly. *Devon.*

DRINGLE. To waste time; to dawdle. *West.*

DRINK. (1) Small beer. *West.*

(2) A draught of liquor. *Var. dial.* To get a drink, i. e. to drink.

(3) To absorb, or drink up. *East.*

(4) To abie, or suffer. *Cotgrave.*

(5) To smoke tobacco. *Jonson.*

DRINKELES. Without drink. (*A.-S.*) "Bothe drynkles they dye," MS. Morte Arthure.

DRINKHAIL. Literally, *drink health.* (*A.-S.*) It was the pledge word corresponding to *wassaile.* See Gloss. to R. Glouc. p. 696. *Berafrynde*, already noticed, belongs to the same class of words. It was the custom of our ancestors to pledge each other with a variety of words of the like kind, and instances may be seen in Hartshorne's Met. Tales, pp. 48, 308.

DRINKING. A collation between dinner and supper. See the French Alphabet, 1615, p. 132; Welde's Janua Linguarum, 1615, p. 39. The term is now applied to a refreshment betwixt meals taken by farm-labourers.

DRINKING-TOWEL. A doily for dessert.

DRINKLYN. To drench, or drown. *Pr. Parv.*

DRINK-MEAT. Boiled ale thickened with oatmeal and bread. *Salop.*

DRINK-PENNY. Earnest money. See Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 45. *Drinking-money*, Florio, p. 64; Cotgrave, in v. *Draguinage.*

DRINKSHANKERE. A cup-bearer. (*A.-S.*)

DRINKY. Drunk. *Var. dial.*

DRIP. Anything that falls in drops; petrefactions; snow. *North.*

DRIPPER. A small shallow tub. *West.*

DRIPPING-HORSE. A wooden standing frame to hang wet clothes on. *Var. dial.*

DRIPPINGS. The last milk afforded by a cow. *Salop.*

DRIPPING-WET. Quite soaked. *Var. dial.*

DRIPPLE. Weak; rare. *Worc.*

DRIPPTE. Dropped. (*A.-S.*)

DRISH. A thrush. *Devon.*

DRISS. To cleanse; to beat. *North.*

DRISTER. A daughter. *Craven.*

DRITE. (1) Dirt; dung. (*A.-S.*) A term of great contempt, as in Havelok, 682.

(2) To speak thickly and indistinctly. *North.* No doubt connected with *drotyne*, q. v.

DRIVE. (1) To drizzle; to snow. *North.*

(2) To procrastinate. *Yorksh.* To *drive off*, a very common phrase.

(3) Impetus. Also, to propel. *West.* In early poetry, to advance very quickly.

(4) To follow; to suffer. (*A.-S.*)

(5) *To drive forth*, to pass on. *To drive abroad*, to spread anything. *To drive adrift*, to accomplish any purpose. *To drive pigs*, to snore.

DRIVE-KNOR. A bandy-ball. *North.*

DRIVEL. Same as *drevil*, q. v.

DRIVELARD. A low fellow; a liar.

DRIWERIE. Friendship. (*A.-N.*)

DRIZZLE. (1) A Scotch mist. *Var. dial.* To rain gently, to fall quietly.

(2) A very small salt ling. *North.*

DRO. To throw. *Somerset.*

DROAT. A throat. *Somerset.*

DROATUPS. A leather strap under the lower part of a horse-collar. *South.*

DROBLY. Dirty; muddy. *Pr. Parv.*

DROBYL. To trouble; to vex.

> So sal paynes and sorowe *drobyl* thaire thoght.
>
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 214.

DROCK. A water course. *Wilts.* To drain with underground stone gutters. *Glouc.*

DRODDUM. The breech. *North.*

DRODE. Thrown. *Somerset.*

DROFF. (1) Threw. *Weber.*

(2) Dregs; refuse. *North.*

(3) Drove; rushed; passed. (*A.-S.*)

DROFMAN. A herdsman. (*Lat.*)

DROGHE. Drew; retired; brought.

> Then was that mayde wo y-nogh,
> To hur chaumbur she hur *droghe*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 10.

DROGHTE. A drought. (*A.-S.*)

DROGMAN. An interpreter. (*A.-N.*)

DROIE. A drudge, or servant. *North.* Stubbe has this word in his Anatomie of Abuses, 1595. See Malone's Shakespeare, xviii. 42; Tusser's Husbandry, p. 256.

DROIGHT. A team of horses. *North.*

DROIL. A drudge. *North.* "A knave; a slave; a *droyle* or drudge subject to stripes," Nomenclator, p. 518. Also, the dirty work.

DRO-IN. To strike. To *dro-in* sheaves, to carry them together in parcels. *South.*

DROITS. Rights; dues. *Kent.*

DROKE. A filmy weed very common in standing water. *Kent.*

DROLL. To put off with excuses. *East.* Playing the droll, making a fool of any one.

DROLLERY. A puppet-show. Sometimes, a puppet. "A living drollery," Shak.

DROMBESLADE. A drummer.

DROMON. A vessel of war. (*A.-N.*) See Kyng Alisaunder, 90; Arthour and Merlin, p. 5; Gy of Warwike, p. 94; Morte d'Arthur, i. 137; Weber, iii. 397.

> Dresses *dromowndes* and dragges, and drawene upe stonys.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 91

DROMOUNDAY. A war-horse. (*A.-N.*)

DRONE. (1) A drum. *Eliz. York.*

(2) To drawl. *North.*

DRONG. (1) A narrow path. *West.*

(2) Drunk; absorbed. (*A.-S.*)

DRONING. (1) An affliction. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A lazy indolent mode of doing a thing. Brockett, p. 103. Hence may be explained Jonson's phrase of *droning a tobacco-pipe.*

DRONKE. Drowned. (*A.-S.*)

DRONKELEW. Drunken; given to drink. (*A.-S.*) See Reliq. Antiq. i. 298; Pr. Parv. p. 133; Piers Ploughman, p. 156.

> It is no schame of suche a thewe,
> A ȝonge man to be *drunkelewe.*
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 177.

DRONKEN. Drank, pl. (*A.-S.*) Also the part. past. as in Chaucer.

DRONKENAND. Intoxicating. (*A.-S.*)

DRONKLED. Drowned. Langtoft, pp. 43, 106.

DRONNY. A drone. *Skelton.*

DROO. Through. *West.*

DROOL. To drivel. *Somerset.*

DROOPER. A moody fellow. *West.*

DROOT. One who stutters. *Pr. Parv.*

DROP. (1) A reduction of wages. *North.*

(2) *Midsummer drop*, that portion of fruit which falls at Midsummer. *South.*

DROP-BOX. A money-box. *Craven.*

DROP-DRY. Water-tight. *North.*

DROP-DUMPLING. A spoon pudding, each spoonful of batter being dropt into the hot water, so forming a dumpling. *East.*

DROPE. (1) To drop, or run down. *East.*

(2) A crow. *Yorksh.*

(3) To baste meat. *Pegge.*

DROPES. Ornaments on the jackets formerly worn by mummers.

DROP-GALLOWS. A foul-mouthed person. *East.*

DROP-HANDKERCHIEF. A game at fairs, also called kiss-in-the-ring.

DROP-IN. To beat. *I. Wight.*

DROPMELE. By portions of drops. (*A.-S.*)

DROP-OUT. To fall out; to quarrel. *West.*

DROPPERS. Persons who drop grains of pease, &c. into the holes made by the dribbles. *Var. dial.*

DROPPING. Weeping. *Gerard.*

DROPPINGS. (1) An early apple. *Yorksh.*

(2) The dung of birds. *Var. dial.* "The muting, or droppings of birds," Cotgrave.

DROPPING-THE-LETTER. A boy's game, mentioned in Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 238.

DROPPING-TIME. Rainy weather. *West.*

DROPPY. Wet; rainy. *North.*

DROPS. *To take one's drops*, to drink excessively of spirits. *North.*

DROP-VIE. A term in gambling, the same as the *revy*. Fiorio, p. 442.

DROPWORT. The herb *filipendula.*

DROPYK. The dropsy; dropsy-sick.

DRORE. A dish in old cookery, composed chiefly of almonds and small birds.

DROSE. To gutter, as a candle. *Drosed*, soiled as a candlestick is from a candle that gutters. *Kent.* Also spelt *drosle.*

DROSINGS. Dregs of tallow. *Kent.*

DROSSELL. A slut; a hussy. *Warner.*

DROSS-WHEAT. The inferior wheat left after dressing. *Suffolk.*

DROSTY. Full of dross. *Warw.*

DROSY. Very brittle. *Devon.*

DROT. A moderated imprecation. *South.*

DROTYNE. To speak indistinctly; to stammer. *Pr. Parv.* It is still used in the North under the form *drite.* See Brockett, p. 103.

DROU. To dry. *Exmoor.*

DROUCHED. Drenched. *Suffolk.*

DROUGHE. Drew. (*A.-S.*) *Drouh*, Langtoft, p. 32. *Drw*, Amadas, 74.

> A riche tombe they dyd bydight,
> A crafty clerke the lettres *droughe.*
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 98.

DROUGHT. (1) A passage. *West.*

(2) A team of horses. *North.*

DROUGHTY. Thirsty. *Heref.*

DROUK. To drench; to soak. *North.*

DROUKENING. A slumber. W. Mapes, p. 334.

DROUMY. Dirty; muddy. *Devon.*

DROUNSLATE. A drummer. This term occurs in a diary in MS. Cott. Vesp. A. xxv.

DROUNT. To drawl. *Northumb.*

DROUPEN. To droop, or look sickly. *Salop.* In Pr. Parv. to lie hid secretly.

DROUPNYNGE. A slumber. (*Isl.*)

DROUTH. Thirst; dryness. *North.* "The druthe lond," the dry land, Otuel, p. 45.

DROVE. (1) A path, or road. *West.*

(2) To pursue; to vex. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Driven. *Var. dial.*

DROVY. Dirty. (*A.-S.*) "Itchy, scabby, lousy, or all three," Forby.

DROVYNG. Distress; vexation. (*A.-S.*)

DROW. To dry; to throw. *West.*

DROWBULLY. Troubled; thick; dribbly.

DROWD. Thrown. *Wilts.*

DROWE. Drew; went. (*A.-S.*)

> Swythe further in the foreste he *drowe.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. [illegible]

DROWEN. Driven. Warton, i. 88.

DROWGHTE. Dryness. (*A.-S.*)

DROWKING. Faint with thirst. *North.*

DROWN. To soak clothes. *North.*

DROWNED-LAND. Marshes. *Jonson.*

DROWNED-RAT. A simpleton. "As wet as a drowned rat," i. e. very wet.

DROWNING-BRIDGE. A sluice-gate; a penstock for overflowing meadows. *Wilts.*

DROWNNE. To make sad. (*A.-S.*)

> Why drawes you so one dreghe,
> Thow *drownnes* myne herte.
> *Morte Arthure, Linc. MS.* f. 94.

DROWRYIS. Jewels; ornaments.

DROWSE. To gutter. See *Drose.* Hence *drowsen*, made of tallow. *Kent.*

DROWSYHED. Drowsiness. *Spenser.*

DROWTY. Dry; dusty. *Derbysh.*

DROWY. To dry. *Somerset.*

DROWȜ. Drew out. (*A.-S.*)

> Then made the scheperde right glad chere,
> When he the silver *drowȝ.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

DROXY. Rotten. *West.*

DROY. (1) To wipe, or clean. *Lanc.*

(2) A thunderbolt. This provincialism occurs in Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 35.

DROZE. To beat severely. *East.* Hence *drozing*, a very severe drubbing.

DROZEN. Fond; doating. *North.*

DROȜEN. Drew. *Gawayne.*

DROȜT. Drought; dryness. (*A.-S.*)

DRU. Through. *Devon.*

DRUB. To throb; to beat. *Drubbing*, a very severe beating. *Var. dial.*

DRUBBULNESSE. Thickness, applied to liquor or soups of any kind.

DRUBBY. Muddy. *Northumb.*

DRUBS. Slates among cinders. *North.*

DRUCK. To thrust down; to cram; to press. *Somerset.*

DRUCKEN. Drunk; tipsy. *North.*

DRUDGE. A large rake. Also, to harrow. *West.*

DRUE. Dry. "Drink the pot *drue*," i. e. empty it. *North.*

DRUERY. Gallantry; courtship. (*A.-N.*) See Rob. Glouc. p. 191; Gy of Warwike, p. 33. Also, sometimes, a mistress. It apparently means the result of love, in MS. Addit. 12195. The Virgin is styled "Cristes drurie." in Arthour and Merlin, p. 312.

> And then for grete *druery*,
> I let the erle lygge me by.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 138.

DRUFFEN. Drunk; tipsy. *North.*

DRUG. (1) A timber-carriage. *East.*

(2) To dry slightly. *Sussex.*

(3) Damp; moist. *I. Wight.*

DRUGEOUS. Huge; very large. *Devon.*

DRUGGE. To drag. (*A.-S.*)

DRUGGER. A druggist. *Earle.*

DRUGGERMAN. An interpreter.

DRUGSTER. A druggist. *Var. dial.*

DRUID'S-HAIR. Long moss. *Wilts.*

DRUIVY. Overcast; muddy. *Cumb.*

DRUM. (1) To beat soundly. *West.*

(2) The cylindrical part of anything.

(3) Tom or John Drum's Entertainment, a phrase signifying ill-treatment, or turning an unwelcome guest out of doors.

DRUMBELO. A dull heavy fellow. *Exm.*

DRUMBLE. To be sluggish; to be confused in doing anything; to mumble. *West.* It occurs in Shakespeare.

DRUMBLE-BEE. A humble-bee. *Nash.*

DRUMBLED. Disturbed; muddy. *North.*

DRUMBLE-DRONE. A drone. Metaphorically, a stupid person. *West.*

DRUMBLES. *He dreams drumbles*, i. e. he is half asleep or stupid. *Norf.*

DRUMBOW. A dingle, or ravine. *Chesh.* Also called a drumble.

DRUMLER. A small vessel of war, chiefly used by pirates. *Cotgrave.*

DRUMLEY. Muddy; thick. Hence, confused. Also, slowly, lazily. *North.*

DRUMMING. (1) A good beating. *West.*

(2) Palpitating. "Drumming hearts."

DRUMMOCK. Meal and water mixed. *North.*

DRUMSLADE. A drum. See Becon, p. 449; Hall, Henry VIII. ff. 58, 80; Elyot, in v. *Symphoniachus.*

DRUMSLAGER. A drummer. *Drumsted* occurs in the Ord. and Reg. p. 256.

DRUN. A narrow passage. *Wilts.*

DRUNGE. A pressure, or crowd. *Wilts.*

DRUNK. The darnel grass. *North.*

DRUNKARD'S-CLOAK. A tub with holes in the sides for the arms to pass through, formerly used in Newcastle for the punishment of scolds and drunkards.

DRUNKESCHIPE. Drunkenness. (*A.-S.*)

> So that upon his *drunkeschipe*,
> They bounden him with chaynis faste.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 128.

DRUNKWORT. Tobacco. *Minsheu.*

DRUNT. A pet, or bad humour. *North.*

DRUPY. Drooping.

> Sche fonde the lady alle *drupy*,
> Sore wepyng and swythe sory.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 245.

DRURIES. Same as *Drowryis*, q. v. "Druries riche and dere," Gy of Warwike, p. 274.

DRURY. Dreary. Also as *Druery*, q. v.

DRUSS. A slight slope. *I. Wight.*

DRUV. Driven. *Var. dial.*

DRUVE. A muddy river. *Cumb.*

DRUVY. Thick; dirty. *North.*

DRUYE. Dry. (*A.-S.*)

DRWRERY. Same as *druery*, q. v.

DRY. (1) Thirsty. *Var. dial.*

(2) To leave off milking a cow, when she gives little milk. *North.*

(3) Genuine; unadulterated. *North.*

(4) Not sweet. "A *dry* wine." *Var. dial.*

(5) Same as *Dree*, q. v. Perceval, 358.

(6) Crafty; subtle. *Var. dial.*

(7) Disappointed; cast down. *North.* This is given as a Scotch term in MS. Cott. Galba C. ix. f. 275.

(8) Hard; severe; as. "a *dry* blow."

(9) To wipe anything dry. *Var. dial.*

DRY-BOB. A joke. "*Ruade seiche*, a dry-bob jeast, or nip," Cotgrave.

DRYCHE. To frighten; to terrify.

> And thane scho said, naye, I am a spirit of purgatorye, that walde hafe helpe of the, and noghte a spirit of helle to *dryche* the.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 251.

DRY-COMMUNION. A nick-name for the Nicene Creed, very common at the Reformation.

DRY-CRUST. A miser. *Minsheu.* Huloet has *dry-fellow* in the same sense.

DRYD. Dread. Christmas Carols, p. 16.

DRYE. Same as *dree*, q. v.

DRYFANDE. Driving; coming. (*A.-S.*)

> Hym dremyd of a dragon dredfulle to beholde,
> Come *dryfande* over the depe to drenschen hys pople.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 61.

DRYFAT. A box, packing-case, or large basket. See Cotgrave, in v. *Enfonser;* Arch. xxi. 472; Burgon's Life of Gresham, i. 141; Tarlton, p. 99; Nash's Pierce Peniless, 1592.

DRY-FOOT. A term in hunting, to follow the game by the scent of the foot. See Harrison's England, p. 230.

DRYGHE. To suffer. See *Dree.*

> Ther for thys yche peyne y *dryghe*,
> For y bare me yn pryde so hyghe.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 22.

DRYGHTTENE. The Lord. (*A.-S.*)

> The *Dryghttene* at domesdaye dele as hyme lykes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 67.

DRYHE. *On dryhe*, backwards.

> Launcelot than hym drew *on dryhe*,
> Hys swerd was in hys hand drawen.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 120.

DRY-HEDGE. A bank of earth thrown up as a fence between inclosures.

DRY-MEAT. Hay. *Var. dial.*

DRYNCHE. Same as *drenche*, q. v.

DRYNG. To drink. (*A.-S.*)

> Wot na *dryng* wald she nane,
> Swa mykel soru ad she tane.
> *Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS*

DRYNGE. To throng. See Lybeaus Disconus 340. In use in Devon, according to Dr Milles' MS. Glossary.

DRYP. To beat; to chastise. *Salop.*

DRY-SALTER. A person dealing in various articles for dyeing.

DRY-SCAB. A ring-worm. *Palsgrave.*

DRYSSEDE. Subdued. (*A.-S.*)

Danmarke he *dryssede* alle, by drede of hymselvyne,
Fra Swynne unto Swetherwyke with his swrede kene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.

DRYTH. Drought. *Huloet.*

DRYVE. Driven. *Ritson.*

DRYVEN. Drove off. *Hearne.*

DRY-WALL. A wall without lime. *Var. dial.*

DRYWERY. Same as *Druery*, q. v.

DRYȜE. Calm; patient; enduring. *Gawayne.*

DUABLE. Convenient; proper. *Leic.*

DUARY. A widow's dowry. *Pr. Parv.*

DUB. (1) A blow. *Var. dial.*

(2) He who drank a large potion on his knees to the health of his mistress was formerly said to be dubbed a knight, and remained so the rest of the evening. Shakespeare alludes to this custom.

(3) A small pool of water; a piece of deep and smooth water in a rapid river. *North.* "Spared neither *dub* nor mire," Robin Hood, i. 106. Sometimes, the sea.

(4) To cut off the comb and wattles of a cock. See Holme's Armory, 1688.

(5) To dress flies for fishing. *Var. dial.*

(6) To dress, or put on armour. (*A.-S.*)

(7) To strike cloth with teasels in order to raise the flock or nap. *Glouc.*

DUB-A-DUB. To beat a drum. Also, the blow on the drum. "The dub-a-dub of honor," Woman is a Weathercock, p. 21, there used metaphorically.

DUBBED. (1) Blunt; not pointed. *South.*

(2) Created a knight. (*A.-S.*) "The tearme dubbing is the old tearme for that purpose," Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 159.

(3) Clothed; ornamented. (*A.-S.*)

The whylk es als a cyté bryght,
With alkyn ryches *dubbed* and dyght.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 223.

His dyademe was droppede downe,
Dubbyde with stonys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. 88.

DUBBERS. Trimmers or binders of books? See Davies' York Records, p. 238.

DUBBING. (1) A kind of paste made of flour and water boiled together, used by cotton weavers to besmear the warp.

(2) A mixture of oil and tallow for making leather impervious to the water. *North.*

(3) Suet. *Somerset.*

(4) A mug of beer. *Wilts.*

DUBBY. Dumpy; short and thick. *West.*

DUBEROUS. Doubtful. *West.* Perhaps the more usual form of the word is *dubersome.*

DUBLER. See *Doubler.*

DUBLI. To double. (*A.-S.*)

DUBONURE. Courteous; gentle. (*A.-N.*)

The clerke seyd, lo! one here,
A trew man an a *dubonure.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 39.

DUBS. Doublets at marbles. A player knocking two out of the ring cries *dubs*, to authorize his claim to both. Also, money.

DUB-SKELPER. A bog-trotter. *North.*

DUC. A duke, or leader. The second example illustrates Shakespeare's "Duke Theseus."

The Tyryenes was so ferde bycause of the dedde of Balane thaire *duc*, that thay ne durste noghte turne agayne, ne defende the wallez.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 6.

Tolde and affermed to *duc* Theseus,
With bolde chere and a plein visage.
Lydgate's Bochas, MS. Hatton 2.

DU-CAT-A-WHEE. God preserve you! A phrase of corrupt Welsh, occasionally occurring in some old plays.

DUCDAME. The burden of an old song occurring in Shakespeare, and found under the form *Dusadam-me-me* in a MS. in the Bodleian Library. See a paper by me in Shak. Soc. Pap. i. 109.

DUCED. Devilish. *Var. dial.*

DUCHERY. A dukedom. (*A.-N.*)

That daye *ducheryes* he delte, and doubbyde knyghttes
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91

DUCK. (1) To stoop, or dip. *Var. dial.* Also, to bow; and the substantive, a bow.

(2) To support, or carry any one. *West.*

(3) To dive in the water. *Devon.*

DUCK-AND-DRAKE. A game played by throwing shells or stones along the surface of the water. It is alluded to by several ancient writers, as by Minucius Felix, quoted by Brand, ii. 247. "A kind of sport or play with an oister shell or a stone throwne into the water, and making circles yer it sinke, &c. it is called a ducke and a drake, and a halfepenie cake," Nomenclator, p. 299. It is remarkable that the same words are still in use. If the stone emerges only once, it is *a duck*, and increasing in the following order:—

2. A duck and a drake.
3. And a half-penny cake.
4. And a penny to pay the old baker;
5. A hop and a scotch
   Is another notch,
6. Slitherum, slatherum, take her.

From this game probably originated the phrase of making *ducks and drakes* with one's money, i. e. spending it foolishly. An early instance of this phrase may be seen in Strode's Floating Island, Sig. C. iv.

DUCKER. A kind of fighting-cock.

DUCKET. A dove-cot. *North.*

DUCK-FRIAR. The game of leap-frog. See the play of Apollo Shroving, 1627, p. 83.

DUCKING-STOOL. See *Cucking-stool.*

DUCKISH. Dusk or twilight. *Devon.*

DUCKLEGGED. Having short legs. *Var. dial.*

DUCK-OIL. Water; moisture. *Var. dial.*

DUCKS-MEAT. "A kinde of weades hovering above the water in pondes or stangnes," Huloet, 1552.

DUCKSTONE. A game played by trying to knock a small stone off a larger one which supports it. The small stone is called a *drake*, and the stone flung at it is called the duckstone.

DUCK-WHEAT. Red wheat. A Kentish word in Cotgrave's time, in v. *Bled.*

DUCKY. A woman's breast. *North.*

DUCTOR. The leader of a band of music, an officer belonging to the court.

DUD. (1) Set; placed. (*A.-S.*)

> Sche toke the ryng yn that stede,
> And yn hur purce sche hyt *dud.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 142.

(2) A kind of coarse wrapper formerly worn by the common people. "Dud frese," Skelton, i. 121. A rag is called a *dud* in the North. *Duddles*, filthy rags, Pilkington, p. 212. *Dudes* is a cant term for clothes. Hence, *dudman*, a scarecrow or ragged fellow.

DUDDER. (1) To shiver. *Suffolk.*

(2) To confuse; to deafen; to amaze; to confound with noise. *Wilts.* "All in a dudder," quite confounded.

DUDDLE. (1) To wrap up warmly and unnecessarily; to cuddle. *East.*

(2) To make lukewarm. *North.*

(3) A child's penis. *Var. dial.*

DUDDY. Ragged. *North.*

DUDE. Done. *Somerset.*

DUDGE. A barrel. *Wilts.*

DUDGEON. The root of box, of which handles for daggers were frequently made, and hence called *dudgeon-hafted-daggers*, or sometimes *dudgeon-daggers*, or *dudgeons*. The handle itself is called the *dudgeon* in Macbeth, ii. 1. Hence, according to Gifford, anything homely was called *dudgeon*, wooden-handled daggers not being used by the higher rank of persons. Dudgeon wood is mentioned in the Book of Rates, p. 35, Brit. Bibl. ii. 402, not a coarse stuff, as Mr. Dyce says, Beaum. and Fletcher, v. 427.

DUDMAN. See *Dud* (2). "A dudman, quasi *deadman, larva*, a scarecrow," Milles MS.

DUDS. Rags; dirty clothes. *Var. dial.*

DUDYN. Did. *Weber.*

DUELLE. To remain. "Make ȝone fende *duelle*," i. e. kill him, Perceval, 632. *Duellyde*, remained absent. It also means to listen or attend to a narrative.

> Welcome, oure liege lorde! to lang has thow *duellyde.*
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 66.

DUELLO. Duelling. An Italian word frequently appropriated by some of our old dramatists. See Nares, in v.

DUEN. To endue, or endow. (*A.-N.*)

DUERE. Dear. Reliq. Antiq. i. 110.

DUETEE. Duty. (*A.-N.*)

DUFF. (1) Dough; paste. *North.*

(2) To strike. Also, a blow. *Devon.*

(3) A dark-coloured clay. *Kent.*

(4) To fall heavily; to sink. *West.*

(5) To daunt; to frighten. *South.*

DUFFEL. A strong and very shaggy cloth, manufactured chiefly in Yorkshire.

DUFFER. A pedlar; applied exclusively to one who sells women's clothes. *South.*

DUFFIT. A sod. *North.*

DUFFY-DOWS. Dove-cot pigeons. *East.*

DUG. (1) The female breast. *Var. dial.* It was formerly the common term. See Markham's Countrey Farme, fol. Lond. 1616, p. 168.

(2) To stoop; to bow. *Devon.*

(3) To dress; to prepare. *North.*

(4) To gird, or tuck up. *Exmoor.*

DUGGED. Draggletailed. *Devon.*

DUGGLE. To cuddle. *Suffolk.*

DUGH. To be able. *North.*

DUKE. A captain, or leader. (*Lat.*) See the extracts given under *Duc.*

DUKE-HUMPHREY. To dine with Duke Humphrey, i. e. to have no dinner at all. This phrase, which is nearly obsolete, is said to have arisen from part of the public walks in Old St. Paul's called Duke Humphrey's Walk, where those who were without the means of defraying their expenses at a tavern were accustomed to walk in hope of procuring an invitation.

DUKKY. The female breast. See a letter of Hen. VIII. given in Brit. Bibl. ii. 85.

DULBAR. A blockhead. *North.* The term *dulberhead* is also used in the same sense.

DULCARNON. This word has set all editors of Chaucer at defiance. A clue to its meaning may be found in Stanihurst's Descr. of Ireland, p. 28,—"these sealie soules were (as all *dulcarnanes* for the more part are) more to be terrified from infidelitie through the paines of hell, than allured to Christianitie by the joies of heaven."

DULCE. Sweet; tender. "A strumpets lipps are *dulce* as hony," Scole House of Women, p. 84. *Dulcelie*, State Papers, i. 732. Hence *dulcet*, as in Shakespeare, and Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 118.

DULCIMELL. A dulcimer. *Florio.*

DULE. (1) An engine with iron teeth for separating or cleaning wool. *North.*

(2) The devil. "Talk of the dule an he'll put out his horns," said of any one who appears unexpectedly. *North.*

(3) A flock of doves. Also, the sorrowful moan made by those birds.

(4) Thick; double. (*A.-N.*)

> Dukes and dusszeperis in theire *dule* cotes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 98.

DULE-CROOK. (1) An ill-disposed person. *North.*

(2) A fly. Also called the Great or March Brown. *Craven.*

DULKIN. A dell. *Glouc.*

DULL. (1) Hard of hearing. *Var. dial.*

(2) To stun with a blow or noise. *North.*

(3) Dole; sorrow. Tundale, p. 42.

(4) The dead of night; midnight.

DULLAR. A stunning or uninterrupted noise; confusion. *Essex.*

DULLARD. A blockhead, or fool. See Dent's Pathway, p. 323; Brit. Bibl. iv. 175.

DULLE. To make, or grow dull. (*A.-S.*) *Dullid*, Gesta Romanorum, p. 58.

DULLER. To sorrow with pain. *Suffolk*

DULLING. A foolish person. *West.*

DULLIVE. A remnant. *Linc.*

DULLOR. A dull and moaning noise, or the tune of some doleful ditty. *East.*

DULLYTRIPE. A slattern. *Warw.*

DULSOME. Heavy; dull. *Var. dial.*

DULWILLY. A species of plover. *East.*

DUM. When a goose or a duck has nearly laid its quantity of eggs, and is about to begin to sit upon them, she plucks off part of her own feathers to line her nest. This is called *dumming* it. *Suffolk.* The down or fur of an animal is also so called.

DUMB. To make dumb. *Shak.*

DUMB-CAKE. A cake made in silence on St. Mark's Eve, with numerous ceremonies, by maids, to discover their future husbands, fully described in Hone's Every Day Book, i. 523. It is made of an egg-shellful of salt, another of wheat-meal, and a third of barley-meal.

DUMB-FOUND. To perplex, or confound. *Var. dial.*

DUMBLE. (1) Stupid; very dull. *Wilts.*

(2) A wooded dingle. *Var. dial.*

(3) To muffle, or wrap up. *Suffolk.*

DUMBLEDORE. (1) A humble-bee. *Devon.*

(2) A beetle, or cockchafer. *South.*

(3) A stupid fellow. *Somerset.*

DUMBLE-HOLE. A piece of stagnant water in a wood or dell. *Salop.*

DUMBMULL. A stupid fellow. *Glouc.*

DUMB-SHOW. A part of a dramatic representation shown pantomimically, chiefly for the sake of exhibiting more of the story than could be otherwise included; but sometimes merely emblematical. *Nares.*

DUMB-WIFE. A dumb person, who is thought in Cumberland to have the gift of prescience, and hence a fortune-teller is so called.

DUM-CRAMBO. A child's game, mentioned in Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 238.

DUMMEREL. A silent person. *Harvey.*

DUMMERHEAD. A blockhead. *South.*

DUMMIL. A slow jade. *Salop.*

DUMMUCK. A blow, or stroke. *East.*

DUMMY. A silent person. In three-handed whist, the person who holds two hands plays dummy.

DUMP. (1) A meditation. Also, to meditate.

(2) A clumsy medal of lead cast in moist sand. *East.*

(3) To knock heavily; to stump. *Devon.*

(4) Astonishment. *Minsheu.*

(5) A melancholy strain in music. *To be in the dumps*, i. e. out of spirits. There was also a kind of dance so called. It is alluded to in Gosson's Schoole of Abuse, 1579. *To put one to the dumps*, to drive him to his wit's ends.

(6) A deep hole of water, feigned to be bottomless. *Grose.*

DUMPISH. Stupid; torpid. *Devon.*

DUMPLING. A fat dwarf. *Var. dial.*

DUMPS. Twilight. *Somerset.*

DUMPTY. A very short person. *West.*

DUMPY. (1) Short and thick. *Var. dial.*

(2) Sullen; discontented. *North.*

DUN. *As dull as Dun in the mire.* Dun was formerly the name of a horse or jade, not a jackass, as conjectured by Tyrwhitt. *To draw Dun out of the mire*, an old rural pastime described by Gifford, Ben Jonson, vii. 283. *Dun in the mire*, i. e. embarrassed or reduced to a strait. *Dun is the mouse*, a proverbial saying of rather vague signification, alluding to the colour of the mouse; but frequently employed with no other intent than that of quibbling on the word *done.* See Nares, in v. It seems sometimes to be equivalent to the phrase *still as a mouse. To dun*, to be importunate for the payment of an account, a word that came into use in the seventeenth century, and is said to have its origin from Dun, a famous hangman. This personage is alluded to in Cotton's Works, ed. 1734, p. 117, but I think the explanation doubtful. *To ride the dun horse*, to dun a debtor, is given in the Craven Glossary, i. 123.

DUNBIRD. Some kind of bird mentioned in Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 222.

DUNCE. A nickname for Duns Scotus, made good use of by Butler. See also Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 71.

DUNCH. (1) To give a nudge. *Cumb.* "Dunchyne or bunchyne, *tundo*," Pr. Parv.

(2) Deaf; dull. *Var. dial.* "Deafe or hard of hearing," Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582. *Dunch passage*, a blind dark passage.

> What with the zmoke and what with the criez,
> I waz amozt blind and *dunch* in mine eyez
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 36, f 112.

DUNCH-DUMPLING. Hard or plain pudding made of flour and water. *West.*

DUNCUS. A kind of weed. *Linc.* Possibly connected with A.-S. Tun-cærs, garden cress.

DUNDER. Thunder, or tempest. *West.*

DUNDERHEAD. A blockhead. *Var. dial.* In Devon is also heard the term *dunderpoll.*

DUNDERSTONES. Thunderbolts.

> The extreme pressure towards the center must have the like effect; hence proceed the subterranean fires, volcanos and chymistry of nature, e.g. *Dunderstones*, which appeare plainly to have been melted as artificially as regulus of antimony.
>
> *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.* p. 112.

DUNDUCKITYMUR. An indescribable colour, but rather dull. *Suffolk.*

DUNDY. Dull in colour. *East.*

DUNED. Bent; bowed. *Hearne.*

DUNELM-OF-CRAB. A dish of a gouty complexion. See Brockett, in v.

DUNG. (1) Struck down. *Salop.*

(2) Beaten; overcome. *North.*

(3) Reflected upon. *Craven.*

(4) Bread, corn, and the other productions of the earth are sometimes so called by our early writers.

DUNGAL. Extremely noisy. *North.*

DUNGEON. (1) The principal tower or keep of a castle. Prisoners were kept in the lower story, and hence the modern term applied to a close place of confinement.

(2) A shrewd fellow. Also, a scold. *North.* The adjective is *dungeonable.*

DUNGEVIL. A dung-fork. *Salop.*

DUNGFARMER. A jakes-cleanser. *North.*

DUNG-GATE. A passage for filthy water, or dung, from a town. *East.*

DUNGHILL-QUEAN. A draggletailed wench; one who is very sluttish. Florio, p. 100.

DUNG-MERES. Pits where dung and weeds are laid to rot for manure.

DUNGOW-DASH. Dung; filth. *Chesh.*

DUNG-PIKE. A dung-fork. *Lanc.*

DUNG-POT. A cart for carrying dung. *I. Wight.* "Donge pottes," Unton Invent. p. 9.

DUNGY. Cowardly. *Wilts.* Also, tired.

DUNHEDE. Qu. dimhede?

> Also thou seest the ublé is thynne,
> And grete *dunhede* ys none therynne.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 67.

DUNK-HORN. The short blunt horn of a beast. *Dunk-horned*, sneaking, shabby, an allusion to cuckoldom. *East.*

DUNKIRKS. Privateers of Dunkirk, frequently alluded to by the old dramatists.

DUNKITE. A kind of kite. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 227.

DUNLING. A kind of snipe. *Linc.*

DUNMOW. A custom formerly prevailed at Little Dunmow in Essex of giving a flitch of bacon to any married man or woman who would swear that neither of them, in a year and a day from their marriage, ever repented of their union. This custom was discontinued about 1763. The metrical oath sworn on the occasion is given by Hearne and others. The claiming of the flitch at this village is of high antiquity, being alluded to in Chaucer, Cant. T. 5800; Piers Ploughman, p. 169; MS. Laud. 416, written temp. Hen. VI. See also Howell's English Proverbs, p. 21; MS. Sloane 1946, f. 23; Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 112; Edward's Old English Customs, p. 1; Lelandi Itin. iii. 5-9; MS. Ashmole 860, p. 117; MS. Savil. 47, f. 63; Selections from Gent. Mag. i. 140-2.

DUNNA. Do not. *Var. dial.*

DUNNER. Thunder. Cocaygne, 39.

DUNNOCK. The hedge-sparrow. *North.* See Cotgrave, in v. *Mari;* Harrison, p. 223.

DUNNY. Deaf; stupid; nervous. *West.*

DUNPICKLE. A moor buzzard. *North.*

DUNSEPOLL. A stupid fellow. *Devon.*

DUNSERY. Stupidity. "Crafty dunsery," Return from Parnassus, 1606.

DUNSET. A small hill. *Skinner.*

DUNSH. Paste made of oatmeal and treacle, with or without caraway seeds and other spices. *Yorksh.*

DUNSTABLE. Plain language was frequently called *plain Dunstable*, and anything plain or homely was said to be in *Dunstable way*, in allusion to the proverb, "as plain as Dunstable high-way," Howell, p. 2; MS. Sloane 1946, f. 4. See Ford's Works, ii. 466; Tarlton, p. 109; Florio, pp. 17, 85.

DUNSTICAL. Stupid. Nash's Pierce Penilesse, 1592. *Dunsicall*, Thoms' Anec. and Traditions, p. 9.

DUNT. A blow, or stroke. "With ys dunt," R. Glouc. p. 17; Ellis, ii. 326; Kyng Alisaunder, 1505. Also, to confuse by noise, to stupify. *East.* Hence, stupid, dizzy.

DUNTED. Beaten. *Northumb.*

DUNTER. A porpoise. *North.*

DUNTON'S-ROUND. An old dance, alluded to in Howell's Arbor of Amitie, 1568.

DUNT-SHEEP. A sheep that mopes about from a disorder in the head. *East.*

DUNTY. Stupid; confused. *Kent.* It also sometimes means stunted; dwarfish.

DUNVALIE. Tawny. (*A.-S.*) "Y-cast the *dunvalie* gome to grounde," MS. Rawl. Leg.

DUP. "To *dup*, *doup*, or doe open, to open the door." *Wilts.* MS. Lansd. 1033. This is the meaning in Shakespeare. It now generally signifies *to do up*, to fasten.

DUPPE. Deep. Const. Freem. p. 29.

DUR. (1) Durst. *Langtoft.*

(2) A door. (*A.-S.*)

> Out at the *dur* thei put my wyfe
> For she is olde gray hore.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

DURANCE. Duration. There was a kind of durable stuff, made with thread or silk, so called, and it is frequently alluded to, often with a play upon the word, as in Cornwallyes' Essayes, 1632. no. 13. See also the Book of Rates, p. 35.

DURC. Dark. St. Brandan, pp. 2, 32.

DURCHEDE. Darkness. (*A.-S.*)

DURDUM. Same as *dirdam*, q. v.

DURE. (1) Hard, or severe; difficult. (*Lat.*) "To telle hir botonus were *dure*," MS. Linc.

(2) To endure. (*A.-N.*) Still in use.

> My joye whylys that my lyf maye *dure*,
> To love you beste withouten repentaunce.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 131.

> And at London it begane after 10, 30 m. and *aured* till almost on. *MS. Ashmole* 384, f. 151.

DUREFUL. Lasting. *Spenser.*

DURESSE. Hardship; severity; harm; continuance; imprisonment. (*A.-N.*)

> And many a man and many a worthi knyȝt
> Weren slayn there, and many a lady briȝt
> Was wedowe made by *duresse* of this wer.
> *MS. Digby* 230

DURETTY. The same as *Durance*, q. v.

DURGAN. A dwarf. *West.*

DURGAN-WHEAT. Bearded wheat. *Kent.*

DURKE. To laugh. *Northumb.*

DURN. A door or gate-post. *Var. dial.*

DURNE. To dare. *Pr. Parv.*

DURRE. (1) Dare; durst. *Hearne.*

(2) A door. See *Dur.*

> He lokkyd the *durre* wyth a keye,
> Lytull he wende for to dye.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 117.

> *Durres* and wyndows she fonde sparred soo,
> That sche myghte not come hym to.
> *MS. Ibid.* f. 130.

> The wallis semyd of gold briȝt,
> With *durris* and with toures strong.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 68.

DURRE-BARRE. A door-bar.

> A *durre-barre* toke he thoo,
> And to ser Befyse anon he yede.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 10[illegible].

DURRYDE. A kind of pasty, make of onions, chickens, and spice.

DURSE. To dress; to spread. *North.*

DURST. To dare. *Var. dial.*

DURSTEDE. Thirsted. *Ritson.*

DURTMENT. Anything useless. *North.*

DURWE. A dwarf. Weber, iii. 327.

DURYN. Hard. *Hearne.*

DURZE. *To durze out*, spoken of corn so ripe that the grains fall out very easily. *Var. dial.*

DUSCLE. The herb *solatrum nigrum*.

DUSH. To push violently; to move with velocity. *North.*

For thare sal be swylk raryng and ruschyng,
And rawmpyng of deeveles and dynggyng and *duschyng*.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 214.

DUSKED. Grew dark, or dim. (*A.-S.*) Metaphorically *tainted*, as in Stanihurst, pp. 13, 24.

DUSSENT. Dare not. *Var. dial.*

DUSSET. A blow, or stroke. *West.*

DUSSIPERE. A nobleman. (*A.-N.*)

DUST. (1) The small particles separated from the oats in shelling. *Var. dial.*

(2) Tumult; uproar. Also, money.

(3) Pounded spice. *Palsgrave.*

(4) *To dust one's jacket*, to give any one a good thrashing. *Var. dial.*

DUST-POINT. A game in which boys placed their points in a heap, and threw at them with a stone. Weber and Nares give wrong explanations. It is alluded to in Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 184.

Ile venter on their heads my brindled cow,
With any boy at *dust-point* they shall play.
Peacham's Thalia's Banquet, 1620.

DUSTYFATS. Pedlars. *Jacob.*

DUSTYPOLL. A nickname for a miller. "A myller dustypoll," Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 3.

DUT. An animal's tusk. (*A.-S.*)

DUTCH. White, or Dutch clover. *Dorset.* She talks *Dutch*, i. e. she uses fine and affected words. *Dutch concert*, a great noise; also, a game so called.

DUTCH-CLOAK. A short cloak much worn by the gallants of Elizabeth's time.

DUTCH-GLEEK. A jocular term for drinking, alluding to the Dutch drunkards.

DUTCH-MORGAN. The horse-daisy. *I. Wight.*

DUTCH-WIDOW. A courtezan. *Dekker.*

DUTE. Pleasure. Cocaygne, 9.

DUTEE. Duty. (*A.-N.*)

DUTFIN. The bridle in cart-harness. *East.*

DUTTE. Doubted; feared. *Gawayne.*

DUTTEN. Shut; fasten. *Ritson.*

DUTTY. A kind of fine cloth.

DUYC. A leader. (*A-N.*)

And whenne Alexander herde this, he removede his oste, and chese owte cl. of *duycs* that knewe the cuntree, for to hafe the governance of his oste, and to lede thame seurly thurgh that strange cuntree.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 27.

DUYRE. To endure. *Weber.*

DUYSTRE. A leader.

Here ordre is of so hyȝe a kynde,
That they ben *duystres* of the wey.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 45.

DUYSTRY. To destroy. Audelay, p. 23.

DUZEYN. A dozen. *Weber.*

DUZZY. Slow; heavy. *Chesh.*

DUȜTY. Doughty. (*A.-S.*) "That shulde be duȝty mon," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 128.

DWAIN. Faint; sickly. *East.* Also, a fainting fit or swoon.

DWALE. The night-shade. (*A.-S.*) It is highly narcotic, and hence used to express a lethargic disease. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 324, for a curious receipt in which it is mentioned. There was a sleeping potion so called, made of hemlock and other materials, which is alluded to by Chaucer, and was given formerly to patients on whom surgical operations were to be performed. *To dwale*, to mutter deliriously; a Devonshire verb, which seems to be connected with the other terms.

Whenne Joseph had tolde this tale,
Thei fel as thei had dronken *dwale*,
Grovelynge doun on erthe plat.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 107

For I wol knowe be thy tale,
That thou hast dronken of the *dwale*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 179.

DWALLOWED. Withered. *Cumb.*

DWARFS-MONEY. Ancient coins found in some places on the coast. *Kent.*

DWELLE. To remain. (*A.-S.*)

Robyn, *dwel* not long fro me,
I know no man here but the.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52

DWELLINGS. Delays. (*A.-S.*)

DWERE. Doubt. *Cov. Myst.*

DWERUGH. A dwarf. (*A.-S.*)

DWILE. A refuse lock of wool; a mop made of them; any coarse rubbing rag. *East.*

DWINDLE. A poor sickly child. *Kent.*

DWINDLER. A swindler. *North.*

DWINE. (1) To pull even. *South.*

(2) To faint; to pine; to disappear; to waste away. *Var. dial.*

Dethe on me hathe sett hys merke,
As gresse in medowe y drye and *dwyne*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 2.

Thus *dwyneth* he tille he be ded
In hindrynge of his owen astate.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 125.

DWINGE. To shrivel and dwindle. *East.* "Dwingle," Brome's Songs, ed. 1661, p. 183.

DWON. Down. *Weber.*

DWYRD. Taught; directed. (*A.-N.*)

DWTE. A debt. *Pr. Parv.*

DYA. Dyachylon. (*A.-N.*)

DYCH. A ditch; a great pit. (*A.-S.*) Also, a mound, dike, or bank.

DYDER. Thither. *Weber.*

DYDLE. A kind of mud-drag. *Norf.*

DYE-HOUSE. A dairy. *Glouc.*

DYENTELY. Daintily. *Skelton.*

DYFFAFE. To deceive. (*A.-N.*)

Swylke wyches ere for to wayfe,
For many manne thai may *dyffafe*.
R. de Brunne, MS. Bou[illegible]

DYGH. To die. *Hampole.*

DYK. A ditch. (*A.-S.*)

DYKKE. Thick. *Ritson.*

DYLDE. To reward; to yield.

DYLFE. The devil. Digby Myst. p. 70.

DYLFULLE. Doleful; lamentable. (*A.-S.*)

> The emperoure hath tan the way
> To the knyght, there as he lay
> Besyde the *dylfulle* thynge.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 67.
> Evyr lay the lady faste aslepe,
> A *dylfulle* swevyn can sche mete. *MS. Ibid.* f. 83

DYLL. A dele, or part. *Weber.*

DYMABLE. Subject to tithes.

DYMES. Tithes. (*A.-N.*)

DYMOX. A sturdy combatant. *East.* Perhaps this word is derived from the name of Dymoke, the king's champion.

DYMYSENT. A girdle. (*A.-N.*) "A dymysent of gold," Test. Vetust. p. 435.

DYNE. Thine. *Ritson.*

DYNERE. A dinner. (*A.-N.*)

> I bade felowes to my *dynere.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

DYNET. Dined. (*A.-N.*)

> Joly Robyn that *dynet* with me
> Hase behette me my moné.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

DYNTAND. Riding. *Towneley.*

DYODON. Died, pl. Tundale, p. 52.

DYPPE. Deep. Tundale, p. 13.

DYRE. Dear. *Chaucer.*

> Farewelle, *dyre* herte, chef yr remembraunce,
> And ever schalle unto the oure y dy
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 131.

DYREN. To endure. *Weber.*

DYSCET. Deceit. "Fulle of *dyscet*," MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 140.

DYSCOMWITE. To defeat. Warton, ii. 257.

DYSCRYE. To describe. (*A.-N.*)

DYSE. To break or bruise. (*A.-N.*)

DYSEMOL. Unfortunate. (*A.-S.*)

DYSGRATE. Disgraced; degraded. (*Lat.*)

DYSHEIGHTEN. To disparage; to disgrace. *Glouc.*

DYSKERE. To discover; to betray.

> We ne wolde nevyr to you *dyskere.*
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 108.

DYSKEVER. See *Dyskere.* The MS. of the Erle of Tolous, 636, reads *dyskevere.*

> Messengere, y prey the do me ensewre
> That thou wylt never me *dyskever.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 95.

DYSMALE. Ruin; destruction. (*A.-N.*)

DYSON. The flax on a distaff. *West.*

DYSPARBLE. To disperse.

> Our Lord arysith, and his enemys be *dysparbled* aboute, and fle they that haten him fro hys visage.
> *MS. Bodl.* 423, f. 241

DYSPARYTABLE. Unequalled. (*A.-N.*)

> And knowe hym as God Almyghte,
> That was for me man *dysparytable.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 22.

DYSPONSATE. Set in order. (*Lat.*)

DYSPYTE. Anger; revenge. (*A.-N.*)

> Of hym he had grete *dyspyte.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.

DYSSAYVE. To deceive. (*A.-N.*)

> The develle entirs than by fals illumynacyons and fals sownnes and swetnes, and *dyssayves* a mans saule. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 221.

DYSTURBELAUNCE. A disturbance. (*A.-N.*)

> Large conscience makyth a *dysturbelaunce.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 139.

DYSWARY. Doubt. *Cov. Myst.*

DYTARE. One who prepares. *Pr. Parv.*

DYTH. Dressed; prepared. (*A.-S.*)

DYTT. Same as *dit*, q. v.

> The seconde profyt of anger smerte,
> Is that anger may the develys mouthe *dytt*,
> That he no speche may speke overtwhart.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 14.

DYVENDOP. See *Dive-dapper.*

DYZE-MAN'S-DAY. Childermas. *North.*

DYȜE. To die. (*A.-S.*)

> He schall treuly have my curse,
> And ever schall have to that I *dyȝe.*
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 26.

E. I. *Craven.*

EA. (1) In; and; yes. *North.*

(2) Water. *East.* Genuine A.-S. Also, a river on the sands by the sea shore.

(3) One; one of several; each. *North.*

(4) Law; right; equity. *Verstegan.*

EACE. A worm. *I. Wight.*

EAGER. (1) Sour. (*Fr.*) Also, sharp, sometimes applied to the air. See Florio, pp. 8, 69.

(2) A peculiar and dangerous violence of the tide in some rivers, supposed to be caused by the vehement confluence of two streams, or by the channel becoming narrower or shallower, or both. The *eager* in the river Severn is mentioned by Camden, and many other early writers. The boatmen still say, "ware ager," when any danger is to be apprehended from it. Forby mentions several other instances in various rivers in England and France. According to Kennett, "any sudden inundation of the sea is called an *egor* at Howden in Yorkshire," which is perhaps the sense of *aker* in Cott. MS. quoted in v. *Acker.*

(3) Angry; furious *North.*

EAGERSPIRED. Same as *Ackersprit*, q. v.

EAGLESS. A female eagle. *Howell.*

EAK. (1) An oak. *North.*

(2) Eternity. *Scott.*

EALAND. An island. *Craven.*

EALD. Old. Also, age. *North.*

EALDREN. Elderly. *North.*

EALE. To reproach. *Devon.*

EALING. A lean-to. *North.*

EAM. (1) An uncle. *North.* In common use in early English. It is applied in Yorkshire, says Kennett, to any friend or neighbour.

(2) To have leisure; to spare time. *Chesh.*

EAMBY. Close by; at hand. *Chesh.*

EAN. To bring forth young, applied more particularly to ewes.

EAND. The breath or spirit. *North.*

EANLINGS. Lambs just born. *Shak.*

EAPNS. A handful. *Yorksh.*

EAR. (1) To plough. (*A.-S.*) Hence *earable* fit for cultivation with corn.

(2) An animal's kidney. *East.*

(3) A place where hatches prevent the influx of the tide. *Somerset.*

(4) Honour. *Verstegan.*

(5) The handle of a pot. *Var. dial.*

(6) *Eare*, air. Chester Plays, i. 22.

(7) To set together by the ears, i. e. to quarrel. To send one away with a flea in his ear, i. e. in anger or disgrace. To be up to the ears, i. e. to be fully engaged.

EAR-BREED. The prominent part at the end of a cart. *North.*

EARD. Earth, or ground. *North.*

EARFE. Fearful; timorous. *North.*

EARIKE. A tax paid for ploughing.

EARING. Ploughing, or cultivation. Sometimes, a day's ploughing. *Wilts.*

EARING-BAG-SKIN. A calf's stomach, from which rennet is made. *North.*

EAR-KECKERS. The tonsils of the throat. *Somerset.*

EARLES. Same as *Arles*, q. v.

EAR-MARK. A token, or signal. *North.*

EARMNESSE. Poverty. *Verstegan.*

EARN. (1) To curdle milk. *North.*

(2) Some kind of clothing or dress. See Floddon Field, ed. 1808, p. 60.

(3) To glean. *North.*

EARNDER. The morning, or forenoon. Thoresby says, "forenoon drinking;" and Grose explains it the afternoon. *Yorksh.*

EARNE. To yearn. See Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Dd. ix; King and Northerne Man, 1640. *Earnefull*, Misfortunes of Arthur, p. 64.

EARNEST. (1) To use in earnest. *Nares.*

(2) Deposit money given to bind a bargain, or on hiring a servant, &c. "This simple token or poore earnest peanie," Bibl. Eliotæ, 1559, ded. See Coverdale's Works, p. 384; Florio, pp. 39, 81.

EARNING. Cheese-rennet. *North.*

EARSH. A stubble-field. *South.*

EART. Sometimes. *Exmoor.*

EARTH. (1) To lodge, as a badger does.

(2) A day's ploughing. *Var. dial.*

EARTH-CHESNUT. A kipper-nut. *Gerard.*

EARTHEQWAVE. An earthquake. (*A.-S.*)

EARTH-FAST-STONE. A stone appearing on the surface, but fast in the earth. *North.*

EARTHGALL. The larger centaury. *West.*

EARTHLY. Rough; austere. *Yorksh.*

EARTH-RIDGE. A few feet of earth round a field which is ploughed up close to the hedges, and, sometimes after having produced a crop of potatoes, is carried out into the field for manure, and there mixed with dung, sand, &c.

EARTH-STOPPING. Stopping up the holes of foxes previously to hunting them.

EARTH-TABLE. The lowest course of stone that is seen in a building, level with the earth. See W. Wyrc. p. 282.

EARWEORTHE. Honourable. *Verstegan.*

EARWIKE. An ear-wig. *Somerset.*

EARWRIG. An ear-wig. *Somerset.*

EARY. Every. *Yorksh.*

EASEFUL. Easy; comfortable. *East.*

EASEMENT. Ease; relief. *South.* To do one's easement, *mingere.* A house of easement, a jakes.

EASEN. The eaves of a house. *Westm.*

EASIFUL. Placid; indolent. *North.*

EASILIER. More easy. *Oxon.*

EASILY. Slowly. *Yorksh.*

EASING-DROPS. The drops of water from the eaves of houses after rain. *North.*

EASINGS. (1) Dung; ordure. *North.*

(2) The eaves of a house. *North.*

EASING-SPARROW. The common house-sparrow. *Salop.*

EASLES. Hot embers. *Essex.*

EASTER. The back of a chimney, or chimney-stock; also as *astre*, q. v.

EASTERLING. A native of the Hanse towns, or of the East of Germany.

EASY-BEEF. Lean cattle. *North.*

EASY-END. Cheap. *Craven.*

EATERS. Servants. *Jonson.*

EAT-FLESH. The stone *sarcophagus.*

EATH. (1) Easy. *North.*

(2) Earth. *Wilts.*

EATHELIC. Easily. *Verstegan.*

EATHLY. Easily. Peele, ii. 232.

EATHS. Easily; commonly. *Nares.*

EAT-OUT. To undermine by false insinuations; to eat too much at another's expense. *North.*

EATSEAGT. Perjured; denied. *Verstegan.*

EAVE. To thaw. *Devon.*

EAVELONG. Same as *Avelong*, q. v.

EAVER. A quarter of the heavens. *North.*

EAVINGS. The eaves of a house.

EBANE. Ebony. *Pr. Parv.*

EBB. Near the surface. *West.*

EBB-CRUSE. A cruse, or pot, very nearly empty. See Hall's Satires, vi. 1.

EBBER. Shallow. (*A.-S.*) Bishop Hall speaks of "the ebber shore," Works, 1648, p. 20.

> And so that that oure lawe domes to be done tille wikked mene, ȝe suffere kyndely; and therfore hym that we halde wyse, ȝe halde an *ebbere* fule.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 37.

> She cried and made muchel dol,
> As she that was an *ebber* fol.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 81

EBBLE. The asp tree. *East.* We have *ebelle tre, ebonus*, in Prompt. Parv. p. 17. "Juse of eble," MS. Med. Linc.

EBENE. Ebony wood. *Howell.*

E-BLAW. Blown. Audelay, p. 13.

EBRAIKE. Hebrew. *Chaucer.*

EBREU. Hebrew. *Maundevile.*

EBRIDYLLID. Bridled. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 27.

EBUS. Ebenezer. *Var. dial.*

ECCLESIAST. An ecclesiastical person. Also, the Book of Ecclesiastes.

ECCLES-TREE. An axle-tree. *East.*

ECHADELL. Each a deal; i. e. the whole.

ECHE. (1) Each one; every one. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To add to; to increase. (*A.-S.*)

> Lenger was hit not tho dayes,
> But sith men that aftur wore
> Therto *eched* more and more.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 129.

ECHESE. To choose. See Warton, i. 12.

> Loo here two cofris on the borde,
> *Echese* whiche ȝow liste of thoo two.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 141.

ECHT. All. *Hearne.*

ECKLE. (1) A woodpecker. *Var. dial.*

(2) To aim; to intend; to design. *North.* The usual form is *ettle.*

ECTASY. Madness. *Shak.*

EDBORROWS-DAY. St. Edburge's day.

EDDER. (1) A serpent; an adder. (*A.-S.*) Still in use in the North.

(2) The binding at the top of stakes used in making hedges. *North.*

EDDERCOP. A spider. *Craven.*

EDDERING. Same as *Edder* (2).

EDDERWORT. The herb dragonwort.

EDDIGE. The aftermath. *Derbysh.*

EDDISH. Another form of *eddige*, but more properly the stubble in corn or grass.

EDDLE. Putrid water. *Northumb.*

EDDREN. Adders. (*A.-S.*)

EDDY. An idiot. *Chesh.*

EDE. (1) Went. (*A.-S.*)

(2) St. Eadgithe. Hampson, ii. 105.

EDER. A hedge. *Chesh.*

EDERLYNG. Relations. (*A.-S.*)

EDFEDRID. Pleased; satisfied with?

EDGE. (1) The side of a hill; a ridge. As Biddlestone Edge, &c. in the North.

(2) To stand aside; to make way. *North.*

(3) To set on edge, as one's teeth, &c.

(4) *Edge o'dark*, evening. *Craven.*

(5) To harrow. *North.*

EDGE-LEAMS. Edge tools. *North.*

EDGLING. Standing on one end. *Warw.*

EDGREW. Aftermath. *Chesh.*

EDIFYE. To build. (*A.-N.*)

EDIPPE. Œdipus. *Chaucer.*

EDNE. To renew; to renovate. (*A.-S.*)

E-DON. Done; finished. (*A.-S.*)

EDRESS. Dressed; prepared. "Ready edress," Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 284.

EDWARD-SHOVELBOARDS. Broad shillings of Edward VI. formerly used in playing the game of shovelboard.

EDWYTE. To reproach; to blame. (*A.-S.*) It is a substantive in Rob. Glouc. p. 379; Gy of Warwike, pp. 118, 156, 251.

> And wo saytht litylle with gret sentiment,
> Som folke wol *edwyte* him with foly.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 126.

EE. (1) A spout. *North.*

(2) Even; evening. *Percy.*

(3) An eye. Still in use.

> Of that sche might noght be awreke,
> For schame cowde anethe speke,
> And never the lese mercy she preyd,
> With wepynge *ee*, and thus she seyde
> *Gower, MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 69.

(4) The top of a drinking-cup.

(5) To love, or respect. *North.*

EECLE. An icicle. *Salop.*

EED. I had. *North.*

EEF. Easy. Stanihurst, p. 11.

EE-GRASS. Aftermath. *Dorset.*

EEIR. Condition. (*A.-S.*) "A stude of good eeir," Wright's Seven Sages, p. 5.

EEK. To itch. *Yorksh.*

EEL. To cover in. Also, to season an oven when first erected. *Chesh.*

EELDE. Age. Still used in the North.

> Quod Reson, in *eelde* of twenti ȝeere,
> Go to Oxonford or lerne lawe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 15

EELEATOR. A young eel. *North.*

EELFARE. A brood of eels.

EEL-SHEAR. An iron instrument with three or four points used for catching eels in the Southern counties.

EEL-THING. St. Anthony's fire. *Essex.*

EEM. (1) Leisure. See *Eam.*

(2) Almost. *Warw.*

EEMIN. The evening. *Yorksh.*

EEN. (1) The eyes. *North.* See Reliq. Antiq. i. 82; Robin Hood, i. 102.

(2) To; but; except. *Somerset.*

EENT. It is not. *North.*

EENY. Full of holes. *Yorksh.*

EERIE. Frightened. *Northumb.*

EERL. An earl. (*A.-S.*)

EERLONDE. Ireland. *Pr. Parv.*

EERNYS. Attention. (*A.-S.*)

EERYS. Ears. *North.*

> The blode braste owt at hys *eerys*,
> And hys stede to grownde he berys.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.

EES. Yes. *Var. dial.*

EE-SCAR. An unpleasant object. *North.*

EEST. The East. (*A.-S.*)

EET. Yet. *Devon.*

EETH. Easy. *Northumb.*

EEVER. Ray-grass. *Devon.*

EF. After. *Hearne.*

E-FERE. Together. (*A.-S.*) See Audelay's Poems, p. 50; Reliq. Antiq. i. 302, 304.

EFFECT. (1) Substance. (*A.-N.*)

(2) An intention. *Shak.*

EFFECTUOUS. Effectual. *Holinshed.*

EFFERE. Wild; strange. (*Lat.*)

EFFET. A newt. *Var. dial.*

EFFII. A likeness; an effigy. *Suffolk.*

EFFLATED. Puffed up. *Chaucer.*

EFFRENATED. Ungovernable. (*Lat.*)

EFFUND. To pour forth. (*Lat.*)

EFFUSION. Confusion. (*A.-N.*)

EFNE. Heaven. Cov. Myst. p. 278.

EFRENGE. Fringe. Cunningham, p. 14.

EFT. Again. (*A.-S.*) "And fylle hit *efte* falle wele," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

EFTER. After. *North.*

EFTEST. Quickest; readiest. *Shak.*

EFTIR-TEMSIN-BREOD. Bread made of coarse flour or refuse from the sieve. *Yorksh.*

EFT-SITHES. Oft-times. *North.*

EFTSONES. Immediately. (*A.-S.*)

EFTURES. Passages. Malory, ii. 376.

EGAL. Equal. (*Fr.*)

EGALITEE. Equality. (*A.-N.*)

EGALLY. Equally. (*Fr.*)

EGALNESS. Equality. *Nares.*

EGAR. To put aside. (*Fr.*)

EGERS. Spring tulips. *Bailey.*

EGESTIOUS. Belonging to digestion.

E-GEVYN. Given. (*A.-S.*)

> The sixte comaundment I will reherce also,
> By God *e-gevyn*, and that in strayte wyse.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 52.

EGG. To urge on; to incite. Still in use in the North of England.

> The drede of God es that we turne noghte agayne tille oure synne thurghe any ille *eggyng*.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 196.

EGG-BERRY. The birdcherry. *North.*

EGGE. (1) Age.

> I meght not fast, nor I wold not pray;
> I thoyt to a mendyd in my *egge*.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 51.

(2) Edged; sharp. Also a substantive, the edge of any instrument.

> Wroght hyt was welle and feyre,
> No *egge* tole myght hyt apeyre.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 101.

EGGEMENT. Incitement. (*A.-S.*)

EGG-FEAST. The Saturday preceding Shrove Tuesday, so called at Oxford. Also known as Egg-Saturday. Egg-Sunday is mentioned in Baker's Theatrum Triumphans, 1670, p. 37.

EGGING. Urging; incitement. (*A.-S.*)

EGGLER. One who goes about the country collecting eggs for sale. *North.*

EGG-PIE. A dish correctly described by its title. It is still made in some parts of the country, and is mentioned in Taylor's Workes, i. 146.

EGGS. To have eggs on the spit, i. e. to be actively employed.

EGGS-AND-COLLOPS. (1) Toad-flax. *North.*
(2) Fried eggs and bacon. *Var. dial.*

EGGS-FOR-MONEY. A proverbial expression, used when a person was awed by threats, or had been overreached into giving money for comparatively worthless things.

EGG-WIFE-TROT. An easy jog trot. The origin of the phrase is obvious.

EGHE. An eye. (*A.-S.*)

> Thow salle hym se with *eghe*,
> And come to Criste thi frende.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 222.

EGHGE. Edge. (*A.-S.*)

EGHNE. Eyes. (*A.-S.*)

> For alle the manace of hys myghte,
> And mawgree his *eghne*.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Linc.* f. 57.

EGHTE. Possessions; property. (*A.-S.*)

EGHWAR. Ever. *Weber.*

EGIR. A kind of precious stone.

> Alle of rewelle bane,
> Off *egir* and of urbane.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 136.

EGLANTINE. Sweet briar. The name was occasionally given to the wild rose.

EGLEHORNE. A species of hawk.

EGLENTERE. Eglantine. *Chaucer.*

EGLING. A perch, two years old.

EGRE. Courageous. *Will. Werw.*

EGREDOUCE. A kind of dish or sauce, frequently mentioned in old cookery books. Also as *dowce-egyr*, q. v.

EGRELICHE. Sourly; bitterly. (*A.-N.*)

EGREMOINE. Agrimony. (*A.-N.*)

EGREMONY. Sorrow. (*Lat.*)

EGREMOUNDE. Agrimony. (*A.-N.*)

EGRET. A kind of heron. See Ord. and Reg. p. 220; Harrison, p. 223.

EGRITUDE. Sickness. (*Lat.*)

EGYLL. An eagle. *Ritson.*

EGYNG. Urging; incitement. (*A.-S.*)

> Thorow the fendes *egyng*,
> Hys douȝter thouȝt another thyng.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 66.

EGYPTIAN-FROG. A toad. *I. Wight.*

EGYTMENT. An agistment. *South.*

EHGNE. Eyes. (*A.-S.*)

EHYT. Eat. *Wickliffe.*

EIE. Fear. (*A-S.*)

> For many thyngys hyt ys grete *eye*,
> The whyche falleth me nat for to seye.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 12

EIGH. (1) Aye; yes. *North.* Also an interrogative, what do you say?
(2) The eye. (*A.-S.*)
(3) Fear. Beves of Hamtoun, p. 72.

EIGHEN. The holes or indices of the ancient quadrant were so called.

EIGHE-SENE. The eyesight. (*A.-S.*)

EIGH-WYE. Yes, yes. *North.*

EIKE-TREE. An oak. *Yorksh.*

EILD. To be sickly; to grow old; to yield; old age. *North.*

EILE. Evil. Nominale MS.

EILEBER. The herb *alliaria.*

EILET-HOLES. Very small holes, a term in sempstresy. *North.*

EILLE. To be sick, or ill. (*A.-S.*)

EIM. Even; exact; equal. *North.*

EINATTER. A serpent. *Cumb.*

EINE. Eyes. Tarlton, p. 89.

EIR. The air. See St. Brandan, p. 32.

> At undren tide ther coom a soun,
> Fro the *eir* brestyng doun.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 115.

EIRE. An heir. (*A.-N.*)

EIRIE. Same as *Airy*, q. v.

EIRY. Light; unearthly. *North.*

EISEL. Vinegar. (*A.-S.*)

EISTE. The highest. (*A.-S.*)

EIT. To eat. *Yorksh.*

EITH. Either. *Hearne.*

EIYT. A newt. Brit. Bibl. iv. 29.

EIȜTE. Eight. Also, property. (*A.-S.*)

EIȜYEN. Eyes. (*A.-S.*)

EKE. (1) To ease; to kill; to rid. *Hearne.*
(2) Also. Common in old ballads.
(3) An addition to a bee-hive. *North*

EKER. Water-cresses. (*A.-S.*)

EKKENE. To prolong. (*A.-S.*)

EKYN. (1) Also. *Hearne.*
(2) To itch. *Prompt. Parv.*

EL. Else. *Hearne.*

ELA. The highest note in the scale of music. See Middleton, iii. 624.

ELAGERE. Strength; power. (*A.-S.*)

ELAT. Elated. (*Lat.*)

ELAXATE. To unloose. (*Lat.*)

ELBORYN. A kind of wine. *Weber.*

ELBOW. A promontory. *Howell.*

ELBOW-GREASE. Persevering exercise of the arms, exciting perspiration.

ELBOWS. To be out at the elbows, i. e. to be in great difficulties.

ELBOWSHAKER. A gamester; a sharper.

ELCONE. Each one. *Cumb.*

ELCY. Alice. *North.*

ELD. Old age; old people. (*A.-S.*) Sometimes, for age in general.

ELDE. (1) To make, or grow old. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To delay; to linger. *Ps. Cott.*

ELDED. Ailed. Also, held. *Salop.*

ELDEN. Rubbish; fuel. *North.*

ELDER. (1) A cow's udder. *Var. dial.*

(2) Rather; somewhat bigger. *North.*

(3) An ancestor. (*A.-S.*) A justice of peace was formerly so called.

ELDER-HAND. In cards, he who held the hand was said to be elder-hand.

ELDERLY-MAN. A chief, or principal. *Cumb.*

ELDERMAN. A nobleman. (*A.-S.*)

ELDERN. An elder tree. *East.* Also an adjective, made of the elder.

ELDERNE. Elders; ancestors. (*A.-S.*)

ELDER-ROB. A conserve made of the juice of the elderberry. *Linc.*

ELDERYNGES. Parents; ancestors. (*A.-S.*)

ELD-FATHER. A grandfather. *North.*

ELD-MOTHER. A step-mother. *North.*

ELDRITCH. Ghastly. *Northumb.*

ELE. (1) An aisle. *Bloxam.*

(2) Aid; help. *Skinner.*

ELECH. Alike; equally. (*A.-S.*)

ELECTION. Option. *In election*, likely.

ELEMEN. Made of elm. *Dorset.*

ELEMENT. The sky, or heavens. *North.*

ELENGE. Painful. (*A.-S.*) Also, sorrowful. *Eling*, St. Brandan, p. 30. *Elengliche*, Piers Ploughman, p. 231. It also means *solitary*, a sense still retained in some counties. *Ellengeness*, Brit. Bibl. ii. 84. Kennett has, "*Ellinge*, solitary, lonely, melancholy."

> An *elynge* lif there thei ledde,
> In wildernes were thei fedde.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 20.

ELENGERE. More sorrowful. (*A.-S.*)

> His laboure to him is the *elengere.*
>
> *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 256.

ELEPHANT. A species of scabious.

ELET. Fuel; ollit. *Wilts.*

ELEVENER. A luncheon. *Suss.*

ELEWN. Eleven. *Exmoor.*

ELF. (1) To entangle hair in knots, an amusement indulged in by Queen Mab.

(2) A mischievous person. *North.*

ELF-ARROWS. Ancient arrow-heads, so called by rustics in the North.

ELFAYDES. Some kind of animals, mentioned in the MS. Morte Arthure, f. 77.

ELFE. A witch, or fairy. (*A.-S.*)

ELF-LOCKS. Entangled hair. "Curl'd and full of elves-locks," Wits Miserie, 1596.

ELF-QUENE. The queen of elves, or fairies.

ELF-SHOTS. Same as *Elf-arrows*, q. v.

ELGER. An eel-spear. *Pr. Parv.*

ELICHE. Alike. Depos. Ric. II. p. 6.

ELICOMPANIE. A tomtit. *Cornw.*

ELIE. Elijah. *Chaucer.*

ELIK. Alike. *North.*

> Tak asafetida and aromatica, of ather *elik* me kille, and wax and oyl, as resone gyffes.
>
> *MS. Linc. Med.* f. 291.

ELINGLICH. Wretchedly. (*A.-S.*)

ELIS. Eels. *Chaucer.*

ELISEE. Elisha. *Chaucer.*

ELIT. Elect. *Hearne.*

ELK. (1) A wild swan. *North.*

(2) A kind of yew used for bows.

ELL. An ell-wand. *Dyce.*

ELLARNE. The elder tree. (*A.-S.*) Still in use. See Heref. Gl. and Pr. Parv. p. 239.

ELL-DOCKENS. Colt's-foot. *North.*

ELLE. An eel. *Chaucer.*

ELLEED. Together. *Linc.*

ELLEK. Alexander. *North.*

ELLEN. Ells. *Hearne.*

ELLENCH. Afar off. *Kent*

ELLENE. Eleven. *Hearne*

ELLEN-TREE. The elder tree. *Yorksh.*

ELLER. The alder tree. *North.*

ELLERD. Swoln with felon. *North.*

ELLES. Else; otherwise. (*A.-S.*)

> ȝet I have a morsel for thy toth,
> And *ellis* I were to blame.
>
> *MS. Cantab* Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

ELLET. The elder tree. *Sussex.*

ELLOCK-RAKE. A small rake used for breaking up ant-hills. *Salop.*

ELL-RAKE. A large rake. *Salop.*

ELLUM. Elm. *Var. dial.*

ELLUMINE. To embellish. *Skelton.*

ELLY. A bound or goal in playing at foot-ball. *North.*

ELLYTHE. Aileth. Torrent, p. 41.

ELM. An ell in length. *North.*

ELMEN. Made of elm. *West.*

ELMESSE. Alms. *Prompt. Parv.*

ELMESȜEVER. An almsgiver. *Pr. Parv.*

ELMOTHER. A step-mother. *North.*

ELNE. An ell. See Kyng Alisaunder, 2750 Holinshed, Scotland, p. 9. *Linc.* "False elnen," Rob. Glouc. p. 429.

ELNORNE. The elder tree. *Pr. Parv.*

ELNȜERDE. An ell-yard. *Gawayne.*

ELOINE. To remove, or banish. (*A. N.*)

ELONG. Slanting. *Exmoor.*

ELPHAMY. Bryony. *North.*

ELREN. The elder tree. *North.*

ELRICHE. Dreadful; terrible. *Durh.*

ELSE. Already; before. Also, others. *North.* It is the nickname of *Alice.*

ELSEDOCK. The herb *Enula campana.*

ELSEN. A shoemaker's awl. *North.*

ELSE-WHEN. At another time.

ELSH. Uncouth. *Devon.*

ELSPITH. Elizabeth. *North.*

ELSWHITHER. Elsewhere. *North.*

ELT. (1) To knead dough. *North*

(2) A young sow pig. *West.*

ELTH. Old age. *Chaucer.*

ELTROT. Stalk of wild parsley. *West.*

ELVEN. An elm. *Var. dial.*

ELVENE. Elves. (*A.-S.*)

ELVERS. Young eels. *West.*

ELVES. Young cattle. *Tusser.*

ELVISH. Irritable; spiteful; peevish; mischievous; fantastic; intractable. (*A.-S.*) It is still in use.

ELYSWHORE. Elsewhere.

> And what thou shalt have therefore,
> Yn thys world and *elyswhore.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 14.

EM. Them. *Var. dial.*

EMANG. Among. *North.* "Emangez thame righte," Perceval, 604.

EMASTYCE. The mastic. Tundale, p. 67.

EMBAILD. Bound up. (*Fr.*)

EMBARMENT. An embargo. A tract was printed in 1584, entitled, "A true report of the general embarrement of all English shippes." Shakespeare has *embarquement.*

EMBASE. To make base. *Spenser.*

EMBASSADE. An embassy. (*Lat.*)

EMBAY. To bathe. Hence, to delight, to charm the senses irresistibly.

EMBAYLE. To inclose. *Spenser.*

EMBELISE. To beautify. (*A.-N.*)

EMBERINGS. The fasts of the ember weeks.

EMBESY. To embusy. *Skelton.*

EMBLEMENTS. Profits of land, as grass, fruit, &c. *Blount.*

EMBOLDE. To make bold. (*A.-N.*)

EMBOLIFE. Oblique. *Chaucer.*

EMBOLNEDE. Swelled. *Lydgate.*

EMBOSSED. When a deer foamed at the mouth from fatigue, he was said to be embossed. A hunting term.

EMBOUCHMENT. An embossment. *Coles.*

EMBOWELLED. Said of a hawk, when her gorge was void, and her bowels stiff.

EMBOWING. Arching. *Lydgate.*

EMBOYSSEMENT. An ambush. (*A.-N.*)

EMBRAID. To upbraid. See Hall, Henry VI. f. 46; Tusser's Husbandry, p. 313.

EMBRASURES. Embraces. *Shak.*

EMBREWED. Soiled; dirtied. *Lydgate.*

EMBROCADO. A pass in fencing.

EMBROUDED. Embroidered. (*A.-N.*)

EMDELEZ. With equal sides. *Gawayne.*

EME. (1) Near. *Salop.*

(2) An uncle. See *Eam.* Douce says the term is also applied to an aunt.

> Wele we wote, withouten wene,
> The kynge Arthur oure *eme* sholde be.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 107.

(3) Consideration; heed. *North.*

EMELE. A female roe. See a notice of their *bokeynge* in MS. Bodl. 546.

EMELLE. Among; amidst.

> Wit Nembrot com thai for to duelle,
> And tok a conseil tham *emelle.*
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 14.

EMENDALS. A term in old accounts, signifying the sum total in stock.

EMENISCHE. To diminish.

> For now Alexander dyes, and Macedoyne salle waxe ay lesse and lesse, and *emenische* day bi day.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 48

EMER. (1) Nearer. *Salop.*

(2) A deliverer; one who succours any one from a great difficulty. *Linc.*

EMERAUDES. The hemorrhoids. (*A.-N.*)

EMERLON. A merlin, or hawk. *Chaucer.*

EMERUS. Humours; diseases. (*A.-N.*)

EMERYEN. Embers: hot ashes. (*A.-S.*)

EMFORTH. Even with. (*A.-S.*)

EMIDDIS. Amidst. *Chaucer.*

EMMERS. Embers. *Somerset.*

EMMET-BATCH. An ant-hill. *Somerset.* Also called an *emmet-but.*

EMMOISED. Comforted. *Skinner.*

EMMOVE. To move. *Spenser.*

EMMUT. Force; impetus. *Devon.*

EMNENUSTE. Diminished; impaired. (*A.-N.*)

> And riȝte so it es of the gudnesse of a mane, for many mene may take gude ensample of hym, and his gudnesse be nathynge *emnenuste* therby.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 32.

EMOLLID. Soft; tender. (*Lat.*)

EMONGEST. Amongst. *Hall.*

EMOTE. An ant, or emmet. *Baret.*

EMPAIR. Impairment. *Chapman.*

EMPECHE. To hinder. Also, to attack.

EMPEIRE. To impair; to hurt. (*A.-N.*)

EMPERALES. Imperials, a coin. *Weber.*

EMPERICE. An empress. (*A.-N.*)

EMPERISH. To injure, or impair. (*A.-N.*)

EMPERY. Empire; dominion. (*A.-N.*) See Woman in the Moone, 1597; Hall, Henry V. f. 27; Death of R. of Hunt. p. 38.

EMPESHE. To hinder. (*A.-N.*)

> And hure nature shal not be *empeshed* to doon hure digestioun, wher throuȝ any wykked humours other superfluytés may be engendred.
> *MS. Bodl.* 546.

EMPIGHT. Fixed; fastened. *Spenser.*

EMPLASTER. A plaster. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 54. Chaucer has it as a verb.

> Thrust downe a staff, and there will stick to it some mud; repeat it severall times till you have gott as much as will make an *emplaster.*
> *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 57.

EMPLIE. To infold; to involve. (*A.-N.*)

EMPOISONER. A poisoner. (*A.-N.*)

EMPOSSESS. To possess. *Florio.*

EMPRESA. A device or motto. *Drayton.*

EMPRESSE. To crowd. *Chaucer.*

EMPRIDEDE. Proud.

> And whenne this journee was done, Pausamy was gretly *empridede* theroffe, and went into the kynges palace for to take the qwene Olympias oute of it, and hafe hir with hym.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 3.

EMPRIME. To separate a deer from the rest of the herd.

EMPRISE. (1) An undertaking. (*A.-N.*)

> How dare y thanne be presumptuous,
> I, wofulle wrecche, in any maner wyse
> To take on me this perfit hyȝe *empryse.*
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 2
> Sundry werkis of mervelous *emprise,*
> By carpentrye to forge and dyvise.
> *Ibid. MS.* f. 4

Thus thei were that tyme unwise,
Thei dud aȝenes Goddes *emprise*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll Trin. Cantab. f. 41.

(2) Number. *Weber.*

EMPS-PIECE. A choice morçeau of food; an epicure's piece. *Linc.*

EMPT. To empty. *Var. dial.* It occurs in Chaucer, Cant. T. 16209.

EMPTION. A purchase. (*Lat.*) See Cunningham's Revels Acc. p. 1; Ord. and Reg. pp. 73, 205.

EMPTY. To pour out a small portion of liquid from a vessel.

EMRAWDE. An emerald. *Skelton.*

EMROD. An emerald. *Junius.*

EMUCID. Mouldy. (*Lat.*)

EMULE. To emulate. *Spenser.*

EMYS. Enemies. *Hearne.*

EN. And; also; if; him. It seems to mean *in*, Sir Degrevant, 1061.

ENACTURE. Action, or effect. *Shak.*

ENAMET. A luncheon. *Hants.*

ENANTYR. Against. *Weber.*

ENARMEDE. Armed. In old cookery, the term was applied to anything larded.

ENARRATION. A narrative. (*Lat.*)

ENAUNTER. Lest; in case. *Spenser.*

ENBANE. To poison. Mirr. Mag. p. 75.

ENBANED. Ornamented? *Gawayne.*

ENBASTE. To steep in. *Philpot.*

ENBATE. To pounce upon. (*A.-N.*)

ENBATTELLED. Indented, like a battlement. *Chaucer.*

ENBAWMEN. To embalm. (*A.-N.*)

ENBELYSE. Parted per bend. *Holme.*

ENBEWTID. Beautified. *Skelton.*

ENBIBING. Imbibing. (*Lat.*)

ENBLAUNCHEN. To whiten over. (*A.-N.*)

ENBLAWUN. Puffed up. *Wickliffe.*

ENBOCE. To fill out. (*A.-N.*)

ENBOISE. See *Embossed.* This appears to be the same word as *enbose*, which occurs in Chaucer, and is wrongly explained by Tyrwhitt. See his Gloss. p. 75.

But thei shul not opene neither questeye while that he is among the chaunge, for drede to *enboise* and to do amys. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

ENBOLLE. To swell. *Palsgrave.*

ENBOSSED. Raised. (*A.-N.*)

ENBOWE. To incline, or bow down.

ENBRACE. To take hold of. (*A.-N.*)

With brode schcides *enbrassede*, and burlyche helmys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.

ENBRAUDE. To embroider. (*A.-N.*)

ENBREAM. Sharp; powerful; strong.

ENBUSCHE. To hide in ambuscade.

This knyȝte whiche hovid and abod,
Enbusched upon hors-bak,
Alle sodeyneliche upon him brak.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 81.

ENBUSCHEMENT. An ambush.

A gret *enbuschement* thay sett,
Thare the foster thame mett.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.

ENBUSY. To busy or exert one's self.

ENBYBED. Made wet. *Skelton.*

ENCAUSE. To cause. *Lydgate.*

ENCAVE. To hide, as in a cave.

ENCENSE. (1) To burn incense. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To inform, or instruct. *North.*

ENCENTED. Assented. *Hearne.*

ENCERCHE. To search. *Maundevile.*

ENCESE. Qu. increase?

Hooly chyrche *encese* and eke,
And worschypp God in hys servyse.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 2

ENCHACE. (1) Hunting. *Berners.*

(2) To drive away. (*A.-N.*)

After the comynge of this myȝty kynge,
Oure olde woo and troubille to *enchace.*
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 12

ENCHARGE. To charge one with anything.

ENCHAUFE. To warm; to make angry.

ENCHAUFING. Heat. (*A.-N.*)

ENCHEDE. Fallen; vanquished. (*A.-N.*)

And the *enchede* kynge in the gay armes,
Lys grouande one the grownde, and girde thorowe evene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 94.

ENCHEINED. Chained together.

ENCHESON. (1) Cause; occasion. (*A.-N.*) It is explained *forfeit* by Batman, 1582.

My crye that is the *enchesoun* of my rightwisnes that is in his sight. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 25.

(2) To reason with?

And the emperour with hye reson
Sche began to *encheson.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 130

ENCHEVE. To achieve; to conquer. (*A.-N.*)

ENCKE. Ink.

Betok I *thencke* in my wrytenges
To tel a tale therupon.
Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 68.

ENCLESSIDE. Inclosed. *Lydgate.*

ENCLINE. A bow, or salutation. (*A.-N.*)

ENCLOWED. Nailed; riveted. (*A.-N.*)

Whan he syȝe and redy fonde
This cofre made, and wel *enclowed.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 236

ENCLOYDE. Hurt in the foot.

The hors on woche sche rode was blac,
Alle lene and gallyd on the bac,
And haltyd as he were *encloyde;*
Theroff the womman was anoyede.
Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 6.

ENCOMBREMENT. Incumbrance. (*A.-N.*)

ENCOROWNMENT. A coronation.

ENCORPORE. To incorporate. (*A.-N.*)

ENCORRED. Incurred.

He *encorred* God's great wrath,
And grewe in great dispair.
MS. Ashmole 208.

ENCRESTED. Increased. *Hall.*

ENCROCHE. To obtain possession of.

ENCUMBERING. An incumbrance. (*A.-N.*)

ENCURTYNED. Inclosed with curtains.

A lofté bed of large space
They hadde made and *encurtyned.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44.

END. (1) To finish; to kill. *North.*

(2) A number of anything. *North.* Also, part of a tale, &c. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Rate or price. *Yorksh.*

(4) To erect, or set upright. *Var. dial.*

(5) The stem of a plant. *East.*

(6) Pleasure or delight. *North.*

ENDAMAGE. To damage; to hurt.

ENDAYS. Forward; endwise. *North.*

END-DAY. Termination; end. *North.*

ENDE. (1) Seat; corner. (*A.-S.*)

(2) End; side; country. *Hearne.*

And welle norysched, gode and hende,
No chylde bettur in alle that *ende.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 245.

(3) A blue colour. *Linc.*

ENDEAVOUR. To exert one's self.

ENDEGRESSION. Indiscretion.

Of muche uncunnynge and *endegression.*
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 56.

ENDELONG. Along; lengthwise. (*A.-S.*)

Than came thai apon Spayne *endlonge* the shoore.
MS. Lansd. 208, f. 8.

Sche slow hem in a sodeyne rage,
Endelonge the borde as they be set.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f 65.

ENDELY. Endlessly.

Pees shalle be whereas now trouble is,
After this lyfe *endely* in blys. *MS. Harl.* 3869

ENDENTID. Fixed in.

With many worthy stane
Endentid and dighte. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 136.

ENDER. Past; gone-by. (*A.-S.*)

This *ender* dai com a clarc me to,
And bed me love on his manere. *MS. Digby* 86.
Of my fortune, how it ferde
This *endir* day, as y forth ferde.
MS. Soc. Antiq 134, f. 38.

ENDETTED. Indebted. (*A.-N.*)

ENDEW. (1) To digest. A hawking term.

(2) To give, or bestow. *North.*

ENDEYNEDE. Ordained?

In his dedis that for dule *endeynede* hym to dye
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 231.

ENDIAPRED. Variegated in colour.

END-IRONS. Two moveable iron plates used to contract the fire-place. *North.*

ENDITE. (1) To dictate; to relate. (*A.-N.*)

Syne *endittede* in his dayes alle the dere psalmes,
That in the sawtire ere sette with selcouthe wordes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 89.

(2) Put to death. *Gawayne.*

ENDLANDE. Along; straight-forwards.

And as thay went *endlande* this revere, abowte the viij. houre of the day thay come tille a castelle that stode in a littille ile in this forsaid ryvere.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 27.

ENDLEFTE. The eleventh. *Hearne.*

ENDLESS. The blind gut. *East.*

ENDLEVE. Eleven; eleventh. *Hearne.*

ENDMETE. Lenticula. *Pr. Parv.*

ENDOCTRINE. To teach. (*Lat.*)

ENDOOST. Endowed. (*A.-N.*)

ENDOREDE. Made shiny, as pie-crust is with the yelk of egg, or cake with sugar, &c.; not *gilded*, as explained in the Gloss. to Syr Gawayne. See Ord. and Reg. p. 437; MS. Lansd. 1033.

ENDOSE. Indolence. (*A.-N.*)

ENDOSS. To endorse. *Palsgrave.* It occurs in Spenser, and Reliq. Antiq. ii. 284.

ENDOUTE. To doubt; to fear. (*A.-N.*)

ENDRAITE. Quality. (*A.-N.*)

ENDRED. Entered. *Scott.*

ENDREYDE. Dried up. *Malory.*

ENDRIE. To suffer. (*A.-S.*)

ENDROSSE. To multiply. *Lydgate.*

END-STONES. The end binding-stones in a wall. Arch. xi. 233.

ENDUCE. To bring in; to adduce. (*Lat.*)

ENDURABLE. Durable; lasting. *East.*

ENDURATE. Obstinate. *Hall.*

ENDURED. Made hard. (*Lat.*)

ENDWARE. A small hamlet. *Linc.*

ENDWAYS. Straight-forward. *To stand endways*, to remain in an office beyond the usual time. *North.*

ENDYD. Yeaned. *Jul. Barnes.*

ENDYED. Dyed. *Percy.*

ENE. Alone; only; once. *Hearne.*

ENEDE. A duck. (*A.-S.*)

ENEE. Æneas. *Chaucer.*

ENELE. To anoint. *Pr. Parv.*

ENEMIS. Lest. *East.*

ENEMY. An insect. *Salop.*

ENENST. Opposite to. *North.*

ENES. Once. *Hearne.*

ENEUGH. Enough. *Devon.* Generally applied exclusively to numbers.

ENEWED. Troubled; vexed. (*A.-N.*)

ENFAME. Infamy. *Chaucer.*

ENFAMINED. Hungry. (*A.-N.*)

ENFARCED. Stuffed; filled. See Hardyng, Suppt. f. 88; Becon's Works, p. 91.

ENFAUNCE. Infancy. *Chaucer.*

ENFECTE. To infect. (*A.-N.*) Sometimes the part. past. as in Gesta Rom. p. 352, and also a substantive, infection.

ENFELAUSHIPPE. To accompany.

ENFEOFF. To grant out as a feoff, or estate; to give up.

ENFERMI. To inclose, or lock up. *Hearne.*

ENFLAUNCE. To inflame. *Lydgate.*

ENFLAWMEDE. Burnt up. (*A.-N.*)

Whene the wille and the affeccyone es puryfiede and clensede fra alle fleschely lustes, kyndely and werldly lufe, and es *enflawmede* with brennande lufe of the Haly Gaste. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 220.

ENFLORID. Enflowered. *Skelton.*

ENFLURESCHIT. Ornamented. (*A.-N.*)

ENFORCE. To strengthen. (*A.-N.*)

I salle *enforsse* ȝowe in the felde with fresche mene of armes. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 57.

ENFORME. To teach; to instruct. (*A.-N.*)

But yf ȝe wolde in eny forme
Of this mater a tale *enforme,*
Whiche were aȝen this vice set,
I schulde fare welle the bet.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 51.

ENFORSED. Seasoned. *Antiq. Culin.*

ENFORTUNE. To endow with a fortune.

ENFOUBLED. Wrapt up. *Gawayne.*

ENFOULDRED. Thick; misty. *Spenser.*

ENFRAY. Affray. *Towneley Myst.*

ENGAGE. To lay to pledge, or pawn.

ENGENDURE. Generation. (*A.-N.*)

I wote wel leefulle luste is necessarie,
Withouten that may be non *engendure.*
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 259

ENGEYLED. Frozen; congealed.

Or stones *engeyled* falleth doune arow,
Whenne that hit hayleth, as hit is oftc seyne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 1[illegible].

ENGEYNE. To enjoin. Audelay, p. 47.

ENGHLE. To coax, or cajole. Also a substantive, a gull. *Jonson.*

ENGHNE. Eyes. (*A.-S.*)

Thane the worthy kyug wrythes,
And wepede with his *enghne.*
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73.

ENGIN. Wit; contrivance. (*Lat.*)

ENGINED. Racked; tortured. (*A.-N.*)

ENGINER. An engineer. *Middleton.*

ENGINOUS. Inventive. *Jonson.*

ENGLAMED. Slimy. (*A.-N.*)

ENGLOSED. Painted. *Lydgate.*

ENGLUTING. Stopping with clay. *Chaucer.*

ENGOUTED. Having black spots on the feathers. A hawking term.

ENGOWSCHEDE. Swelled; elated. (*A.-N.*)

With a dragone *engowschede*
Dredfulle to schewe.
Morte Arthure, Linc. MS. f. 75.

ENGRAFTED. Depraved. *Suffolk.*

ENGRAVE. To bury. *Spenser.*

ENGREGGE. To aggravate. (*A.-N.*)

The dampned shul *engreghed* be,
The peynes moor grevous to se.
MS. Addit. 11305, f. 113.

ENGRELYDE. Interspersed.

He beris a schelde of asure,
Engrelyde with a sayntour.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.

ENGREVE. To hurt. (*A.-N.*)

ENGREYNED. Powdered. (*A.-N.*)

ENGROSS. To thicken; to fatten.

ENGUERE. Formed; made. (*A.-N.*)

ENGYNED. Deceived. (*A.-N.*)

A lofté bed of large space,
Where sche was aftirwarde *engyned.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44.

ENGYNEFUL. Crafty; cunning. (*A.-N.*)

ENGYSTE. To constrain. (*A.-N.*)

ENHABITE. To use, or accustom. (*A.-N.*)

ENHACHED. Inlaid. *Skelton.*

ENHALSE. To embrace. *Becon.*

ENHARPIT. Hooked; edged. *Percy.*

ENHASTED. Hastened. *Palsgrave.*

That many worthi in knyȝthood ful famus
Enhasted weren unto here deth, allas!
MS. Digby 230

ENHAUNSE. To raise. (*A.-N.*)

ENHERITE. To endow any one with property, or an inheritance.

ENHIEDE. Raised; exalted. *Lydgate.*

ENHONY. To sweeten. *Florio.*

ENHORT. To exhort. (*A.-N.*)

ENIF. Enough. *Craven.*

ENIMITY. Enmity. *Baret.*

ENIS. Once. Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 203.

ENIXED. Brought forth. (*Lat.*)

ENJOINE. To join in battle.

ENJUBARDE. To endanger. State P. i. 130.

ENKANKERED. Cankered. *Percy.*

ENKE-ORN. An ink-horn. *Lydgate.*

ENKERLY. Eagerly; intently. *Enker*, applied to colour in Syr Gawayne.

Thane the emperour *enkerly* askes hym sonne,
What wille thow, Gawayne, wyrke with thi wapyne?
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.

ENKINDLE. To kindle. *Fairfax.*

ENLACED. Entangled. (*A.-N.*)

ENLAKE. To overflow. *Florio.*

ENLANGOURED. Faded with languor.

ENLARGISSED. Enlarged. *Hearne.*

ENLEFTE. The eleventh. *Hearne.*

ENLEGEANCE. Allegiance; protection; deliverance. *Hearne.*

ENLEVE. Eleven. *Lydgate.*

ENLEVED. Inlaid. *Maundevile.*

ENLIMN. To illuminate a book. *Palsgrave.*

ENLONGE. Oblong. *Trevisa.*

ENLUMINE. To illuminate. (*A.-N.*)

ENMES. Enemies. Audelay, p. 62.

ENMESH. To inclose in the meshes of a net. *Shak.*

ENMOISED. Comforted; encouraged.

ENMURED. Inclosed. *Lydgate.*

ENNA. Is not he? *Oxon.*

ENNESURE. Game; sport. (*A.-N.*)

ENNEWE. To paint; to put on the last and most brilliant colours.

ENNOBLISH. To ennoble. *Palsgrave.*

ENNOSE. To conceal. (*A.-N.*) Palsgrave, referring to Lydgate, explains it, to abuse.

For ayther muste y playnely hire accuse,
Or my gilte with this gilte *ennose.*
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134. f. 4.

ENOFFE. Enough. Chester Plays, ii. 114.

ENOINT. Anointed. (*A.-N.*)

ENOO. By and by; even now. *North.*

ENOUMBRE. To join in anything.

ENOURNE. To adorn. *Lydgate.*

The temple of Covetyse ȝe *enourne* with rosez;
alle ȝour myghte and ȝoure triste ȝe putt in thame
that may ȝow na thyng helpe at nede
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 35.

ENOW. Enough. *Var. dial.*

ENOYNTED. Anointed. *Hearne*

ENOȜ. Enough.

Have brok hit wel withowt fayle,
I have kept it long *enoȝ.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

ENPAREL. Dress; apparel.

ENPAYRE. To impair; to injure.

Might na perys *enpayre*
Be skille ne by righte.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 138

ENPECHE. To impeach; to accuse.

ENPIGHT. Pitched; settled.

ENPITED. Delighted? *Skinner.*

ENPLEET. To implead. *Hall.*

ENPLEMENT. Employment. *Skelton.*

ENPOYSONE. Poison. In the MS. Morte Arthure, cups are described as being made "that nane *enpoysone* sulde goo prevely therundyre."

ENPREST. Imprest. Malory, ii. 450.

ENPRICE. Fashion. (*A.-N.*)

ENPRIDDEDE. Prided. *MS. Linc.*

ENPRISON. To imprison. *Gower.*

ENPROPRED. Belonging. (*A.-N.*)

Shal be y-seen blisses sevene
That ben *enpropred* unto the bodyes.
MS. Addit. 11305, f. 10

ENPROWED. Profited of. *Skelton.*

ENQUERAUNCE. Inquiry. (*A.-N.*)

> Of Goddes mystery and his werking
> Make never, my childe, to ferre *enqueraunce*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 156.

ENQUESATYFFE. Desirous of knowing.

> Herof I am *enquesatyffe*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 71.

ENQUEST. Inquiry. (*A.-N.*)

ENQUEYNTANCE. Acquaintance. *Hearne.*

ENQUIRANCE. Inquiry. *Chaucer.*

ENRACE. To implant. (*A-N.*)

ENRESONE. To reason with. (*A.-N.*)

ENROLL. To fix anything in one's mind. *Palsgrave.*

ENSAME. The grease of a hawk. Also, to purify, cleanse, or purge a hawk of glut and grease.

ENSAMPLE. An example. (*A.-N.*)

> A gode *ensample* I wyll ȝou sey,
> What chanse befell hym one a dey.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 59.

ENSCONCE. To fortify; to protect as with a fort, or sconce.

ENSEAR. To dry up. *Shak.*

ENSEGGE. A siege. Also a verb.

> And thanne he went unto the citee of Tyre, and layde *ensegge* abowte it, and this *ensegge* he laye many a day, and thare his oste suffred many dysessez. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 4.

ENSELED. Sealed up; kept secret. *Enseaylinge*, Alleyn Papers, p. 12.

> This buke es cald garthen enclosed wel *enseled* paradyse full of appelles. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 1.

ENSEMBLE. Company. (*A.-N.*)

ENSEMBYLL. Together. *Skelton.*

ENSEMLE. To assemble. (*A.-N.*) See Gy of Warwike, p. 428; *ensemled*, Beves of Hamtoun, p. 125.

ENSENCESYNGE. Instruction.

> Saynt Paule made this orysone by the *ensencesynge* of the Haly Gaste.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 177.

ENSENSE. To anoint with insence.

> *Ensense* the body no more so,
> Ne do no wurschep tharunto.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 73.

ENSENT. Advice; wish. (*A.-N.*)

ENSENTE. To consent. *Hearne.*

ENSESE. To take possession.

ENSIGNBEARER. A drunkard. *Grose.*

ENSILE. To ensile a hawk, to pass a thread in some way under the beak and through the eyelid, so as to hinder the sight.

ENSINEMENT. Perseverance. *Batman.*

ENSISE. Quality. *Skinner.*

ENSLOMBRE. To enervate. (*A.-N.*)

> Son, lett not ydelnesse ȝou *enslombre*,
> Nor wydnesse of clothys ȝou encombre.
> *MS. Ashmole* 52, f. 65

ENSNARLE. To insnare, or entangle.

ENSOINE. Excuse. (*A.-N.*)

ENSPERE. To ask, or inquire. (*A.-S.*)

ENSPIRE. To inspire. (*A.-N.*)

ENSTAFF. To put on a staff. *Florio.*

ENSTATE. To invest. *Laurence.*

ENSTORE. To renew. (*Lat.*)

ENSTREMENT. An instrument.

ENSURE. To assure; to plight troth. See the Suppl. to Hardyng, f. 66.

ENSWEETEN. To sweeten. See the Optick Glasse of Humors, p. 58.

ENT. Ended. *Hearne.*

ENTAILE. (1) Shape. (*A.-N.*)

> The hors of gode *entaile* schall have a lytell heed and gret rounde eyen, schort eeres, large fronte.
> *MS. Douce* 291, f. 136.

(2) Place; stead. *Weber.*

(3) Sculpture or carving of any kind. Also, to cut or carve; a very common term in ancient art, and sometimes applied to ornamental work of any kind.

> He made an ymage of *entayle*,
> Liche to a womman in semblaunce.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 105.

ENTAILS. Ends of land. *North.*

ENTALENTE. To excite. (*A.-N.*)

ENTAME. To tame; to subdue.

> My sone, yf thou thy conscience
> *Entamid* haste in suche a wise.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 43.

ENTECCHES. Spots; stains. (*A.-N.*)

ENTECESSOURS. Predecessors.

> Loo, these ben iij. thynges, as seyn our *entecessours*,
> That this trewe loveres togedir muste susteine.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 151.

ENTENCIOUN. Intention. (*Lat.*)

ENTEND. To attend. (*A.-N.*)

ENTENDAUNCE. Attention. (*A.-N.*)

ENTENDEMENT. Understanding. (*A.-N.*)

> A tale of gret *entendement*
> I thenke telle for thy sake.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 65.

ENTENT. Understanding. *Weber.*

ENTENTE. (1) Intention. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To attack. Ellis, ii. 366.

ENTENTED. Attended to. *Weber.*

ENTENTIF. Attentive. (*A.-N.*)

> Whereas she satte in here oratorie
> With hert *ententyf* and with hole memorie.
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 26.

> Nou let hem here and understonde *ententyfliche* myne wordes. *Sowle-hele, Vernon MS.*

ENTER. To enter a hawk, to commence training her to kill game.

ENTERCHANGEDEN. Exchanged. (*A.-N.*)

ENTERCLOSE. A passage between two rooms in a house, or leading from the door to the hall. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

ENTERCORRE. To interfere. (*Lat.*)

ENTEREMENT. Interment. *Ritson.*

ENTERLACE. A kind of verse, mentioned by R. de Brunne, pref. p. 99.

ENTERLYCHE. Entirely. (*A.-S.*)

ENTERMEDLED. Intermixed. (*A.-N.*)

ENTERMENTYN. To let in. *Pr. Parv.*

ENTERMETE. To interpose; to interrupt. (*A.-N.*) See Malory, ii. 45.

> Thouȝ I therof have nouȝt to done,
> My thouȝte wol *entirmete* him sone.
> *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 61.

ENTERMEWER. A hawk that changes the colour of its wings. *Skinner.*

ENTERMINE. To destroy. (*A.-N.*)

ENTERPART. To share. (*A.-N.*)

ENTERPENNED. A hawk was said to be enterpenned, when the feathers of the wings were between the body and the thighs.

ENTERSHOCK. To butt together.

ENTERTAILLE. Wove-work. (*Fr.*)

ENTERTAIN. Entertainment. *Warner.*

ENTERVIEN. A meeting. (*Fr.*)

ENTERYNG. An interment.

> The sone herd that tydyng,
> And come home to the *enteryng.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 42.

ENTETCHED. Marked; stained. (*A.-N.*)

ENTHRONISED. Enthroned. *Knolles.*

ENTIERLOCURE. Entirely. *Chr. Vil.*

ENTIRDIT. An interdict. (*A.-N.*)

> Hath sente the bulle of his sentence,
> With cursynge and with *entirdit.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 80.

ENTISE. To acquire. *Gawayne.*

ENTONE. To tune; to sing. (*A.-N.*)

ENTORYNGE. An interment.

> The comyn purs made his *entorynge.*
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 257.

ENTRADAS. Rents; revenues.

ENTRAILE. To entwine; to fold. (*Fr.*)

ENTRE. An entrance. (*A.-N.*)

> And therwithalle namid is eterne,
> And at the *entre* so they dide wryte
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 15.

ENTREAT. To write, or treat of; to treat, or use one well or ill; to obtain one's desire; to entertain, or receive. Also, an entreaty.

ENTREATMENT. Entreaty. *Jonson.*

ENTRECOMBNED. Entertained?

> Dysportes and plays and al maner gladnesse
> Among these lusty folkes *entercombned* be,
> With swete lovys amerous and such lustynesse,
> Godly rewardys with gret deboneretė.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 151.

ENTREDETEN. To handle. *Skinner.*

ENTREDITEDE. Interdicted. *Hearne.*

ENTREE. An entry. (*A.-N.*)

ENTREMEDLY. Intermediately.

> So *entremedly* by successioun
> Of bothe was the generacioun.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 14.

ENTREMEES. Dishes served in between the courses at a feast. (*Fr.*)

ENTREMETTEN. To intermeddle. (*A.-N.*)

ENTRESSE. Interest; business.

ENTRETE. A plaster.

> It sal drawe owt the felone or the appostyme, and alle the filthe, and hele it withowttene any *entrete*, bot new it evene and morne. *MS. Linc. Med.* f. 302.

ENTRICE. To render intricate. (*Lat.*)

ENTRIES. Places in thickets where deer have recently passed through.

ENTRIKE. To deceive; to entangle. Also, occasionally, to hinder.

> Whereof that hee the world *entriketh*,
> That many a man of him compleyneth.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 100.
>
> His mysty speche so harde is to unfolde
> That it *entryketh* rederis that it see.
> *MS. Digby* 232, f. 2.

ENTRY. A narrow passage; a lane; a porch; a gate, or door; an entrance, or small hall. *North.*

ENTUNED. Tuned. (*A.-N.*)

ENTUNES. Songs; tunes. (*A.-N.*)

ENTWITE. To twit; to reproach.

ENTWYN. To separate. *Audelay.*

ENTYREMENT. An interment. *Weber.*

ENTYRFERYNE. To interlace. *Pr. Parv.*

ENTYRYD. Interred. *Pr. Parv.*

ENUCLEATE. To solve. *Hall.*

ENUNIED. United. *Becon.*

ENUNTY. Directly opposite. *Glouc.*

ENUS. Once. Audelay, p. 43.

ENVENEMUS. Venomous. (*A.-N.*)

> It wil hele the bytyng of a wood hownde, and a maner strokys that byn *envenemus*, and it wil fere addrus fro the. *MS. Med. Antiq.*

ENVENIME. To poison. (*A.-N.*)

ENVIE. To vie; to contend. (*A.-N.*)

ENVIRID. Inversed. (*A.-N.*)

> Of the Holy Gost rounde aboute *envirid.*
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 27
>
> Myne armez are of ancestrye,
> *Enveryde* with lordez. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 71.

ENVIRON. (1) About; around. (*A.-N.*)

> Alle hire maydenis, stondynge *envyroun*,
> Gan even thus for to crye loude.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 6.

(2) To go round; to surround.

> And alle *enverounde* the vale,
> And voyde whenne hym likede.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 75

ENVIVE. To enliven; to excite.

ENVOLUPED. Wrapt up. (*A.-N.*)

ENVOY. To send. *Lydgate.*

ENVY. Hatred; ill-will. This is a common early use of the word. Some old dramatists have it in the sense, to emulate.

> There he had grete chyvalry,
> He slewe hys enemys with grete *envy.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

ENVYNED. Stored with wine. (*A.-N.*)

ENYYNTYSCHEN. To attenuate. *Pr. Parv.*

ENYȜN. Eyes. *Lydgate.*

EODE. Went. *North.*

> In that tyme ase ore Loverd *eode* aboute,
> Ane blinde man to him men brouȝte.
> *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 1.

EORNETH. Runneth. (*A.-S.*)

EORTHLICHE. Earthly. (*A.-S.*)

EOW. Yes. *Var. dial.*

EOWER. Your. *Salop.*

EPETITE. A kind of precious stone.

EPHESIAN. A jovial companion. A cant term, used by Shakespeare.

EPICEDE. A funeral song. (*Lat.*)

EPISTOLER. The priest at mass who chanteth the epistle. (*A.-N.*)

EPS. The asp tree. *Kent.*

EQUAL. Just; impartial. *Massinger.*

EQUATE. To make equal. *Palsgrave.*

EQUELD. Equalled. *Lydgate.*

EQUIPENDY. A plumb-line; a perpendicular or straight line.

EQUIPOLENCE. An equivalent. (*A.-N.*)

EQUIPOLENTE. Equivalent.

> For in respyte of tyme evyrmare,
> They ben nothyng *equipolente.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 21.

EQUIPOLLE. To be equal. (*A.-N.*)

ER. Your; or; are; before; before that; he; former; early. *Arch. and Prov.*

ERAN. An errand, or message. *North.* Chaucer has *eraunde*, Du. 134.

ERAYNE. A spider. *Nominale.*

ERBER. (1) Same as *arber*, q. v. This is also a field, pasture, garden, or an herbary for furnishing domestic medicines.

In an *erbere* besyde hur halle,
That feyre and grene can spryng and sprede.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.

He led hym to a fayre *erber*,
The ȝatis were of clen cristalle.
MS Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 68.

(2) The conduit leading to the stomach. An old hunting term.

ERBES. Herbs. *Gower.*

ERBOLAT. A confection made of several herbs, eggs, &c.

ERBOWLE. A dish composed chiefly of bullace and honey.

ERCHDEKENES. Archdeacons. (*A.-N.*)

ERCHEBYSSCHOPES. Archbishops.

ERCHEVESQE. An archbishop. (*A.-N.*)

Erles and *erchevesqes*, and other y-nowe.
Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. 5.

ERCLE. A blister. *Salop.*

ERD. The earth. *North.*

We wolde hit undirfonge ful fayn,
If we miȝt have oure *erd* aȝayn.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 134.

ERDE. To dwell; to inhabit. (*A.-S.*)

ERDEZ. Lands. *Gawayne.*

ERDON. An errand. *Cov. Myst.*

ERD-SHREW. A shrew-mouse. *Topsell.*

ERDYLY. Earthly. *Ritson.*

ERDYN. Earthen. (*A.-S.*)

ERE. (1) To plough. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Before; previously.

A kynge and a man childe conceyved at her *ere.*
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 110.

(3) An ear. (*A.-S.*)

For whanne the schipmen ley an *ere*
Unto the voyce in here avis,
They wene it be a paradis.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41.

EREABLE. Arable. *Huloet.*

ERE-LAPPE. The lower part of the ear. (*A.-S.*) See MS. Linc. f. 304.

ERELLE. An earl. (*A.-S.*)

EREMITE. A hermit. *Lydgate.*

EREN. Ears. (*A.-S.*)

ERENYE. Sand. *Pr. Parv.*

EREOS. Love. *Chaucer.*

ERE-ROWNERYS. Secret whisperers. (*A.-S.*)

It is goode that evevry lorde of the comuntes that he be not lad bi folis, non bi noon othir *ere-rownerys.*
Wimbelton's Sermon, 1388, *MS. Hatton* 57, p. 11.

ERGE. To tease, or vex. *West.*

ERGOS. Same as *Argos*, q. v.

ERIE. To honour; to revere. (*A.-S.*)

ERIEN. To plough. (*A.-S.*)

We tille na lande, ne *eryes*, ne sawes, ne ȝokes nother ox ne horse in plughe ne in carte, ne nett caste we nane in the see for to take fysche.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 32.

ERIGE. Straw, or stubble. *Linc.*

ERINDE. An errand, or message.

ERINGOES. Were formerly considered provocatives. See the Citye Match, 1639. p. 47 Taylor's Motto, 1622.

ERKE. Weary; sick. (*A.-S.*)

ERLICHE. Early. *Gower.*

ERLOND. Ireland. *Pr. Parv.*

ERME. To grieve; to lament. (*A.-S.*)

ERMIN. Armenian. *Chaucer.*

ERMYTE. (1) Poverty; misery. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A hermit. *Prompt. Parv.*

ERN. (1) An eagle. *North.*

From us he lep selcouth liȝt,
Was never *ern* so fresshe to fliȝt.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 109.

(2) An urn. *Rob. Glouc.*

(3) To glean. *Kennett.*

ERNDE. An errand. (*A.-S.*)

ERNE. (1) To run; to flow. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To yearn; to desire. *Ritson.*

ERNEMORWE. Early in the morning.

ERNEN. To earn; to take. *Weber.*

ERNEND. Running. (*A.-S.*)

ERNES. The loose scattered ears of corn left on the ground. *Kennett.*

ERNEST. Zeal; studious pursuit of anything (*A.-S.*)

ERNESTFUL. Serious; zealous. (*A.-S.*)

ERNESTONE. The ætites. Harrison, p. 239.

ERNFULL. Sad; lamentable. *Sussex.*

ERNUTE. An earth-nut. *Elyot.*

EROR. Former. *Hearne.*

EROUST. First. (*A.-S.*)

ERRABLE. Arable. Arch. xi. 216.

ERRANDE. Wandering. (*A.-N.*)

Evyr he rode forthe *errande*,
Tyll he come to Mombrant.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 110.

ERRA-PATER. An eminent Jewish astrologer; at least, so say some of the old almanacs. The name was sometimes used for an almanac. Lilly was also so called by Butler.

ERRATES. Faults. *Hall.*

ERRATIKE. Wandering. (*A.-N.*)

ERRAUNT. Strolling. (*A.-N.*)

ERRE. A sore; a pock-mark.

The *erres* of hys wowndes sal speke
Agayne the, and of the ask wreke.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 165.

Stanke and roten mine *erres* ere n.a.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 26.

ERRESDEKEN. An archdeacon.

ERRIN. Urine. *Devon.*

ERRISH. Wheat stubble. *Kent.*

ERRIWIGGLE. An ear-wig. *East.*

ERROUR. Course; running. (*A.-N.*)

ERRYD. Wandered. *Lydgate.*

ERS. The fundament. (*A.-S.*)

ERSDEKNE. An archdeacon. (*A.-S.*)

ERSH. Stubble. *Kent.*

ERSMERT. Culerage. See an early list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 4.

ERST. First; formerly. (*A.-S.*) *At erst*, at first, for the first time.

Than non *erst* he drew his hatt
Into the benke ende.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 5

ERSWORT. The herb mouse-ear. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 8.

ERTAGE. Heritage. *Hearne.*

ERTE. (1) Art. *Somerset.*

Jhesu Criste, have mercy one me,
Als thou *erte* kynge of magesté.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 213.

(2) To urge; to compel.

ERTHEDOUNE. An earthquake. (*A.-S.*)

Whenne this testament was in wrytynge bifore Alexander, sodeynly ther come a thonnere and a levennynge, and ane *erthedoune* riȝte a hedous, so that alle Babyloyne qwoke therwith.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 48.

ERTHE-GALLE. The herb centaury.

ERTHELES. Without earth. (*A.-S.*)

ERTHEMOVINGE. An earthquake. (*A.-S.*)

ERTHEN. Previously. (*A.-S.*)

ERTHESMOK. *Fumus terræ*, the name of a plant given in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

ERTHGRINE. An earthquake. (*A.-S.*)

ERTHGRYTHE. An earthquake. (*A.-S.*)

ERTHING. Burial. *North.*

He had his eldmoder maiden-hede,
And at his *erthing* alle lede.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 8.

ERTHSTANE. The hearth-stone. (*A.-S.*)

ERTINE. To irritate; to provoke.

ERTOU. Art thou? (*A.-S.*)

ERVE. An inheritance. (*A.-S.*)

Hit werketh wonderliche,
And *erves* giveth sikerlich.
MS. Harl. 7322, ap. Cat. iii. 525.

ERY. Every. *Var. dial.*

ERYDAY. Every day. *Pr. Parv.*

ERYE? The earth. *Pr. Parv.*

ERYN. Iron. *Lydgate.*

Y saghe hym bere upp on hys krowne,
Brynnyng *eryn* that bare hym downe.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 10.

ERYNDE. An errand. *Ritson.*

ERYS. Ears. Sometimes, years.

Wode has *erys*, fylde has siȝt,
Were the forster here now right
Thy wordis shuld like the ille.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49

ERYSCHEMEN. Irishmen.

ERYTACHE. Heritage. Arch. xxii. 369.

ERYYNE? Earthen. *Pr. Parv.*

ERZELL. Herself. *Somerset.*

ESBATEMENT. A play, or pastime. (*A.-N.*)

ESCAPE. A transgression. *Shak.* Explained by Blount, "a violent or privy evasion out of some lawful restraint."

ESCHAR. A newt. *North.*

ESCHAUFE. To make hot. (*A.-N.*)

ESCHAUNGE. Exchange. (*A.-N.*)

ESCHE. An ash-tree. *Pr. Parv.*

ESCHEKERE. Chess. Also, the exchequer.

ESCHELE. Troop; company. (*A.-N.*)

ESCHEN. Made of ash. *Salop.*

ESCHETES. Escheats. (*A.-N.*)

ESCHEWE. To stir; to move; to go.

The kyng chaungez his fote,
Eschewes a lyttille.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 65.

ESCHIVE. To eschew; to shun. (*A.-N.*)

And in thy lawe so despende,
That vayne glorye y schalle *eschive.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 58.

ESCHTE. Asked. (*A.-S.*)

ESCLAUNDER. Slander; reproach.

No worschip may he to hymselfe conquere
But grete *esclaunder* unto hym and her.
Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 60.

ESCORCHES. Animals that were flayed. An old hunting term.

ESCOTED. Paid; supported. *Shak.*

ESCRIED. Observed; descried.

ESCRITE. A writing. (*A.-N.*)

ESCUAGE. Service. (*A.-N.*)

ESCULPED. Sculptured. *Hall.*

ESE. (1) Ease; pleasure; to accommodate; to be pleased. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Bait for fishes. Nominale MS.

ESEMENT. Relief. *Chaucer.*

ESENDROPPERS. Eavesdroppers. See the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575.

ESH. (1) Stubble; aftermath. *Surrey.*

(2) To ask. Also, an ash tree. *North.*

ESHIN. A pail. *North.*

ESHINTLE. A pailful. *Chesh.*

ESHORNE. Cut in two. (*A.-S.*)

Why hast thou this sak thus *eshorne*,
Now is it spylt and thou hast it lorne.
MS. Laud. 4to. f. 47.

ESHUK. A hook at the extremity of a waggon-horse's traces, in the form of an S. *West.*

ESIE. Gentle; light. *Chaucer.*

ESILICH. Gently. *Chaucer.*

ESK. A newt; a lizard. *North.*

ESKING. The pentice. *Linc.*

ESKIP. To equip, as with men, &c.

ESKRIE. A cry. *Hall.*

ESLE. To ask. *Hearne.*

ESLOYNE. To remove. *Spenser.*

ESMAYE. To astonish. (*A.-N.*)

This womman woche com so *esmayed*,
Ansueryd with fulle soffte speche.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 7.

And thus wexe I withinne wroth,
That outwarde I am alle affrayed,
And so destemprid and *esmayed*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 84.

ESP. The asp tree. *North.*

Tak the barke of the *esp*, and the rote of walwort, of ayther i-like mykel, and stampe thame wele, and do it in a clene vessel. *Med. Rec. MS. Bright*, f. 14.

ESPECCION. Especial. (*A.-N.*)

ESPECE. A small portion. *Caxton.*

ESPERANCE. Hope; expectation. (*A.-N.*)

ESPEYRE. Expectation. (*A.-N.*)

To putten Rome in fulle *espeyre*,
That Moris was apparaunt eyre.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 71

Thus stante envye in good *espeyre*.
To ben himselfe the develis eyre. *MS. Ibid.* f. 82

ESPIAILLE. Spying; private watching. (*A.-N.*)

ESPIAL. A spy. *Gower.*

ESPICE. To look; to observe.

ESPICERIE. Spices. (*A.-N.*)

ESPIE An overlooker. *Hall.*

ESPIN. The asp tree. *North.*

ESPIRITUELL. Spiritual; heavenly. (*A.-N.*)

ESPLOIT. Advantage. (*A.-N.*)

The seyle goth uppe and forth they strauʒte,
But none *esploit* therof they cauʒte.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 151.

ESPOIRE. Hope. *Chaucer.*

ESPOUSE. Spouse; wife. *Hall.*

ESPRED. Spread. *Sidney.*

ESPRINGOLD. An engine used for throwing large stones in sieges. (*A.-N.*)

ESPRYSED. Taken. (*A.-N.*)

ESQUAYMOUS. Equal (?).

That many one are so daungerous,
And oute of mesure *esquaymous.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 48.

ESQUIP. Same as *Eskip*, q. v.

ESQUIRE. An esquire of the body, an attendant upon a knight who carried his helmet, spear, and shield.

ESS. Ashes, or a place under the grate to receive them in. *North.*

ESSAY. Same as *Assay*, q. v.

ESSE. (1) To ask. *Hearne.*

(2) Ease. *Ritson.*

(3) Is. MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 2.

ESSES. (1) The collar of SS, or esses, worn by Knights of the Garter.

(2) Large worms. *Kent.*

ESSEW. Issue. *Bale.*

ESSEX-LION. A calf. *Grose.*

ESSEX-STILE. A ditch. *Grose.*

ESSHEKED. Asked. *Hearne.*

ESSHET. Asked. *Hearne.*

ESSHOLE. An ash-bin. *North.*

ESSOINE. An excuse. (*A.-N.*)

But ʒit for strengthe of matrimonye,
He myʒte make none *essoigne.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 50.

ESSTE. Asked. *Hearne.*

ESSYSE. Habit; custom. *R. de Brunne.*

EST. (1) Eatest. *Hearne.*

(2) Host. *Weber.*

(3) Love; munificence. (*A.-S.*)

They wroght hym mekylle woo,
As y yow say, be Goddys *est.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.

ESTABLIE. A guard. (*A.-N.*)

ESTAFET. A footman. (*Span.*)

ESTALLED. Installed. (*A.-N.*)

She was translated eternally to dwelle
Amonge sterres, where that she is *estalled.*
MS. Digby 230.

ESTANDART. A standard. *Hall.*

ESTASION. A shop, or stall. (*A.-N.*)

ESTATE. State; condition; a wealthy person; administration of government; an obeisance.

ESTATELICH. Stately. *Chaucer.* Lydgate has *estatly*, Minor Poems, p. 4.

ESTATUTE. A statute. *Hall.*

ESTCHEKER. A chess-board.

And alle be hit that in that place square
Of the listes, I mene the *estcheker.*
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 263.

ESTEAD. Instead. *North.*

ESTELLACIOUN. Astrology. (*A.-N.*)

ESTERE. State. *Hearne.*

ESTERNE. From A.-N. *estre ?*

And fyl hyt at an *esterne,*
That a prest shul none outher werne.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 67

ESTIMATE. Estimation; value.

ESTITE. As well. *North.*

ESTOC. A small stabbing sword.

ESTOPPED. Stopped. *Hall.*

ESTRADIOTS. French dragoons.

ESTRAINGER. A stranger. (*Fr.*)

ESTRE. (1) State; condition. (*A.-N.*)

What schal I telle unto Silvestre,
Or of ʒour name or of ʒour *estre ?*
Gower, MS. Bodl. 294

(2) A circumstance. (*A.-N.*)

(3) Court; street; town. (*A.-N.*)

So long he leved in that *estre,*
That for hys name he hyʒt Tuncestre.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 70.

ESTRES. The inward parts of a building; chambers; walks; passages in a garden. (*A.-N.*) See Will. and Werw. p. 64.

ESTRETE. A street.

Towarde this vice of whiche we trete,
There ben ʒit tweye of thilke *estrete.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 47.

ESTRICH-BOARDS. Deal-boards exported from the Eastern countries, [Austria ?]

ESTRICHE. Reserved; haughty. (*A.-N.*)

ESTRICH-FALCON. A species of large falcon, mentioned in the old metrical romance of Guy of Warwick. Shakespeare seems to allude to this bird in Ant. and Cleop. iii. 11, *estridge.*

ESTRIDGE. An ostrich. *Massinger.*

ESTROITS. Narrow cloths. (*Fr.*)

ESTUF. Stuff; household goods. *Hall.*

ESTUIFE. A pocket-case. (*Fr.*)

ESUE. To escape. (*A.-N.*)

ESY. Soft. *Prompt. Parv.*

ESYNE. Stercoro. *Pr. Parv.*

ET. (1) Eat; even. *Hearne.*

(2) At; to; that. *North.*

ETAYNE. A giant. (*A.-S.*)

Fy, he said, thou foule! thou *etayne!*
Alle my knyghtes thou garte be slayne.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 128.

ETCH. (1) Stubble. *Tusser.*

(2) To eke out; to augment. *Kent.*

ETE. Eat. *Somerset.*

The scheperde *ete* tille that he swatte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

ETERMYNABLE. Interminable.

ETERNAL. Infernal; damned. *East.*

ETERNE. Everlasting. (*Lat.*)

Now be welle ware that thou have not misdrawe
Hire tendir ʒougthe fro God that is *eterne.*
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 6.

ETEYED. Tied; gartered. *Chaucer.*

ETH. Earth. Also, a hearth. *West.*

ETHE. (1) Easy; easily. (*A.-S.*) See More's Supplycacyon of Soulys, f. 12.

(2) To ask. *Gawayne.*

ETHEN. Hence. (*A.-S.*)

ETHER. (1) An adder. *North.*

(2) The air or sky. *Nominale.*

(3) To bind hedges with flexible rods called *ethers*, or *etherings*. Also, a hedge. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Either; each. (*A.-S.*)

ETHSCHAPE. To escape. *Hampole.*

ETHSTE. Asked. *Hearne.*

ETHYNDEL. Half a bushel. *Pr. Parv.*

ETON. Eat, pl. (*A.-S.*)

ETOW. In two. *North.*

ETRAATH. Truly; in truth. *Craven.*

ETRIDE. Tried. *Higgins.*

ETTER. Same as *Atter*, q. v.

ETTETHE. The eighteenth. *Hearne.*

ETTICK. Hectic. (*Fr.*) *Ettick fever*, an old phrase for the ague.

ETTIN. Same us *Etayne*, q. v. "An eten in ich a fight," Sir Tristrem, p. 178.

ETTLE. (1) A nettle. *West.*

(2) To deal out sparingly. *North.*

(3) To prepare; to set in order; to intend; to try; to attempt; to contrive; to earn; to design; to linger, or delay. *North.* "Ettelles to bee overlyng," i. e. designs to be conqueror, MS. Morte Arthure, f. 58.

ETTLEMENT. Intention. *North.*

ETTLINGS. Earnings; wages. *North.*

ETTWEE. A sheath, or case, for holding small instruments. (*Fr.*)

ETTYS. Eats. *North.*

> That es to saye, that *ettys* me, ȝitt hungres thaym, and thay that drynkes me, ȝit thristis thaym.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 193.

ETYK. A fever. *Lydgate.*

EUBIDES. The Hebrides. *Drayton.*

EUGHT. Owed. *North.*

EUPHUISM. An affected style of speaking and writing introduced at the close of the sixteenth century by Lilly, who set the fashion in works entitled, *Euphues, or the Anatomy of Wit*, and *Euphues and his England*, which are replete with absurd jargon and bombast. These books were completely the fashion for the time, and their immortality vainly predicted by the author's contemporaries.

EURE. Use; custom; ure. Malory, ii. 25.

EUROSE. Rose water. (*A.-N.*)

EUTRIR. To pour out. *Devon.*

EV. Have. *North.*

EVANGELETT-VATS. Cheese-vats, so called from being charged with the images of the saints which were to be imprinted on the cheeses. *Suffolk.*

EVANGILES. The Gospels. (*A.-N.*)

EVANS. A she-cat, said to be so called from a witch of that name.

EVAT. A newt. *Somerset.*

EVE. (1) To become damp. *West.*

(2) A hen-roost. *Somerset.*

EVECK. A goat. (*Lat.*)

EVELING. The evening. *Devon.*

EVELLES. Without evil. (*A.-S.*)

EVELONG. Oblong. Wrongly printed *enelong* in Pr. Parv. p. 46.

EVEMEN. Evening. *Dorset.*

EVEN. (1) To compare. *West.*

(2) Equal; to equal, or make equal.

> The multitude of the Percienes, quod he, may noȝte be *evend* to the multitude of the Grekes, for sewrly we are ma than thay.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 19.

EVEN-AND-ODD. A game played by tossing up coins. See Cleaveland's Poems, 1660, p. 142; Florio, p. 358.

EVEN-CRISTEN. A fellow-Christian, or neighbour. See Hamlet. v. i.

> In the whilke es forbodene as alle manere of lesynges, false consperacye and false sweryng, whare thurghe oure *evene-Cristyne* may lese thayre catelle.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 215.

EVEN-DOWN. Downright. *North.* Perhaps connected with *evenden*, in Syr Gawayne.

EVENE. (1) Evenly; equally. (*A.-S.*)

(2) An ear of corn. *Med.*

EVENE-FORTH. Equally. (*A.-S.*)

EVENELICHE. Evenly; equally. (*A.-S.*)

EVENES. Equity. *Lydgate.*

EVEN-FLAVOURED. Unmixed; unvaried; uniform. *Suffolk.*

EVEN-FORWARD. Directly forward; in continued succession. *North.*

EVENHEDE. Equality; equity. (*A.-S.*)

EVENINE. Equitable. (*A.-S.*)

EVENINGS. The delivery at evening of a certain portion of grass or corn to a customary tenant. *Kennett.*

EVENLESTEN. The herb mercury

EVENLIGHT. Twilight.

> Anone sche bidt me go awey,
> And sey it is ferr in the nyght,
> And I swere it is *evenlight*.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 66.

EVENLIKE. Equal, equally. (*A.-S.*)

EVENLINESS. Equality. *Fairfax.*

EVENOLDE. Of the same age. (*A.-S.*)

EVENSONGE. Vespers. (*A.-S.*)

EVENTOUR. Adventure. *Weber.*

EVEN-WHILE. Even-time. *W. Werw.*

EVENYNG. Equal; just. (*A.-S.*)

EVER. (1) However. *Hearne.*

(2) At any time. *Var. dial.*

(3) Always. (*A.-S.*) *Ever in on*, continually in the same manner. *Ever so long*, a great while.

(4) Rye-grass. *Devon.*

(5) An opening stile. *Glouc.*

EVER-AMONG. See *Amonge.*

EVER-EITHER. Both. *Wickliffe.*

EVEREMAR. Evermore. (*A.-S.*)

EVERFERNE. Wall fern. *Gerard.*

EVERICH. Each one; every one. (*A.-S.*)

EVERIDEL. Every part. (*A.-S.*)

EVERLASTING. (1) American cudweed.

(2) A kind of strong stuff formerly much worn by sergeants.

EVERNE. Ever; however. *Hearne.*

EVERROSE. Rose water. (*A.-N.*)

EVERUCHDEL. Every part. (*A.-S.*)

EVERY. (1) A species of grass. *West.*

(2) *Every each*, every other, alternate; *every foot anon, every like*, every now and then; *every whips while*, now and then; *every whip and again*, ever and anon; *every year's land*, land which will bear crops every year.

EVERYCHONE. Every one. (*A.-S.*)

> The chylde turnyd hym abowte wyth woundes redd,
> And blessyd the pepull *everychone*.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.

EVESE. The eaves of a house. (*A.-S.*)

EVESED. Afraid. *Lydgate.*

EVESINGE. Eaves. *Huloet.*

EVESTERRE. Evening star. *Pr. Parv.*

EVET. A newt. *West.* See Huloet, 1552; Kyng Alisaunder, 6126.

EVICTED. Dispossessed. (*Lat.*)

EVID. Heavied; made heavy.

EVIL. (1) A halter. *Grose.*

(2) A fork, as a hay-fork, &c. *West.*

EVIL-EYE. An eye which charms. Superstitious people suppose that the first morning glance of him who has an evil eye is certain destruction to man or beast, if not immediate, at least eventually.

EVITE. To avoid. (*Lat.*)

EVORYE. Ivory. *Weber.*

EVOUR. Ivory. *Lydgate.*

> And the ȝates of the palace ware of *evour*, wonder whitt, and the bandez of thame and the legges of ebené. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 25.

EVYL. A disease; a fit of madness; to fall ill, or sick.

> Sone aftyrward she *evyld*,
> And deyd sunner than she wylde
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 53.

EVYLY. Heavily; sorrowfully.

EVYN. Evening. *Gower.*

EVYN-LYȜTHUS. Twilight. (*A.-S.*)

EW. Yew. (*A.-S.*) See Reliq. Antiq. i. 7.

EWAGE. Some kind of stone, or amulet. See Piers Ploughman, p. 29.

EWARE. A water-bearer. *Pr. Parv.*

EWE. Owed. *Suffolk.*

EWE-GOWAN. The common daisy. *North.*

EWER. An udder. *North.*

EWERY. The place where the ewers for washing the hands before and after meals were kept. Ord. and Reg. p. 4.

EWFRAS. A herb. Arch. xxx. 377.

EWGH. A yew. *West.*

> Next to it a drawing-roome, whose floor is checquered like a chesse-board, with box and *ewgh* pannells of about six inches square.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 263.

EWN. An oven. *North.*

E-WONNE. Won. (*A.-S.*)

> In loves art men must deype wade,
> Or that ye be conqueryd and *e-wonne.*
> *MS. Fairfax* 16.

EWTE. (1) To pour water. *Exmoor.*

(2) A newt. *Maundevile.*

EWYNS. Hewings. Arch. x. 93.

EX. (1) An axle, or axis. *West.*

(2) To ask. *Glouc. and Devon.*

EXAKERLY. Exactly. *Var. dial.*

EXALTATE. Exalted. (*Lat.*)

> Every man wilneth to be *exaltate,*
> Thouȝe he be gret, ȝit heyer wolde he goo.
> *Occleve, MS. Soc Antiq.* 134, f. 281.

EXALTATION. A planet was said to be in its exaltation, when it was in that sign of the zodiac in which it was supposed to exert its strongest influence.

EXAMETRON. An hexameter verse.

EXAMPLER. A sampler. *Palsgrave.*

EXAN. The herb crosswort. *Gerard.*

EXBURSE. To disburse, or discharge.

EXCALIBOUR. The name of King Arthur's sword, frequently mentioned.

EXCHEVE. To eschew, or shun. (*A.-N.*)

EXCISE. To impose upon; to overcharge. *Var. dial.*

EXCLAIM. An exclamation. *Shak.*

EXCOMMENGE. To excommunicate. (*A.-N.*) See Stanihurst, p. 26.

EXCOURSE. An expedition. (*Lat.*)

EXCREMENT. Anything that grows from the human body, as hair, nails, &c.

EXCUSATION. An excuse. (*Lat.*)

> Ser, ȝe muste the sothe sey me trewly
> Withowtyn *excusacion* yn eny wysse aleyde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 143.

EXCUSEMENT. An excuse.

> So thilke *excusement* was none.
> *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 45.

EXCYTATE. To excite. *Hall.*

EXE. An axe. *East.*

EXECUTION. The sacking of a town. *Nares.*

EXECUTOUR. An executioner. *Executrice*, a female executioner. (*A.-N.*)

EXEMPLAIRE. Exemplary. (*A.-N.*)

EXEMPT. Taken away. *Shak.*

EXEN. Oxen. *North.*

EXEQUY. Funeral. *Sidney.*

EXERCISES. Week-day sermons, so called by the Puritans.

EXERPED. Drawn out. *Topsell.*

EXHALE. To drag out. *Shak.*

EXHERIDATE. To disinherit. It seems also to mean, to hate or detest.

EXHIBITION. Stipend; allowance. The term is still used at the universities.

EXIDEMIC. An epidemic. *Hall.*

EXIGENT. Exigence; difficulty. Also, a writ that lies where the defendant in an action personal cannot be found.

EXILE. Poor; lean; endowed with small revenues. (*Lat.*)

EXLE. An axle. Florio, p. 67.

EXORCISATIONS. Exorcisms. (*A.-N.*)

EXPANS-YERES. Single years, with the motions of the heavenly bodies answering to them. *Chaucer.*

EXPECT. To suspect; to conclude; to suppose; to believe; to wait; to tarry; expectation.

EXPECTAUNT. Waiting. (*A.-N.*)

EXPECTION. Expectation. "With so much *expection,*" The Bride, 1640, sig. B. ii.

EXPEDIENCE. Expedition; celerity. *Shak.* Also, an enterprise, or undertaking. *Expedient*, quick.

EXPENDUNTUR. In old works, an account of the things expended.

EXPERTFULL. Expert; skilful.

EXPIATE. Expired. *Shak.*

EXPIRE. To exhaust, or wear out.

EXPLATE. To explain, or unfold. Jonson, viii. 431. Perhaps a form of *expleite*, or *exploit*, q. v. We have *expleiten* in A Prophesie of Cadwallader, 1604.

EXPLEITE. To perform; to finish; to complete; to assist. (*A.-N.*)

This werk *texpleyte* that ye nat refuse,
But maketh Clyo for to ben my muse.
MS. Digby 232, f. 1.

So lete thy grace to me dissende adoun,
My rude tonge to *explite* and spede.
MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

EXPLOIT. To perform. Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 148. Also, to apply one's self to anything. *Palsgrave.*

EXPOSTULATE. To inquire. *Shak.*

EXPOSTURE. Exposure. *Shak.*

EXPOUNEN. To expound; to explain. (*A.-N.*)

EXPULSE. To expel, or drive out. (*Lat.*)

EXPURGE. To purge, or cleanse out.

EXQUIRE. To inquire. *Chapman.*

EXSUFFLICATE. Contemptible. (*Lat.*)

EXTABLE. Acceptable. State Papers, i. 815.

EXTEND. To value the property of any one who has forfeited his bond; to appraise; to seize. A law term.

EXTENDOUR. A surveyor; one who extends property.

EXTENT. A valuation, or seizure. Hence, a violent attack.

EXTERMINION. Extermination. See Hall, Henry VII. f. 23.

EXTERN. External; outward. *Nares.*

EXTIRP. To extirpate. (*Lat.*)

EXTRAUGHT. Extracted. *Hall.*

EXTRAVAGANT. Wandering. *Shak.*

EXTRE. An axletree. *East.*

The firmament and also every spere,
The golden *extre* and the sterres seven.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 33.

EXTREAT. Extraction. (*Fr.*)

EXTRESS. To draw out. (*Lat.*)

EXTRUCTION. Destruction. *Heywood.*

EXULATE. To banish. (*Lat.*) An exile, Hardyng's Chron. f. 189.

EXUPERATE. To overbalance.

EXURE. To assure. (*A.-N.*)

Passith pleynly and also doeth excede
The wytte of man, I doo you well *exure.*
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 55.

EXUS. Axes. Degrevant, 325.

EY. (1) Aye; yes; ah! *North.*

Ey! thoght the knyȝt, long ys gone,
That messe at the cherche herd y none.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 26.

(2) An egg. (*A.-S.*)

EYANE. Again. Degrevant, 431.

EYAS. A young hawk recently taken out of the nest. *Eyasmusket*, a young male sparrowhawk; and hence, metaphorically, a boy.

EYDENT. Diligent. *North.*

EYDUR. Either. *North.*

Alle arownde, lyke a frere,
And then ovyrthwart to *eydur* ere.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 241.

EYE. (1) A small tint of colour, just enough to see. See Nares in v.

(2) A brood of pheasants. *Var. dial.*

(3) The mouth of a pit. *North.*

(4) Water. *Somerset.* An outlet for water from a drain. *East.*

(5) To observe minutely. *Essex.*

(6) Awe; fear; power. (*A.-S.*)

EYEABLE. Sightly. *North.*

EYE-BITE. To bewitch an animal with the evil eye. *North.*

EYE-BREEN. The eyebrows. *Lanc.*

EYE-BREKES. Eyelids. *North.*

EYE-GRASS. Old pasture ground, that has been long without being eaten. *Glouc.*

EYEN. Eyes. (*A.-S.*)

EYER. Heir; heiress; air.

EYERIE. Same as *Airy*, q. v.

EYES. Ice.

Be war, I rede, thou stondest on the *eyes.*
MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 255.

EYE-SORE. A blemish; any disagreeable object. *Var. dial.*

EYET. (1) To eat. *Warw.*

(2) A small island, or ait. *Kennett.*

EYEVANG. A strap or stay to which the girt of the saddle is buckled. *Devon.*

EYGER. Sharp; sour. (*Fr.*)

EYGHE. Fear. Gy of Warw. p. 13.

EYGHTE. Possessions. (*A.-S.*)

EYH. An eye. Brome's Travels, p. 152. *Eyhen*, MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

EYHE. A handle, or haft.

EYKAKE. A kind of cake compounded with eggs. *Pr. Parv.*

EYL. An ear of corn. Translated by *acus* in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

EYLDE. To yield; to return; to give, or deliver up.

EYLDEN. Went. Chester Plays, ii. 72.

EYLDYNGE. Fuel. *Pr. Parv.*

EYLE. An island. *North.*

EYLEN. To ail. (*A.-S.*)

Syr Lancelot *eylythe* nothynge but gode,
He shalle be hole by pryme of day.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 132.

What *eyled* me, why was I wode,
That I cowth so litelle gode?
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.

EYLIADS. Ogles; wanton looks. (*Fr.*)

EYLSUM. Wholesome; sound.

EYLYKE. Elsewhere. *Lydgate.*

EYLYNE. To withstand. *Pr. Parv.*

EYMANENT. Directly opposite. *West.*

EYMERY. Ashes. *Pr. Parv.*

EYNE. (1) Eyes. *North.*

(2) A thicket? MS. Morte Arthure.

EYNKE. Ink. *Hampole.*

EY-QWYT. The white of egg. (*A.-S.*)

EYRAR. A brood of swans. Sometimes, the bird itself.

EYRE. Grace; haste; speed; air; to plough; to go; to move; an heiress, or heir; to breed, as hawks do.

EYREN. Eggs. See Introduction.

EYRISH. Aerial. *Chaucer.*

EYRONDE. Erected. *Holme.*

EYRONE. Eggs, as *eyren*, q. v.

A wowndyt man schal kepe hym that he ȝete na cheese, ne botur, ne *eyrone*, ne fysche of the see, ne fruytte, ne flesche, but of a best that is geldit; and he most kepe him fro fleschely talent wythe wymmen. *Med. Rec. MS. Bright*, f. 10

EYRUS. Years. *Hearne.*

EYSE. Ease. See Langtoft, p. 68.

> I the se wepynge alle weyes,
> Whenne thou shuldes be best at *eys*.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 65.

EYSEMENTES. Conveniences.

EYSTER. An oyster. Rel. Ant. i. 85.

EYTE. Eight. *Cov. Myst.*

EYTENDE. The eighth. *Lydgate.*

EYTENDELE. Half a bushel, or the eighth part of a coomb, whence the term. *Pr. Parv.* The terms seems to be retained in the Lancashire word *aghendole*, eight pounds of meal, more usually written *nackendole*, although the derivation is probably from *aghtand*, q. v.

EYTH. Easy; easily. (*A.-S.*)

EYȜIRE. The air. *Pr. Parv.*

EYȜTHE. Eight. *Pr. Parv.*

EȜENEN. Eyes. See Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 39. Eȝe, St. Brandan, p. 3.

EȜEVER. Ever. Audelay, p. 26.

FA. (1) Very fast. *North.*
(2) A foe; an enemy.

> The countas said, allas!
> Ȝe hafe bene lang *faas*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 137.

FAA. Few.

> Eftyr a *faa* dayes, he apperyde tille ane that was famyliare tille hym in hys lyfe, and sayde that he was dampnede. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 194.

FAAT. A fault. *Craven.*

FABBIN. Flattering. *North.*

FABLE. Idle discourse. (*A.-N.*)

FABRICATURE. Making. (*Lat.*)

FABRICK-LANDS. Lands given towards the maintenance, building, or repair of churches or cathedrals.

FABURDEN. A high sounding tone or noise that fills the ear.

FACCHE. To fetch. *Ritson.*

FACE. (1) To brag; to vaunt; to boast; to rail at any one. *To face one with a lie*, to make him believe it is true. *To face one out or down*, to put him down by positive assertions.
(2) *To face about*, a military term, meaning to wheel to the rear.
(3) Harm; consequence. *Weber.*
(4) Foes; enemies.

> Sir, God hase sent the that grace,
> That thou hase vencuste thi *face*.
> *MS. Lincoln.* A. i. 17, f. 132.

(5) A term at the game of Primero, to stand boldly upon a card. See the Triall of Wits, 1604, p. 112. Whence came the phrase *to face it with a card of ten*, to face anything out by sheer impudence.

FACED-CARD. A court-card. *West.*

FACER. An impudent person; a boaster. Also, a bumper of wine.

FACETE. Choice; fine. (*Lat.*)

FACHELL. A small dagger? *Kempe.*

FACHON. A falchion, or sword. (*A.-N.*)

FACHUR. To grow like in feature. *West.*

FACKS. By my faith! *Devon.*

FACON. A faulcon. Torrent, p. 21.

FACONDE. Eloquent; attractive (*A.-N.*) Also a substantive, eloquence.

FACONDIOUS. Eloquent. *Caxton.*

FACRERE. Dissimulation.

> Ferst ben enformed for to leere
> A craft which cleped is *facrere*.
> *Gower, MS. Bodl.* 294.

FACULTE. Quickness; readiness. (*Lat.*)

FAD. (1) Fashioned. *North.*
(2) A trifling whim. *Warw.*
(3) A truss of straw. *Var. dial.*
(4) A coloured ball. *Linc.*
(5) To be busy about trifles. *Linc.*

FADDLE. (1) A pack, or bundle. *West.*
(2) To dandle; to cherish. *Scott.*

FADDY. Frivolous. *West.* Also the name of a Cornwall dance.

FADE. (1) Sad; sorrowful. (*A.-N.*)
(2) Dirty; disagreeable. (*A.-N.*)

> Of proud wymmen wuld y telle,
> But they are so wrothe and felle,
> Of these that are so foule and *fade*,
> That make hem feyrere than God hem made.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 22.

(3) Strong; powerful. This seems to be the meaning in Perceval, and Sir Tristrem, p. 145. Perceval, 1440, conquered?
(4) To vanish. *Shak.*

FADED. Tainted; decayed. *North.*

FADER. A father. (*A.-S.*)

FADGE. (1) To put together; to fare; to suit; to fit; to agree; to proceed; to succeed.
(2) A small flat loaf, or thick cake; to beat, or thrash; a bundle; a fagot. *North.*
(3) An irregular pace. *Linc.*

FADGEE. To work, or fag. *Devon.*

FADGY. Corpulent; unwieldy. *North.*

FADING. The name of an Irish dance, and also the burden of a popular Irish song of a licentious kind. Hence, sometimes, a burden of a song is so called.

FADME. A fathom. *Lydgate.* Also a verb, to fathom, to encompass.

FADOM. A fathom. *Dekker.*

FADOODLE. Futuo. *Dekker.*

FAEBERRY. See *Feaberries.*

FAED. Faded. *Towneley Myst.*

FAEES. Foes; enemies.

> Hym thare be ferde for no *faees*,
> That swylke a folke ledes.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 57.

FAEGANG. A gang of beggars. *North.*

FAERIE. The nation of Fairies; enchantment, the work of Fairies. (*A.-N.*)

FAFF. To move violently. *North.*

FAFFLE. To stutter, or stammer; to saunter; to trifle; to fumble. *North.* See Baret, 1580, F. 19; Hollyband's Dict. 1593.

FAFT. Fought. *Craven.*

FAG. (1) A sheep-tick. *Linc.*
(2) To beat, or thrash. Also, to be sent about on errands. A schoolboy's term.
(3) A knot in cloth. *Blount.*

FAGARY. A vagary. *Hall*

FAGE. To deceive by falsehood or flattery. (*A.-S.*) Also, deceit, flattery. See Lydgate, p. 27; Hardyng's Chron. f. 54.

Ther is no more dredfulle pestelens,
Thane is tonge that can flatere and *fage*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 128.

So that no wyȝte *fage* may ne fayne,
Tofore the ye of thy sapience.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 7.

FAGGING. Reaping, or cutting the stubble with a short scythe. *West.*

FAGGS. Fain; gladly. *Kent.* More generally explained as *facks*, q. v.

FAGH. Fought. *Weber.*

FAGIOLI. French beans. (*Ital.*)

FAGOT. (1) A contemptuous term for a woman; a prostitute.

(2) To cut, or tie up fagots. *Fagot berers*, Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 11, inferior household servants who carried fagots, &c.

FAIGH. Refuse soil, or stones. *North.*

FAIGHTEST. Most happy. (*A.-S.*)

FAIL. (1) Failure; fault. *Shak.*

(2) To deceive; to speak false. (*A.-N.*)

(3) To come to an end. *Palsgrave.*

(4) A woman's upper garment.

FAIN. Glad; earnestly desirous; gladly; to be willing, or ready; to be obliged, or compelled to do anything.

FAINE. To feign; to dissemble. (*A.-N.*) This form occurs in Chaucer, and many other writers. See also Minsheu, and the early editions of Shakespeare.

FAINT. To fade. *Var. dial.*

FAINTY. Languid. *Glouc.*

FAIR. (1) Level, or parallel. *Fair-walling*, the part of the wall above the projecting foundation. *Linc.*

(2) Fairness; beauty. "Faire of all faires," Tom a Lincolne, p. 7.

(3) To make fair, or lovely. *Shak.*

(4) A present at or from a fair. *North.* "A day after the faire," when everything is over, Troubles of Qu. Eliz. 1639, sig. G. ii.

(5) Evidently; manifestly. *North.*

(6) To appear; to give symptoms of. *Hall.*

(7) Soft or slow. *Westm.*

(8) A great roe-buck. *Blome.*

FAIR-CONDITIONED. Of good disposition.

FAIREHEDE. Beauty. (*A.-S.*)

FAIR-FALL. *Fair fall you*, good attend you. *Fairfallen*, good, honest. *North.*

FAIRING. Same as *Fair* (4).

FAIRISH. Tolerably good. *Var. dial.*

FAIRLY. Softly. *Fairly off in the middle*, faint with hunger. *North.*

FAIR-MAID. A dried pilchard. *Devon.*

FAIRRE. More fair. *Will. Werw.*

FAIR-TRO-DAYS. Daylight. *North.*

FAIRY. (1) A weasel. *Devon.*

(2) Although the fairies have nearly disappeared from our popular superstitions, a few curious traces of them may be found in provincial terms. *Fairy-butter*, a fungous excrescence, sometimes found about the roots of old trees, or a species of *tremella* found on furze and broom. *Fairy-circles*, *fairy-rings*, or *fairy-dances*, circles of coarse green grass often seen in meadows and downs, and attributed to the dancing of the fairies; Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 77. *Fairy-dart*, a small flint or fossil shaped in the form of a dart, or perhaps an ancient arrow-head; there is a curious superstitious account of one in MS. Addit. 4811, f. 23. *Fairy groats*, a country name for certain old coins, mentioned in Harrison's England, p. 218. *Fairy-loaves*, or *fairy-faces*, fossil echini. *Fairy-money*, found treasure. *Fairy-pipes*, small old tobacco-pipes, frequently found in the North of England. *Fairy-sparks*, phosphoric light seen on various substances in the night time.

FAITEN. To beg; to idle, to flatter; to deceive. (*A.-N.*)

FAITERIE. Flattery, deception.

My world stood on another wheelle,
Withouten eny other *fayterye*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 39.

FAITH. To give credit to. *Shak.* Jonson has the adjective *faithful.*

FAITHFUL-BROTHER. A Puritan.

FAITHLY. Truly; properly. (*A.-N.*)

For we are *faithely* to fewe to feghte with them all.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 95.

FAITOUR. An idle lazy fellow; a deceiver; a flatterer; a vagrant. (*A.-N.*) Hence, a general term of reproach, a scoundrel.

FAKEN. A falcon, or small cannon.

FALCON. A cannon of 2½ inch. bore, carrying 2 lb. weight of shot.

FALD. A handspike. *Coles.*

FALDE. (1) To fold; to embrace.

He tolde his sqwyere the case,
That he luffed in a place
This frely to *falde*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 132.

(2) Felled. Degrevant, 1051.

FALDERED. Fatigued. *Linc.*

FALDING. A kind of frieze, or rough cloth. See Tyrwhitt, in v.

FALDORE. A trap-door. (*Flem.*)

FALDSTOOL. A portable seat made to fold up like a camp-stool. The term is also erroneously applied to the Litany-stool. *Oxf. Gl. Arch.*

FALE. (1) Fele; many. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A pustule, or sore. *North.*

(3) Marshy, or wet land. *Linc.*

FALEWE. Fallow. *Weber.*

FALEWEDEN. Fallowed. *Ritson.*

FALKY. Long-stemmed. *Cornw.*

FALL. (1) To strike down, or let fall; to make to fall. *East.*

(2) A falling-band, or vandyke.

(3) Fallen, part. pa. *Chaucer.*

(4) *Fall of the leaf, fall*, autumn.

(5) A yeaning of lambs. *North.*

(6) *To try a fall*, to wrestle. *Fall back, fall edge*, at all adventures. *To fall in age*, to become old. *To fall in hand*, to meet with or meddle. *To fall out of flesh*, to become lean. Also used in this manner, *to fall a writing*, to

write, *to fall a reading*, to read, &c. *To fall out*, to quarrel.

(7) To follow as a corollary to any argument previously stated.

(8) To befall; to happen; to belong.

FALLAL. Meretricious. *Salop.*

FALLALS. The falling ruffs of a woman's dress; any gay ornaments. *Var. dial.*

FALLAND-EVYL. The falling sickness.

FALLAS. Deceit; fallacy. (*A.-N.*) Hall has *fallax*, Henry VII. f. 32.

Thorow coverture of his *fallas*,
And ryȝt so in semblable cas.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

FALLE. A mouse-trap. *Pr. Parv.*

FALLEN. Slaked. *Craven.*

FALLEN-WOOL. Wool from a sheep killed by disease or accident. *North.*

FALLERA. A disease in hawks, in which their claws turn white.

FALL-GATE. A gate across a public road. *Norf.*

FALLING-BANDS. Neck-bands worn so as to fall on the shoulders, much worn in the seventeenth century.

FALLING-DOWN. The epilepsy. *Pr. Parv.*

FALLINGS. Dropped fruit. *South.*

FALLOW-FIELD. A common-field. *Glouc.*

FALLOWFORTH. A waterfall. *Linc.*

FALLOW-HAY. Hay grown upon a fallow, or new natural ley. *North.*

FALLOWS. The strakes of a cart. *West.*

FALLS. The divisions of a large arable field attached to a village. *North.*

FALOUN. Felon; wicked. (*A.-N.*)

FALOWE. To turn pale or yellow. (*A.-S.*)

His lippis like to the lede,
And his lire *falowede*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 94.

FALSDOM. Falsehood. (*A.-S.*)

FALSE. (1) Stupid; obstinate; wanting spirit; sly; cunning; deceitful; forsworn; perjured.

(2) To falsify; to betray; to deceive; to wheedle; to flatter; to desert; to baffle.

FALSE-BLOWS. The male flowers of the melon and cucumber. *East.*

FALSE-BRAY. A counter-breastwork. (*Fr.*)

FALSEHED. Falsehood. (*A.-S.*)

FALSE-POINT. A trick, or stratagem.

FALSE-QUARTERS. A soreness inside the hoofs of horses. Holme, 1688.

FALSER. False. *Jonson.*

FALSE-ROOF. The space between the ceiling of the garret and the roof.

FALSOR. Deceiver. "Detested falsor," Woman in the Moone, 1597.

FALSTE. Falsity; falseness. (*A.-N.*)

FALTER. To thrash barley in the chaff. *Faltering-irons*, a barley-chopper. *Linc.*

FALTERED. Dishevelled. *North.*

FALWE. Yellow. *Chaucer.* Also, to turn yellow. Syr Gowghter, 62.

FALWES. Fallow lands. Also, new ploughed fields, or fields recently made arable. See Pr. Parv. p. 148, "falow, londe eryd, *novale.*" The Latin here given bears both interpretations, although the latter is evidently intended by the author.

FALYF. Fallow. *Ritson.*

FAMATION. Defamation. *Hall.*

FAMBLE. To stutter, or murmur inarticulately. *Linc.* It occurs in Cotgrave, in v. *Baver*, and in Coles. "Stameren other famelen," MS. Harl. 7322.

FAMBLE-CROP. The first stomach in ruminating animals. *East.*

FAMBLES. Hands. *Dekker.*

FAME. (1) To defame. Ritson, iii. 161.

False and fekylle was that wyghte,
That lady for to *fame*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 71.

(2) The foam of the sea. (*A.-S.*,

Myldor, he said, es hir name,
Scho es white als the *fame*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.

(3) A surgeon's lancet. *Linc.*

FAMEN. (1) To famish. *Hearne*

(2) Foes; enemies. (*A.-S.*)

To fyghte wyth thy *faamene*,
That us unfaire ledes. *MS. Morte Arthure*, f. 56.

FAMILE. To be famished. *Warw.*

FAMILIAR. A demon or spirit attendant upon a witch or conjurer, often in the form of an animal, a dog, &c.

FAMILOUS. *Adj.* Family. *North.*

FAMILY-OF-LOVE. A fanatical sect introduced into England about 1560, distinguished by their love to all men, and passive obedience to established authority. The members of it were called *Familists*, and are mentioned in a list of sects in Taylor's Motto, 1622.

FAMOSED. Celebrated. *Shak.*

FAMULAR. Domestic. (*Lat.*)

FAN. (1) To tease; to banter; to beat or thrash any one. *Sussex.*

(2) Found; felt. *Cumb.*

(3) To stir about briskly. *Linc.*

(4) To winnow corn. *Var. dial.*

FANCICAL. Fanciful. *West.*

FANCIES. Light ballads, or airs. *Shak.*

FANCY. (1) Love. *Fancy-free. Shak.* A sweetheart is still called a *fancy-man.*

(2) A riband; a prize for dancers.

FAND. Found. Tundale, p. 14.

FANDE. To try, or prove. (*A.-S.*)

He was in the Haly Lande,
Dedis of armes for to *fande.*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.
They wolde themselfe *fande*
To seke aventurs nyghte and day.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 243.

FANDING. Trial; temptation.

Paule prayed to God that he suld fordo thase *fundynges* that hym pynede so sare, bot God herd hyme noghte. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 237.

FANE. (1) A weathercock, formerly made in various shapes, seldom in that of the bird whence the modern term is derived.

(2) A banner. (*A.-S.*)

(3) The white flower-de-luce. *Gerard.*

(4) Foes; enemies. MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.

(5) A rope attached to the mast of a vessel? See Pr. Parv. p. 148, and Ducange, in v. *Cheruci.*

"A fayne of a schipe" may, perhaps, only mean a weathercock on the top of the mast. See Sir Eglamour, 1192.

Of sylver his maste, of golde his *fane*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 146.

FANER. A winnower. *Lydgate.*

FANFECKLED. Freckled; sunburnt. *North.*

FANG. (1) A fin. *East.* A paw, or claw. *North.* Also, to grasp or clench.

(2) To strangle; to bind. *Wilts.*

(3) To be godfather or godmother to a child. *Somerset.*

FANGAST. Fit for marriage, said of a maid. *Norf.* Now obsolete.

FANGE. To catch, or lay hold of. (*A.-S.*)

The synne God hateth that on hem hangeth,
And Goddes hatred helle hyt *fangeth*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 79.

FANGER. A receiver. (*A.-S.*)

FANGLE. A trifle, or toy. (*A.-S.*)

FANGLED. Trifling. *Shak.*

FANNAND. Flowing. *Gawayne.*

FANNEL. A fanon. Davies' Rites, p. 16.

FANOM-WATER. The acrimonious discharge from the sores of cattle. *Warw.*

FANON. A priest's maniple. (*A.-N.*) "*Fanon*, a fannell or maniple, a scarfe-like ornament worn in the left arme of a sacrificing priest," Cotgrave.

FANSET. A faucet. *Suffolk.*

FANSOME. Kind; fondling. *Cumb.*

FANTASIE. Fancy. (*A.-N.*) Also a verb, to fancy, to like any one. *Fantasieng*, Harrison's England, p. 118.

FANTASTICO. A coxcomb. (*Ital.*)

FANTEAGUE. A worry, or bustle. Also, ill-humour. *Var. dial.*

FANTICKLES. Freckles. *Yorksh.*

FANTOME. (1) Faint; weak. *Fantome-corn*, corn that is unproductive. *Fantome-flesh*, flesh that hangs loosely on the bone. *A fantome fellow*, a light-headed person.

(2) Any false imagination. (*A.-N.*)

(3) Vanity. MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

FANTOMYSLICHE. Visionary. *Chr. Vil.*

FANTONY. Deceitful. (*A.-N.*)

FANTYSE. Deceit. (*A.-N.*)

Ther wyste no man that was wroȝht
Of hys *fantyse* and hys thoght.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 172.

FAP. Drunk; tipsy. *Shak.*

FAPES. Gooseberries. *East.*

FAR. Farther. *North.* "I'll be far if I do," i. e. I will not.

FARAND. Used in composition for advancing towards, or being ready. *Fighting farand*, ready for fighting. *Farand-man*, a traveller or itinerant merchant. This usage is probably from *fare*, to go. *Farand* also means *fashion*, *manner*, and *countenance*, perhaps from *faring;* so *well* or *ill-farand*, good or bad-looking. The last sense leans to the favourable interpretation unless joined with words of opposite signification. Hence *farantly*, orderly, handsome, comely, good-natured, respectable, neat. *North.*

FAR-AWAY. By much; by far. *North.*

FAR-BY. Compared with. *North.*

FARCE. (1) To paint. *Chaucer.*

(2) To stuff; to fill out. (*Fr.*) See Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 11.

FARCION. The farcy, a disease in horses.

FARD. (1) Afraid. *Towneley Myst.*

(2) To paint the face. (*Fr.*) See Du Bartas, p. 376. Also a substantive. "A certayn gay glosse or farde," Palsgrave's Acolastus, 15 0.

FARDEL. A burthen. Also a verb, to pack up. See Triall of Wits, 1604, p. 170; Hawkins. iii. 64; Hollyband, in v. *Charge.*

FARDEN. Fared; flashed. *Percy.*

FARDINGALE. The fourth part of an acre. *Wilts.* MS. Lansd. 1033.

FARDREDEAL. An impediment. (*Fr.*)

FARE. (1) To appear; to seem. *Suffolk.*

(2) To go; to cause to go; to proceed; to near or approach; to depart; to feel; to eat, to live. *North.* The first meanings are common in early English. "To blisse shalle fare," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 69.

(3) A journey; course, or path. (*A.-S.*) "He that folowes my *fare*," MS. Morte Arthure. See Perceval, 1037.

(4) A litter of pigs; the trace of a hare; conduct, or behaviour; countenance, or face. *North.*

(5) Unusual display; entertainment; proceeding; adventure; onset; speech; step; movement; action. *Gawayne.* It is often equivalent to *business*, *ado*, or *going on.* "I ne com of no sich fare," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52. See Thornton Romances, p. 33.

(6) Fur? Sir Perceval, 411.

(7) A game played with dice.

(8) To resemble, or act like another; to take on as in sorrow. *To fare foul with any one*, to use him badly.

(9) A boast. *Pr. Parv.*

(10) To ache, or throb. *North.*

FAREINGS. Feelings; symptoms. *East.*

FAREMAKERE. A boaster. *Pr. Parv.*

FAREWEEL. A taste, or relish. *North.*

FAREWELL. *Farewell, and a thousand*, a thousand times farewell.

FAR-FET. Far-fetched. *Somerset.*

FAR-FORTHE. Far in advance. (*A.-S.*)

Now be we so *far-forthe* come,
Speke mote we of the dome.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 116.

FARISH-ON. Advanced in years. Also, nearly intoxicated. *North.*

FARL. An oat-cake. *Northumb.*

FARLEY. Fairly; plainly. *Ritson.*

FARLIES. Wonders; strange things. *North.*

FARLOOPER. An interloper. *West.*

FARM. To cleanse, or empty. *West.*

FARME. Food; a meal. (*A.-S.*)

FARMER. The eldest son of the occupier of a farm. *Suffolk.* Anciently, a yeoman or country gentleman.

FARMERY. An infirmary. See Davies' Rites pp. 88, 138, 153; Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 82.

FARN. Fared, or gone. (*A.-S.*)

> Whenne Heroude was of lif *farn*,
> An aungel coom Joseph to warn.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 74.

FARNTICKLES. Freckles. *North.*

FARR. To ache. *North.*

FARRAND. Deep; cunning. *Linc.*

FARREL. The fourth part of a circular oat-cake, the division being made by a cross. *North.*

FARREN. Half an acre. *West.*

FARRISEES. Fairies. *East.*

FARROW. A litter of pigs. *East.*

FARROW-COW. A barren cow. *North.*

FARRUPS. The devil. *Yorksh.*

FARSE. To stuff; to fill; to eat. Also, the stuffing of a bird, &c.

> Bot in hys delytes settes hys hert fast,
> And *farse* als this lyfe solde ay last.
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 19.

FARSET. A chest, or coffer. *Skinner.*

FARST. Farthest. *Craven.*

FARSURE. Stuffing. *Forme of Cury.*

FARSYN. The farcy.

> It cometh moste comuneliche aboute the houndes ers and yn hure legges, than yn any other places, as the *farsyn*, and ȝit this is wors to be hool.
> *MS. Bodl.* 546.

FART. A Portugal fig. *Elyot.*

FARTHELL. Same as *Fardel*, q. v.

FARTHER. *I'll be farther if I do it*, i. e. I won't do it. *Var. dial.*

FARTHING. Thirty acres. *Cornw.*

FARTHINGS. Flattened peas. *West.*

FAR-WELTERED. Cast, as a sheep. *Linc.*

FAS. A porridge-pot. *Linc.*

FASE. Foes. See Ritson, i. 65.

> Welcome, sir, to this place!
> I swere the, by Goddis grace,
> We hafe bene lange *fase*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 137.

FASGUNTIDE. Shrove-tide. *Norf.*

FASH. (1) Trouble; care; anxiety; fatigue. Also a verb. *North.*

(2) The tops of turnips, &c. *Lanc.*

(3) Rough, applied to metal. *North.*

(4) A fringe, or row of anything worn like a fringe. (*A.-S.*)

FASHERY. Over niceness. *Cumb.*

FASHION. (1) The farcy in horses. *Wilts.* Shakespeare and Dekker have *fashions.*

(2) State of health. Also, to presume.

FASHIOUS. Troublesome. *Craven.*

FASHOUS. Unfortunate; shameful. *Chesh.*

FASIL. To dawdle. *Linc.* It anciently meant, to ravel, as silk, &c.

FASOUN. Fashion; form. *Ritson.*

FASSIDE. Stuffed. Reliq. Antiq. i. 85.

FASSINGS. Any hanging fibres of roots of plants, &c. *Lanc.*

FASSIS. Tassels; hangings. *Hall.*

FASSYONE. Acknowledgment. *Pr. Parv.*

FAST. (1) The understratum. *West.*

(2) Full; busy; very gay. *North.*

(3) Liberally. Robson, p. 9.

(4) A dish in ancient cookery, composed of eggs, pigeons, and onions.

(5) In use: not to be had. *East.*

(6) Very near. Hence, intimate. *Linc.* In early writers, it means *sure, firm.*

FAST-AND-LOOSE. A cheating game, played with a stick and a belt or string, so arranged that a spectator would think he could make the latter *fast* by placing a stick through its intricate folds, whereas the operator could detach it at once. The term is often used metaphorically.

FAST-BY. Very near. *Var. dial.*

FASTE. (1) Faced, as a hypocrite. *Gower.*

(2) To fasten; to marry. (*A.-S.*)

> That they schulde *faste* hur with no fere,
> But he were prynce or pryncys pere.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.

FASTEN. To detain; to seize. *North.*

FASTENING-PENNY. Earnest money. *North.*

FASTENS. Shrove-Tuesday. Also called Fastens-Tuesday. A seed-cake was the staple commodity of this day, now exchanged for pancakes. Langley mentions Fastingham-Tuesday, a variation of the same term. *Fastingong*, Shrove-Tide, Howard Household Books, p. 117. "At fastyngonge, *a quaresme-prennant*," Palsgrave. *Fast-gonge*, Pr. Parv. p. 151. *Fastirne*, Hardyng.

FASTNER. A warrant. *Grose.*

FASYL. A flaw in cloth. *Withals.*

FAT. (1) To fetch. *Var. dial.*

(2) A vat, or vessel used in brewing. Formerly, any tub or packing case.

(3) To make fat, or fatten. *Linc.*

(4) Eight bushels, a quarter of grain.

FATCH. Thatch. Also, vetches. *West.*

FATCHED. Troubled; perplexed. *North.*

FATE. (1) Fetched. Chron. Vilod. p. 54.

(2) To fade; to lose colour. *Pr. Parv.*

FATHEADED. Stupid. *Var. dial.*

FAT-HEN. The wild orache. *Var. dial.*

FATHER. To impute anything, or lay a charge to one. *Var. dial.*

FATHER-JOHNSON. A schoolboy's term for the finis or end of a book.

FATHER-LAW. A father-in-law. *West.*

FATHER-LONGLEGS. The long slender-legged spider, very common in harvest time.

FATIDICAL. Prophetic. *Topsell.*

FATIGATE. Fatigued; wearied. *Hall.*

FATNESS. Marrow; grease. *Linc.*

FAT-SAGG. Hanging with fat. *Huloet.*

FATTERS. Tatters. *Craven.*

FATTIN. A small quantity. *North.*

FATTLE. A beat to jump from, a schoolboy's term. *Linc.*

FATURE. Same as *Faitour*, q. v.

FAUCHON. A sword, or falchion. (*A.-N.*)

> Gye hath hym a stroke raghte
> Wyth hys *fawchon* at a draghte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 157

FAUD. A fold for cattle. *North.*

FAUDEN. Folding. *Craven.*

FAUF. Fallow land. *North.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has *faugh-land.*

FAUGHT. (1) Fetched. *West.*

(2) To want, or fail. *North.*

FAUGHTE. A fault. *Caxton.*

FAUKUN-RAMAGE. A ramage hawk. It is the *falco peregrinus* in MS. Addit. 11579.

FAUL. A farm-yard. *Cumb.*

FAULKNING. Hawking. *Florio.*

FAULT. (1) To commit a fault; to find fault with; to blame.

(2) Misfortune. *Shak.*

(3) To fail, as *Faught* (2).

FAUN. (1) Fallen. *Var. dial.*

(2) A floodgate, or water-gate. (*A.-N.*)

(3) To produce a faun. *Palsgrave.*

FAUNGE. To take; to seize. (*A.-S.*)

FAUNTE. A child, or infant. (*A.-N.*)

> How that he lyeth in clothis narow wounde,
> This ȝonge *faunte*, with chere fulle benigne.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 11.

FAUNTEKYN. A very small *faunte*, q. v. "Whenne I was a *fantekyne*, I was fonde in a toune, in a cradyl," Gesta Rom. p. 215.

> Thow arte bot a *fawntkyne*, no ferly me thynkkys,
> Thou wille be flayede for a flye that one thy flesche lyghttes. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 79.

FAUNTELTEE. Childishness. (*A.-N.*)

FAURED. Favoured. *North.*

FAUSE. Shrewd; cunning; treacherous. Also to coax, or wheedle. *North.*

FAUSEN. (1) False; bad; sly. *Gower.*

(2) A very young eel. *Chapman.*

FAUSONED. Fashioned. *Gower.*

FAUT. To find out, or discover. *East.*

FAUTE. Fault; want. (*A.-N.*)

FAUTORS. Aiders; supporters. (*Lat.*) *Fautrixe* occurs in Brit. Bibl. iii. 76.

FAUTY. Decayed; rotten. *North.*

FAVASOUR. A vavasour. (*A.-N.*)

FAVELL. Cajolery; deception by flattery. (*A.-N.*) Hence *curryfavel*, q. v. It was also the name of a horse.

FAVEREL. An onion. *Linc.*

FAVEROLE. The herb water-dragons.

FAVIROUS. Beautiful. *Chaucer.*

FAVOUR. Look; countenance. Also, to resemble in countenance. *Favourable*, beautiful.

FAVOURS. Love-locks. *Taylor.*

FAW. (1) To take, or receive. *North.*

(2) An itinerant tinker, potter, &c. *Cumb.*

FAWCHYN. To cut with a sword. *Skelton.*

FAWD. A bundle of straw. *Cumb.*

FAWDYNE. A notary. Nominale MS.

FAWE. (1) Enmity. *Hearne.*

(2) Glad; gladly. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Variegated; of different colours. (*A.-S.*)

FAW-GANG. A gang of faws. *Cumb.* Francis Heron, *King of the Faws*, was buried at Jarrow, 13 Jan. 1756, Chron. Mirab. p. 6.

FAWKENERE. A falconer.

> He calde forthe hys *fawkenere*,
> And seyde he wolde to the ryvere
> Wyth hys hawkys hym to playe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 166.

FAWN. Fallen. *North.*

FAWNANDE. Fawning.

> For they to the hert ben *fawnande*,
> The more they dysceyve, yf hyt assente.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 13.

FAWNE. Fain; glad. *Pr. Parv.*

FAWNEY. A ring. *Grose.*

FAWS. A fox. *North.*

FAWTE. Fault; want of strength.

> The lady gane thane upstande,
> For *fawte* scho myght speke no worde.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 44.

FAWTELES. Without a defect.

> He kepyth a yewell in tresorye,
> That *fawteles* kepyth hys own name.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 24.

FAWTER. To thrash barley. *North.*

FAWTUTTE. Failed; wanted. *Robson.*

FAX. The hair. (*A.-S.*)

> And here hondes bownden at her bakke fulle bittyrly thanne,
> And schoven of her *fax* and alle her fayre berdes.
> *MS. Cott Calig.* A. ii, f. 112.

FAXED-STAR. A comet. *Cumb.*

FAXWAX. The tendon of the neck. *Le wen au col*, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 78. *Paxwax* is still used in the same sense.

FAY. (1) A fairy; a spirit. (*A.-N.*)

> In sondry wise hire forme chaungeth;
> Sche semeth *fay* and no womman.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 152.

(2) To clean out; to cleanse. *East.*

(3) Faith; truth; belief. (*A.-N.*) "I telle ȝow in fay," Sir Degrevant, MS. Lincoln, f. 132.

(4) To prosper; to go on favourably; to succeed; to act; to work. *South.*

(5) Doomed or fated to die. (*A.-S.*)

FAYER. Fair. *Lydgate.*

FAYLED. Wanted, i. e. lost.

> Lyt was a swynhorde yn thys cuntré,
> And kept swyne grete plenté,
> So on a day he *fayled* a boor,
> And began to morne and syked sore.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 131.

FAYLES. An old game, differing very slightly from backgammon.

FAYLLARD. Deceitful. (*A.-N.*)

FAYLY. (1) A coward; a traitor. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To fail. *Gawayne.*

FAYNARE. A flatterer. *Pr. Parv.*

FAYNE. (1) To sing. *Skelton.*

(2) A vein of the body.

> And tasted hys senows and hys *fayne*,
> And seyde he had moche payne.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 138.

FAYNES. Gladness; joy. *Ps. Cott.*

FAYNTYSE. Deceit; treachery. (*A.-N.*)

> Telle me in what maner of wyse
> I have thys drede and thys *fayntyse.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 224.

FAYRE. Fair; fairly; gracefully. (*A.-S.*)

FAYRSE. Fierce. *Ritson.*

FAYRY. Magic; illusion. (*A.-N.*)

FAYTE. To betray; to deceive. (*A.-N.*)

FAYTES. Facts; deeds; doings. *Skelton.*

FAYTHELY. Certainly. *Gawayne.*

FAYTORS. Fortune-tellers. *Grose.* Obviously derived from A.-N. *Faiture.*

FAYTOURS-GREES. The herb spurge. *Pr. Parv.*

FAZOUN. Fashion; appearance. *Weber.*

FAȜLICHE. Truly; certainly; in faith.

FEABERRIES. Gooseberries. *Var. dial.* Cotgrave has this word, in v. *Groiselles.*

FEABES. Gooseberries. *Suffolk.*

FEABLE. Subject to fees. *Hall.*

FEACIGATE. Impudent; brazen-faced. *North.*

FEADE. Fed. *Somerset.*

FEAGE. To whip, or beat. *West.*

FEAGUE. (1) To be perplexed. *Linc.*

(2) A dirty sluttish person. *North.*

FEAK. (1) A sharp twitch, or pull. *West.*

(2) To fidget; to be restless; to be busied about trifles. *Yorksh.*

(3) A flutter, generally applied to the anxiety of a lover. *Linc.*

(4) To wipe the beak after feeding, a term in hawking.

FEAL. To hide slily. *North.*

FEALD. (1) Hidden. *North.*

(2) Defiled. Weber's Floddon Field, 1808.

FEAMALITY. Effeminacy. *Taylor.*

FEANT. A fool. *North.*

FEAPBERRY. A gooseberry. *Culpeper.*

FEAR. (1) To feel; to seem. *East.*

(2) To terrify; to frighten. Common as an archaism and provincialism.

FEAR-BABES. A vain terror, a bugbear, fit only to terrify children.

FEARD. Afraid. *Var. dial.*

FEARDEST. Most fearful. *Hall.*

FEARE. Fair. *Ritson.*

FEARFUL. (1) Tremendous. *Var. dial.*

(2) Dreadful; causing fear. *Shak.*

FEARLOT. The eighth part of a bushel.

FEARN. A windlass. *Linc.*

FEART. Afraid. *Var. dial.*

FEART-SPRANK. A tolerable number or large parcel of anything. *Berks.*

FEASETRAW. A pin or point used to point at the letters, in teaching children to read. *Florio.*

FEASILS. Kidney beans. *West.*

FEAST. An annual day of merry-making in country villages. In some places the feast lasts for several days.

FEASTING-PENNY. Earnest money. *North.*

FEAT. (1) Neat; clever; dexterous; elegant. Also, to make neat.

> Noe not an howare, althoughe that shee
> Be never soe fine and *feat.* *MS. Ashmole* 208.

(2) Nasty tasted. *Berks.*

FEATHER. (1) Hair. *Var. dial.*

(2) Condition; substance. *Var. dial.*

(3) To bring a hedge or stack gradually and neatly to a summit. *West.*

FEATHER-BOG. A quagmire. *Cornw.*

FEATHER-EDGED. A stone thicker at one edge than the other. *North.*

FEATHERFOLD. The herb feverfew. *West.* Called in some places *featherfowl.*

FEATHERHEELED. Lightheeled; gay.

FEATHER-PIE. A hole in the ground, filled with feathers fixed on strings, and kept in motion by the wind. An excellent device to scare birds. *East.*

FEATISH. Neat; proper; fair. *West.*

FEATLET. Four pounds of butter. *Cumb.*

FEATLY. Neatly; dexterously. *North.*

FEATNESS. Dexterity Harrison, p. 230.

FEATOUS. Elegant. "Ye thinke it fine and featous," Drant's Three Sermons, 1584.

FEAUSAN. Taste, or moisture. *Feausan-fuzzen,* a very strong taste. *North.*

FEAUT. A foot. *North.*

FEAUTE. Fealty; fidelity. (*A.-N.*)

FEAWL. A fool. Yorksh. Dial. 1697.

FEAZE. (1) To cause. (*Fr.*) *To fetch your feaze,* the same as *Feer* (1).

(2) To harass; to worry; to teaze; to dawdle; to loiter. *West.*

(3) To sneeze. *Linc.*

FEBLE. Weak; feeble; poor; wretched; miserable. (*A.-N.*)

FEBLESSE. Weakness. (*A.-N.*)

FECCHE. To fetch. (*A.-S.*)

> The prince was *feched* to the borde,
> To speke with the kyng a worde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

FECH. Vetches. Nominale MS.

FECK. (1) To kick or plunge. *North.*

(2) Many; plenty; quantity. *Northumb.* Also, the greatest part.

(3) Might; activity. *Yorksh.*

(4) A small piece of iron used by miners in blasting rocks.

FECKFUL. Strong; zealous; active. *North.*

FECKINS. By my feckins, i. e. by my faith. Heywood's Edward IV. p. 45.

FECKLESS. Weak; feeble. *North.*

FECKLY. Mostly; chiefly. *North.*

FEDBED. A featherbed. *Linc.*

FEDDE. Fought. *Weber.*

FEDE. Sport; play; game. *Linc.*

FEDEME. A fathom. (*A.-S.*)

FEDEN. To feed. (*A.-S.*)

FEDERARY. An accomplice. *Shak.*

FEDERID. Feathered. This is the reading in MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, for *ferful,* La Belle Dame sans Mercy, 146.

FEDERYNE. To fetter; to shackle. *Pr. Parv.*

FEDEW. A feather. Nominale MS.

FEDRUS. Fetters. Chr. Vilod. p. 123. *Fedryd,* fettered, Ibid. p. 65.

FEDURT. Feathered.

> This is bettur then any bowe,
> For alle the *fedurt* schafte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

FEDYLDE. Fiddled. Reliq. Antiq. i. 86

FEE. (1) To winnow corn. *North.*

(2) Property; money; fee; an annual salary, or reward. (*A.-S.*)

FEEAG. To encumber; to load. *Cumb.*

FEEAL. Woe; sorrow. *North.*

FEEBLE. To enfeeble. *Palsgrave.*

FEED. (1) Food. An ostler calls a quartern of oats a *feed.* Also, to fatten. Grass food, pasture, is so called.

(2) To give suck. *Var. dial.*

(3) To amuse with talking or reading. "Gestis to fede," MS. Linc.

FEEDER. A servant. *Shak.*

FEEDERS. Fatting cattle. *North.*

FEEDING. (1) Nourishing. *North.*

(2) Pasture; grazing land. *Var. dial.*

FEEDING-STORM. A constant snow. *North.*

FEEDING-TIME. Genial weather. *North.*

FEED-THE-DOVE. A Christmas game mentioned in Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 278.

FEEL. To smell; to perceive. *North.*

FEELDY. Grassy. *Wickliffe.*

FEELTH. Feeling. Sensation. *Warw.*

FEER. (1) *To take a feer*, to run a little way back for the better advantage of leaping forwards. An Oxfordshire phrase, given by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) Fierce; fire. *Ritson.*

FEERE. To make afraid. (*A.-S.*)

Befyse that harde and logh yare,
And thoght he wolde hym *feere.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 101.

FEERFUNS-EEN. Shrovetide. *Lanc.*

FEESE. See *Feaze.*

FEET. (1) Fat. Arch. xxx. 407.

(2) A deed, or fact. (*A.-N.*)

FEET-CLOTH. Same as *Foot-cloth*, q. v.

FEFEDE. Feoffed; endowed. *Hearne.*

FEFF. To obtrude, or put upon in buying or selling. *Essex.*

FEFFE. To infeof; to present. (*A.-N.*)

FEFFEMENT. Enfeofment. (*A.-N.*)

FEFT. Enfeoffed. *North.*

FEG. (1) Fair; clean. *North.*

(2) To flag; droop; or tire. *North.*

(3) Rough dead grass. *West.*

FEGARY. A vagary. *East.* See Hawkins, iii. 162; Middleton, iv. 115.

FEGGER. Fairer; more gently. *Lanc.*

FEGHT. Faith; belief.

That thow me save from eternalle schame,
That have fulle *feght* and hole truste in thi name.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 124.

FEGS. In faith! *South.*

FEH. Money; property. (*A.-S.*)

FEIDE. Feud; war? *Weber.* Warton reads *fede* in the same passage, p. clxii.

FEIGH. To level earth, or rubbish; to spread or lay dung; to dig the foundations for a wall; to fey, or clean. *Yorksh.*

FEINE. (1) To feign. (*A.-N.*) See *Feyne.*

(2) To sing with a low voice. *Palsgrave.*

FEINTELICHE. Faintly; coldly. *Hearne.*

FEINTISE. (1) Dissimulation. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Faintness; weakness. (*A.-S.*)

FEIRE. A fair. (*A.-N.*)

FEIRSCHIPE. Beauty. *Lydgate.*

FEIST. A puff-ball. *Suffolk.*

FEISTY. Fusty. *East.*

FEITT. A paddock; a field. *Linc.*

FEIZE. To drive away. *West.* Pure A.-S. Ray, Proverbs, p. 220, has, "I'll vease thee, i. e. hunt or drive thee," a Somersetshire phrase. It likewise has the same meanings as *Feaze* (2). Our first explanation is confirmed by Fuller, as quoted by Richardson, p. 1450, but the term certainly means also to beat, to chastise, or humble, in some of our old dramatists, in which senses it is stated by Gifford to be still in use.

FEL. (1) Cruel; destructive. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Felt. Still in use in Salop.

FELA. A fellow, companion. *Pr. Parv.*

FELAUREDE. Fellowship; company. (*A.-S.*)

But thou dedyst no foly dede,
That ys fleshly *felaurede.* *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 11

FELAUS. Fellows. Langtoft, p. 219.

FELAUSHIPE. A company. (*A.-S.*) Also a verb, to accompany.

FELCH. A tame animal. *Linc.*

FELDE. (1) A field; a plain. (*A.-S.*)

Forthi I say the on this wyese,
Bot that thou make sacrafice
Unto my goddis, that alle may welde,
Thou salle be dede appone a *felde.*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 128.

(2) Felt. *Weber.* Folded. *Ritson.*

(3) To become weak or ill. *Linc.*

(4) To fold; to embrace. *Gawayne.*

FELDEFARE. A fieldfare. *Chaucer.* Still called a *feldifiere* in Salop.

FELDEN. Felled; made to fall. (*A.-S.*)

FELDHASSER. A wild ass. (*A.-S.*)

FELDMAN-WIFE. A female rustic. Translated by *rustica* in Nominale MS.

FELDWOOD. The herb baldmony.

Tho took sche *feldwod* and verveyne,
Of herbis be not betir tweyne.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 152.

FELE. (1) To feel; to have sense; to perceive; to fulfil. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To hide. See *Feal.*

(3) Many. (*A.-S.*)

Toke hys leve, and home he wente,
And thankyd the kyng *fele* sythe.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 62.

FELEABLE. Social. *Pr. Parv.*

FELEFOLDED. Multiplied. (*A.-S.*)

FELER. More; greater. *Gawayne.*

FELETTE. The fillet.

At the turnyng that tym the traytours hym hitte
In thorowe the *felettes*, and in the flawnke aftyre.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76

FELFARE. A fieldfare. *West.*

FELIDEN. Felt. *Wickliffe.*

FELKS. Felloes of a wheel. *North.*

FELL. (1) A skin, or hide. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A hill, or mountain. *North.* Also, a moor or open waste ground. *By frith and fell*, a very common phrase in early poetry. *Frith* means a hedge or coppice, and *fell*, a hill, moor, valley, or pasture, any uninclosed space without many trees.

Moyses wente up on that *felle*,
Fourty dayes there gon dwelle.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 41.

(3) Sharp; keen; cruel. *North.* Applied to food, biting, very salt.

(4) A mouse-trap. *Pr. Parv.*

(5) To inseam, in sewing. *Var. dial.*

(6) Sharp; clever; crafty. *North.*

(7) To return periodically. *Essex.*

(8) To finish the weaving of a web, or piece of cloth. *Yorksh.*

FELLE. To fell; to kill. (*A.-S.*)

FELLERE. Purple. (*A.-S.*)

FELLESSE. A multitude? *Hearne.*

FELLET. A certain portion of wood annually cut in a forest. *Glouc.*

FELLICH. Felly; cruelly. (*A.-S.*)

FELLICKS. Felloes of a wheel. *Lanc.*

FELLON. (1) Sharp; keen. *North.* "A *fellon* sharpe man," Bullein's Dialogue, 1573, p. 3.

(2) A disease in cows; a cutaneous eruption in children. *North.* Apparently connected with the ancient term *felone*, q. v.

FELLON-WOOD. The herb bitter-sweet.

FELLOW. Companion; friend. In Wiltshire used only as a term of reproach; in Herefordshire, a young unmarried man, a servant engaged in husbandry.

Ever more *felowes* I and thow,
And myculle thanks, sir, now have ȝe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

FELLOWSHIP. A *tête-à-tête.* *Linc.*

FELLY. (1) Fiercely; cruelly. (*A.-S.*)

Y rede we arme us ylke oon,
Thys fende wylle *felly* fyghte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 66.

(2) To break up a fallow. *North.*

FELONE. A sore, or whitlow. *Fellom* in Heref. Gloss. See Topsell's Beasts, p. 252.

Somme for enevye schul have in lymes
As kiles, *felones*, and postymes.
MS. Ashmole 41, f. 37.

FELONIE. Any wickedness. (*A.-N.*)

FELONLICHE. Wickedly. (*A.-N.*)

FELONOUS. Very wicked. *Lydgate.*

FELOUN. Wicked; cruel. (*A.-N.*)

FELS. Felloes of a wheel. *North.*

FELSH. To renovate a hat. *Linc.*

FELT. (1) Hid; concealed. *North.*

(2) A hat. Thynne's Debate, p. 31.

(3) A hide; coarse cloth. *Craven.* "Feelte, or qwylte, *filtrum*," Pr. Parv.

(4) A thick matted growth of weeds, spreading by their roots. *East.*

FELTER. To entangle. *North.*

FELTRIKE. The small centaury. *Pr. Parv.*

FELWET. Velvet. Arch. xxi. 252.

FEL-WISDOME. Craftiness; cunning.

FELWORT. The herb baldmony. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

FELYOLES. Are mentioned in the Squyr of Lowe Degré, 836,

"Your curtaines of camaca, all in folde,
Your *felyoles* all of golde."

Which appears to be the same word with *fyellis* and *phioll* in Douglas, *fylyolez* in Syr Gawayne, and *fylyoles* in MS. Cott. quoted in the last-mentioned work. In the two last instances, length is expressly mentioned as a characteristic of the *fylyole*. In the absence of certain evidence, I should explain it *finials*, and the term in the above instance may be applied to small ornaments on the top of the bedposts in the shape of finials or pinnacles. From the contradistinction of the terms, there was probably some slight difference between the *fylyole* and pinnacle.

FEMALE-HEMS. Wild hemp. *Linc.*

FEMED. Foamed. *Gawayne.*

FEMEL. (1) A female. *Pr. Parv.*

(2) A young family. (*A.-N.*)

FEMER. Slightly made; slender. *North.*

FEMEREL. A kind of turret placed on the roof of a hall, or kitchen, so formed as to allow the smoke to escape without admitting the rain from outside.

FEMINE. Female. *Brome.*

FEMINITEE. Womanhood. (*A.-N.*) "Contrarye to femynyté," Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 47.

FEMYN. Venom. *Ritson.*

FEN. (1) Mud; mire. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To do anything adroitly. *North.*

(3) A preventive exclamation, used chiefly by boys at play. *Var. dial.*

FENAUNCE. Fine; forfeiture. (*A.-N.*)

FEN-BERRY. The cranberry. *North.*

FENCE. (1) To keep out anything. *East.* He stode at fence, i. e. at defence. *Fence* is also armour, or any other kind of defence.

They myght not gete hym therfro,
He stode at *fence* ageyn them tho.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

(2) Offence. *Var. dial.*

FENCE-MONTH. The month wherein female deer in the forests do fawn. *Manwood.*

FEN-CRICKET. A small beetle. *Linc.*

FEND. (1) To defend. *To fend and prove*, to throw the blame on others' shoulders.

Fulle ofte-sythes he kyssede that maye,
And hent hir upe and wolde awaye,
Bot thay alle the brigges did *fende.*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 104.

Kyng Ardus *fendyd* hys wonys,
Wondur grete were the stonys.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 77.

(2) To provide; to endeavour; to make shift: to ward off. *North.* Also, a livelihood.

(3) A fiend; the devil. (*A.-S.*)

And when the waytis blew lowde hym be,
The scheperde thoȝt what may this be,
He wende he hade herd a *fende!*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

FENDABLE. Industrious. *Linc.*

FENDLICHE. Devilish. *Chaucer.*

FENDY. Thrifty; managing. *Cumb.*

FENE. To feign, or fancy? (*A.-N.*)

And in his dreme him thouȝte he dede *fene*
Of hire brouȝte forth withoute spot, as clene
A lambe, most fayre to his inspeccioun,
That he ever saw unto his plesaunce.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 14

FENEBOILES. A kind of pottage.

FENECEL. The herb *feniculum*, sow-fennel? See MS. Harl. 978; MS. Sloane 5, f. 5, spelt *fenekele.*

FENESTRAL. A small fenestre, or window. Before glass was in general use, the fenestre was often made of paper, cloth, or canvass, and it was sometimes a kind of lattice-work, or shutter ornamented with tracery. In the sixteenth century, the term *fenestre* seems to have been applied to a blind or shutter in contradistinction to a glazed window. "At hire dore, and hir *fenester*," Arthour and Merlin, p. 32.

Tho com thare in a fuyri arewe
At a *fenestre* anon. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 105

FENG. Caught; received. (*A.-S.*)

FENKELLE. Fennel. (*Lat.*) This form occurs in MS. Med. Linc. f. 290.

NNEL. *To give fennel*, to flatter.

FEN-NIGHTINGALE. A frog. *East.*

FENNY. Mouldy. *Var. dial.*

FENNYXE. A phœnix. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 12.

FENOWED. Mouldy. See *Fenny.*

FENSABLE. Defensible. *Weber.*

FENSOME. Neat; adroit. *North.*

FENT. (1) A crack, or flaw; a remnant of cotton; an odd piece. *North.*

(2) A pet, or darling. *North.*

(3) To bind cloth. Also, the binding of any part of the dress. *Linc.* Formerly, a short slit in the upper part of the dress was called a *fent.*

(4) Fear; trembling; faintness. *Cumb.*

FENUM. Venom. *Beds.*

FENVERN. Sage. *Gerard.*

FEO. Fee; inheritance. (*A.-S.*)

FEODARY. One who held property under the tenure of feudal service. *Feodatary* is the proper word, but it seems to be used in this sense by Shakespeare and Ford.

FEOFFED. Infeoffed. (*A.-N.*)

FEORNE. Far; distant. (*A.-S.*)

FEORT. To fight. *Devon.*

FEORTHE. The fourth. (*A.-S.*)

FER. (1) Far. (*A.-S.*) Still in use.

(2) To free pastures. *Craven.*

(3) To throw. *Somerset.*

(4) A fire. See Sevyn Sages, 1766.

(5) Fair. See Beves of Hamtoun, p. 4.

(6) Fierce. Rouland and Vernagu, p. 7.

FERAUNT. An African horse; a grey. (*A.-N.*)

Appone a stede *feraunt*
Armyd at ryghte.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.

Fewters in frecly one *feraunte* stedes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.

FERCHE. Fierce. (*A.-N.*)

FERD. (1) Terrified; afraid.

xl. men lepe ynto the see,
So *ferde* of the lyenas they were.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 85.

(2) Went; gone; passed; fared.

So stille that sche nothynge herde,
And to the bed stalkende he *ferde.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44.

Thai sette mouth of tham in heven,
And tung of tham *ferd* in erthe even.
MS. Egerton 614, f. 49.

When he French and Latyn herde,
He hade mervelle how it *ferde.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.

(3) The fourth. (*A.-S.*)

The *ferde* he forsakys the prayers
That haly wryte wyttnes of berys.
R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 7.

(4) Host; army; company. (*A.-S.*)

(5) Power; force. *Weber.*

FERDEGEWS. Ornamented furs? "In our tricke ferdegews," Roister Doister, p. 30.

FERDELAYKE. Fear; terror. (*A.-S.*)

Bot who so here moght wytte and knawe wele
What payne the synful thare sal feele,
Thai solde in grete *ferdelayke* be broght,
Ay when thai on tha paynes thoght.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 189.

FERDNESS. Fright; terror. (*A.-S.*)

FERDY. Afraid; terrified.

He seide, Joseph, be not *ferdy*,
Biholde on me this ilke is I.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 107.

FERE. (1) A companion, or wife. *North.* "In fere," together, in company.

Farewell, my doughter Kateryne, late the *fere*
To Prynce Artour, late my chyld so dere.
MS. Sloane 1825, f. 89.

(2) To terrify; to frighten. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Proud; fierce; bold. (*A.-N.*)

And of Burgayne dewke Loyere,
He was a bolde man and a *fere.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 156.

And of hys sone, that good squyere,
Whyll he was hole and *fere.* *MS. Ibid.* f. 147

FEREDE. Company.

Certis, syre, thou noȝt ne may
Gon out of oure *ferede.* *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 46.

FEREN. Companions. See Kyng Horn, 21, where MS. Laud. 108 reads "xij. feren," which agrees better with the context.

FERES. Fierce. See Perceval, 518.

He lyved seththen many ȝeres,
A quyk man and a *feres.* *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 17.

FERETORY. A tomb, or shrine.

FERFORTH. Far forth. (*A.-S.*)

FERIAGE. Boat or ferry hire.

FERIE. A holyday; a week-day. (*Lat.*)

I gan remembre of the hyȝe *ferye*,
That callid is the Circumcisioun.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 90

FERISHER. A fairy. *Suffolk.*

FERKE. (1) To proceed; to hasten.

The kyng *ferkes* furthe on a faire stede.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.

(2) To fear. *Palsgrave.*

FERLIES. Faults. *North.*

FERLY. A wonder; to wonder; wonderfully wonderful; strange. *North.*

A *ferly* strife fel them betwene,
As they went bi the wey.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 126

FERLYKE. A strange thing; a wonder.

The kyng loked to that candelstyke,
And saghe besyde a grete *ferlyke.* *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 62

FERMACIE. A medicine. (*A.-N.*)

FERMAIL. A clasp, or locket. (*A.-N.*)

FERME. (1) A farm. (*A.-N.*) Also, a rent in lieu of all other payments.

(2) To strengthen. Also adv. *firmly.*

(3) To cleanse; to empty out.

Hyt were more to the lyke,
For to *ferme* an olde dyke.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 102.

FERMEALD. A farm. (*A.-S.*)

FERMENTATION. The sixth process in alchemy, the mutation of any substance into the nature of the ferment, after its primary qualities have been destroyed.

FERMERERE. The officer who had the care of the infirmary. (*Lat.*)

FERMORYE. An infirmary.

Rewfulnes salle make the *fermorye;* Devocione salle make the celere; Meditacion salle make the gernere. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 272

FERMYSONES. According to Mr. Robson, "a hunting term applied to the time in which the male deer were closed, or not allowed to be killed." See his Met. Rom. p. 1; MS. Morte Arthure, f. 55.

FERNE. Before. *Ferne ago*, long ago. *Ferne land*, far or distant land, a foreign land. (*A.-S.*) See Chron. Vilodun. p. 84.

FERN-FRECKLED. Freckled. *North.* In MS. Med. Linc. f. 285, is a receipt "to do awaye *ferntikilles*," i. e. freckles.

FERN-OWL. The goatsucker. *Glouc.*

FERN-WEB. A small beetle, very injurious to the young apple. *West.*

FERNYERE. In former times. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 103, 228; Hoccleve, p. 55; Troil. and Creseide, v. 1176, a subst. in the two last instances. *Ferners*, Reynard the Foxe, p. 41.

FERRAY. A foray. Towneley Myst. p. 310.

FERRE. (1) A kind of caudle. Spelt *ferry* in the Forme of Cury, p. 27.

(2) Fair; beautiful.

> Undur the erth it was diȝt,
> *Ferre* it was and clene of syȝt.
> MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

(3) Further. (*A.-S.*)

> So that myn hap and alle myn hele,
> Me thynketh is ay the leng the *ferre*.
> Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 84.

FERRE DAYE. Late in the day. (*A.-S.*)

FERREL. The frame of a slate.

FERREN. Foreign; distant. (*A.-S.*)

> Jon telleth us als gilden mouth
> Of a *ferren* folk uncouth.
> Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 71.

FERRER. (1) A farrier. *North.* See Topsell's Beasts, p. 340; Ord. and Reg. pp. 101, 201.

(2) A barrel with iron hoops. *Linc.*

FERRERE. Further. *Ferrest*, furthest.

> Felles fele on the felde, appone the *ferrere* syde.
> Morte Arthure, MS Lincoln, f. 69.

FERRIER. A fairy. *Suffolk.*

FERRNE. Far. *Hearne.*

FERROM. Distant; foreign. *O-ferrom*, afar off. "We folowede o ferrome," Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 62.

FERRY-WHISK. Great bustle; haste. *Yorksh.*

FERS. (1) Fierce. *Chaucer.*

(2) The Queen at Chess.

FERSCHELI. Fiercely. (*A.-N.*)

FERSSE. Fresh. *Hearne.*

FERSTED. Thirsted. Degrevant, 1698.

FERTHE. The fourth. (*A.-S.*)

FERTHYNG. A farthing; any very small thing. *Chaucer.*

FERTRE. A bier; a shrine. (*A.-N.*)

FERYNGES. Sudden. *Hearne.*

FESAWNT. A pheasant. *Pr. Parv.*

FESCUE. Same as *Feasetraw*, q. v See Cotgrave, in v. *Festu*, *Profit;* Howell, sect. 51; Florio, pp. 69, 185; Peele, ii. 230.

FESE. To frighten; to make afraid. "Fese awey the cat," Urry, p. 597.

> When he had etyn and made hym at ese,
> He thoght Gye for to *fese.*
> MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 171.

FESISIAN. A physician. Seven Sages, p. 53.

FESOMNYD. Feoffed; gave in fee.

FESS. (1) To confess. *North.*

(2) Gay; smart; conceited. *West.*

(3) A small fagot. Also, a light blue colour. *Somerset.*

(4) To force or obtrude anything. *East.*

FEST. (1) To put out to grass. *North.*

(2) A fastening. *Linc.* Connected with the old term *fest*, fastened.

> So miȝtily he lete hit swynge,
> That in his frount the stoon he *fest*,
> That bothe his eȝen out thei brest.
> Cursor Mundi, MS. Col. Trin. Cantab. f. 48

(3) To fasten, tie, or bind; as, to *fest* an apprentice. *North.*

> *Festyne* thi herte to flee
> Alle this werldes care
> MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 222.
> Of alle thynge it is the best
> Jhesu in herte fast to *fest*. MS. Ibid. f. 189.

(4) A fist. Also, a feast. *Chaucer.*

FESTANCE. Fidelity. (*A.-N.*)

FESTEYING. Feasting. *Chaucer.*

FESTINATE. Hasty. (*Lat.*) *Festination* occurs in Hawkins, i. 292, 312.

FESTING-PENNY. Earnest money. *Linc.*

FESTIVAL-EXCEEDINGS. An additional dish to the regular dinner. *Massinger.* The term was formerly in use at the Middle Temple.

FESTLICH. Used to feasts. *Chaucer.*

FESTNEN. To fasten. (*A.-S.*)

FESTU. A mote in the eye. (*A.-N.*) Also the same as *fescue*, q. v.

FET. (1) Fetched. Lydgate, p. 20. Also, to fetch, as in Thynne's Debate, p. 73.

> The qwene anon to hym was *fett*,
> For sche was best worthy.
> MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

(2) To be a match for one. *North.*

(3) A foot. Arch. xxx. 407.

(4) Fast; secure; firm. *Linc.*

FETCH. 1) To recover; to gain strength after an illness. *Var. dial.*

(2) The apparition of a person who is alive. See Brand, iii. 122.

(3) *To fetch in*, to seize. *To fetch up*, to overtake. *To fetch a walk*, to walk, &c. *Var. dial.*

FETCHE. A vetch. *Chaucer.*

FETCH-LIGHTS. Appearances at night of lighted candles, formerly supposed to prognosticate death. *Brand.*

FETE. (1) Neat; well-made; good.

> Ye fele ther fete, so *fete* ar thay
> MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.

(2) Work. *Chaucer.*

(3) A large puddle. *Linc.*

FETERIS. Features.

> Sche bihilde his *feteris* by and by,
> So fayre schapen in partye and in alle
> Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 6

FETISE. Neat; elegant. (*A.-N.*)

FETLED. Joined. *Gawayne.*

FETTE. (1) To fetch. See *Fet.*

> Thus sche began to *fette* reed,
> And turne aboute hire wittis alle.
> Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 148.

(2) A fetch, or contrivance.

FETTEL. A cord used to a pannier *Linc.*

FETTERFOE. The herb feverfew.

FETTLE. To dress; to prepare; to put in order; to contrive, manage, or accomplish anything; to set about anything; to be in good time; to repair; to beat, or thrash. *North.* It is also common as a substantive, order, good condition, proper repair, &c. and several early instances are quoted in the Craven Glossary. "Ylle fetyld," Towneley Myst. p. 309.

FETTYNE. Fetched; brought. "Thedir salle be fettyne," MS. Lincoln, f. 148.

FETUOUS. Same as *Fetise*, q. v.

FETURES. Births; productions. *Hall.*

FEUD. To contend. *North.* Also, to contend for a livelihood, to live well.

FEUDJOR. A bonfire. *Craven.*

FEUSOME. Handsome. *North.*

FEUTH. Fill; plenty. *Craven.*

FEUTRE. The rest for a spear Also, to fix it in the rest. Morte Arthure, i. 148, 157.

> A faire floreschte spere in *fewtyre* he castes.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 67.

FEUTRED. Featured. See Dodsley, i. 92. Nares is puzzled with this word, although it is not unusual. "Fewters of his face," Romeus and Juliet, p. 57.

FEVER. (1) A perplexity. *Var. dial.*

(2) A blacksmith. (*A.-N.*)

FEVEREFOX. The feverfew. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5

FEVEREL. February. (*A.-N.*)

> Here is now another wondyr;
> In *Feverel* when thou heris thondur,
> It betokynthe riche men liggyng low,
> And a gude ȝere after to sowe.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 8.

FEVERERE. February. (*A.-N.*)

> And Phebus chare neyeth to Aquarie,
> His watry bemis tofore *Feverere.*
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 20.

FEVER-LURDEN. The disease of idleness. This curious phrase, which occurs in Lydgate, is still current in the West of England. "You have the fever-lurgan," you are too lazy to work.

FEVEROUS. Feverish. *Gower.*

FEW. (1) To change. *North.*

(2) A number, or quantity; a little; as, a few pottage, &c. *Var. dial.*

(3) Flew. Perf. from *fly*. *Chesh.*

FEWILLER. A person who supplies fuel for fires. Nominale MS.

FEWMETS. The dung of the deer. Also called *fewmishings.* Twici, p. 22.

FEWTE. (1) Fealty. Hawkins, i. 95.

(2) Track; vestige. *Prompt. Parv.*

FEWTERER. In hunting or coursing, the man who held the dogs in slips or couples, and loosed them; a dog-keeper.

FEWTERLOCKS Fetlocks of a horse.

FEWTRILS. Little things; trifles. *Lanc.*

FEY. (1) The upper soil. *Staff.* Also, to cast it off, or remove it.

(2) To discharge blood. *North.*

(3) To do anything cleverly. *Lanc.*

(4) To cleanse out. *Var. dial.*

(5) To injure; to mutilate. *Linc.*

(6) Fated to die; dead. (*A.-S.*)

> The Romaynes for radnesse ruschte to the erthe,
> Fore ferdnesse of hys face, as they *fey* were.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 54

FEYE. Faith; belief. (*A.-N.*)

> Dame, he seyde, be my *feye*,
> I schalle the nevyr bewrye.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 138

FEYER. A person who cleans anything out, as ditches, &c. *East.*

FEYFFE. Five. Ritson's Robin Hood, i. 88.

FEYFUL. Fatal; deadly. (*A.-S.*)

FEYING. Rubbish; refuse. *North.*

FEYLO. A companion. *Weber.*

FEYNE. To dissemble; to flatter. (*A.-N.*)

> And eek my fere is wel the lasse
> That non envy schal compasse,
> Without a resonable wite,
> To *feyne* and blame that I write.
>
> *Gower, MS. Bodl.* 294, f. 1.
>
> For they constreyne
> Ther hertes to *feyne.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 45.

FEYNG. Received. *Hearne.*

FEYRE. Fair; fine; clean.

> A *feyre* cloth on the borde he leyd,
> Into the boure he made a brayde.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

FEYS. Fees; property. (*A.-S.*)

> I have castels and ryche cytees,
> Brode londys and ryche *feys.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 166.

FEYT. (1) Faith. *Ritson.*

(2) A deed; a bad action. *Salop.*

(3) To fight. *West.* We have *feytynge* in Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 198.

FEZZON. To seize on, generally applied to the actions of a greedy, ravenous eater. *North.*

FEȜE. To fight; to quarrel. (*A.-S.*)

FI. A term of disgust and reproach, originally applied to anything that stunk. The word is still in use in Lincolnshire for the *penis.*

FIANCE. To affiance; to betroth. (*Fr.*)

FIANTS. The dung of the boar, wolf, fox, marten, or badger. A hunting term.

FIAUNCE. Trust; belief. (*A.-N.*)

> In hym was hys *fyawnce.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.

FIAZEN. Faces. *Dorset.*

FIBLE. A small stick used to stir oatmeal in making pottage. *Yorksh.*

FIBLE-FABLE. Nonsense. *Var. dial.*

FICCHES. The pip in chickens. *Linc.*

FICHE. To fix; to fasten. "The freke *fichede* in the flesche," MS. Morte Arthure.

FICHENT. See *Figent.*

FICHERE. A fisher. Nominale MS.

FICHET. A stoat. *Salop.* We have *fichewes* in Piers Ploughman, p. 468.

FICHMANGER. A fishmonger. *Gower.*

FICICION. A physician. *Weber.*

FICK. To kick; to struggle. *Yorksh.*

FICKELTOW. The fore-tackle or carriage which supports the plough-beam. *Norf.*

FICO. A fig; a term of reproach, or contempt, often accompanied with a snap of the finger or with putting the thumb into the mouth. See *Fig* (1).

> Behold, next I see Contempt marching forth, giving mee the *fico* with this thombe in his mouth.
> *Wits Miserie*, 1596.

FID. A small thick lump. *South.*

FIDDLE. To scratch. *East.*

FIDDLEDEDEE. Nonsense. *Var. dial.*

FIDDLER'S-FARE. Meat, drink, and money.

FIDDLESTICKS-END. Nonsense. *North.*

FIDE. Faith. (*Lat.*)

FIDEL. A fiddle. *Chaucer.*

FID-FAD. A trifle, or trifler. *Var. dial.*

FIDGE. To fidget; to sprawl. *North.*

FIE. Same as *Fay*, q. v. *Fie*, predestined, still in use in Northumberland. See Sir Degrevant, 755.

FIE-CORN. Dross-corn. *Suffolk.*

FIELD. A ploughed field, as distinguished from grass or pasture. *West.*

FIELDISH. Rural. *Harrington.*

FIELD-WHORE. A very common whore.

FIELDWORT. Gentian. *Gerard.*

FIERCE. Sudden; precipitate; brisk; lively. Still in use. *Fyerge*, Brit. Bibl. i. 472.

FIERS. Proud; fierce. (*A.-N.*)

FIEST. Lirida. See *Fise.*

FIFERS. Fibres of wood, &c. *East.*

FIFLEF. The herb *quinquefolium.*

FIG. (1) Same as *Fico*, q. v. "Give them the fig," England's Helicon, p. 209. Not care a fig, i. e. not care at all. See Florio, p. 249, ed. 1611. Still in use.

(2) To apply ginger to a horse to make him carry a fine tail. *Var. dial.*

(3) A raisin. *Somerset.*

(4) To fidget about. The term occurs in A Quest of Enquirie, 4to. Lond. 1595; Cotgrave, in v. *Fretilleur.*

FIGENT. Fidgety; restless; busy; industrious. See Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 185, 512. *Fichent* occurs in the Cobler of Canterbury, 1590, p. 72.

FIGER-TREE. A fig-tree. *Scott.*

FIGGED-PUDDING. A raisin or plum pudding. *West.* Called also a *figgity-pudding.*

FIGHTING-COCKS. The heads of rib-grass, with which boys play by fencing with them. *East.*

FIGHTS. Cloth and canvass formerly used in a sea-fight to hinder the men being seen by the enemy. *Shak.*

FIGO. Same as *Fico*, q. v.

FIG-SUE. A mess made of ale boiled with fine wheaten bread and figs, usually eaten on Good-Friday. *Cumb.*

FIGURATE. Figured; tipyfied. *Palsgrave.*

FIGURE. Price; value. *Var. dial.*

FIGURE-FLINGER. An astrologer. See Taylor's No Mercurius Aulicus, 4to. 1644.

FIGURETTO. A figured silk. (*Ital.*)

FIKE. (1) A fig. Nominale MS.

(2) To be very fidgety; to move in an unconstant, undeterminate manner; to go about idly. *North.* See Richard Coer de Lion, 4749.

(3) A sore place on the foot. *Linc.*

FIKEL. Deceitful; crafty. (*A.-S.*)

FILACE. A file, or thread, on which the records of the courts of justice were strung.

FILANDER. The back-worm in hawks. Spelt *fylaundres* by Berners.

FILANDS. Tracts of unenclosed arable lands. *East.*

FILDE. A field. Percy, p. 3.

FILDMAN. A rustic. Nominale MS.

FILDORE. Gold thread. (*A.-N.*)

FILE. (1) To defile. Still in use.

> He has forsede hir and *fylede*,
> And cho es fay levede.
> *MS. Morte Arthure*, f. 69.

(2) List; catalogue; number. *Shak.*

(3) To polish, applied to language, &c. See Harrison's Britaine, p. 26.

(4) A term of contempt for a worthless person, a coward, &c. An odd fellow is still termed "a rum old file."

> Sory he was that fals *file*,
> And thouȝte mon to bigyle.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 5.
> Sorful bicom that fals *file*,
> And thoght how he moght man bi-wille.
> *Ibid. MS. Cott. Vespas.* A iii. f. 5.

(5) A girl, or woman. (*A.-N.*)

> For to rage wyth ylka *fyle*,
> Ther thenketh hym but lytyl whyle.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 30.

FILEINIE. Wickedness. *Gower.*

FILEWORT. The plant small cudweed.

FILGHE. To follow. MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.

FILL. (1) A field, or meadow. *Essex.*

(2) *To fill drink*, to pour any beverage into a glass or cup for drinking.

(3) The plant restharrow. *Gerard.*

FILL-BELLS. The chain-tugs to the collar of a cart-horse, by which he draws. *East.*

FILL-DIKE. The month of February.

FILLER. The shaft-horse. Hence, figuratively, to go behind, to draw back.

FILLY. To foal, as a mare. *Florio.*

FILLY-TAILS. Long white clouds. *North.*

FILOURE. A steel for sharpening knives or razors. See Pr. Parv. p. 160. In the Boke of Curtasye, p. 19, the term is applied to a rod on which curtains are hung.

FILOZELLO. Flowered silk. (*Ital.*)

FILSTAR. A pestle and mortar. *Linc.*

FILTCHMAN. A beggar's staff, or truncheon, formerly carried by the *upright man.* See the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575.

FILTEREDE. Entangled. *North.*

> His fax and his foretoppe was *filterede* togeders,
> And owte of his face fome ane halfe fote large.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 64.

FILTH. A sluttish person. *West.*

FILTHEDE. Filthiness. (*A.-S.*)

> But for to delyte here in folye,
> In the *filthede* of foule lecherye.
> *MS. Addit.* 11305, f. 96.

FILTHISH. Filthy; impure. *Hall.*

FILTHY. Covered with weeds. *West.*

FILTRY. Filth; rubbish. *Somerset.*

FILYHAND. Following. MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii

FIMASHINGS. In hunting, the dung of any kind of wild beasts. *Berners.*

FIMBLE. (1) A wattled chimney. *West.*

(2) To fumble; to do anything imperfectly. *Var. dial.* It occurs in the Schoole of Good Manners, 1629.

(3) Thistle, or female-hemp. *East.* See Tusser's Husbandry, pp. 153, 172.

FIN. (1) To find; to feel; to end. *Cumb.*

(2) The herb restharrow. *Midl. C.*

(3) A finger. *Var. dial.*

(4) The broad part of a plough-share.

FINAUNCE. Fine; forfeiture. *Percy.*

FINCH. *To pull a finch,* to cheat any one out of money. *Chaucer.*

FINCH-BACKED. White on the back, applied to cattle. *North.*

FINCHED. Finished. *Will. Werw.*

FIND. (1) To supply; to supply with provisions. Still in common use.

(2) To stand sponsor to a child. *West.*

(3) *To find one with the manner,* to discover one in the act of doing anything.

(4) A fiend. *Lydgate.*

FINDESTOW. Wilt thou find. (*A.-S.*)

FINDINGS. Inventions. MS. Ps. Cott.

FINE. (1) To end; to finish. (*A.-N.*)

> And lete the stremis of thy mercy schyne
> Into my breste, the thridde book to *fyne.*
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 8.
>
> And he shall regne in every wightes sight
> In the house of Jacobbe eternally by lyne,
> Whose kyngdome ever shall laste, and never *fyne.*
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 28.
>
> And aftirwarde the ȝere *fynende,*
> The god hath made of hire an ende.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 71.
>
> Flesshe ete never of al and alle,
> He *fyned* never on God to calle.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 79.

(2) To refine; to purify; to adorn.

> And thare be *fyned* als golde that schynes cleere.
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes,* p. 84.
>
> As golde in fyre is *fynid* by assay.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 7.

(3) Perfect; unconditional. *Gawayne.*

FINE-FORCE. *By fine force,* by absolute power or compulsion. *Of fine force,* of necessity. See A Courtlie Controversie of Cupid's Cautels, 1578, p. 51; State Papers, ii. 478, Hall, Henry IV. f. 29; Troilus and Creseide, v. 421.

FINEGUE. To avoid; to evade. *West.*

FINE-LEAF. A violet. *Linc.*

FINELESS. Endless. *Shak.*

FINENESS. Subtlety. *Massinger.*

FINENEY. To mince; to be very ceremonious. *Devon.*

FINER. A refiner of metals. *Fyners,* Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 9.

FINEW. Mouldiness, or mustiness. "Finew'd waxe," Mirror for Mag. ap. Nares.

FINGERER. A thief. *Dekker.*

FINGERKYNS. A term of endearment, mentioned in Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

FINGERLING. A finger-stall, or cover for a finger or thumb. *Fingerstall* does not appear to be in the dictionaries. It is in common use, and occurs in Florio, p. 139.

FINGERS. The fingers are thus named in a nursery rhyme, *thumb, foreman, longman, ringman,* and *littleman.* Similar names are of high antiquity, and the following occur in a curious MS. of the fifteenth century.

> Ilke a fyngir has a name, als men thaire fyngers calle.
> The lest fyngir hat *lityl man,* for hit is lest of alle;
> The next fynger hat *leche man,* for quen a leche dos oȝt,
> With that fynger he tastes all thyng, howe that hit is wroȝt;
> *Longman* hat the mydilmast, for longest fynger hit is;
> The ferthe men calles *towcher,* therwith men touches i-wis;
> The fifte fynger is the *thowmbe,* and hit has most myȝt,
> And fastest haldes of alle the tother, forthi men calles hit riȝt.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 82.

FINGLE-FANGLE. A trifle. See A Book for Boys and Girls, Lond. 1686, pref.

FINIAL. A pinnacle. This is the usual meaning in early documents.

FINISHING. Any ornament in stone at the corner of a house. *Holme.*

FINKEL. Fennel. *North.* "Fynkylsede, *feniculum,*" Nominale MS.

FINNERY. Mouldy. *West.*

FINNEY. Humoured; spoilt. *West.*

FINNIKIN. Finical. *Var. dial.*

FINNY. A frolic. *I. Wight.*

FINS. Finds; things found. *North.*

FINT. Found. Weber, iii. 27.

FIP. A fillip. *Var. dial.*

FIPPLE. The under-lip. *North.*

FIR-APPLES. The cones of firs. *Var. dial.*

FIRBAUKS. Straight young firs, fit for ladders, scaffolding, &c. *East.*

FIRBOME. A beacon. *Pr. Parv.*

FIRDED. Freed. *Craven.*

FIRE. To burn. Hence, to have the *lues venerea.* "Beware of your fire," MS. Ashm. 36, 37. *More fire in the bed-straw,* more concealed mischief.

FIRE-BUCKETS. Buckets of water used for quenching fires. *Higins.*

FIRE-DAMP. The inflammable air or gas of coal mines. *North.*

FIRE-DEAL. A good deal. *Wilts.*

FIRE-DRAKE. A fiery dragon. See Ellis, ii. 165. Later writers apply the term to a fiery meteor, and sometimes to a kind of firework. Firemen were also called *fire-drakes.*

FIRE-FANGED. Fire-bitten. *North.*

FIRE-FLAUGHT. Lightning. *North.*

FIRE-FLINGER. An incendiary. *Hall.*

FIRE-FORK. A shovel for the fire. (*A.-S.*)

FIREHOOK. An iron instrument formerly used for pulling houses down when set on fire.

FIRE-IRON. A piece of iron or steel used for striking a light with a flint. *Pr. Parv.*

FIRE-LEVEN. Lightning. *Chaucer.*

FIRE-NEW. Quite new. *Shak.* "Or fire-new fashion in a sleeve or slop," Du Bartas, p. 516. Still in use.

FIRE-OF-HELL. A fierce burning pain in th hands and feet. *North.*

FIRE-PAN. A fire-shovel; a vessel used for conveying fire from one apartment to another. *Var. dial.*

FIRE-PIKE. A fire-fork. It is translated by *furcilla* in MS. Arund. 249, f. 89.

FIRE-POINT. A poker. *North.*

FIRE-POTTER. A poker. *Lanc.*

FIRE-SHIP. A prostitute. *South.* No doubt from the old meaning of *fire*, q. v.

FIRE-STONE. A flint used with steel or iron for striking a light with.

FIRK. (1) A trick, or quirk; a freak. *Firkery*, a very odd prank.

(2) To whip; to beat. See also *Ferke.*

FIRLY. Confusion; tumult. *North.*

FIRLY-FARLY. A wonder. *Craven.*

FIRM. To confirm. *North.* See Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 405.

FIRRE. Further. *Syr Gawayne.*

FIRRED. Freed. *Craven.*

FIRRENE. Made of fir. (*A.-S.*)

FIRST. (1) Forest. *Hearne.*

(2) Early; youthful. *Gawayne.*

FIRST-END. The beginning. *North.*

FIRSTER. First. *North.*

FIRST-FOOT. The name given to the person who first enters a dwelling-house on New-Year's day. *North.*

FIRSUN. Furze or gorse. MS. Med.

FIRTHE. A wood, or coppice.

> In the frount of the *fyrthe*, as the waye forthis,
> Fyfty thosande of folke was fellide at ones.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 72.

FIRTLE. To fidget. *Cumb.*

FISE. Lirida. Nominale MS.

FISGIG. (1) Frisky. *Warw.*

(2) A worthless fellow. *Somerset.* In Craven, a light-heeled wench. See Skelton's Works, ii. 175. "A fisgig, or fisking housewife, *trotiere*,' Howell, 1660.

(3) A kind of boy's top. *Blount.*

FISH. *As mute as a fish*, very silent. See the Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 266. "*Hoc mihi non est negotium*, I have other fish to frie," MS. Rawl. A.D. 1656.

FISHER. A dish composed of apples baked in batter. *Devon.*

FISHERATE. To provide for. *East.* Perhaps a corruption of *officiate.*

FISH-FAG. A fish-woman. *South.*

FISH-GARTHS. Places made by the sides of rivers for securing fishes, so that they might be more easily caught.

FISHING-TAUM. An angling line. *North.*

FISH-LEEP. A fish-basket. *Pr. Parv.*

FISK. To frisk about, idling. "That runneth out *fisking*," Tusser, p. 286.

FISNAMY. Face, or "similitude of man or beast," Huloet, 1552.

> The faireste of *fyssnamy* that fourmede was ever.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 88.

FISOBROWE. A kind of lobster; translated by *garus* in Nominale MS.

FISS-BUTTOCKED-SOW. A fat, coarse, vulgar, presuming woman. *East.*

FISSES Fists. *Var. dial.*

FISSLE. (1) A thistle. *Suffolk.*

(2) To fidget. *North.* In early English the same as *Fise*, q. v. and still in use.

FIST. Same as *Fise*, q. v.

FIST-BALL. A kind of ball like a foot-ball, beaten with the fists. See the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 296.

FISTING-HOUND. A kind of spaniel, mentioned in Harrison's England, p. 230.

FISTY. The fist. To come to fisty-cuffs, i. e. to fight. *Var. dial.*

FIT. (1) Ready; inclined. *Var. dial.*

(2) To match; to be equal with. *Shak.*

(3) A division of a song, poem, or dance. See Thornton Romances, p. 191.

FITCH. (1) A polecat. *Somerset.*

(2) A small spoonful. *Linc.*

FITCHES. Vetches. *Var. dial.*

FITCHET. A polecat. Also called *fitch*, *fitchee*, *fitcher*, *fitchole*, *fitchew*, and *fitchuk.* Harrison, p. 225, seems to make some distinction between the *fitchew* and *polecat*, and the term is sometimes explained a kind of stoat or weasel. It was formerly a term of contempt.

FITCHET-PIE. A pie composed of apples, onions, and bacon. *North.*

FITH. A fight. "Man that goth in fray and *fyth*," Arch. xxx. 383.

FITHELE. A fiddle. (*A.-S.*)

> Meche she kouthe of menstralcie,
> Of harpe, of *fithele*, of sautri.
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 425.

FITMENT. Equipment, or dress. *Shak.*

FITONE. To tell falsehoods. See Stanihurst, p. 15. Palsgrave has *fitten.*

FITPENCE. Five-pence. *Devon.*

FITTEN. A pretence, or feint. *West.* Gifford, in his notes on Ben Jonson, seems unacquainted with this provincialism. No doubt from *fitone*, q. v.

FITTER. To kick with the feet, as cross children do. Hence, to be in a passion. *North.*

FITTERS. Persons who vend and load coals, fitting ships with cargoes. *North.* All in fitters, i. e. in very small pieces or fragments. *Yorksh.*

FITTILY. Neatly; nicely; cleverly. *Devon.*

FITTINGEST. Most fitting. (*A.-S.*)

FITTLE. (1) Victuals. *Worc.*

(2) To tattle, or blab. *Somerset.*

(3) To clean. *Oxon.*

FITTLED-ALE. Ale with spirits warmed and sweetened. *Yorksh.*

FITTON. Same as *Fitone*, q. v.

FITTY. (1) A term applied to lands left by the sea; marsh-lands. *Linc.*

(2) Neat; clever; proper. *South.*

FIVE-FINGERS. Oxlips. *East.* Called *five-finger-grass* in Florio, p. 138. Also the same as *Anberry*, q. v.

FIVE-LEAF. The herb cinquefoil.

FIVE-PENNY-MORRIS. The game of *merrils*, or *nine men's morris*, as Shakespeare terms it. It was commonly played in England with stones, but in France with counters made on purpose for it.

FIVES. Avives, a disease in horses.

FIX. A lamb yeaned dead. *West.*

FIXACIOUN. Fixing. A chemical term.

> To do ther be *fixacioun*,
> With temprid hetis of the fyre.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 119.

FIXE. Fixed. *Chaucer.*

FIXEN. A vixen, or scold. *North.*

FIXENE. The female fox.

> The *fixene* fox whelpeth under the erthe more depe than the bicche of the wolf doith.
> *MS. Bodl.* 546.

FIX-FAX. Same as *Faxwax*, q. v.

FIXURE. Fixed position. *Shak.*

FIZ. A flash; a hissing noise. *Var. dial.* Hence *fizgig*, a small quantity of damp powder set alight by boys for their amusement.

FIZMER. To fidget. *Suffolk.*

FIZZLE. To do anything without noise, as *flatus ventris, sine crepitu aut sonitu.* See Cleaveland's Poems, 1660, p. 40; Florio, p. 8. *Fizzler*, MS. Addit. 5008. To nestle. *Cumb.*

FLA. To frighten. *Yorksh.*

FLAAT. Scolded. *Craven.*

FLABBERGAST. To astonish, or confound utterly with amazement. *Var. dial.*

FLABBERKIN. Flabby. Nash, 1592.

FLABELL. A fan. Junius, 1585.

FLABERGULLION. A lout, or clown.

FLACK. (1) A blow, or stroke. *East.*

(2) To hang loosely. *Var. dial.*

(3) To move backwards and forwards; to palpitate. *Flacker* in Craven Gloss. i. 152.

> Hire colde breste bygan to hete,
> Here herte also to *flacke* and bete.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 237.

FLACKER. To flutter; to quiver. *North.*

FLACKERED. Rejoiced. *Cumb.*

FLACKET. (1) To flap about. Hence, a girl whose clothes hang loosely about her; a *flacketing* wench. *East.*

(2) A bottle or flask. *North.* "A lytel *flacked* of gold," Morte d'Arthur, i. 282.

FLACKING-COMB. A wide-toothed comb. See Batchelor's Orthoep. Anal. 1809, p. 132.

FLACKY. Hanging loosely. *East.*

FLAFFER. Same as *Flacker*, q. v. "A thousand *flaffing* flags," Du Bartas, p. 363.

FLAG. (1) A flake of snow. *North.*

(2) Turf, or sod. *East.* The term is also applied to the small pieces of coarse grass common in some meadows.

FLAGEIN. Flattering; lying. *North.*

FLAGELL. (1) A flageolet. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Terror; fright; scourge. *Lydgate.*

FLAGELUTE. A rent or hole in a garment. *East.*

FLAGETTE. A flagon. Chester Plays, i. 124.

FLAG-FEATHERS. The feathers at the wings next the body of a hawk.

FLAGGE. A groat. *Harman.*

FLAGGING. (1) Paving with stones. *West.*

(2) Flapping; waving. *Devon.*

FLAGGY. Flabby. *Somerset.*

FLAGITATE. To desire earnestly. (*Lat.*)

FLAGRANT. Fragrant. Arch. xxix. 320.

FLAH. Turf for fuel. *North.*

FLAID. Afraid; terrified. *North.* "Thay weren *aflayde*," Archæologia, xxii. 369.

FLAIE. Flew. *Chaucer.*

FLAIGHT. Same as *Flah*, q. v.

FLAIK. A portion or space of stall. Also, a wooden frame for keeping oat-cakes upon. *North.*

FLAINE. (1) The ray-fish. *North.*

(2) Fled. *Chaucer.*

FLAIRE. The ray, or scate. *Ray.*

FLAITCH. To flatter; to persuade. *Cumb.*

FLAITE. To scare, or frighten. *North.*

FLAKE. (1) A paling, or hurdle, of any description; a temporary gate or door. *North.* The term occurs in Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 178. See *Flaik.*

(2) A piece, or fragment. *Linc.*

(3) A scale or covering membrane. *Pr. Parv.*

FLAKE-WHITE. White lead. *Holme.*

FLAM. (1) To deceive or cheat. *Kent.* Also a substantive, a falsehood.

(2) A violent fall; a heavy stroke. *North.*

(3) A low marshy place, particularly near a river. This word is common at Islip, co. Oxon, and perhaps in other places, though it was long since mentioned by Hearne as peculiar to Oxfordshire. See Gloss. to Langtoft, p. 571. It is, however, in no printed glossary.

FLAMBE. A flame. (*A.-N.*) Also a herb, mentioned in MS. Med. Linc. f. 314.

FLAMED. Inflamed. *Spenser.*

FLAME-FEW. The brilliant reflection of the moon seen in the water.

FLAMMAKIN. A blowsy slatternly wench. *Devon.*

FLAMMANDE. Glittering.

> Fesauntez enflureschit in *flammande* silver.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 55.

FLAM-NEW. Quite new. *Cornw.*

FLAMPOYNTES. Pork pies, seasoned with cheese and sugar. A common dish in early cookery. See Warner, p. 66.

FLAN. Broad and large. *North.*

FLANCANTERKIN. The white rot. *Som.*

FLANCARDES. Coverings for a horse's flanks. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

FLANCH. A projection. *North.*

FLANE. To flay. (*A.-S.*)

FLANG. (1) Flung; rushed. *Weber.*

(2) To slam a door. *Suffolk.*

FLANGE. To project out. *Var. dial.*

FLANKER. A spark of fire. *West.* "Flankes of fier," Holinshed, Chronicles of Ireland, p. 148. See Devon. Dial.

> For who can hide the *flanckring* flame,
> That still itselfe betrayes?
> *Turbevile's Ovid*, 1567, f. 83

FLANN. Shallow. *Cumb.*

FLANNED. Shallow. *Craven.*

FLANNEN. Flannel. *Var. dial.*

FLANTUM. A flantum-flatherum piebald dill, i. e. a woman fantastically dressed with various colours. *Grose.*

FLAP. (1) A stroke, or touch. "A flap with a fox-taile," Florio, p. 137. Hence, an affliction of any kind. *East.* Also, to strike or beat. See Howell's Lex. Sect. i.

> And thane Alexander sett hym up in his bedd, and gaffe hymeselfe a grete *flappe* on the cheke, and bygane for to wepe riȝte bitterly.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 48.

> Alle the flesche of the flanke he *flappes* in sondyre.
>
> *MS. Morte Arthure*, f. 82.

(2) To flap a froize, to turn it in the pan without touching it. *East.*

(3) A piece of anything flapping to and fro on a line or point, as a *fly-flap* to drive flies away. See Nomenclator, p. 251; Tarlton, p. 120; Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646, p. 23; Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 2.

(4) An unsteady woman. *Durh.*

FLAP-DOCK. Foxglove. *Devon.*

FLAPDOODLE. The stuff fools are said to be nourished on. *West.*

FLAP-DRAGON. A small substance, such as a plum or candle-end, set afloat in a cup of spirits, and when set on fire, to be snatched by the mouth and swallowed. This was a common amusement in former times, but is now nearly obsolete. *Flap-dragon* was also a cant term for the *lues venerea.*

FLAP-JACK. (1) The lapwing. *Suffolk.*

(2) A pancake. "Dousets and flappjacks," King and a Poore Northerne Man, 1640. The term is applied in Norfolk to an apple turnover. Jennings says, "a fried cake made of batter, apples, &c."

(3) A flat thin joint of meat. *East.*

FLAPPERS. Young birds just enabled to try their wings before they fly. *East.*

FLAPPE-SAWCE. A term of reproach, formed similarly to *flapdoodle* .q. v.

> Nowe hathe this glutton, i. this *flappe-sawce*, the thyng that he may plentuously swallowe downe hole.
>
> *Palsgrave's Acolastus*, 1540.

FLAPPY. Wild; unsteady. *North.*

FLAPS. Large broad mushrooms. *East.*

FLAPSE. To speak impertinently. Also, an impudent fellow. *Beds.*

FLAPSY. Flabby. *Beds.*

FLARE. (1) *To flare up*, to be very angry all of a sudden. *Var. dial.*

(2) Fat round a pig's kidney. *West.*

(3) Saliva. *Somerset.*

FLARING. Showy; gaudy. *North.*

FLARNECK. To flaunt vulgarly. *East.*

FLARRANCE. A bustle; a great hurry. *Norf.*

FLASH. (1) To make a flash, i. e. to let boats down through a lock. *West.* It is a common term for a pool. See *Flosche.*

(2) A perriwig. *North.*

(3) To rise up. "The sea *flashed* up unto his legs and knees," Holinshed, Hist. England, p. 181. See Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

(4) To trim a hedge. *East.*

(5) *To cut a flash*, to make a great show for a short time.

(6) A sheaf of arrows. *Skinner.*

FLASHES. The hot stages of a fever. *South.*

FLASHY. Gay; showy. Also, loose, unstable, as unsound grass; insipid.

FLASKER. To flutter; to quiver. *North.* Wilbraham says, "to choke, or stifle."

FLASKET. A clothes-basket. Also, a shallow washing-tub. *Var. dial.*

FLASKIN. Same as *Bottle* (1). *Yorksh.*

FLAT. (1) Sorrowful; out of spirits; heavy; without business. *Var. dial.*

(2) A hollow in a field. *Glouc.* Any very smooth level place. Anciently, a field.

(3) Entirely. Dent's Pathway, p. 138.

(4) A blow, or stroke. "Swiche a flat," Arthour and Merlin, p. 182.

FLAT-BACK. A common knife. *North.*

FLAT-CAPS. A nick-name for the citizens, derived from their dress. See Amends for Ladies, p. 62. It was a general term of derision.

FLATCH. To flatter. *North.*

FLATCHET. The stomach. *Devon.*

FLAT-FISH. Flounders, &c. *South.* See a list of *flat-fish* in Harrison, p. 224.

FLATH. Filth; dirt; ordure. *West.*

FLATHE. The ray, or scate. *Pr. Parv.*

FLAT-IRON. A heater-shaped iron without a box. *Var. dial.*

FLATIVE. Flatulent. *Anc. Dram.*

FLATLING. Flat. *To strike flatling*, to strike with the broad flat side of anything. See Florio, p. 137; Morte d'Arthur, i. 294; Tempest, ii. 1; Bourne's Inventions or Devises, 1578, No. 32. "Flat pece, *patera*," MS. Arund. 249, f. 89.

> And to hys chaumbur can he gone,
> And leyde hym *flatlyng* on the grounde.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 90.

FLATLINS. Plainly; peremptory. *North.*

FLAT-MILK. Skimmed milk. *Linc.*

FLATOUR. A flatterer. (*A.-N.*)

FLAT-RHAN. Stratas of coal. *Staff.*

FLATS. Small white fresh-water fish, as roach, &c. *Suffolk.*

FLAT-STONE. A measure of iron-stone.

FLATTEN. To strike, or slap. (*A.-N.*)

FLATTER-DOCK. Pond weed. *Chesh.*

FLAUGH. Flew; fled. *Ritson.*

FLAUGHTER. (1) To frighten. *Yorksh.*

(2) Thin turf turned up. *North.*

FLAUMPEYNS. A dish in ancient cookery composed of pork, figs, eggs, pepper, saffron, salt, white sugar, &c. See *Flampoyntes.*

FLAUN. A custard, generally made in raised paste. *North.* The term is common in ancient receipts, but it was made in various ways; and a kind of pancake was so called. Nettleham feast at Easter is called the *Flown*, possibly from *flauns* having been formerly eaten at that period of the year.

FLAUNTS. Fineries. *Shak.*

FLAUT. A roll of wool carded ready for spinning. *North.*

FLAVER. Froth, or foam. *Linc.*

FLAW. A violent storm of wind. See Brome's Travels, 1700, p. 241; Florio, p. 132. Hence metaphorically, a quarrel.

FLAWE. (1) Yellow. *Chaucer.*

(2) To flay an animal. *Pr. Parv.*

FLAWES. (1) Square pieces of heath-turf, dried for fuel. *Yorksh.*

(2) Sparks. Possibly this may be the word intended in Meas. for Meas. ii. 3.

> Tille the *flawes* of fyre flawmes one theire helmes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 80.

FLAWGHTIS. Flakes of snow.

> And thare begane for to falle grete *flawghtis* of snawe, as thay had bene grete lokkes of wolle.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 31.

FLAWING. Barking timber. *Kent.*

FLAWMBE. A flame. (*A.-N.*)

FLAWPS. An awkward, noisy, untidy and slovenly person. *North.*

FLAWS. Thin cakes of ice. *Shak.*

FLAXEN-EGG. An abortive egg. *Devon.*

FLAX-WIFE. A female spinner. *Hall.*

FLAY. (1) To pare turf from meadow-land with a breast-plough. *West.*

(2) To mix. A term in old cookery, Also to take the chill off liquor.

(3) Same as *Fla*, q. v.

(4) To skin a hart or hind. A hunting term.

FLAY-BOGGARD. A hobgoblin. *North.*

FLAY-CRAW. A scarecrow. *Craven.*

FLAYRE. Smell; odour.

> And alle swete savowres that men may fele
> Of alkyn thyng that here saveres wele,
> War noght bot styncke to regarde of the *flayre*,
> That es in the cyté of hefen so fayre.
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes,* p. 230

FLAYSOME. Frightful. *North.*

FLAZE. A smoky flame. *Var. dial.*

FLAZZ. Newly fledged. *Kent.*

FLAZZARD. A stout broad-faced woman dressed in a showy manner. *East.*

FLEA. (1) To flay off the skin. *North.*

(2) To send one away with a flea in his ear, i. e. to dismiss him with a good scolding, or make him uneasy, See Arnim's Nest of Ninnies, 1608, p. 30.

FLEA-BITE. A mere trifle. *Var. dial.*

FLEA-BITTEN. Of a dark speckled colour. "A flea-bitten horse never tires," old proverb. See Ben Jonson, iv. 482.

FLEACHES. Portions into which timber is cut by the saw. *East.*

FLEAD. (1) Stood. *Cumb.*

(2) Lard. *Kent and Sussex.*

FLEA-DOCK. The herb butter-burr.

FLEAK. (1) A flounder. *Northumb.*

(2) To tire, or exhaust. *North.*

(3) A small lock, thread, or twist. Metaphorically, a little insignificant person. See Nares.

(4) A variegated snail-shell. *Linc.*

FLEAKY. Flabby; soft. *North.*

FLEAM. A water-course. *North.*

FLEAMY. Clotted with blood. *Linc.*

FLEAN. Flayed. Gent. Rec. ii. 77.

FLEAND. Flying. See Torrent, p. 61.

> Fare welle, y parte fro the,
> The *fleand* devylle wyth the bee.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 134.

FLEASH. The substance under the bark, or rind of herbs. *Baret.*

FLEAURE. The floor. *North.*

FLEBLED. Enfeebled. (*A.-N.*)

FLEBRING. Slander. *Skinner.*

FLECCHE. To separate from; to quit.

> Som man, for lak of ocupacion,
> Museth ferther than his wit may strecche,
> And at fendis instigacion
> Dampnable erroure holdeth, and can not *flecche.*
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 251.

FLECCHED. Dismissed; separated.

> Out is he put, Adam the wrecched,
> Fro Paradis fouly *flecched.*
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 7

FLECK. (1) The down of animals. *East.*

(2) A crack, or defect; a spot. *North.*

(3) To fly. *Chesh.*

(4) A side of bacon. *Northumb.*

(5) Lightning. "Like fleck." *East.*

(6) To comb. Hence *flecken-comb*, a comb with large teeth. *South.*

(7) To deprive; to steal. *East.*

(8) A sore place in the flesh where the skin is rubbed off. *Linc.* Also, the flesh itself.

FLECKED. (1) Arched; vaulted. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Marked; spotted; streaked. It occurs in Chaucer, Piers Ploughman, &c. Still in use in Lincolnshire.

FLECKER. To flutter. *Chaucer.*

FLECKSTONE. A small stone used in spinning. Nominale MS.

FLECT. To attract, or allure. *Hall.*

FLECTEN. To abound. *Skinner.*

FLED. Damaged by the fly, or wet weather. *Salop.*

FLEDGE. Fledged. *Shak.*

FLEDGERS. Same as *Flappers*, q. v.

FLEE. To fly. Also, a fly. *North.*

FLEE-BY-THE-SKY. A flighty person; a silly giggling girl. *North.*

FLEECE. To cheat any one. *Var. dial.*

FLEECH. (1) A turn; a bout. *Nash.*

(2) To supplicate in a flattering manner; to wheedle. *North.*

FLEEDE. Fled. (*A.-S.*)

> Thane the Bretons on the bente habyddez no lengere,
> Bot *fleede* to the foreste, and the feelde levede.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 68.

FLEE-FLOWNS. The eggs of flies in meat. *Dorset.*

FLEEING-EATHER. The dragon-fly. *North.*

FLEEK. A flitch of bacon. *North.*

FLEEN. Fleas. *Chaucer.*

FLEENURT. A field flower of a yellow colour. *Lanc.*

FLEER. To laugh; to grin; to sneer. "I fleere, I make an yvell countenaunce with the mouthe by uncoveryng of the tethe," Palsgrave. Still in use.

FLEET. (1) To float. *South.* Also, a salt-water tide creek. Formerly any stream was called a *fleet.* Hence, *Fleet-ditch.* In the North, shallow water is termed *fleet-water*, and the word is also applied to a bog. *Flett*, floated, Towneley Myst. p. 31. *Fleet*, water. See *Awle*; Kennett's MS. Glossary.

(2) To skim milk. *Var. dial.* "You fleeten

face," Beaumont and Flet. v. 442, i. e. you whey face. Also, to skim any liquor of sediment lying on the surface.

(3) The windward side. *Somerset.*

(4) To gutter, as a candle. *Glouc.*

FLEETING. A perquisite. *Linc.*

FLEETING-DISH. A shallow dish for skimming off the cream. *North.*

FLEETINGS. Curds. *North.*

FLEET-MILK. Skimmed milk. *North.*

FLEGE. Sedge grass. Nominale MS.

FLEGEL. A flagelet. (*A.-N.*)

> Tho the cloth was y-drawe,
> The waite gan a *flegel* blawe.
> *Alexander, Auchinleck MS.*

FLEGG. A fly. *Northumb.*

FLEGGE. Severe; terrible. (*A.-N.*)

FLEGGED. (1) Fledged. *East.*

(2) Parted; shaped. Arch. xxx. 407.

FLEH. Same as *Flay*, q. v.

FLEICHS. Flesh. W. Mapes, p. 334.

FLEIH. Flew; fled. *Hearne.*

FLEINGALL. A kestrel hawk.

FLEITER. To prop the bank of a brook damaged by a flood. *Derb.*

FLEKE. See *Flaik* and *Flake.*

FLEKED. Bent; turned. *Hearne.*

FLEKRAND. Smiling. *R. de Brunne.*

FLEKYT. Same as *Flecked*, q. v.

FLEM. A farrier's lancet. *Flem-stick*, a small stick to strike it into the vein.

FLEME. (1) A river, or stream; a large trench cut for draining. *West.*

> To *fleme* Jordon and to Bedlem,
> And to the borogh of Jerusalem.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

(2) To banish. (*A.-S.*)

FLEMED. Flamed; burnt. *Weber.*

FLEMER. A banisher. (*A.-S.*)

FLEMNOUS. A phlegmatic person.

> Fat of kynde the *flemnous* may trace,
> And know hyme best by whytnes of hys face.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 140.

FLEN. Fleas. Reliq. Antiq. i. 91.

FLENE. To fly; to escape from. *A.-S.*)

> They were so smert and so kene,
> They made the Sarsyns all to *flene.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38. f. 168.
>
> They myȝt be no wey *flene*,
> Her eritage is ther to bene.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 37.

FLEOTEN. To float, or sail. (*A.-S.*)

FLEPPER. The under lip. Also, to pout or hang the lip. *North.*

FLERYANDE. Fleering; grinning.

> Fy! sais syr Foridas, thow *fleryande* wryche.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 82.

FLESCHELYHEDE. Fleshliness. (*A.-S.*)

> Of no careyne, of no *fleschelyhede.*
> *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 28.

FLESH. To feed a hound to encourage him to run well. Hence, generally, to fatten. See Harrison's England, p. 152. In the following passage it means *enured to fight, made strong and brave.*

> And Simon beate them bothe, and made them both give of; and after that Simon wold not shrinke for a bluddi nose with any boye, for he was then thorowely *fleshed* by the means of Kinge.
> *MS. Ashmole* 208.

FLESH-AXE. A butcher's cleaver.

FLESHLY. Flexible. (*A.-N.*)

FLESHMENT. Pride of success. *Shak.*

FLESSHAMYLS. A butcher's shambles.

FLET. A floor; a chamber. (*A.-S.*) See Launfal, 979; Wright's Anecd. p. 9; Wright's Political Songs, p. 337; Gy of Warwike, p. 3. A field of battle, Weber, i. 101.

FLET-CHEESE. Cheese made of skimmed milk. *East Anglia.*

FLETCHER. An arrow-maker. Properly, the person who put on the feather.

FLETCHES. Green pods of peas. *East.*

FLETE. (1) Same as *Fleet*, q. v.

> For to consume, with his fervent heete,
> The rusty fylthe that in my mouth doth *flete.*
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 2.
>
> Betre is to *flete* than to synke.
> *Gower, MS. Ibid.* f. 95.

(2) Flitted; flew. *Gawayne.*

FLETERE. To flitter. *Lydgate.*

FLET-MITTE. Skimmed milk. *North.* This form occurs in Kennett's MS. Gloss.

FLETSHER. A young peas-cod. *East.*

FLETT. A scolding, or fliting.

FLETTE. Flitted. Lelandi Itin.

FLEUKS. Fat vermin in the livers of diseased sheep. *Var. dial.*

FLEW. (1) Shallow. *Somerset.* Spelt *fliw* in Batchelor's Orthoep. Anal. p. 133. It occurs in Pr. Parv. p. 167, and Huloet, 1552.

(2) The down of animals. *Var. dial.*

(3) The same as *Flem*, q. v. *Midl. C.*

(4) A kind of fishing-net. *Palsgrave.*

(5) Washy; tender; weak. *North.*

FLEWED. Having large hanging chaps, which in hounds were called *flews.* "When a hound is fleet, faire *flewd*, and well hangd," Lilly's Mydas, ed. 1632, sig. X. xi. The tip of a deer's horn was also called the *flew.*

FLEWKE. The tunney. It is translated by *pelamus* in Nominale MS. Spelt *floke*, and made synonymous with the *sea flounder*, in Harrison's England, p. 224. According to Palsgrave, "a kynde of a pleas." See also Brit. Bibl. iv. 316.

FLEWME. Phlegm. Arch. xxx. 407.

FLEWORT. A herb. Its synonyme in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5, is *ippia minor.*

FLEXS. Flesh

> God mad tham kyrtels than of hide,
> And cled thar *flexs* wit for to hide.
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 7.

FLEXY. To fly. *R. de Brunne.*

FLEY. Fled. Also, to fly.

> Grete strokys the yeant gafe,
> And to the erthe *fley* hys stafe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.

FLEYCH. Flesh. Songs and Carols, x. *Fleyhs*, Harrowing of Hell, p. 27; *fleyssh*, Forme of Cury, p. 21; *fleyx*, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 79.

FLEYER. A kidney. MS. Med. Linc.

FLEYNE. Banished. Rob. Glouc. p. 343

FLEYS. (1) Fleas. *Prompt. Parv.*

(2) A fleece of wool. Translated by *vellus* in Nominale MS.

FLIBBERGIBBER. A lying knave. See Frat. of Vacabondes, 1575, repr. p. 22. *Flittertigibbet* is the name of a fiend occasionally mentioned by old writers.

FLICK. (1) The membrane loaded with fat in the stomach of animals. *West.*

(2) A flitch of bacon. *North.* "*Perna*, a flyk," Nominale MS.

> Tak the larde of a swyne *flyk*, and anoynte the mannes fete therwith underneth.
> *MS. Med. Linc.* f. 304.

(3) A trial, or attempt. *South.*

(4) A slight blow, or stroke, especially with a whip. *Var. dial.* Also, to give a jerk.

(5) The down of animals. *East.*

(6) To lap up. *South.*

FLICKER. (1) To flutter. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To kiss; to embrace. *Palsgrave.*

FLICKER-MOUSE. A bat. *Jonson.*

FLICKETS. Blushes. *Devon.*

FLICK-TOOTH-COMB. A comb with coarse large teeth. *Somerset.*

FLIDDER. A limpet. *North.*

FLIG. Fledged. *Chesh.* "Flygge as byrdes be, *plumeu*," Palsgrave.

FLIGGARD. A kite of a diamond form, much used about forty years since by Yorkshire schoolboys.

FLIGGED. (1) Fledged. *North.*

(2) Matted; entangled. *Linc.*

FLIGGER. To flutter; to quiver. *East.*

FLIGGERS. (1) Same as *Flappers*, q. v.

(2) The common flag. *East Angl.*

FLIGHERS. Masts for ships.

FLIGHT. (1) A light arrow, formed for very long and straight shots.

(2) A scolding match. *North.*

(3) A second swarm of bees. *East.*

(4) A light fall of snow. *Oxon.*

(5) Sea-fowl shooting. *South.*

(6) The first swarm of bees. *Var. dial.*

FLIGHTEN. To scold. *North.*

FLIGHTERS. Sparks; embers. *North.*

FLIGHTS. Turf, or peat, cut into square pieces for fuel. *Lanc.*

FLIGHT-SHOT. The distance a flight arrow would go, about a fifth part of a mile.

FLIGHTY. Giddy; thoughtless. *Var. dial.*

FLIG-ME-GAIREY. A girl gaudily dressed, but untidy and slovenly. *North.*

FLIGNESS. Plumage. *Palsgrave.*

FLIM-FLAM. False; foolish; nonsensical. Also, a lie, or piece of nonsense not necessarily false. See Stanihurst, pp. 14, 16; Howell's English Proverbs, p. 15.

FLINDER-MOUSE. A bat. *South.*

> One face was attyred of the newe fashion of womens attyre, the other face like the olde arraye of women, and had wynges like a backe or *flyndermowse*. *MS. Harl.* 486, f. 77.

FLINDERS. Pieces; fragments. *North.*

FLINE. Flown. Middleton, ii. 515.

FLING. (1) Will; unrestrained desire. *Var. dial.*

(2) To baffle; to disappoint. *North.*

(3) To kick; to resent. *Devon.*

(4) To dance in a peculiar manner, as in the dance so called; to throw out the legs. *North.*

FLINGING-TREE. A piece of timber hung as a partition in a stall. *North.*

FLINT-COAL. A kind of coal, so called from containing flint. *North.*

FLINTS. Refuse barley in making malt. *Var. dial.* Dean Milles MS.

FLIP. (1) A slight sudden blow. *East.* Also, to fillip; to jerk; to move nimbly; to throw. *Somerset.* Lilly, Mother Bombie, ed. 1632, sig. Dd. ii, seems to use the word in the sense, *to fillip*. To *flip up*, to turn up one's sleeves.

(2) A potation compounded of beer, gin, and coarse sugar. *Suffolk.*

(3) Nimble; flippant. *Devon.*

FLIPE. The brim of a hat; a flake of snow. Also, to pull off. *North.*

FLIPFLAP. Same as *Flap* (3).

FLIPPER-DE-FLAPPER. Noise and confusion caused by show. *Sussex.* "I nere saw such a *flipper de flapper* before," King and a Poore Northerne Man, 1640.

FLIPPERING. Crying; weeping. *North.*

FLIPPITY-FLOP. Draggle-tailed; awkward in fine clothes. *Warw.*

FLIRE. Same as *Fleer*, q. v. *Fliring*, Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 83.

> Tho two false, wyth grete yre,
> Stode and behelde her ryche atyre,
> And beganne to lagh and *flyre*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 237.

FLIRK. To jerk, or flip about. *Wilts.*

FLIRT. To move nimbly. To speak in a flirting way, i. e. sarcastically. Hence *Flirt-gilt*, *Flirtigig*, *Flirt-gillian*, or *Flirt*, a forward, talkative, and unconstant girl. *Var. dial.* Shakespeare has *flirt-gill*, and the latter terms sometimes occur in a somewhat worse sense.

FLISH. Fledged. *Devon.*

FLISK. (1) To skip, or bounce; to fret at the yoke. *North.*

(2) A large-toothed comb. *West.*

(3) To flick, as with a whip. *Linc.*

(4) A bundle of white rods to brush away cobwebs and dust. *Glouc.*

FLIT. (1) To remove; especially when at night, to cheat the landlord. *North.* The word *no* is inserted from MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38.

> Lat [no] newefangylnes the plese,
> Oftyn to remewe nor to *flyt*.
> *Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet.* 1791, p. 85.

(2) To leave work unfinished. *West.*

(3) Shallow; thin. *Sussex.*

(4) To fly; to escape. *Spenser.*

FLITCH. (1) Officious; lively. *Wilts.*

(2) To move from place to place. *Norf.*

FLITCHEN. A flitch of bacon. *West.*

FLITE. To scold; to brawl. *North.*

> Thou shalt undyrstand and wete,
> With resun mayst thou the wrathe and *flyte*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 25.
>
> He loked up and saghe there sytte,
> Fendes fele that fouly *flytte*.
> *MS. Ibid.* f. 51

> Ful fellyche God to hem *flytes*,
> To thes fals ypocrytes. *MS. Ibid.* f. 21.

FLITER. A scold. *North.*

FLITTEN. To remove a horse into fresh pasture. *Oxfordsh.* "Leave her on a ley, and lett the devil *flitt* her," a Linc. proverb.

FLITTER. To hang, or droop. *Linc.*

FLITTERING. (1) Floating. *Chaucer.*

(2) Showery; sleety. *Dorset.*

FLITTER-MOUSE. See *Flinder-mouse.*

FLITTERS. (1) Pieces; rags. *Somerset.* Also, to scatter in pieces, as in Morte d'Arthur, i. 137, "it *flytteryd* al abrode."

(2) Small pancakes. *South.*

FLITTING. Removal. "To Bethleem thair *flitting* made," MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii.

FLIX. (1) The flux. Tusser, p. 29.

(2) The fur of a hare. *Kent.*

FLIZ. A splinter, or shiver. Hence, to fly off; to make a noise. *North.*

FLIZZEN. To laugh sarcastically. *North.*

FLIZZOMS. Flying particles; small fragments; sediment of liquor. *East.*

FLO. (1) An arrow. *Chaucer.*

(2) Flay; flea. *Ritson.*

FLOAT. (1) To irrigate land. *West.* Also, to pare off the sward.

(2) Chid, or scolded. *Yorksh.*

(3) Flow; flood. *Langtoft.*

(4) A kind of raft. *North.*

FLOAT-GRASS. Grass growing in swampy ground. *Devon.* Dean Milles MS. It is the *gramen fluviatile* in Gerard, p. 13.

FLOATING. Hemorrhage. *Somerset.*

FLOATING-SHOVEL. A shovel used for cutting turf. *Salop.*

FLOATS. The frames of wood that hang over the sides of a waggon. *East.*

FLOATSOME. Timber accidentally carried away by a flood. *West.*

FLOAT-WHEY. Curds made from whey, much used in Northumberland.

FLOATY. Rank and tall, as grass. *Devon.*

FLOCCIPENDED. Made no account of; set no value by. (*Lat.*) See Hall, Henry VII. f. 40.

FLOCK. A hurdle. *Devon.*

FLOCKET. A loose garment with large sleeves. Skelton, ii. 160. It is spelt *flokkard* in the Howard Household Books, 1844, p. 522.

FLOCKLY. In an ambush. *Hall.*

FLOCKMEL. In a flock. (*A.-S.*)

FLOCK-POWDER. A kind of powder, formerly put on cloth.

FLOCKS. Refuse; sediment; down. Also, inferior wool. *Var. dial.*

FLOCKY. Over-ripe; woolly. *Suffolk.*

FLODDERED. Covered; adorned. *Linc.*

FLODDER-UP. To overflow; to stop up a watercourse. *Craven.*

FLODE. Abounded. *Skinner.*

FLOGGED. Tired; exhausted. *Oxon.*

FLOISTERING. Skittish; boyish. *West.*

FLOITS. Disorder. *Yorksh.*

FLOITY. A flag thick at one end and small at the other. *North.*

FLOKE-MOWTHEDE. Having a mouth like a flounder. See *Flewke.*

> Thow wenes for to flay us, *floke-mowthede* schrewe
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 82

FLOKYNGLYCHE. In flocks. It is the gloss of *gregatim* in MS. Egerton 829, f. 94.

FLOMAX. Untidy. *Warw.*

FLOME. A river. Lyb. Disconus, 212.

FLONE. Arrows. (*A.-S.*) "Thoner flone," lightning, Towneley Myst. p. 92.

> She bare a horne about hir halce,
> And undur hir gyrdille mony *flonne.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48.

FLOOD. A heavy rain. *Devon.*

FLOOD-MARK. The mark which the sea at the highest tide makes on the shore. *Anderson.*

FLOOK. See *Fleuks* and *Flewke.*

FLOOR-BANK. A bank with a ditch, and the same on both sides. *East.*

FLOP. (1) Plump; flat. *Var. dial.*

(2) A mass of thin mud. *Dorset.*

(3) To outspread. *Northamptonsh.*

(4) The scrotum. *Somerset.*

FLOPPER. An under-petticoat. *Cornw.*

FLOPPER-MOUTHED. Blubber-lipped. *Lanc.*

FLORCHYT. Flourishes. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 166.

FLORE. Flower. *Sir Tristrem.*

FLORENCE. Florins, formerly worth about 3*s*. 4*d*. apiece. Isumbras, 295, 555.

FLORENTINE. A kind of pie. Sometimes, a custard made in paste.

FLORESCHEDE. Ornamented; adorned.

> Hys feete ware *floreschede* alle in fyne sabylle.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Linc.* f. 61.

FLORREY. A blue dye. See Cunningham's Revels Accounts, pp. 39, 57, *flurry.*

FLORSCHARE. A decorator. *Pr. Parv.*

FLORTH. A floor, or roof. *Palsgrave.*

FLOSCHE. A pit, or pool. See *Flash* (1).

> Laverd, thou led mi saule fra helle,
> Thou keped me fra that in *flosche* felle.
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* D. vii. f. 18.

FLOSCULET. A parterre. (*Lat.*)

FLOSH. To spill; to splash. *South.* Hence *Flosh-hole,* a hole which receives the waste water from a mill-pond. See *Flosche.*

FLOSSY. A slattern. *Craven.*

FLOSTER. To be very gay. *Devon.*

FLOTAGES. Things accidentally floating on seas or rivers. *Blount.*

FLOTE. (1) Water. *Shak.* The term was also applied to dew in co. Surrey.

(2) Grieved. Sir Amadace, xxxvi. 6.

FLOTED. Flooded; watery.

> When you come to Twyford, the *floted* meadowes there are all white with little flowers, which I believe are lady-smocks.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.* p. 123.

FLOTEN. Removed; distant. *Gawayne.*

FLOTERAND. Floating. (*A.-S.*) *Flotterede,* floated, Kyng Horn, 129.

> A bedd y fond there *floterand,*
> And yn ytt a knigt liggande.
> *Guy of Warwick, MS. Cantab*

FLOTES. Rough-made river boats, formerly used on the Severn.

FLOTHERY. Slovenly, but attempting to be fine and showy. *North.*

FLOTHRE. Flakes of snow.

Mo saulen tholieth there succhе wowe,
Thane be *flothre* in the snowe.
MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. 28.

FLOTIS. The foam or froth of anything boiling, &c. (*A.-S.*)

FLOTSAM. Goods floating on the sea after a shipwreck. See Howell, 1660, sect. vi.; Cotgrave, in v. *Flo.*

FLOTTE. To flow. *Chaucer.*

FLOTTEN-MILK. Same as *Flet-mitte*, q. v.

FLOUGH. (1) A flea. *Chesh.*

(2) Cold; windy; bleak. *North.*

FLOUGHTER. To frighten. *North.*

FLOUNDAB. A flounder. *Suffolk.*

FLOUNT. To strut about gaily or gaudily dressed. *Var. dial.*

FLOUR. (1) Soft thread or silk hanging loosely, such as is put on a tassel.

(2) Flower. (*A.-N.*)

FLOURELES. Without flower. *Chaucer.*

FLOURETTE. A small flower. (*A.-N.*)

FLOURISH. A blossom. *North.*

FLOURON. A border of flower-work. (*A.-N.*)

FLOUT. (1) A truss, or bundle. *Warw.*

(2) A boy's whistle. *Somerset.*

FLOUTERSOME. Frolicksome. *North.*

FLOW. Wild; untractable. *North.*

FLOWCH. A term of reproach. Hye Way to the Spyttell Hous, n. d.

FLOWER. To froth, or foam. (*A.-N.*)

FLOWERS. You are as welcome as *Flowers in May*, i. e. very welcome. *Var. dial.*

FLOWERY. Florid; handsome. *North.*

FLOWISH. Immodest. *North.*

FLOWT. The flood, or water. (*A.-S.*)

And at a window cast him owt,
Riȝt into Temse *flowt.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 106.

FLOWTE. A flute. *Pr. Parv.*

FLOWTING. Carding wool to spin in the mixture. *North.*

FLOYGENE. A kind of ship. Spelt *floyne* in Octovian, 1485; *fleyne*, 1671.

Ther were *floygenes* on flote and farstes manye,
Cokkes and karekkes y-castelled alle.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 111.

FLOYTE. A flute. *Lydgate.* Chaucer has *floyting*, playing on the flute.

FLU. Pale and sickly. *Kent.*

FLUBSY-FACED. Plump-faced. *North.*

FLUCE. To flounce, or plunge. *Nares.*

FLUCK. Same as *Flewke*, q. v.

FLUE. (1) Same as *Flem*, and *Doul* (1).

(2) Shallow. *East Anglia.*

(3) Bed-room downy refuse. *Var. dial.* Also, the nap or down of anything.

(4) The coping of a gable or end wall of a house, &c. *East.*

FLUE-FULL. Brimful. *Yorksh.*

FLUFF. Same as *Flue* (3).

FLUGGAN. A coarse fat woman. *North.*

FLUISH. Washy; tender; weak. Also, light in morals. *North.*

FLUKE. (1) Waste cotton. *Lanc*

(2) A lock of hair. *Salop.* This is from More's MS. Additions to Ray.

(3) A flounder. See *Flewke.*

Flatt-mowthede as a *fluke*, with fleryande lyppys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65

FLUM. (1) Deceit. *Var. dial.*

(2) Same as *Flome*, q. v.

FLUMBARDYNG. A fiery character.

Hit is an hardy *flumbardyng*,
Wis and war in alle thyng.
King Alisaunder, 1788.

FLUMMERY. (1) Nonsense. *Var. dial.*

(2) Oatmeal boiled in water till it is thick and gelatinous. *North.* *Flummery-hulls*, the skin of oats prepared for making flummery. According to Markham's English Housewife, the term in his time was peculiar to Cheshire and Lancashire, and generally eaten with honey, although some used wine, ale, or milk. Blanc-mange is also called flummery.

FLUMMOCK. A sloven. *Heref.*

FLUMMOX. To overcome, frighten, bewilder, foil, disappoint, or mystify. Also, to maul, or mangle. *Var. dial.*

FLUMP. Flat. Also, to fall down heavily; a heavy fall. *Var. dial.*

FLUNDER. To be irregular. "Flundring fame," Nash's Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

FLUNG. Deceived; beaten. *North.*

FLUNIE. A river. W. Mapes, p. 347.

FLUNTER. To be in a great hurry. *Out of flunter*, unwell. *Lanc.*

FLURCH. A great quantity. *North.*

FLURE. Flory; floured. *Gawayne.*

FLURED. Ruffled. *Yorksh.*

FLUREN. Made of flour. "*Fluren* cakes," Wright's Purgatory, p. 55.

FLURICHEN. To flourish. (*A.-N.*)

FLURING. A brood. *North.*

FLURN. To sneer at; to despise. *Linc.*

FLURRY. A confusion. *Var. dial.*

FLURT. (1) To snap the fingers derisively. Hence, any satirical action or speech. See Florio, p. 98; Thoms' Anecdotes and Traditions, p. 24.

(2) To chide or scold. *Yorksh.*

(3) A fool. *Somerset.*

FLURT-GILLIAN. See *Flirt.*

FLURTS. A light woman. *North.*

FLURT-SILK. A kind of figured silk, mentioned in the Booke of Rates, 1598.

FLUSH. (1) Feathered. *Warw.*

(2) A great number. *Var. dial.* Hence, prodigal, wasteful, full.

(3) Even; on a level. *Var. dial.*

(4) Same as *Flosh*, q. v. Also, an increase of water in a river.

(5) The hot stage of a fever. *South.* Also, hot and heavy, applied to the weather or atmosphere.

(6) To hop, as a bird. *Browne.*

(7) A hand of cards all of a sort. The modern meaning, and so explained by Dyce, Skelton, ii. 348. Cf. Cotgrave, in v. *Flux.* There was,

however, a game of cards so called. See Florio, p. 190.

(3) In good condition, especially with regard to worldly circumstances. It corresponds to the first sense in the phrase *good feather*. Shakespeare has the term, and it occurs in Lusty Juventus, p. 144; King Leir, p. 419.

FLUSK. To fly out; to quarrel. *North.*

FLUSKER. To be confused, or giddy; to fly irregularly. *North.*

FLUSTE. Flushed; pushed. *Ritson.*

FLUSTER. A great hurry, caused generally by a sudden surprise. *Var. dial.*

FLUSTERATION. See *Fluster.*

FLUSTERED. Half tipsy. *Kennett.*

FLUSTERGATED. Blustering. *I. Wight.*

FLUSTRATE. To frighten; to be in a great confusion. *Var. dial.*

FLUTTER. A litter. *Glouc.*

FLUTTERGRUB. A field labourer. *South.*

FLUX. To strike with the wings. *I. Wight.*

FLUXIVE. Flowing with moisture. *Shak.*

FLUZZED. Bruised; blunted. *North.*

FLY. (1) A familiar spirit, attendant upon a witch or astrologer. An old cant term.

(2) To shun, or avoid anything. *To fly away*, to frighten away. *To fly asunder*, to crack. A hawk is said to *fly on head*, when she mistakes her proper game; *to fly on gross*, when she flies at great birds; and *to fly at the brook*, when she goes after water-fowl. *To fly in one's face*, to get into a passion with him.

FLYABOSTIC. Outrageously showy, as in dress. *Somerset.*

FLY-BY-NIGHT. A worthless person, who gets into debt, and runs off, leaving the house empty. *North.*

FLY-CAP. A pretty kind of cap, much worn about A. D. 1760.

FLYCCHE. To separate.

> ȝyf thou madeste ever any wyche
> Thurghe whycchecraft wedlak to *flycche*.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 12

FLY-CLAPPER. A clapper to drive away flies. Also called a *fly-flap*.

FLY-LOD. The herb ragwort. *Chesh.*

FLYER. To fleer. This form is found in Merion, and Chester Plays, ii. 51.

FLY-FLAP. See *Fly-clapper.*

FLY-FOOT. A village game of leaping over one another's backs. *Var. dial.*

FLY-GOLDING. A lady-bird. *Sussex.*

FLYNE. To fly. (*A.-S.*)

> Ther is no wilde foule that wille *flyne*,
> But I am sicur him to hittyne.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

FLYNGE. To proceed very rapidly. See Torrent of Portugal, pp. 17, 81.

FLYTE. To fly.

> Have my hors and let me bee,
> Y am lothe to *flyte*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.

FLY-TIME. Summer. *Suffolk.*

FNASTE. To breathe hard. (*A.-S.*)

> Hwan Grim him havede faste bounden,
> And sithen in an eld cloth wnden,
> A kevel of clutes ful unwraste,
> That he [ne] mouthe speke ne *fnaste*,
> Hwere he wolde him bere or lede.
> *Havelok*, 548

FO. (1) Few. *Somerset.*

> Lordynges thyr ar y-now of tho,
> Of gentylmen thyr are but *fo*.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 58.

(2) A foe. (*A.-S.*) Havelok, 1363, 2849.

FOAL. An assistant to the putters in a coal mine. *North.*

FOAL-FOOT. The herb colt's-foot. *North.*

FOAL-KELL. The amnion. *North.*

FOAP. To comb back. *Devon.*

FOB. Froth, or foam. *South.*

FOBBED. Disappointed. *North.*

FOBBLE. Quadruple. *Yorksh.*

FOBEDAYS. Holydays. *Ozell.*

FOBS. Same as *Dubs*, q. v.

FOCER. A coffer, or chest. *Palsgrave.*

FOCHE. To fetch. Towneley Myst. p. 60.

FODDENED. Fed. Nominale MS.

FODDER. To mutter. *Somerset.*

FODDERING-GROUND. A grass enclosure for feeding cattle. *West.*

FODDYNG. A division. (*A.-S.*) See Kyng Alisaunder, 48. The Bodl. MS. has *shedynges.*

FODE. (1) This term is found in early writers, especially in the old metrical romances, in the sense of *man, woman, girl,* or *boy*. Few expressions are more commonly met with than *frely fode*, i. e. nobly fed, or a well-bred person. "To wedd thys frely fode," Sir Eglamour, 1254.

(2) *To fode out with words*, to keep in attention and expectation, to deceive. The phrase occurs in Skelton, Harrington, &c.

FODER. A burthen; a fother. (*A.-S.*)

FODGE. A small bundle. *Glouc.*

FODYNGE. A nourishing. *Pr. Parv.*

FOE. To fall. *Lanc.*

FOEMAN. A foe. This occurs in many writers, but is now obsolete.

FOG. (1) The second crop of grass, or aftermath. Forby applies the term to long grass left through the winter for early spring feed, which suits the context in the passages where the word occurs in Drayton. Blount, in v. *Fogage*, says, "fog, or feg, rank grass not eaten in summer;" and it is explained in the Yorkshire Dialogue, 1697, p. 98, "fresh grass that comes after mowing."

(2) Moss. *North.*

(3) To hunt in a servile manner; to flatter for gain. *Dekker.*

(4) To take cattle out of pastures in the autumn. *Craven.*

FOGAN. A kind of cake. *Cornw.*

FOGEY. An eccentric old man. *Var. dial.*

FOGGER. (1) A huckster. *Suffolk.*

(2) A groom, or man-servant. *Wilts.*

(3) A cheat. See Florio, p 54.

FOGGY. (1) Stupid; very dull. *Var. dial.*

(2) Fat; bloated; having hanging flesh. "Some three chind *foggie* dame," Dolarny's Primerose, 4to. Lond. 1606.

> Whereas I was wonte to be blobbe-cheked or have *foggy* chekes that shaked as I went, they be nowe shronke up, or drawen together.
>
> *Palsgrave's Acolastus*, 1540.

(3) Coarse, rank, as grass. *North.*

FOGH. Fallow ground. *Chesh.*

FOGHELE. A fowl, or bird. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 8.

FOGO. A stench. *Var. dial.*

FOGORNER. One who expels people from their dwellings. Nominale MS.

FOIL. (1) To soil; to dirty; to sully. *Foylide*, defiled, Gesta Rom. p. 120. Also, to trample. *To run the foil*, a phrase in hunting, used when game runs over the same track a second time in order to puzzle or elude the hounds. The foil is the track of the deer. Gent. Rec. ii. 76. See Dict. Rust. in v.

(2) A blunt sword used in fencing. *To put to the foil*, sometimes used for, *to put to the sword.* Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 170.

(3) The back of a looking-glass. This term is used by Bourne in MS. Lansd. 121.

FOILES. Leaves. (*A.-N.*)

FOIN. (1) To push, in fencing. (*Fr.*)

(2) Foes. Troil. and Creseide, i. 1002.

FOING-OUT. A brawl. *Cumb.*

FOINS. Fur made of polecats' skins. *Foyns*, Piers Ploughman, p. 468.

FOISON. (1) Plenty; abundance. (*A.-N.*)

(2) The natural juice or moisture of the grass or other herbs; the heart and strength of it. *Suffolk.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

FOIST. (1) A toad-stool. *Suffolk.*

(2) To smell musty. *Var. dial.*

(3) A barge or pinnace, often used for merchandise. "Foyst, a bote lyke a gallye," Palsgrave. It must have been a vessel drawing little water, for Grafton mentions a person wading in the water to his *foist*, and then sailing off. Baret calls it, "a light and swift shippe."

(4) A cut-purse. "He that picks the pocket is called a foist," Dekker's Belman of London, 1608. See Woman is a Weathercock, iv. 2. *Foists*, juggling tricks, frauds, Ben Jonson, iii. 264; "a foist or jugling trick," Howell's Lex. Tet. 1660.

FOISTER. A pick-pocket. "A cozener, a conycatcher, a *foister*," Florio, p. 54.

FOISTING-HOUND. A kind of lapdog. See Nares, and Ben Jonson, iii. 264.

FOKY. Bloated; unsound; soft and woolly; nearly rotten. *East.*

FOL. Foolish. *Weber.*

FOLABILITE. Folly. *Skelton.*

FOLD. Folded. Will. and Werw. p. 32.

FOLDE. (1) A farm-yard. *Var. dial.*

(2) The world; earth; ground. (*A.-S.*) See Minot's Poems, p. 35; Towneley Myst. p. 245; Le Bone Florence of Rome, 342; Will. and Werwolf, p. 193.

(3) A bundle of straw. *North.*

(4) *In folde*, in number. "With robes in folde," Sir Perceval, 32.

(5) To contract; to fail.

> Yf he were never so bolde a knyghte,
> Of that worme when he had a syghte,
> Hys herte began to *folde*.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 67
>
> The kyng harde how Befyce tolde,
> For hym hys herte can *folde*. *MS. Ibid.* f. 98.

(6) To embrace.

> For his bonde we may not breke,
> His owne worde and we wil holde,
> Til deth cum that alle shalle wreke,
> And us alle in clay to *folde*.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 66.

(7) To grant; to accord; to plight.

FOLDEROL. Nonsense. *Var. dial.*

FOLD-GARTH. A farm-yard. *North.*

FOLDING-GATES. Gates which open in the centre. Nominale MS.

FOLDING-STOOL. A portable seat made to fold up like a camp-stool.

FOLD-PRITCH. A heavy pointed iron to pierce ground for hurdles. *East.*

FOLE. Foul; dirty.

> That alle the filthe of the freke and fele of the guttes
> Foloes his *fole* fotte whene he furthe rydes.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 82.

FOLED. Foolish. Nominale MS.

> Wondir thought me nevir more
> Thanne me dyd of a *folyd* knight.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 92.

FOLEHARDINESS. Rashness. (*A.-N.*)

FOLE-LARGE. Foolishly liberal. *Chaucer.*

FOLELY. Foolishly; stupidly. (*A.-N.*)

> Unwyse is the fadir, Salamon seid also,
> That for hymself cannot restreyne his hand,
> But by hys lyf depart *folely* his land.
>
> *MS Laud.* 416, f. 47.
>
> They will be owttrayede anone, are undrone rynges,
> Thus *folily* one a felde to fyghte with us alle.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 83.

FOLESFOTH. Ground ivy. It is left unexplained in Arch. xxx. 407.

FOLETT. A foolish fellow. *Pr. Parv.*

FOLHT. Baptism. (*A.-S.*)

FOLIO. *In folio*, in abundance; *in full folio*, in full dress.

FOLK. (1) Family. *Var. dial.*

(2) Men collectively; people. (*A.-S.*) In Maundevile, p. 117, it corresponds to *Gentiles.*

FOLK-MOTE. An assembly. See Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 93.

FOLLAUT. Foolishness. (*A.-N.*)

FOLLER. A flat circular piece of wood used in pressing a cheese when the curd is not sufficient to fill the vat. *North.*

FOLLOW. To court; to pay addresses. *To follow one's nose*, to go straight forward.

FOLLOWER. One who courts. *Var. dial.*

FOLLOWERS. Lean store cattle or sheep, which follow the fatting bullocks. *Norf.*

FOLLOWING-TIME. A wet season, when showers follow successively. *East.*

FOLLOW-MY-LEADER. A child's game.

FOLLY. Any ridiculous building, not answering its intended purpose. *Var. dial.*

FOLOWED. Same as *Folut*, q. v.

FOLOYDDYN. Followed. Tundale, p. 36.

FOLTE. A fool. *Prompt. Parv.*

FOLTED. Foolish; silly. See Pr. Parv. p. 169

Fendes crepte tho ymages withinne,
And lad *folted* men to synne.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 15.
Shrewes mysdede hym ful ofte,
And helde hym *folted* or wode.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 39.

FOLTISH. Foolish. See Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 401; Lydgate's Minor Poems, pp. 81, 166.

FOLTRYE. Foolishness. *Pr. Parv.*

FOLUD. Followed. (*A.-S.*)

Into a halle sothly she went,
Thomas *folud* at hir hande.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 66.

FOLUT. Baptised. "*Folut* in a fontestone," Anturs of Arther, p. 9.

FOLWERE. A follower. (*A.-S.*)

FOLY. Foolish. Perceval, 1572.

FOLYLYCHE. Foolishly.

A clerk that *folylyche* dyspendyth
The godys that hys fadyr hym ȝeveth or sendyth.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8.

FOLYMARE. A young foal. This term occurs in MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. 28.

FOLȜE. To follow; to succeed. (*A.-S.*)

FOMARD. A polecat. *North.*

FOMAUNDE. Foaming.

Filtyrde unfrely wyth *fomaunde* lyppez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

FOMBLITUDE. A weak comparison.

FOME. Smoke; foam; scum. *East.*

FOMEREL. See *Femerel*, and Pr. Parv. p. 169.

FO-MON. An enemy. (*A.-S.*)

FON. (1) Found. *North.* Towneley Myst. p. 40.

(2) Foes. Rob. Glouc. Chron. p. 1.

(3) To be foolish, or fond; to make foolish. Also, a foolish person. *Fon*, foolish, Gesta Romanorum, p. 196.

FONCE. Cunning; knowing. *Linc.*

FOND. (1) Stupid; foolish; simple; half silly; fearful; timid; weak; idle; unprofitable. *North.* A very common archaism.

(2) Luscious; fulsome; disagreeably sweet in taste or smell. *East.*

FONDE. (1) To try; to meet with; to receive; to tempt; to inquire. (*A.-S.*) See Kyng Horn, 157; Chaucer, Cant. T. 4767.

(2) Found; discovered. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To doat upon; to fondle.

FONDENE. Found. Perceval, 519, 1902.

FONDLING. An idiot; one of a servile sycophantic nature. *North.*

FONDLY. Foolishly. *North.* See A Mad World, my Masters, p. 343.

FONDNESS. Foolishness; folly.

FOND-PLOUGH. The fool-plough, q. v. *North.*

FONDRED. Forced. Hearne's Langtoft, p. 574. Perhaps an error for *sondred.*

FONDYNG. A trial. (*A.-S.*)

And of oure gyltys graunt us repentaunce,
And strenckyth us to stonde in alle *fondyng.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 13.
Y seyde hyt for no velanye,
But for a *fondynge.* *MS. Ibid.* f. 72.

FONE. (1) Few. Minot's Poëms, p. 7.

(2) A fool. Chester Plays, i. 190.

(3) Foes. It is used as the singular in Thynne's Debate, reprint, p. 25.

Ȝe, than seyd the rewle-stone
Mayster hath many *fone.*
MS. Ashmole 61.

FONEL. A funnel. *Pr. Parv.*

For here us wanteth no vessel,
Bolle, ny boket, ny no *fonel.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 21.

FONGE. To take; to take hold of. (*A.-S.*) *Fonger*, MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

He *fongede* faste on the feleyghes, and fayled his armes
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 88

FONK. Vapour; smoke. *Hearne.*

FONNE. To be foolish. (*A.-S.*)

Tharefore it es gude that thou lefe thi *fonned* purposse, and wende hame agayne and sett the in thi moder knee. *MS Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 7.

FONNELL. A dish in ancient cookery, made of lamb and sweets.

FONNES. Devises. *Skinner.*

FONNISH. Foolish. *Palsgrave.*

FONRYS. A furnace? Arch. xi. 438.

FONT-STONE. A font. (*A.-S.*)

FOOAZ. To level the surface of a fleece of wool with shears. *North.*

FOOCH. To put in; to shove. *Devon.*

FOODY. Fertile; full of grass. *North.*

FOO-GOAD. A plaything. *Lanc.*

FOOL. *To fool up*, to practise any folly to a ridiculous excess.

FOOL-BEGGED. Absurd. *Shak.*

FOOLEN. A narrow strip of land between the embankment of a river and the ditch on the land side. *Suffolk.*

FOOL-HAPPY. Fortunate. *Spenser.*

FOOL-PLOUGH. A pageant which consists in a number of sword-dancers dragging a plough, attended with music, and persons grotesquely dressed. Still in vogue in the North of England. See Brand and Brockett.

FOOLS'-PARADISE. To bring one into a fools' paradise, i. e. to make a fool of him, to make him believe anything. See Cotgrave, in v. *Embabouiné;* Florio, p. 215; Hardyng, Suppl. f. 96; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland. p. 97; Hall, Richard III. f. 24.

Of trust of this arte riseth joyes nice,
For lewde hope is *fooles Paradice.*
Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 28.
All put to use, and yet none us'd at all;
A fine *fools paradise* I may it call.
Divine Glimpses of a Maiden Muse, 1659, p. 18.

FOOR. (1) A furrow. *North.*

(2) A ford over a river. *Yorksh.*

(3) A strong scent or odour. *Linc.*

FOORZES. Same as *Bever* (1). *East.*

FOOSEN. Generosity. *North.*

FOOT. The burden of a song. "Fote, or repete of a dittye or verse, whiche is often repeted," Huloet, 1552. Also, to dance. Still in use.

FOOT-ALE. A fine of beer paid by a workman on entering a new place.

FOOT-BOAT. A boat used solely for conveying foot passengers. *West.*

FOOT-BROAD. The breadth of a foot.

FOOT-CLOTHS. Housings of cloth hung on horses, generally considered a mark of dignity or state. *Foot-cloth-horse*, a horse so ornamented.

FOOTER. (1) To idle. Also, a lazy, idle, worthless fellow. *South.*

(2) A kick at a foot-ball. *Var. dial.*

FOOTE-SAUNTE. A game at cards, mentioned in the Schoole of Abuse, 1579.

FOOT-HEDGE. Same as *Beard-hedge*, q. v. *Oxon.*

FOOTING. Same as *Foot-ale*, q. v.

FOOTINGS. The first courses in the foundation of a building. *Var. dial.*

FOOTING-TIME. The time when a lying-in woman gets up. *Norf.*

FOOT-MAIDEN. A waiting maid. It is the gloss of *pedissequa* in MS. Eger. 829, f. 91.

FOOTMAN. A foot-soldier. *Hall.*

FOOT-MANTLE. An outer garment of the petticoat kind tied about the hips. Strutt. ii. 170, 267. It is mentioned by Chaucer.

FOOTMEN. Thin shoes; dancing pumps.

FOOT-PACE. The raised floor at the upper end of a dining-hall. The term was also applied to a landing-place on a staircase, and a hearthstone.

FOOT-PLOUGH.

> Qu. When did wheel-ploughes come into use? I think but about 1630. They serve best in stony land. *Foot-ploughes* are somewhat later.
>
> *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 291

FOOT-RILLS. Coalworks open to the air, without shafts. *Staff.*

FOOT-SHEETS. Sheets used at the bottom of a bed. Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV.

FOOTSOM. Neat's foot oil. *Salop.*

FOOT-SPORE. A foot-mark. *Caxton.*

FOOT-STALL. The foot or base of a pillar. Nomenclator, 1585, p. 203.

FOOT-TRENCHES. Superficial drains about a foot in width. *North.*

FOOTY. Trifling; mean. *Var. dial.*

FOOWNE. A fawn. *Prompt. Parv.*

FOOZ. The herb *sempervivum teucrium.*

FOP. A fool. "Spek, thou fop," Cov. Myst. p. 295. It occurs in Pr. Parv. *Fopped*, acted foolishly, Skelton, i. 213.

FOPDOODLE. A silly fellow. "Bee blith, *fopdoudells*," MS. Ashmole, Cat. col. 48.

FOPPET. A spoilt effeminate person. History of King Leir, p. 402.

FOPSTER. A cutpurse. *Dekker.*

FOR. Since; because; for that; for fear of. Common in our early dramatists. Very old writers use it in the sense of *against*, and it is often joined to the infinitive mood, as in the Anglo-Norman. "ȝif that hit be *for* to done," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48. In composition in verbs derived from the Anglo-Saxon, it conveys the idea of privation or deterioration, and answers to the modern German *ver*. See Wright's Piers Ploughman, p. 594. Various examples are given in the following pages. It also occurs in the sense of, *from*, *of*, *by*, *on account of*, *in order to*, *for the purpose*, *in consequence of*, *instead of*, *notwithstanding*; and sometimes an expletive, in such phrases as, *what is he for a vicar*, i. e. what vicar is he; *what is he for a lad*, what manner of lad is he; *so forward for a knave*, so forward a knave, &c. See Palsgrave.

FORACRE. The headland of an arable field. *Kent.*

FORAGE. Fodder; food. *Chaucer.*

FOR-ALL. In spite of. *Var. dial.*

FOR-AND. Not an unusual phrase, answering to *and eke*. See Middleton, iii. 544; Dyce's Remarks, p. 218.

FORANENT. Opposite to. *North.*

FORAT. Forward; early. *Salop.*

FOR-BARND. Burnt up. Kyng Alis. 7559.

FOR-BARRE. To prevent; to interpose; to hinder; to deprive. See Langtoft, p. 214. *Forbere*, Perceval, 1929.

> And thou art accursid also in that thyng,
> For thou *forbarryst* bytwene hem the welefare.
>
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 54.

FORBEAR. To suffer anything to be done; to give way to one. See Morte d'Arthur, ii. 129.

FOR-BECAUSE. Because. *North.* An early instance is found in Reliq. Antiq. i. 152.

FOR-BERE. To abstain; to spare. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-BETE. (1) The herb devil's-bit.

(2) To beat down to pieces, or to death.

FORBISNE. An example; a parable. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-BITEN. To bite to pieces. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-BLEDD. Covered with blood. (*A.-S.*)

> Aryse up, unluste, out of thy bedd,
> And beholde my feet that are *for-bledd.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 6.
>
> Stondyth and herkenyth thys chartur redd,
> Why y am woundedd and all *for-bledd.*
>
> *MS. Ibid.* f. 41.

FOR-BLOWE. Blown about. *Gower.*

FOR-BLOWYNGE. Swollen; blown up. (*A.-S.*) MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, reads *for-blowe blowynge.*

> Where is youre bost, or daren you appere
> With youre *for-blowynge* vanité.
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 28

FOR-BODE. A denial, or prohibition.

> But to holde hit wel unbroken
> A *for-bode* bitwene hem spoken.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 4

FOR-BODEN. Forbidden. (*A.-S.*)

FORBORER. A furbisher. *Hall.*

FORBOTT. A forbidding. (*A.-S.*)

> ix. tymes Goddis *forbott*, thou wikkyde worme,
> Thet ever thou make any rystynge.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 176.

FOR-BOUGHT. Ransomed; redeemed. See Ellis, ii. 343; Chester Plays, ii. 79, 104.

FORBOWS. The breast of an animal. *Craven.*

FOR-BREKE. To break in pieces. *For-breking*, destruction, MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

FOR-BRENT. Burnt up. Kyng Alis. 1276.

FOR-BRISSUTE. Broken; bruised. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-BROIDE. Unmete; unmeasurable; very great; overgrown. *Hearne.*

FOR-BROKEN. Broken in pieces. See MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 13.

FOR-BURTHE. (1) Birth-right.

> *For-burthe,* he seide, what serveth me?
> Brother, at thi wille shal hit be.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 23.

(2) The first-born of a family.

> Alle the *for-burthes* shal I slo,
> Bothe of mon and beest also. *MS. Ibid.* f. 38.

FORBY. Past; near. (*A.-S.*) It is explained, *besides, in addition to,* West. and Cumb. Dial. 1839, p. 351, gloss.

> And one a day, as Alexander passed *forby* the place thare als the fore-saide stode, he luked in betwene the barres of yrne, and saw bifore the horse mens hend and fete.
> *Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln,* f. 1.

> Whare he herde any crye,
> He passede never *forby.*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 130.

FORBYER. The Redeemer. (*A.-S.*)

FORBYSCHYNE. To furbish. *Pr. Parv.*

FORBYSENE. Example; token. (*A.-S.*)

> ȝitt thi rysyng *forbysene* tille us es,
> For alle that rase fra dede til blyse endlesse.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 191.

FOR-CARF. Cut in pieces. Weber, ii. 76.

FORCE. (1) To regard, or esteem; to care for; to urge in argument; to exaggerate; to stuff; to be obliged, or compelled; to endeavour to the utmost of one's power. A common archaism in these various senses.

(2) A cascade, or waterfall. *North.*

(3) Strong. Richard Coer de Lion, 1383.

(4) To clip off the upper and more hairy part of wool, an abuse forbidden by stat. 8 H. vi. c. 22. See Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. It occurs in Pr. Parv. p. 170, in the more general senses, *to clip, shear,* or *shave.*

(5) *No force,* no matter. *I do no force,* I care not. *They yeve no force,* they care not. *Of force,* necessarily. "Then *of force,* shee must be worth the fetching," Heywood's Iron Age, 1632, sig. B. i.

(6) To fatten animals. *East.*

FORCELETTE. A fort. Maundevile, p. 47.

FORCEMED. Condemned. (*A.-S.*)

FORCER. A chest; a coffer, or cabinet. (*A.-N.*) See Sevyn Sages, 2035; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 100; Piers Ploughman, p. 186; Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 113; Elyot, in v. *Scriniolum.* "Casket or *fosar,*" Palsgrave.

> And in hur *forcer* sche can hym keste,
> That same God that Judas solde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.

> I have a girdil in my *forcere.* *MS. Douce* 175, p. 57.

> Be thys alhalow tyde nyghed nere,
> The lady to hur *forcer* dud gone.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.

FORCHES. The place where two ways or roads branch off from one. *Devon.* This term was applied by Berners to the haunches of a deer.

FOR-CHOSEN. Chosen previously. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-CLEF. Cleaved in pieces. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-CLOSED. Closed; shut up. "Stopped and *for-closed,*" Hall, Henry VII. f. 43.

FOR-COME. To prevent. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. VII. Ps. Antiq.

FOR-CORFEN. Cut in pieces. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-CRASED. Crazy; mad. *Weber.*

FOR-CUTTE. To cut through. (*A.-S.*)

FORD. To afford; to sell anything.

FOR-DARKE. To darken, or make dark. (*A.-S.*)

FORDBOH. The herb dodder. The Latin is *epitime* in MS. Harl. 978.

FOR-DEDE. Destroyed. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-DEDES. Previous or former deeds.

FORDELE. An advantage. See Hall, Henry VIII. f. 163; Morte d'Arthur, i. 145.

FORDER. To promote, advance, or further. *North.* It occurs in Palsgrave.

FOR-DEWE. To wet or sprinkle with dew.

FOR-DIT. Shut up. W. Mapes, p. 345.

FOR-DO. To do away; to ruin; to destroy. *Fordone,* undone, destroyed.

FOR-DREDD. Greatly terrified. (*A.-S.*)

> The hethyn men were so *for-dredd,*
> To Cleremount with the mayde they fledd.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 89

FOR-DREINT. Drowned. *Lydgate.*

FOR-DRIVE. To drive away; to drift. It is the part. pa. in this example.

> And whanne the Grekes had longe y-be
> *Fordryve* and caste, seillynge in the see.
> *MS. Digby* 23

FOR-DRONING. Disturbance; trouble. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

FOR-DRONKEN. (1) Drowned. *Rowlands.*

(2) Very drunken. *Chaucer.*

FOR-DRY. Very dry. *Chaucer.*

FOR-DULD. Stupified. *Nash.* Lydgate has *for-dulle,* very dull, Minor Poems, p. 191.

FOR-DWINED. Wasted away. (*A.-S.*) "Al for-dwynnen," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211.

FORDYNG. Destruction. (*A.-S.*)

> Wakith and pray heven kyng,
> That ȝe ne falle in no *fordyng.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 16.

FORE. (1) Went. Perceval, 1425.

(2) Fared. See Syr Gawayne.

> Y shal ȝou telle how hyt *fore*
> Of a man that hym forswore.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 18.

> Folylyche certeyn Eroud swore,
> And yn dede weyl werse he *fore.* *MS. Ibid.* f. 19

(3) Faring, or going. *Weber.*

(4) A ford through a river. *North.*

(5) Before. Still in use. *Having to the fore,* having anything forthcoming.

(6) A furrow. *Prompt. Parv.*

FOREBIT. The herb devil's-bit. *Cotgrave.* Gerard has *forebitten more.*

FOREDALE. The pudding of a cow towards the throat. *Salop.*

FORE-DAYS. Towards noon. *Oxon.* Towards evening. *Northumb.* The last is more consistent with its obvious A.-S. derivation.

FORE-ELDERS. Ancestors. *North.* It occurs in Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 5.

FORE-END. The early or fore part of anything. Still in common use.

FORE-FAMILY. The ancestors of a family. *East.*

FOREFEND. To forbid, or prevent. *Shak.* It occurs also in Skelton, i. 261.

FOREFENG. The first seizure or taking of a thing. *West.*

FORE-FLANK. A projection of fat upon the ribs of a sheep. *North.*

FORE-FLAP. Bands. *Weber.*

FORE-FRONT. The forehead. *Palsgrave.*

FOREGANGER. One who goes before.

> Wharfore I hald theese grete mysdoers,
> Als antecryste lymmes and hys *foregangers.*
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes,* p. 127.

FOREHAMMER. The large hammer which strikes first, or before the smaller ones.

FOREHAND-SHAFT. An arrow specially formed for shooting straight forward. *Shak.*

FOREHEAD. Same as *Earth-ridge*, q. v.

FOREHEAD-CLOTH. A bandage formerly used by ladies to prevent wrinkles.

FOREHEET. (1) Forethought. *North.*

(2) To forbid. *Kennett.* It is explained *predetermine* in Yorkshire Dial. 1697, p. 83, and Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 111.

FOREHENT. Seized before-hand. *Spenser.*

FOREHEVEDE. The forehead. Perceval, 495.

> Fro the *forehevede* unto the too,
> A better schapene myghte none goo.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 117.

FORE-HORSE. The foremost horse in a team. *South.*

FOREIGNER. A stranger; one of another neighbourhood, or county. *East.*

FOREINE. (1) A jakes, or, sometimes, cess-pool. Legende of Ariadne, 77. Tyrwhitt doubts this explanation, but it is confirmed by a passage in Rob. Glouc. p. 310, and a gloss. in MS. Harl. 1701, f. 43. It seems to mean *a drain* in a document quoted in Pr. Parv. p. 58.

(2) A stranger; a foreigner.

> As a *foreyne*, thorow his cruelle myȝte,
> By tyrannye and no titille of ryȝte.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 19.

FORELL. A bag, sack, or purse. (*Lat.*)

FORELONG. Same as *Foolen*, q. v.

FORELOW. Slanting; very low. *East.*

FORE-LYTENEDE. Decreased; lightened.

> We hafe as losels liffyde many longe daye,
> Wyth delyttes in this land with lordchipez many,
> And *fore-lytenede* the loos that we are layttede.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f 56.

FOREMAN. An ancestor. *R. de Brunne.*

FOREMEN. Geese. An old cant term.

FOREMEST. Earliest. Maundevile, p. 303.

FORE-MILK. The first milk drawn from a cow after calving, *North.*

FORENENST. Opposite to; over against; towards. *North.*

FORENESS. A promontory. *Skinner.*

FORE-PAST. Past by. *Palsgrave.*

FOREPRIZE. To warm; to except; to exclude. An old law term.

FORE-READ. A preface. *Rowlands.*

FORE-RIGHT. (1) Straight-forward; blunt and bold; violent; obstinate; headstrong; abrupt; simple; foolish. *South.*

(2) The coarsest sort of wheaten bread. Polwhele's Prov. Gloss.

FORESAY. To foretell, or decree. *Shak.*

FORE-SET. Previously ordained. See the Misfortunes of Arthur, p. 37.

FORESHAPEN. Ill-shaped; unnaturally or defectively formed; transformed. *For-shapte*, unmade, Piers Ploughman, p. 365; *forshapyn*, Towneley Myst. p. 115.

FORESHIP. The forecastle of a ship. Richard Coer de Lion, 2618.

FORESHOUTS. The double ropes which fasten the main-sail of a ship. *Palsgrave.*

FORESIGN. Divination. *Florio.*

FORESLACK. To relax, or render slack; to neglect; to delay. *Spenser.*

FORESLOW. To delay; to loiter; to slacken "His journeys to *fore-slow*," Drayton, p. 35. "Forslow no time," Marlowe, ii. 50.

FORESPEAK. To bewitch. See Florio, p. 24; Hallamshire Gloss. p. 111; Towneley Myst. p. 115. "*To bringe the witch to one that is bewitched or forspoken;* put five Spanish needles into an egge through the shell, and seeth it in the uryne of one that is bewitched, and whyle it is seethinge, the witch will come without doubt," MS. Bodl. e Mus. 243. Aubrey says that in Herefordshire they used to make part of the yoke for oxen of withy to prevent their being forespoken. See his MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts, p. 12 Shakespeare uses it in the sense *to forbid*, and it occurs with that meaning in the Ghost of Richard III. p. 8. It means *to predict* in Harrington's Nugæ Antiq. ii. 5.

FORE-SPUR. The fore-leg of pork. *West.*

FORESTEAD. A ford. *Craven.*

FORESTER-OF-THE-FEE. A person who had for some service to the crown a perpetual right of hunting in a forest on paying to the crown a certain rent for the same. The inscription on the tomb of Junkin Wyrall, at Newland, co. Glou. of the 15th century, describes him as *Forster of Fee.* See Twici, p. 64. *Fosters of the fe*, Percy's Reliques, p. 45.

FOREST-WHITES. A kind of cloths, mentioned in early statutes. Strutt, ii. 79.

FORE-SUMMERS. A kind of platform projecting over the shafts of a cart. *East.*

FORET. Forth. Frere and the Boy, ix.

FORETE. The forehead. Nominale MS.

FORE-TOKEN. A warning.

> To loke yf he him wolde amende,
> To him a *fore-token* he sende.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 56

FORETOP. The forehead. "*Frontispicium*, a fortope," Nominale MS. It is *aqualium* in Pr. Parv. p. 173, which Ducange explains *summa pars capitis.* "His fax and his foretoppe," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 64. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 115; Octovian, 933; Skelton, ii. 261. Ben Jonson, ii. 95, uses the term for an erect tuft of hair on the head, a sense still current in Suffolk. Moor, p. 132.

FORE-TORE. Tore in pieces.

> As I had profised before,
> For madnes he himselfe *fore-tore. MS. Ashmole* 802.

FORE-WARDEN. Destroyed; undone. *North.*

FOREWARE. To indemnify. *Somerset.*

FORE-WASTED. Wasted away; destroyed. *Park.*

FORE-WATCH. To watch incessantly. See Puttenham, ap. Warton's Hist. iii. 59.

FORE-WAY. A high road. *North.*

FORE-WETING. Foreknowledge. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-FAGHTE. Having fought excessively.

> Syr Befyse was so wery *for-faghte*,
> That of hys lyfe roghte he noghte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 106.

FORFAITE. To misdo; to offend. (*A.-N.*)

FOR-FARE. To go to ruin; to perish; to fare ill. Sometimes for the part. pa.

> For he ys caste in soche a care,
> But ye hym helpe, he wylle *for-fare.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 63.
>
> He was black as any pyche,
> And lothely on to loke;
> Alle *for-faren* wyth the fyre,
> Stynkand alle of smoke. *MS. Ibid.* f. 53.
>
> But as it were a man *for-fare*,
> Unto the wode y gan to fare.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 38.
>
> Fro hir fere she stale hir barn,
> And leide hiren there that was *for-farn.*
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 54.

FORFEITS. The "forfeits in a barber's shop," mentioned by Shakespeare, still exist in some villages. They are penalties for handling the razors, &c., and were certainly more necessary in Shakespeare's time, when the barber was also a surgeon. When the article *Barber* was written, I had not observed the remarks of Forby and Moor on this subject, which confirm Warburton's explanation.

FOR-FERED. Terrified. Perceval, 911.

FOR-FLYTTE. Scorned; scolded. *Weber.*

FOR-FOGHTEN. Tired with fighting. See Morte d'Arthur, i. 76; Gy of Warwike, p. 326. See *For-faghte.*

> Moradas was *for-foghtyn* and for-bledd,
> Therfore he was nevyr so sore adredd.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.

FOR-FOR. Wherefore. *Hearne.*

FOR-FRETEN. To eat to pieces. (*A.-S.*)

> Me thoghte scho cryede whenne scho was so arrayede, als me thoghte that alle the werlde myghte hafe herde hir; and the littille hounde and the catt *for-frette* in sondir hir legges and hir armes.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 253.

FOR-FRORN. Frozen. *Caxton.*

FOR-GABBEN To mock. (*A.-N.*)

FORGAIT. The start. *North.*

FORGATHER. To meet; to encounter. *North.*

FORGE. To invent. Hence *forgetive*, inventive, used by Shakespeare, 2 Hen. IV. iv. 3.

FORGETILSCHIP. Forgetfulness. *Hearne.*

FOR-GIFTE. Forgiveness. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-GIME. To transgress. *Rowlands.*

FORGIVE. To begin to thaw. *East.*

FOR-GLUTTEN. To devour, or swallow up. (*A.-S.*) Piers Ploughman, p. 178.

FOR-GO. To spare; to omit; to lose. See Ipomydon, 1428. Also, to forsake.

FOR-GOER. One who goes before. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-GRAITHED. Quite prepared. (*A.-S.*) See MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 32.

FOR-GROWEN. Overgrown. See Arch. xxi. 89 St. Brandan, p. 52; Leg. Cath. p. 160.

FOR-GULTEN. Recompensed. (*A.-S.*) See the Harrowing of Hell, p. 25, ed. 1840.

FOR-HEDID. Beheaded. Kyng Alis. 1366.

FOR-HELE. To conceal. (*A.-S.*)

> Y beseche ȝow, on my blessyng,
> That ȝe *for-hele* fro me no thyng.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 13.

FOR-HEWE. To despise. (*A.-S.*)

> The sexte thynge and the laste of thase I firste towchede es the sevene hevede or dedly synnes that ilke a mane or womane awe for to knawe to flee and *for-hewe.* *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 217.

FOR-HILER. A protector. *For-hiling*, protection. MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

FORHINDER. To prevent. *East.*

FOR-HOLE. Concealed. See Sevyn Sages, 250, 251; Gy of Warwike, p. 217; Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 8; Arch. xxx. 368.

> Hyt may no lenger be *for-holne*,
> Falsly wurschyp have y stolne.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 21

FOR-HORYD. Very hoary, or grey.

> And seyde to Harrowde, as he rode,
> Thou olde and *for-horyd* man.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 220

FOR-HUNGRED. Quite famished. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-JUGED. Wrongfully judged.

FOR-JUSTE. To just with at a tournament. See Morte d'Arthur, ii. 11, 35.

> Gyawntis *for-justede* with gentille knyghtes,
> Thorowe gesserawntes of jene jaggede to the herte.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 84

FORK. The lower half of the body. The haunch of a deer was called a *fork.*

FOR-KARF. Cut in two. "And *for-karf* bon and lyre," Lybeaus Disconus, 1325.

FORK-DUST. The dust made in grinding forks. *Sheffield.*

FORKED. (1) A term applied to the horns of deer, when there are only two projections about the sur-royal. Twici, p. 36.

(2) The fourchure. *Devon.*

FORKED-CAP. The mitre. *Barclay.*

FORKELYD. Wrinkled with age.

FOR-KERVE. To carve, or cut through. (*A.-S.*)

FORKIN-ROBIN. An earwig. *North.*

FORKS. (1) The gallows. "On hie on the forckis," Depos. Ric. II. p. 8.

(2) Parcels of wood. *Lanc.*

FOR-LADEN. Overladen. See Golding's Ovid, ap. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. iii. 332.

FOR-LAFE. Left off entirely. *For-laft*, dismissed, Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 340.

FOR-LAINE. Rechased. *Skinner.*

FOR-LANCYNG. Cutting off. *Gawayne.*

FOR-LATYNE. To leave desolate. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-LAYNE. Lain with. (*A.-S.*)

> I have an othe swore
> That y *for-layn* schall be no more,
> Thogh y schulde therfore lose my lyfe,
> But yf y were a weddyd wyfe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 117.
>
> Another knyght, so mote y spede,
> Gat the chylde syth thou yede,
> And hath the quene *for-layne.* *MS. Ibid.* f. 72.
>
> Now wate I wele it es he
> That hase the *for-layne.*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17 f. 137

FOR-LEDE. To mislead. (*A.-S.*)

> Sir Lancelott salle never laughe, that with the kyng lengez,
> That I sulde lette my waye *for-lede* appone erthe.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln* f. 71.

FOR-LEND. To give up. *Spenser.*

FOR-LESE. To lose entirely. (*A.-S.*) See Gy of Warwike, p. 44; Kyng Horn, 665; Reliq. Antiq. i. 262; Arch. xxx. 407.

FOR-LETE. To abandon; to quit; to lose; to forsake, or neglect. See Kyng Horn, 224; Langtoft, p. 196; MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 9, 21; Gy of Warwike, p. 144.

> Hwenne the feondes heom *for-leteth*,
> Snaken and neddren heom towreteth.
> *MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon.* 29.
>
> Hyt myȝt hym so to ryet gete,
> That alle hys lernyng he schulde *for-lete*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii 38, f. 127.
>
> They use their hond lest they shuld forgete,
> That all ther lyf after they cannot *for-lete*.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 61.

FOR-LITHE. To force, or ravish. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-LORE. Utterly lost. (*A.-S.*)

> Thi travayle shal not be *for-lore*,
> Thou knowis wel my manere.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

FOR-LORN. Worthless; reprobate; abandoned. *East.* Shakespeare has it in the sense of *thin*, *diminutive*, 2 Hen. IV. iii. 2. *Forlorn-hope*, a party of soldiers sent before an army to skirmish with the enemy.

FORLOYNE. In hunting, a chase in which some of the hounds have tailed, and the huntsman is a-head of some, and following others. It may also be explained, when a hound going before the rest of the cry, meets chase, and goes away with it. See Twici, p. 16; Gent. Rec. ii. 79.

FOR-LUKE. Providence. See Sir Amadas, Weber, p. 258, and Robson, p. 40, wrongly explained by both editors.

> Bot it come of a gentilnes of oure awenne hert fownded in vertu of thee victories also whilke the *for-luke* of Godd hase sent us, ere we na thyng cupriddede. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 17.

FOR-LY. To overlay and kill a child, as a nurse or mother sometimes does accidentally. It also has the sense of *futuo.*

FORM. The seat of a hare. Hence, to squat down as a hare.

FORMAL. Sober; in one's right senses; in a right form, or usual shape. *Shak.*

FORMALLY. In a certain form.

FORMAR. First; highest. *Skelton.*

FORMAST. Earliest; foremost. (*A.-S.*) See Le Bone Florence of Rome, 375.

> He was furste herde and fee dalt with,
> Tubalcaine the *formast* smyth.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 10.

FORMAT. To bespeak a thing. *North.*

FORMAYLLE. The female hawk. The term is also applied to the females of other birds.

> Fawkone ne *formaylle* appone fiste handille,
> Ne ȝitt with gerefawcone rejoyse me in erthe.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 95.

FORME. (1) First; former. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To teach; to instruct; to inform.

FORMELLICHE. Formally. *Chaucer.*

FORMER. (1) First. Middleton, v. 520.

(2) A gouge. Also, an instrument for holding different pieces of a table together. "Formour, or grublyng yron," Palsgrave.

(3) The Creator. Coventry Myst. p. 159.

FORMERWARDE. The vanguard. *Weber.*

FORMFADERES. Fore-fathers. (*A.-S.*)

FORMICA. A disease in hawks.

FORMOSITY. Form; beauty. This word occurs in the Cyprian Academy, 1647, p. 8.

FORMOUS. Beautiful; fair. (*Lat.*)

FORM-PIECES. An old term for the stones forming the tracery of windows.

FORN. Before. Gy of Warwike, p. 3.

FORNE. (1) Foam. *Palsgrave.*

(2) For. Ritson's Gloss. to Met. Rom.

(3) The first, former, or fore. *Pr. Parv.*

FORNESSE. A furnace. *Palsgrave.*

FOR-NIGH. Very near. *North.*

FOR-NOUGHT. Easily. *Hearne.*

FORNPECKLES. Freckles. *Lanc.*

FOR-OLDED. Worn out with age. *South.* It occurs in Lydgate.

FORORD. Furred. "*Forord* wele and with gold fret," Ritson, i. 47

FOR-OUTIN. Without *Gawayne.*

FOROWS. Furrows. (*A.-S.*)

> He stroke the stede wyth the spurrys,
> He spared nother rugge nor *forows.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 187.

FOR-PINCHED. Pinched to pieces. (*A.-S.*) See Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 337.

FOR-PINED. Pined or starved to death; wasted away; niggardly. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 126; Chaucer, Cant. T. 205, 1455; Fairy Queene, III. x. 57.

FOR-POSSID. Poised, or weighed.

> And thus he gan in sondry thouȝtes wynde,
> As in ballaunce *for-possid* up and doun.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 5.

FOR-PREST. Prest down; fallen down.

FORRAD. Forward. *Var. dial.*

FOR-RAKYD. Overdone with walking. See Towneley Mysteries, p. 105.

FORRAYSE. To foray, or lay waste.

> He felles forestez fele, *forrayse* thi landez
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 66.

FORRED. Debilitated. (*A.-S.*)

FORREL. The cover of a book; the border of a handkerchief. *West.* It occurs in many early writers in the first sense.

FORREOUR. A scout, or forager. (*A.-N.*) *Forrydars*, Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 8.

> Ferkes on a frusche, and fresclyche askryes
> To fyghte with oure *forreours* that one felde hovis.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 84.

FOR-SAKE. To leave; to omit; to desist from; to refuse, or deny. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-SCAPTE. Driven out of; banished from. See the Chester Plays, i. 44.

FOR-SCHOP. Transformed. (*A.-S.*)

> And him, as sche whiche was goddesse,
> *For-schop* anone, and the liknesse
> Sche made him taken of an herte
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. [illegible]

FOR-SCYPPERS. Those who skipped over the Psalms in chanting. Reliq. Antiq. i. 90.

FOR-SE. To neglect; to despise. See MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 10. It is spelt *for-segh* in the same MS. Ps. 21.

FORSELY. Strong; powerful.

> The fifte was a faire mane thane fele of thies other,
> A *forsely* mane and a ferse, with fomand lippis.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 88.

FOR-SETTE. To shut; to close in. (*A.-S.*)

> He has the cetè *for-sett* appone sere halfez.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 74.

FOR-SHRONKE. Shrunk up. *Chaucer.*

FOR-SLEUTHE. To lose through sloth; to be spoilt from lying idle. (*A.-S.*)

FOR SLOCKOND. Done over. "*For-slockond* with ale," Reliq. Antiq. i. 84.

FOR-SLONGEN. Swallowed up; devoured. See Reynard the Foxe, p. 10.

FOR-SLYNGRED. Beat severely. Ibid. p. 18.

FORSNES. Strength. *Gawayne.*

FOR-SNEYE. To do evil slily. (*A.-S.*)

> Forthy, yf eny man *for-sneye*
> Thorow hem, they ben not excusable
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 45.

FOR-SODE. Forsooth; truly. *Weber.*

FOR-SONGEN. Tired with singing. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-SPENT. Worn away. *Spenser.*

FORSPREAK. An advocate. *Phillips.*

FOR-SPREDE. To spread, or extend. MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 35.

FORST. Frost. Still in use.

FOR-STALLE. To hinder, stop, or forestall. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 68.

FORSTER. A forester. (*A.-N.*)

> Ȝet I rede that thou fande
> Than any *forster* in this land
> An arow for to drawe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

FOR-STORMID. Beaten by storms. (*A.-S.*)

> The schip whiche on the wawis renneth,
> And is *for-stormid* and for-blowe,
> Is nouȝt more peyned for a throw.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 61.

FOR-STRAUGHT. Distracted. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-SWAT. Covered with sweat. See Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 158; Brit. Bibl. iii. 14.

FOR-SWELTE. Killed. Kyng Alis. 7559.

FOR-SWEREN. To perjure, or swear falsely.

FOR-SWONK. Tired with labour. "Albe for-swonk and for-swat," England's Helicon, 1614, ap. Brit. Bibl. p. 14.

FORSY. To stuff, or season, any dish. See a receipt in Forme of Cury, p. 104.

FORT. (1) Tipsy. *Percy.*

(2) Before. See the Sevyn Sages, 239.

(3) Strong; powerful. Kyng Alisaunder, 7710.

(4) Till; until. St. Brandan, p. 1.

FOR-TAXED. Wrongly taxed. (*A.-S.*)

FORTE. A form of *forth?*

> Sche thouȝte that ther was suche one,
> Alle was *forte* and overgon.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 107.

FOR-TEACH. To unteach. *Spenser.*

FORTELACE. A fortress. (*A.-N.*)

FORTER. To thrash corn. *North.*

FORTEYN. (1) To happen; to receive. (*A.-N.*)

> And ȝit for all hys grete honour,
> Hymselfe noble kyng Arthour
> Hath *forteynd* syche a chans.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 82.

(2) To prosper. (*A.-N.*)

> Tho my mayster spend never so faste,
> I-nouȝe he schall have at the laste,
> May *forteyn* as mych as ever shall he,
> That drynke never peny to that he dyȝe.
> *Nugæ Poeticæ*. p. 16

FORTH. (1) Out of temper. *Devon.*

(2) Thenceforth; because; forwards. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To distrust; to despair. *Gower.*

(4) Theft. Skinner's Etym. Angl. 1671.

FOR-THAN. Therefore; on this account. (*A.-S.*) See Ellis, ii. 28. In use in the North, according to Ray and Grose.

FOR-THAT. Because. A common phrase. See Sir Isumbras, 489; Hunter's Illust. Shak. i. 290.

FORTH-BY. Forward by. (*A.-S.*)

FORTHE. (1) A ford. MS. Egerton 829, f. 87.

(2) To forward, or bring forward. (*A.-S.*)

FORTHE-DAYES. The close of the day. See *Fore-days*, and Sir Perceval, 825.

FORTHE-GATE. A journey. (*A.-S.*)

FORTHELY. Readily. Langtoft, p. 160.

FORTHER. To further; to advance. (*A.-S.*)

FORTHER-FETE. The fore-feet. *Ritson.*

FORTHERLY. Forward; early. *North.*

FORTH-HELDE. To hold forth; to retain. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-THI. Therefore; because. (*A.-S.*)

> Thou shal be servyd er thou goo,
> *For-thy* make glad chere.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 52

FORTHINK. To suspect; to foresee. *East.*

FOR-THINKE. To grieve; to vex; to abie, or repent. "Who so comyth late to his in, shall erly *for-thynke*," MS. Douce 52. Still in use in Cheshire. See Wilbraham, p. 41.

> Bot thow arte fay, be my faythe, and that me *for-thynkkys*. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 63

FORTHIRMASTE. The furthermost; the most distant. "The *forthirmaste* was freely," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 88.

FORTH-ON. In continuation; for an indefinite period. *Var. dial.*

FOR-THOUGHT. Grieved; repented. Used as a substantive in Cheshire. (*A.-S.*)

FORTH-RIGHT. A straight, or direct path. See Tempest, iii. 3; Tro. and Cr. iii. 3.

FORTHWAR. Forthwith. (*A.-S.*)

FORTH-WARDE. Forward. Perceval, 1038.

FORTH-WERPE. To cast forth; to reject. See MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 16.

FORTH-WORD. A bargain. Apol. Loll. p. 52.

FOR-THY. Same as *For-thi*, q. v.

FORTHY. Forward; pert. *Cornw.*

FORTITUDE. An old astrological term for a favorable planet.

FORT-MAYNE. Main force. (*A.-N.*)

FOR-TO. Till; until. *Weber.*

FOR-TORNE. Torn up; rooted up. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-TREDE. To tread down. (*A.-S.*) See MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 7.

FORTRESSE. To make strong; to fortify.

FORTUIT. Accidental. (*A.-N.*)

FORTUNE. To make fortunate; to give good or bad fortune. Also, to happen, as in Topsell's Beasts, p. 278; Hobson's Jests, p. 29. *Fortune my Foe*, one of the most popular early ballad tunes, is so often referred to that it deserves a brief notice. A copy of the ballad is preserved in Bagford's collection in the British Museum, and the air has been published by Mr. Chappell, 1840. See further in the notes to Kind-Harts Dreame, p. 61.

FORTUNOUS. Fortunate.

> With mighty strokes courage and chevalrous,
> He wanne the felde in batell *fortunous*.
>
> *Hardyng's Chronicle*, f. 12.

FOR-UNGRID. Faint with hunger. "For-ungrid sore," Wright's Seven Sages, p. 34.

FOR-WAKED. Having been long awake. See Sir Perceval, 1879.

FOR-WANDRED. Having long wandered; worn out with wandering. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-WANYE. To spoil. (*A.-S.*)

FORWARD. (1) Half tipsy. *Var. dial.*

(2) An agreement, or covenant; a promise. (*A.-S.*) See Beves of Hamtoun, p. 140; MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 15; Chester Plays, i. 56; Gy of Warwike, p. 342; Sir Amadas, 683.

(3) Destruction. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 9.

FOR-WAT. So that; provided. *Hearne.*

FOR-WAYE. To go out of the way. (*A.-S.*)

FORWE. A furrow. "The knight fel ded in a *forwe*," Arthour and Merlin, p. 129.

FOR-WEARIED. Worn out. *Palsgrave.*

FORWEEND. Humoursome; difficult to please. *Somerset.* Perhaps from the old word *forweyned*, badly weaned, Depos. R. II.

FOR-WELKED. Much wrinkled. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-WEPT. Having much wept; quite worn out with weeping. *Chaucer.*

FOR-WHY. Wherefore. *Var. dial.*

FORWIT. Prescience; forethought; anticipation. Piers Ploughman, p. 87.

FOR-WONDRED. Much wondred at; very strange. (*A.-S.*) Langtoft, p. 37.

FOR-WORN. Much worn. *Spenser.*

FOR-WORTH. To perish. (*A.-S.*) See an instance in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 1.

FOR-WOUNDED. Much wounded. *Chaucer.*

FOR-WRAPPED. Wrapped up. *Chaucer.*

FOR-WROGHT. Over-worked. (*A.-S.*)

> *For-wroght* wit his hak and spad,
> Of himself he wex al sad.
>
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 8.

FOR-WYTTYNG. Reproach. *Caxton.*

FOR-YAF. Forgave. *Ritson.*

FOR-YAT. Forgot. Auchinleck MS. *For-yede*, Troilus and Creseide, ii. 1330; *foryete*, Chaucer, Cant. T. 1884; *for-yetten*, Rom. Rose, 4838; *for-ȝute*, St. Brandan, p. 26.

FOR-YELDE. To repay; to requite; to reward. See Kyng Alisaunder, 362; Piers Ploughman, pp. 133, 257. *For-yeldeing*, reward, recompense. MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 27.

> Farewelle now, my dere maystyr,
> And God hyt yow *for-ȝylde.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 52.

FORYTT. A ferret. Nominale MS.

FOR-ȜETYLLE. Forgetful. *Pr. Parv.*

FOR-ȜODE. Lost; forgot; omitted.

> And therfore whenne scho *for-ȝode* hyme, scho *for-ȝode* also alle other gude with hyme, and therfore was scho thane in wedowede.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 185.

FOSAR. Same as *Forcer*, q. v.

FOSOUN. Confidence; ability. *Hearne.*

FOSS. A waterfall. *Craven.*

FOSSET. A faucet. Hawkins, iii. 349. Also a chest, the same as *Forcer*, q. v.

FOSSICK. A troublesome person. Hence also *fossiking*, troublesome. *Warw.*

FOSSPLE. The impression of a horse's foot on soft ground. *Cumb.*

FOSTAL. A paddock to a large house, or a way leading thereto. *Sussex.*

FOSTALE. The track of a hare.

FOSTER. A forester. (*A.-N.*) See Syr Tryamoure, 1087; Robin Hood, i. 65.

> To a herte he let renne;
> xij. *fosters* dyscryed hym then.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.

FOSTRE. Food; nourishment. (*A.-S.*) Chaucer has *fostring*, Cant. T. 7427. *Fostredes*, fostered, Will. Werw. p. 193.

FOT. To fetch. *West.*

> His modir him bitoke a pot
> Watir fro the welle to *fot*.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 76.

FOTE. Fought. *Warw.*

FOTE-HOT. On the instant; immediately. See Warton, i. 189; Ritson, ii. 160; Gy of Warwike, pp. 28, 63. It is very common in early English writers.

> On onswerid hym *fote-hote*,
> He is of that londe wel I wote.
>
> *MS Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 84.

FOTE-SETE. A footstool. Nominale MS.

FOTEZ. Feet. *Gawayne.*

FOTH. A fragment. *Somerset.*

FOTHER. A weight of 19 cwt. Hence, a great number or quantity; a burthen of any size. (*A.-S.*) See Kyng Alisaunder, 1809.

FOTHERAM. An open space behind the rack, where the hay is placed ready to supply it. *North.*

FOTIVE. Nourishing. (*Lat.*)

FOT-LAME. Lame in the foot.

FOTTIS. Feet. Arch. xxx. 407.

FOU. Tipsy; full; few. *North.* It occurs in the last sense in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 16, 13th century; and Rob. Glouc. p. 103, spelt *fowe.* Wilbraham has *fow-drunk*, very drunk.

FOUCH. A quarter of a buck. An old hunting term. Also, to divide a buck into four quarters.

FOUCHE. To vouchsafe, or vouch for. (*A.-N.*) See William and the Werwolf, p. 149.

FOUDERSOME. Bulky; cumbrous. *Cumb.*

FOUDRE. Lightning. (*A.-N.*)

FOUDREL. Apparently a kind of spice, mentioned in Nominale MS.

FOUGADE. A kind of firework. (*Fr.*)

FOUGH. An interj. of contempt.

FOUGHT. Fetched. *Somerset.*

FOUGHTY. Musty; insipid. *Linc.*

FOUL. (1) Ugly; dirty; vicious; unpolite; full of weeds. *Var. dial.*

(2) An ulcer in a cow's foot; a disease that produces ulcers. *North.*

(3) A bird. See Kyng Alisaunder, 3551.

(4) To flash? See a singular use of the word in Fletcher's Poems, p. 160.

FOULDAGE. The liberty of penning or folding sheep by night. *Norf.*

FOULDER. Lightning. *Nares.* Hence *foultring*, flashing like lightning, Misfortunes of Arthur, p. 57.

FOULEN. To defile. (*A.-S.*)

FOULER. A piece of ordnance, mentioned in Gaulfrido and Barnardo, Lond. 1570; Ord. and Reg. p. 272; Arch. xxi. 52.

FOULMART. A polecat. *North.* "A fox and a *folmert*," Reliq. Antiq. i. 85.

FOUL-MOUTHED. Accustomed to use very bad language. *Var. dial.*

FOUL'S-MARE. A name for the gallows, mentioned in Holinshed, iii. 1561.

FOULYNG. A wretch. Cov. Myst. p. 306.

FOUND. (1) Supplied with food. See *Find.* The term *founder* is still common.

(2) To confound. See Greene's Works, ii. 200.

(3) To intend, or design. *Westmorel.* It occurs in Ritson, the same as *Fande*, to try, attempt, or endeavour.

(4) To mix; to dissolve. *Pegge.*

FOUNDAY. A space of six days. A term used by iron-workers, being the time in which they make eight tuns.

FOUNDE. To go towards; to go. (*A.-S.*)

To his foreste to *founde*,
Bothe with horne and with hunde,
To brynge the dere to the grounde.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.

Syr knyghte, when thou an-huntyng *fowndes*,
Y schalle gyf ye two greyhowndys.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.

Fro the morne that day was lyghte,
Tylle hyt was evyn derke nyghte,
Or eythur party wolde *fownde* *MS.. Ibid.* f. 91.

FOUNDER. To fall down; to make to fall; to give way. *Chaucer.*

In Cheshire, A.D. 165—, a quantity of earth *foundred*, and fell downe a vast depth.
Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 106.

FOURBOUR. A furbisher. See a list of trades in Davies' York Records, p. 233.

FOURCHED. Forked. Reliq. Antiq. i. 151.

FOUR-EYED. Said of dogs which have a distinct mark over each eye of a different colour. One who wears spectacles is also said to be *four-eyed.*

FOURINGS. An afternoon meal taken at 4 o'clock in harvest-time. *Norf.* Also called *Fours.*

FOURMEL. To do according to rule.

Fader, ȝe may lauȝe my lewde speche,
Ȝif that ȝow liste, I can nothinge *fourmel.*
Occleve, MS. Soc Antiq. 134, f. 262.

FOUR-O'CLOCK. A meal taken by harvest labourers at that hour. *North.*

FOUR-RELEET. The crossing of two roads four ways meeting. *Suffolk.*

FOUR-SQUARE. Quadrangular. *Suffolk.* "And the citie lay *fouresquare*," Rev. xxi. 16, ed. 1640, fol. Amst.

FOURTE. Fourteen. *Weber.*

FOURTE-DELE. The fourth part. (*A.-S.*)

The *fourte-dele* a furlang betwene thus he walkes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63

FOURTNET. A fortnight.

Hit is a *fourtnet* and more, seyd hee,
Syn I my Savyour see.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 126.

FOURUM. A bench, or form. *North.*

FOUSE. (1) A fox. *Craven.*

(2) Ready; prompt; willing. (*A.-S.*) See Flor. and Blanch. 352; Lybeaus Disconus, 288; Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 50.

FOUST. (1) Dirty; soiled; mouldy; rumpled, or tumbled. *West.* "Particularly applied to hay not well dried at first, or that hath taken wet, and smokes and stinks when opened and taken abroad," Dean Milles MS.

(2) A labourer's beer-bottle. *Linc.*

FOUT. A spoilt child. *North.*

FOUTER. (1) A term of contempt. *North.* See Brockett, who has not seen its obvious connexion with the old word *foutra*, used by Shakespeare.

(2) To thrash grain. *North.*

FOUTH. Plenty. *Northumb.*

FOUTNART. Same as *Foulmart*, q. v.

FOUTRA. *A foutra for you*, i. e. **a fig for you,** in contempt. Middleton, iv. 33.

FOUTRY. Mean; paltry. *East.*

FOUTY. Not fresh; fusty. *North.*

FOUWELES. Birds. Piers Ploughman, p. 561. *Fowel*, *Foweles*, St. Brandan, p. 10.

FOW. (1) Same as *Foul*, q. v.

(2) Fur. "Fow and griis," Gy of Warwike, p. 22. See Ib. p. 95; Tristrem, p. 203.

FOWAYLE. Fuel. *Pr. Parv.* It is applied in Richard Coer de Lion, 1471, 1475, to provisions or necessary supplies.

FOWE. To clean, or cleanse out. "Thin ere *fowe*," Arch. xxx. 351; ib. 371.

Beter become the i-liche,
For to *fowen* an old diche,
Thanne for to be dobbed knight,
Te gon among maidenes bright.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 45

FOWER. (1) A fainting fit. *North.*

(2) Same as *Fueler*, q. v.

FOWERTIE. Forty. *Chaucer.*

FOWING. Fodder. *North.*

FOWK. Folk; people. *Yorksh.*

FOWKEN. A falcon.

Fer out over ȝon mownten gray,
Thomas, a *fowken* makes his nest.
True Thomas, MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48.

FOWKIN. Crepitus ventris. *Percy.*

FOWLDE. The earth, or world. "Whilles I one *fowlde* regnede," Morte Arthure, MS Lincoln A. i. 17. f. 88.

FOWLE. (1) Same as *Fout*, q. v.

(2) To try to catch birds. Hence *Fowler*.

FOWNCE. To indent. *Lydgate.*

FOWNDYNGE. Trial.

> He was tryste in all *fowndynge.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 175

FOWRIS. Force. Arch. xxx. 407.

FOWTE. Fault; want.

> At the last he seid, wo is me,
> Almost I dye for *fowte* of fode.
> *True Thomas, MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48.

FOX. (1) The old English broadsword. "He scowers an old foxe," Drayton, p. 10.

(2) To make tipsy. A cant term. See Hobson's Jests, 1607, repr. p. 33.

(3) To steal. *Coll. Eton.*

(4) A game in which one boy runs first, and others try to catch him.

FOXED. Timber is said to be foxed, when it becomes discoloured in consequence of incipient decay. *Warw.*

FOXERIE. Foxish manners. *Chaucer.*

FOX-IN-THE-HOLE. This game is alluded to in Soliman and Perseda, 1599; Florio, p. 480; Herrick, i. 176. Boys who played it hopped on one leg, and beat one another with gloves or pieces of leather tied at the end of strings. "A kinde of playe wherein boyes lift up one leg, and hop on the other; it is called *fox in thy hole,*" Nomenclator, 1585, p. 298.

FOX-TAIL. Anciently one of the badges of a fool. Hence perhaps the phrase *to give one a flap with a fox-tail*, to deceive or make a fool of him. "A flap with a foxe-taile, a jest," Florio, p. 101.

FOXY. Said of beer which has not fermented properly. *Linc.*

FOY. (1) Faith. *Skelton.*

(2) A merry-making generally given at parting, or on entering into some situation. *Var. dial.*

FOYLE. (1) Paste, or crust. A common term in old culinary receipts.

(2) To fallow land. *Dict. Rust.*

FOYLED. Defiled.

> But hoo is *foyled* with dishoneste,
> To wasche another it is not aplyed.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 1

FOYLINGS. The marks on grass left by deer in their passage. *Howell.*

FOYNE. A heap, or abundance. Also, foes. Towneley Mysteries. (Qu. *few.*)

FOYNED. Kicked. *Gawayne.*

FOYNES. See *Foins.*

FOYNTES. Attempts. *Hearne.*

FOYS. A kind of delicate tartlet. "*Frixum*, a foys," Nominale MS.

FOYST. See *Foist.*

FOZY. (1) A choice delicacy. *Devon.*

(2) Spongy; insipid; porous; soft and woolly. *North and East.*

FRA. From. (*A.-S.*) In common use in the North. Also an adverb. *Til and fra*, to and fro. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 4037.

> Whenne he went oghte *fra* home,
> Thay hafe haldyne up his name.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 130.

FRACCHYNE. To creak. *Pr. Parv.*

FRACK. (1) Forward; eager. *North.*

(2) A hole in a garment. *Suffolk.*

(3) To abound, swarm, or throng. *East.*

FRACTABLE. The wrought stones that run up the gable ends. Holme, 1688.

FRACTED. Broken. (*Lat.*) Palsgrave has the substantive *fraction*, a breaking.

FRACTIOUS. Peevish. *Var. dial.*

FRAG. (1) Low, vulgar people. *Middx.*

(2) A kind of rye. *Somerset.*

FRAHDLE. To talk foolishly. *Cumb.*

FRAID. Fear. State Papers, ii. 355.

FRAIGHT. Fraught. Webster, i. 288

FRAIL. (1) Weak-minded. *Linc.*

(2) To fret, or wear out cloth. *East.*

(3) A light kind of basket, made of rushes, or matting, much used for fruit, such as figs, raisins, &c. "You have pickt a raison out of a *fraile* of figges," Lilly's Mother Bombie, ed. 1632, sig. Cc. vi. Blount gives 70 lb. as the weight of a frail of raisins. The term is still in use in East Anglia for a shapeless flexible mat basket. *Frayel*, Piers Ploughman, p. 252.

FRAINE. To ask; to inquire; to demand. (*A.-S.*) In use in Thoresby's time, 1703. See Hallamshire Gloss. p. 111.

> Sche felle on kneys hym agayne,
> And of hys sorowe sche can hym *frayne.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 61.
>
> This gret lord the herd con *frayne*,
> What wil men of your kyng seyne?
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 47.

FRAINKLEY. Comfortable. *Staff.*

FRAISE. To interrogate. (*A.-S.*)

FRAISTE. (1) To try, or endeavour; to prove. See Ywaine and Gawin, 3253. *Fraisted*, tried, proved, *probatum*, MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 11. Cf. Reliq. Antiq. i. 260.

> Fulle many men the worlde here *fraystes*,
> Bot he es noght wysse that tharein traystes.
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 44.
>
> Here one take ȝe gud hede,
> I did nothynge bot ȝowe to *frayste.*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 118.

(2) To ask, or inquire; to seek. See Sir Isumbras, 669; Langtoft, p. 290.

> The thryde branche es to *frayst* and lene,
> To thaym that nede has and be povre mene.
> *MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 71.
>
> I salle be foundyne in Fraunce, *fraiste* whenne hym lykes,
> The fyrste daye of Feverȝere, in thas faire marches.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 58.

FRAKE. A man. *Will. and Werw.*

FRAKNES. Spots; freckles. (*A.-S.*) *Fraknede*, freckled, Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. 64.

FRAMABLE. Pliable. Stanihurst, p. 10.

FRAMAL. A band with which cattle are tied to their stalls. *Lanc.*

FRAMATION. Contrivance; cunning. Also, a beginning. *North.*

FRAME. (1) To speak or behave affectedly; to shape the language and demeanour in a studied way. *East.* In the North, to set about a thing; to attempt; to commence, move, or begin. To bring into frame, i. e. in good order; out of frame, i. e. in disorder. *He is in frame*, very stiff, or formal.

(2) Effected; finished. (*A.-S.*)

> And ȝive what thou wylt hyt a name,
> And kast on water; than ys hyt *frame.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 64

(3) Profit; advantage. (*A.-S.*)

> Ȝe, seid the kyng, be my leuté,
> And ellis have I mycul maugré,
> Ȝif hit be for my *frame.*
> *MS Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

(4) A frame or skeleton of wood formerly made the commencement of building a house; a method of construction readily understood from any of the numerous old black and white houses still remaining.

FRAME-PERSON. A visitor whom it is thought requisite to receive ceremoniously. *East.*

FRAMPOLD. Cross; ill-humoured. *East.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, explains it as a Sussex word, "fretful; peevish;" and Grose adds *froward.* "Ill-will'd and *frampled* waspishness," N. Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge of the World, 1674. The term occurs variously spelt in many old authors, and sometimes appears to be equivalent to *fiery*, *nettlesome*, *saucy*, *vexatious.* See Middleton, ii. 477, v. 140; Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 54.

FRAMPOLE-FENCES. Such fences as a tenant in the manor of Writtle, co. Essex, has against the lord's demesnes, whereby he has the wood growing on the fence, and as many trees or poles as he can reach from the top of the ditch with the helve of his axe towards the repair of his fences. Frampoles seem to be no more than poles to be reached *fram* or *from* the hedge. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

FRAMPUT. An iron ring to fasten cows in their stalls. *Lanc.*

FRAM-WARD. In an opposite direction. See Life of St. Brandan, p. 3.

FRAMYNGE. Gain; profit. *Pr. Parv.*

FRANCE. Frankincense. *Lydgate.*

FRANCEIS. Frenchmen. Minot, p. 31.

FRANCH. To scrunch with the teeth.

FRANCHE-BOTRAS. A buttress placed diagonally against the corner of a wall.

FRANCHEMOLE. A dish in ancient cookery, composed chiefly of eggs and sheep's fat.

FRANCHISE. Frankness; Generosity. (*A.-N.*)

FRANCOLEYN. See *Frankelein.*

FRAND. To be restless. *Oxon.*

FRANDISH. Passionate; obstinate. *North.*

FRANESY. Frenzy. *Skelton.*

FRANGY. Irritable; passionate; ill-tempered; fretful. *Linc.*

FRANION. A gay idle fellow. See Heywood's Edward IV. p. 45; Peele, i. 207.

FRANK. (1) A broad iron fork. *Salop.*

(2) The large common heron. *Suffolk.*

(3) A small inclosure in which animals (generally boars) were fattened "Francke, cowle, or place wherin anything is fedde to be fatte," Huloet, 1552. Hence any animal that was shut up for the purpose of being fattened was said to be *franked*, and the term was also applied to it when fattened. See Elyot, in v. *Altilis*; Nomenclator, 1585, p. 40; Harrison's England, p. 222; Fletcher's Poems, 1656, p. 87; Cotgrave, in v. *Engrais.* *Franked*, large, huge, Holinshed, Descr. Scotland, p. 22.

FRANK-CHASE. A wood, or park, uninclosed, but having similar privileges.

FRANKE. Frankincense.

> Golde, *franke*, and mirre, they ȝaf him alle thre,
> Aftyr custum of Perce and Caldé.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc Antiq.* 134, f. 24.
>
> Oure *franke* also, of hyȝe perfeccyoun,
> That schulde brenne clere above the sky
> *Lydgate, MS. Ibid*, f. 26.

FRANKELEIN. A large freeholder. Properly, the son or descendant of a *vilein* who had become rich; but the term was also applied to small farmers and country gentlemen of inconsiderable property.

FRANKLINE. The bird godwit. (*Span.*)

FRANK-POSTS. The piles of a bridge, hut, or other building. *Linc.*

FRANSEY. A frenzy. *Palsgrave.*

FRANT. To be careful. *Somerset.*

FRANY. Very ill-tempered. *West.*

FRAP. (1) To brag, or boast. *North.*

(2) To fall into a passion. *Lanc.* Also, a violent gust of rage. *Frape*, Langtoft, p. 320, tumult, disturbance?

(3) To strike, or beat. (*Fr.*) See Nares, and Richard Coer de Lion, 2513, 4546.

FRAPE. (1) Company, or body of persons. See Troilus and Creseide, iii. 411.

> Fyghttez with alle the *frappe* a furlange of waye
> Felled fele appone felde with his faire wapene.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 75.

(2) To reprove, or scold. *Kent.*

FRAPED. Drawn, or fixed tight. *Devon.* See Bourne's Inventions or Devises, 1578, No. 14.

FRAPLE. To bluster. "Controwle you once, then you begin to *fraple*," Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 324. Hence *frapler*, a blustering fellow, Ben Jonson, ii. 313, incorrectly explained by Gifford and Nares.

FRAPPING. Fretful. *Somerset.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has *frappish.*

FRAPS. Noise; tumult. *Craven.* Also, a person who boasts much.

FRARY. Fraternity. (*A.-N.*) See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 164; Leg. Cath. p. 196.

FRASCHED. Bruised; cut to pieces. (*A.-N.*)

FRASE. (1) To break. *Norf.*

(2) A froize, or pancake. *Kennett.*

> For fritters, pancakes, and for *frayses*,
> For venison pasties, and minst pies.
> *How to Choose a Good Wife*, 1634.

(3) To fray, or quarrel. *Cumb.*

FRASH. An alehouse bush, or sign.

FRASHIN. To creak. *Pr. Parv.*

FRASLING. The perch. *Chesh.*

FRAST. Same as *Fraiste*, q. v.

FRAT. Gnawed; devoured. (*A.-S.*)

> For he ne myȝte no lenger forthe prolonge
> The venym hid that *frat* so at his herte.
> *MS. Digby* 230.

FRATCH. To scold; to quarrel; to sport, or frolic; a quarrel, or brawl; a playful child; a rude quarrelsome fellow. *Fratched*, restive, vicious, applied to a horse. *Fratcher*, a scold; one who brags much. *North.*

FRATER. A person who solicited alms under the pretence of their being for an hospital. Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575.

FRATER-HOUSE. The refectory or hall in a monastery. See Davies' Ancient Rites, 1672, pp. 7, 124, 126. Also called the *fratery.* Spelt *froyter* in Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 27.

FRATISHED. Perished; half-frozen; benumbed with cold. *North.*

FRATOUR. The Frater-house, q. v.

> Atemperance servede in the *fratour*, that scho to ylkone so lukes that mesure be over alle, that none over mekille nere over lyttille ete ne drynke.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i 17, f. 273.

FRAUD. To defraud. *Park.*

FRAUGHTE. To freight a ship. (*A.-S.*)

FRAUH. Fraught. Langtoft, p. 74.

FRAUNGE. To fling; to wince. Also, a merry frolic. *Craven.*

FRAUNSE. A phrase. *Hooper.*

FRAUZY. Frisky; pettish. *Linc.*

FRAUȜT. Freighted. *Will. Werw.*

FRAWL. To ravel silk, &c. *Suffolk.*

FRAWN. Frozen. *East.*

FRAY. (1) To frighten; to terrify. *North.* Also a substantive, fright.

> Whenne Jacob was moost in *fray*,
> God him counfortide, that al do may.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 30.

(2) A deer was said to fray her head, when she rubbed it against a tree to renew it, or to cause the pills, or frayings, of her new horns to come off. See Ben Jonson, vi. 255.

(3) To attack; to quarrel. Also an attack or affray. *North.* See Candlemas-day, p. 15; Ritson's Ancient Songs, i. 144; Arch. xxx. 383; Degrevant, 484.

> For swylke gud ladyse,
> This castelle to *fraye*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 132.

(4) To crack, or break. *Norf.*

FRAYINGS. See *Fray* (2).

FRAYMENT. A fright. *Chaloner.*

FRAYTHELY. Quickly; suddenly?

> Kyng Froderike of Fres *fraythely* thare-aftyre
> Fraynes at the false mane of owre ferse knyghte.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 93.

FRAZE. Half a quarter of a sheet of paper. *North.*

FRAZLE. To unravel or rend cloth. *Frazlings*, threads of cloth torn or unravelled. *East.*

FRAZY. Mean; miserly. *Linc.*

FRE. Noble; liberal. (*A.-S.*) The substantive is sometimes understood.

> He lovede almous dede,
> Povre folke for to fede;
> Of mete was he *fre.*
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 130.

FREAM. Arable or ploughed land that has been too much worked.

FREAMING. Said of the noise a boar makes at rutting-time. Gent. Rec. ii. 76.

FREAT. Damage; decay. *Craven.* Ascham applies the term to a weak place in a bow or arrow, which is likely to give way.

FREATHED. Wattled. *Devon.*

FREATS. The iron hoops about the nave of a cart-wheel. *North.*

FRECKENS. Freckles. *East.* "Frecken or freccles in ones face," Palsgrave.

FREDDE. Freed; loosened. Kyng Horn 539.

FREDE. To feel. (*A.-S.*)

> And eek the goddis ben venjable,
> And that a man may ryȝt wel *frede.*
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 126.

FREDOM. Generosity. (*A.-S.*)

FREEDOM. At tops, a top being pegged out of the ring, its owner gives one spin as a chance to his adversaries. This is called a *freedom.*

FREED-STOOL. A seat or chair in churches near the altar, to which offenders fled for sanctuary, as their last and most sacred refuge. One at Beverly is described in Brome's Travels, ed. 1700, p. 153.

FREEHOLDANDE. Freeholder. *Weber.*

FREELEGE. Privilege; freedom. *North.*

FREELI-FRAILY. Anything light, unsubstantial, or frivolous. *East.*

FREELNES. Frailty. (*A.-N.*)

> Mercy longeth to the be kynde,
> Of my *freelnes* thou wylt have mynde.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 1

FREEM. Handsome. *Yorksh.*

FREE-MARTIN. If a cow has twin calves of different sexes, the female is termed a *free-martin*, and is said never to breed. *Var. dial.*

FREEMEN-SONGS. A name formerly given to ballads of a lively description.

FREENDESSE. A female friend. *Baber.*

FREENDFULLE. Friendly. *Pr. Parv.*

FREER. A friar. *Skelton.*

FREES. Frail; brittle. *Pr. Parv.*

FREESPOKEN. Affable. *Var. dial.*

FREEST. Most noble. *Gawayne.*

FREET. (1) Devoured. *Weber.*

(2) A spectre; a frightful object. *North.*

FRE-HERTYD. Liberal. *Pr. Parv.*

FREISER. The strawberry plant.

FREIST. To freeze; to cool. (*A.-S.*) See Langtoft's Chron. p. 175. To seek, ib. p. 119.

FREISTES. Fraughts. *Hearne.*

FREITUR. The frater-house, q. v. See Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 331; St. Brandan, p. 13.

FREK. Quick; eager; hasty; firm; powerful; brave. See Minot's Poems, pp. 2, 15; Thornton Romances, pp. 234, 292.

> We hafe foughtene in faithe by ȝone fresche strandez,
> With the *frekkeste* folke that to thi foo langez.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 84
>
> Thay faghte than so *frekly*,
> Thare wiste nane witterly
> Wha solde hafe the maystry.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 13

FREKE. Man; fellow. (*A.-S.*)

> Thane folous frekly one fote *frekkes* y-newe,
> And of the Romayns arrayed appone ryche stedes.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 67

FREKENYS. Freckles. Arch. xxx. 407.

FRELE. Frail. (*A.-N.*)

> Thys worlde hyt ys fulle fekylle and *frele*,
> Alle day be day hyt wylle enpayre.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 46

FRELETE. Frailty. (*A.-N.*) *Freletese*, frailties, Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln, f. 21.

> If it so be that a synful mon that ȝit is greved with *freleté* of flesche denyes not his childer.
> *MS. Egerton* 842, f. 53

FRELICHE. Noble. (*A.-S.*)

> With prophetes and patriarkes, and apostlys fulle nobille,
> Before his *freliche* face that fourmede us alle.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 93.

FRELNES. Frailty. Cov. Myst. p. 108.

FRELY. Noble. (*A.-S.*)

> Scho es *frely* and faire,
> And the erls awne ayere.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 132.

FREM. (1) Same as *Frim*, q. v.

(2) Strange; foreign; unknown. *Frem'd persons, frem folks*, strangers. *North.* "With *fremid* and sibbe," Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 202, a proverbial phrase occurring also in Rob. Glouc. p. 346. "Sybbe or fremmede," MS. Lincoln, f. 194. It there means simply *not related*, as in Amis and Amiloun, 1999; but it implies sometimes a feeling of enmity.

> The sexte commandment forbeddes us to synne or for to foly fleschely with any womane, owther sybbe or *fremmede*, wedde or unwedde, or any fleschely knawynge or dede have with any.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 216.

FREME. To perform. Havelok, 441.

FREMEDLY. As a stranger.

> *Fremedly* the Franche tung fey es belefede.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 66.

FRENCH. (1) The name of a dish described in Forme of Cury, p. 40.

(2) Very bad; in great trouble. *East.*

(3) An old term for the *lues venerea.*

FRENCH-AND-ENGLISH. A children's game mentioned by Moor, p. 238.

FRENCH-BRUSH. A brush used for rubbing horses down. Gent. Rec. ii. 11.

FRENCH-CROWN. The crown of a Frenchman's head; a piece of French money; the baldness produced by the *lues venerea.* This term was a favourite subject for puns with some of our old dramatists.

FRENCH-CRUST. The *lues venerea.*

FRENCHIFIED. Having the *French-crust*, q. v.

FRENCHMAN. Any man of any country who cannot speak English. *East.* Bracton uses the term in a similar sense. See Jacob. in v.

FRENCH-NUT. A walnut. *West.*

FRENCH-PIE. Meat stewed between two dishes. See Florio. p. 85.

FREND. Asked. *Gawayne.*

FRENDELESER. More friendless. (*A.-S.*)

FRENDREDE. Friendship. *Weber.*

FRENDSBURIE-CLUBS. An old byword, the origin of which is explained in Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 368.

FRENETIKE. Frantic. (*A.-N.*) "Frenetical madnes," Hall, Henry VII. f. 32.

FRENNE. A stranger. See *Frem* (2). "An aliene, a forraine, a *frenne*," Florio, p. 19. "Frenned child," Palsgrave. It occurs also in Spenser. Hence, perhaps, *frynishe*, strange, Chester Plays, i. 48, where MS. Bodl. 175 reads *frenish*, and some editors *frankish.*

FRENSEIE. A frenzy. (*A.-N.*)

FRENZY. Frolicsome. *Leic.*

FREQUENCE. Frequency. See Heywood's Royall King, 1637, epilogue.

FREQUENT. Currently reported. (*Lat.*)

FRERE. A friar; brother. (*A.-N.*) "Thoru *frerene* rede," i. e. through friars' counsels, Rob. Glouc. Chron. p. 545.

FRES. Question, or doubt. "No fres," Towneley Mysteries, p. 291.

FRESCADES. Cool refreshments. (*Fr.*) To walk in fresco, i. e. in the cool.

FRESCHEUR. Freshness. (*Fr.*)

> The *frescheur* of the ferne was moderately cooling, and the sent of it is very gratefull to the braine.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 120.

FRESCHYD. Refreshed.

> And depe at the wellys grounde,
> The water hym *freschyd* that was colde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 115

FRESE. Frozen. *Hearne.*

FRESEE. A dish in ancient cookery made of pork, chickens, and spices.

FRESH. (1) Intoxicated. *Var. dial.* Sometimes, excited with drinking; and in the Isle of Wight, *sober.*

(2) An overflow or swelling of a river; a flood; a thaw. *North.* Kennett gives it as a Kent word, "a little stream or river nigh the sea" See Harrison, p. 58.

(3) Brisk; vigorous; quick. *Var. dial.*

(4) Rather fat, applied to cattle. *West.*

(5) To take refreshment; to refresh. In Chaucer, and still in use in the Isle of Wight.

(6) Gay in dress. *Oxon.* "I make fresshe, *je acointe*," Palsgrave. Handsome, beautiful. Gower's Conf. Amantis.

(7) Rainy. *North.*

(8) Unripe. *Somerset.*

FRESH-DRINK. Small beer. *Var. dial.*

FRESHEN. To enlarge in the udder, &c. previous to calving. *North.*

FRESHER. A small frog. *East.*

FRESH-LIQUOR. Unsalted hog's fat. *West.*

FRESHMAN. A student at an university during his first term. Middleton, iv. 51, has *freshwoman*, a word coined in a similar sense.

FRESLILY. Fiercely. *Will. Werw.*

FRESONE. A Friesland horse. (*A.-S.*)

> Bot a freke alle in fyne golde, and fretted in salle,
> Come forthermaste on a *fresone* in flawmande wedes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 67.

FRESSE. Fresh; quick. *Hearne.*

FRESTE. (1) To delay, or linger.

> Thorowe prayere of those gentille mene,
> Twelve wekes he gaffe hym thane,
> No langere wold he *freste.*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 124.

(2) To lend, or trust. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 316; Tundale, p. 3. *Frest*, loan, The Goode Wif thaught hir Daughter, p. 13. The version of this poem printed in, "Certaine Worthye Manuscript Poems of great Antiquitie, preserved long in the studie of a Northfolke Gen-

tleman," 1597, reads *truste*. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has, "*Frist*, to give respite for a debt, to trust for a time, or forbear." *North*.

> Alle that they take now to *frest*,
> Therof shal God take a quest.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 37.

FRET. (1) To lament, or grieve. *Var. dial.*

(2) A narrow strait of the sea.

(3) To ferment, as cider. *West.*

(4) To adorn. (*A.-S.*) The term *fret* is often found in early writers applied to ornamental work of various kinds and in many different senses, but generally to any work that roughens the surface. The "fret of gold" in Chaucer is a kind of cap made like network, and anything of the kind was said to be *fretted* when the gems were placed crosswise in alternate directions, or interlaced. A fret of pearls, i. e. a coronet, Test. Vetust. p. 135. A frilled shirt was said to be fretted. A pair of boots, temp. John, are described as being ornamented with *circles of fretwork*, meaning probably embroidered with circles intersecting each other. See Strutt, ii. 48. In architecture it was applied to embossed work or minute carving. Oxf. Gloss. Arch. p. 175. Kennett has, "*frett-work*, the more curious way of plaistering a roof or ceiling."

(5) To graze, as animals. *West.*

(6) A wicker basket. *Somerset.*

(7) Tore up. *Will. Werw.*

FRETCHETY. Fretful; peevish; hot; fidgetty; old; brittle. *West.*

FRETE. (1) To eat, or devour. (*A.-S.*) Also, to eat away as a corrosive.

> For drede the fyrmament schall lete,
> As hyt wolde mankynde *frete*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 44.

> He has *fretyne* of folke mo thane fyfe hondrethe.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 62.

(2) To rub. See Holinshed, Descr. of Scotland, p. 18. Also, to blame, or scold.

FRETENT. Frightened. *Cumb.*

FRETISHING. A pain and stiffness in the limbs arising from cold.

FRETROTS. A sect somewhat similar to the Adamites. *Skinner.*

FRETS. The points at which a string is to be stopped in a lute or guitar. Howell, sect. 27.

FRETTEN. Spotted; marked. *Var. dial.* "Pocky fretened," Palsgrave.

FRETTING. A griping in the stomach; a writhing, or turning about.

FREV. From. Used when the next word begins with a vowel. *North.*

FREWIT. Fruit. Christmas Carols, p. 8.

FREYHTE. A fright. *Pr. Parv.*

FREYN. (1) An old term for the ordure of the boar or wolf. Dryden's Twici, p. 22.

(2) An ash tree. (*A.-N.*)

FREYNE. To ask. (*A.-S.*)

> And sithe he *freyned* also swithe,
> How fares my lady brighte. *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 96.

> He *freyned* the kyng in his ere,
> What lordis that thei were
> That stondis here the bye.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

FREYNS. (1) Bridles. *Finchale Ch.*

(2) French. Lay le Freine, 225.

FRIARS'-FLIES. Idlers. See Northbrooke's Treatise, 1577, pp. 43, 57. "Flen, flyys, and freris populum Domini male cædunt," Reliq. Antiq. i. 91. Daddy-longlegs are so called in Somerset.

FRIARS'-KNOTS. Some kind of tassels used in embroidery. They are mentioned in Hall, Henry VIII. f. 80; Privy Purse Expences of the Princess Mary, 1831.

FRIARS'-LOAVES. Fossil echini. *Suffolk.*

FRIARS'-PIECE. The piece of fat in a leg of mutton called the *pope's eye.*

FRICACE. A kind of ointment for a sore place. *Jonson.*

FRICHE. Brisk; nimble; quick. *Oxon.* No doubt from *fryke*, q. v.

FRICKLE. A basket for fruit that holds about a bushel. Dean Milles MS.

FRIDGE. To rub; to fray. *North.*

FRIDLEYS. The name of certain small rents which were formerly paid to the lord of the great manor of Sheffield by the inhabitants of the Frith of Hawksworth for liberty of common. Hunter, p. 40.

FRIE. A very young and small pike.

FRIEND-BACK. A hang-nail. *North.*

FRIEZE. A coarse narrow cloth, formerly much in use. Garments having long wool were said to be friezed.

FRIGGE. The rump of beef or mutton. *Warw.* Also, to warm; to fiddle-faddle, or meddle officiously; to wriggle.

FRIGHTEN. To astonish. *West.*

FRIGHTFUL. Fearful. *Suffolk.*

FRILL. (1) The cry of an eagle.

(2) To turn back in plaits. *Var. dial.*

(3) To tremble, or shiver, a term formerly applied to hawks. Dict. Rust. in v.

FRIM. Vigorous; thriving; well-fed; tender, or brittle; fresh; quick grown. *North.* It is used in the first sense by Drayton.

FRIMICATE. To affect delicacy; to give one's self airs about trifles. *East.*

FRIMZY. Slight; thin; soft. *Kent.*

FRINE. To whine, or whimper. *North.*

FRINJEL. That part of a flail which falls on the corn. *Suffolk.*

FRINNISHY. Over-nice. *Devon.*

FRINNY. To neigh. *Lanc.*

FRIPERER. One who cleans old apparel for sale; a seller of old clothes and rags; a broker. Called also a *fripler* and *fripper.*

FRIPPERY. An old clothes shop. "A frippery of old ragges," Florio, p. 92.

FRISE. Friesland. See Rom. of the Rose, 1093; Kyng Alisaunder, 1372.

FRISKET. That whereon the paper is laid to be put under the spindle in printing.

FRISKIN. A gay lively person. Liquor, when fermenting rapidly, is *frisky.*

FRISLET. A kind of small ruffle.

FRISSURE. A dish in old cookery, composed chiefly of hare.

FRIST. Same as *Freste* (2).

FRISTELE. A flute. (*A.-N.*) Left unexplained by Ritson, Met. Rom. i. 59.

FRIT. (1) A kind of pancake. *Linc.*

(2) A fright. Also, frightened. *Var. dial.*

FRITGH. Free; pleasant; sociable. *West.*

FRITFUL. Timorous; fearful. *Warw.*

FRITH. A hedge, or coppice. See Will. and the Werwolf, p. 30. "Also there is difference between the fryth and the fell; the fels are understood the mountains, vallyes, and pastures with corne, and such like; the frythes betoken the springs and coppyses," Noble Art of Venerie. 1611, p. 98. Drayton explains it "a high wood," a sense it seems to bear in Ywaine and Gawin, 157, 1688; Minot, p. 9; Sir Amadas, 546; Cov. Myst. p. 264; Piers Ploughman, pp. 224, 241, 355; Const. Mas. 6, 266; Anturs of Arther, i. 8, iv. 10. A distinction between frith and wood seems to be made in Will. and the Werwolf, p. 80, "out of forest and *frithes* and alle faire wodes." Some writers explain it to mean "all hedgewood except thorns," a sense still used in the provinces; and it occurs in the local glossaries with the following meanings,—unused pasture land; a field taken from a wood; young underwood; brushwood. Many woods in Kent are still called friths. *Frythed*, wooded, Piers Ploughman, p. 112. "*Frith*, to plash a hedge. *Devon.*" Dean Milles MS.

> The steward sir Gaymere,
> And mony gud sqwyere,
> Thay broght hame on bere
> Fra *frythis* unfayne.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 137.

FRITHE. Peace. (*A.-S.*)

FRITTERS. Small pancakes, with apples in them. *Suffolk.* We have *frytowre* in Pr. Parv. p. 179, translated by *lagana*, which was a kind of pancake; and the term *fritter* occurs in Elyot, 1559, in v. *Laganum.* See also a receipt in Ord. and Reg. p. 449. *Frutour*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 88. "A fritter or pancake; a kind of bread for children, as fritters and wafers," Baret, 1580, F. 1137, 1138.

FRITTING. Fitting and fastening the felloes of a wheel. *Kennett.*

FRITTISH. Cold. *Cumb.*

FRIZ. Frozen. *Var. dial.* "All *friz* out, can't get no groundsel." *Fres* occurs in Syr Gawayne.

FRIZADE. Freize cloth. See Arch. xi. 92; Book of Rates, p. 45.

FRO. From. *North.* See *Frow.*

FROATING. Unremitting industry. *Cumb.* It apparently means *mending*, *repairing*, Middleton, ii. 69.

FROBICHER. A furbisher. It is explained by *urigenator* in Nominale MS.

FROBLY-MOBLY. Indifferently well. *Sussex.*

FROCK. (1) A long loose garment worn by monks. The term seems also to have been applied to a kind of loose coat. See Strutt, ii. 246; Prompt. Parv. p. 179.

(2) A frog. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80.

FRODMORTELL. A free pardon for murder or manslaughter. (*A.-S.*)

> Ilkan of this stedes sal have pees
> Of *frodmortell* and il deedes.
>
> *Monast. Anglic.* ii. 133.

FROES. Frows. See *Frow.*

FROG. (1) *Frog in the middle*, a well-known child's game. *Frog over an old dog*, leap-frog, list of games, Rawl. MS.

(2) Part of a horse's foot. *Worc.*

(3) A monk's frock. See *Frock* (1).

FROGGAM. A slattern. *Yorksh.*

FROGON. A poker. (*A.-N.*)

FROG-SPIT. Same as *Cuckoo-spit*, q. v.

FROICE. See *Frock* (1).

> He routeth with a slepy noyce,
> And brusteleth as a monkis *froice.*
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 191.

FROISE. (1) To spread thin. *Suffolk.*

(2) A large kind of pancake, of the full size of the frying-pan, and of considerable thickness; so thick as sometimes to contain small pieces of bacon mixed and fried with the batter, when it is called a bacon-froize. *East.* The ancient *froise* was like a pancake in form, but composed of different materials.

FROKIN. A little frow, q. v.

FROM. Away from. *Shak.*

FROME. *Atte frome*, at the first, immediately, above all things. See *Atte-frome;* Gy of Warwike, p. 2; Beves of Hamtoun, p. 54.

FROMMARD. An iron instrument to rend or split laths. *West.*

FROMMET. From. *Salop.*

FROMONDE. Part of the armour?

> Fulle butt in the frunt the *fromonde* he hittez.
> That the burnyscht blade to the brayne rynnez.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 65

FRON. From. Towneley Myst. p. 106.

FRONST. Wrinkled. (*A.-N.*)

FRONT. The forehead. Maundevile, p. 203. Hence, to butt, as rams do. *To front up*, to bind the hair with a fillet.

FRONTAL. A piece of armour for the forehead of a horse. Spelt *fronstall* in the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 251. Also as *Frontier*, q. v.

FRONTIER. A hanging which covered the front of an altar. It was often highly decorated, and the arms of the family who presented it were sometimes emblazoned thereon. *Frontore*, Test. Vetust. p. 81. The front of a building was also so called. See Roquefort, in v. *Frontiere.* Shakespeare uses the term for *front* or *border* in 1 Hen. IV. i. 3.

FRONTLET. A forehead-band. See Nomenclator, p. 251; Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. T. viii.

FRONSTEAD. A farm-yard. *Yorksh.*

FROOM. Strong; healthy. *Glouc.*

FRORE. Frozen. *Froare*, Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, pp. 19, 54. *Frory*, frosty, froathy, in Spenser.

FRORING. Help; aid; assistance. (*A.-S.*)

FRORT. Forward. *Chesh.*

FROSH. A frog. *North.* Oftener pronounced *frosk.* See Towneley Myst. p. 62; Reynard the Foxe, p. 48; Arch. xxx. 373, where it is stated that the herb vervain is called *frossis* because its leaves are "lyke the frossys fet." (*A.-S.*) "*Rana*, a frosche," Nominale MS.

> His frount and his forhevede alle was it over
> As the felle of a *froske*, and fraknede it semede.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 64.

> See we not the *frosshes* and unclene wormes gendrid of powder of the erthe in standynge watris and pittes cryynge in hir maner.
> *Caxton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.*

FROSLING. Any thing, as a plant or animal, nipped or injured by frost. *Suffolk.* See Skelton, ii. 173.

FROST. To turn down the hinder part of horse's shoes in frosts, to prevent their slipping. *East.*

FROST-CETCHEN. Frost-bitten. *Salop.*

FROSTED. Frozen. *Devon.*

FROST-NAILS. Nails with heads sharp filed put in horse's shoes to prevent their slipping in frosty weather. *Var. dial.*

FROTE. To rub. (*A.-N.*)

> Turne up the forches, and *frote* them with blood.
> *Booke of Hunting*, 1586.

FROTERER. One who rubs. *Marston.*

FROTH. Tender. Tusser, p. 86.

FROTHER. To feed. *Linc.*

FROTY. Forty. Skelton, ii. 274.

FROUER. To favour; to aid. (*A.-S.*) "Help and *frouer*," Leg. Cath. p. 52.

FROUGH. Loose; spongy; brittle; tender. *Var. dial.* Short, crisp, applied to wood, bread, &c.

FROUNCE. (1) A disease in hawks, which attacks the mouth and palate, so that they cannot close the beak. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 294; Dict. Rust. in v.

(2) To wrinkle. Also, to frown. As a substantive, a frown or wrinkle. In later writers, to curl or twist.

> With that sche *frounceth* up the brow,
> This covenaunt y wille alowe
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 48.

> May hire so that he pronounce
> A playne good worde, withoute *frounce*.
> *Gower, MS. Ibid* f. 63.

> The frount *frounseth* that was shene,
> The nese droppeth ofte bitwene.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 23.

(3) A flounce, in dress. *Nares.*

(4) An irregular or wrinkled kind of ornament on a cup. *Pr. Parv.*

FROUNTELLE. A frontlet.

> With a *frountelle* endent,
> With perle of oryent. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f 133.

FROUNTY. Very passionate. *Linc.*

FROUSE. To rumple. *South.*

FROUST. A musty smell. *Var. dial.*

FROUZE. To curl. Florio, p. 247.

FROUZY. Froward; peevish; crusty. In Kent, it signifies anything disordered and offensive to the eye or smell. Kennett, MS. Lansd.

FROW. (1) A woman. (*Dut.*) The term is still in use in the North of England for a dirty woman, a slattern, a lusty woman. "*Ancilla*, a miskin fro," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 518. See Harrison's England, p. 177; Patient Grissel, p. 48.

(2) Same as *Frough*, q. v.

(3) Fickle; wicked?

> Thoghe the prest be fals or *frow*,
> The messe ys ever gode y-now
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 16.

(4) Hasty; hastily. MS. Harl. 913.

FROWARD. (1) Averse. (*A.-S.*)

(2) From. Torrent of Portugal, p. 41.

FROWARDES. Frowardness. *Skelton.*

FROWDIE. A dirty woman. *North.*

FROWER. Same as *Frommard*, q. v.

FROWRINGE. Froward. See the Romance of Octavian, Oxf. 1809, p. 59.

FROWY. Stale; not sweet. *East.* Applied to grass in Spenser.

FROWYTE. Fruit. *Froytez*, Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

> He pressede to pulle *frowyte* with his hande,
> Als mane for fude that was nere faynt.
> *True Thomas, MS. Linsoln*, f. 150.

> Thonour in Octobyr sygnyfyes that same ȝere grete wyndys and grete skantenesse of cornnys, and lytylle *frowytese* on trees *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f 50

FRUB. To rub, or furbish. Florio, p. 25.

FRUCE. Fruit. *Pr. Parv.*

FRUCTUOUS. Fruitful; pleasant. (*A.-N.*)

> It was joie for to here and see
> The *fructuous* talkyng that he had to me.
> *MS Rawl.* C. 86.

FRUE. True; faithful. *Linc.*

FRUGAL. Relaxed. *Norfolk.*

FRUGGAN. (1) A curved iron scraper with which ashes in an oven are stirred. *North.* "An oven-forke, tearmed in Lincolnshire a *fruggin*, wherewith fuell is both put into an oven, and stirred when it is (on fire) in it," Cotgrave, in v. *Fourgon.*

(2) A slovenly woman. *North.*

FRUIT. Apples. *Heref.*

FRUITESTERE. A female seller of fruit. *Chaucer.*

FRUM. Early; before its time; numerous; thick; firm; rank; overgrown. *West.* Also as *Frim*, q. v.

FRUMENTY. Hulled wheat boiled in milk, and seasoned with cinnamon, sugar, &c. Ancient recipes for it, differing from each other, occur in the Forme of Cury, pp. 91, 121. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 88. "Frumentee noble," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 55. A person in a dilemma is said to be *in a frumenty sweat.*

FRUMP. (1) A lie. "To tell one a lie, to give a frump," Hollyband, 1593. To frump up a tale, i. e. to invent one.

(2) To be rude; to mock; to rebuke. Also, a sarcastic taunt; a toss under the chin; a flout, or mock. "To frump one, to take one up hastily, to speak short," Kennett MS. "So merry in your frumps," Locrine, p. 54. See Florio, pp. 52, 72; Stanihurst, p. 34; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 80.

(3) A cross old woman; a gossip. *Var. dial.* Also, to go about gossipping.

(4) To complain without cause. *Lanc.*

FRUMPISH. Scornful; contemptuous; peevish; froward. *Var. dial.*

FRUMPLE. To wrinkle; to crumple; to ruffle, or disorder. *Var. dial.*

FRUMPY. Same as ***Frumpish***, q. v.

FRUNDELE. Two pecks. *North.*

FRUNT. To affront. *Somerset.*

FRUNTELEY. Same as *Frontier*, q. v.

FRUS. Fruit. *Somerset.*

FRUSH. (1) To bruise; to indent; to break, or dash to pieces. See Florio, p. 24; Kyng Alisaunder, 1814; Stanihurst, p. 29; Horn Childe, p. 303. To frush a chicken, i. e. to carve it.

(2) To rush violently. See Maundevile, p. 238; Degrevant, 1087.

> *Fruschene* on alle the frape, and biernes affrayede.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 83

(3) Said of wood that is apt to break and splinter. *North.*

(4) To rub, or scrub. *Linc.*

(5) To set the feathers of an arrow upright. See Nares, in v.

FRUSTICAL. Festive. *Beds.*

FRUTINON. Now and then. *East.*

FRUTTACE. A fritter. *Yorksh.* Hence Fruttace-Wednesday, Ash-Wednesday, when fritters were eaten.

FRUWARD. Forward. *Percy.*

FRUȜT. Fruit. Apol. Loll. p. 4.

FRY. (1) A drain. *Wilts.*

(2) Young children. Salop. Antiq. p. 434. "To the and to thi fry," i. e. seed, or progeny, Towneley Myst. p. 24. "A great frie of young children," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(3) The pluck of a calf. *North.*

(4) Free; noble. "That child that was so fry," Rembrun, p. 424. (*A.-S.*)

FRYCE. Freize cloth. *Borde.*

FRYKE. (1) Fresh; active; lusty. See Chron. Vilod. p. 89; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 230; Prompt. Parv. pp. 100, 179.

> Thys day a man ys fresche and *fryke*,
> And schewyth forthe a gladly chere.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 19
>
> Whan the theves deden hym wounde,
> The feendys y lycken to the doggys *fryke*.
> *MS. Ibid.* f. 26.

(2) To go, or move hastily.

FRYSOUN. A Frieslander. (*A.-S.*)

> He ȝede and solde hym for raunsoun,
> At London to a ***Frysoun***. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 70.

FRYTE. Fruit. See Const. Mason. p. 33; Tundale's Visions, p. 65.

FU. Full. *Ritson.*

FUANTS. The dung of the wolf, fox, marten, or badger. Twici, p. 22.

FUATTED. Flatted. *Weber.*

FUB. (1) To put off; to deceive. At marbles, an irregular mode of projecting the taw by an effort of the whole hand, instead of the thumb only. See Moor, p. 138.

(2) A small fat child. *North.*

FUCKSAIL. The fore-sail. (*Germ.*)

FUCKWIND. A species of hawk. *North.*

FUCUS. Paint for the complexion, formerly much used by ladies, and composed frequently of highly injurious mineral poisons. "Fucuses for ladies," Strode's Floating Island, sig. C.

FUD. (1) The tail of a hare. *North.*

(2) To kick with the feet. *Craven.*

FUDDAH. Further. *East.*

FUDDER. As much as a two-horse cart will contain; a fother. *North.*

FUDDIN. A kick. *Craven.*

FUDDLE. To intoxicate fish; to indulge in drink. *Var. dial.*

FUDDLED. Bothered. *Dorset.*

FUDE. (1) Man; person. See *Fode*. In use in Devon, according to Milles MS.

> And als I am maydene trewe and gent,
> If ȝe be bothe at one assent,
> I fayle the for na *fude*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 139.

(2) Food. Perceval, 1326.

FUDGE. (1) A little fat person. *North.*

(2) To poke with a stick. *Suffolk.* The term seems to be metaphorically used by Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge of the World, 1674, "*fudged* up into such a smirkish liveliness," dedication.

(3) Nonsense; fabulous. *Var. dial.*

(4) To walk slowly and with difficulty.

FUDGEE. To contrive to do. *Devon.*

FUDGEL. An awkward child. *Cumb.*

FUE. To make an attempt. *North.*

FUEL. Garden stuff. *Heref.*

FUELER. The domestic who made the fires Also, as *Fewiller*, q. v.

FUF. Five. Kyng Alisaunder, 6711.

FUFF. To blow, or puff. *North.*

FUFFY. Light; soft; spongy. *North.*

FUGATION. A hunting ground. *Et cives habeant fugationes suas ad fugandum*, Carta Lib. Hen. I. Civ. Lond.

FUGE. To take flight. (*Lat.*)

FUGER-SATTEN. Figured, or branched satin. See Unton Inventories, p. 11.

FUGH. A species of musical composition, generally termed *fugue*.

FUGLEMAN. A person who directs the cheering of a crowd or mob. *Var. dial.*

FUKES. Locks of hair. *North.* Markham, Countrey Farme, 1616, p. 465, uses the term for *fucuses*.

FULBOLSY. Violently. *Beds.*

FULCH. To beat, or push; to gore, as a bull; to squeeze; at taw. to edge on unfairly. *Devon.*

FULCULENCY. "Dreggie refuse and *fulculencie*," Topsell's Serpents, p. 41.

FULDE. Destroyed. *Hearne.*

FULDEN. Filled. See *Aldren.*

FULDRIVE. Fully driven; completed. *Chaucer.*

FULE. (1) A bird, or fowl. *North.*

(2) Gold-foil. Pr. Parv. p. 182. The term *fulye* occurs in Gawane and Goldgros.

FULFIL. To fill up entirely; to make full. *Palsgrave.*

FUL-FREMED. Full or quite perfect. (*A.-S.*)

FULHED. Fulness. MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

FULIKE. Foully; shamefully. (*A.-S.*)

FULK. (1) A phrase made use of by boys playing at taw, when they slily push the hand forward to be nearer the mark. Dean Milles' MS. Glossary.

(2) A hollow place. *Skinner.*

FULKE. People. *Chaucer.*

FULKER. A pawnbroker, or usurer.

FULL. (1) Dark; cloudy. *Devon.*

(2) Quite; entirely; every way. *Var. dial.* See Winter's Tale, i. 2.

(3) Intoxicated. *Craven.*

(4) Several compounds of this word denote violence and impetuosity, as *full-bang*, *full-butt*, *full-drive*, *full-push*, *full-smack*, *full-split*, *full-spout*, &c.

(5) For; because; on account of. *North.*

FULLAMS. False dice. *Shak.* There were high fullams and low fullams, to denote dice loaded on the high or low number.

FULLARING. A groove into which the nails of a horse's shoe are inserted. *Salop.*

FULL-BETTER. Much better. *North.*

FULL-CRY. Hounds are in *full cry*, when they run orderly, and "hold it merrily together." Gent. Rec. ii. 78.

FULL-DUE. Final acquittance. *East.*

FULLE. (1) Fill; sufficiency.

> With the grace of God, or hyt were nyghte,
> The yeant had hys *fulle* of fyghte.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 66.

(2) To cleanse, or make clean. *Linc.*

FULLED. Baptised. *Hearne.*

FULL-FLOPPER. A bird sufficiently feathered to leave the nest. *East.*

FULL-FROTH. A cow is said to be in *full-froth*, when she gives the greatest quantity of milk. *Suffolk.*

FULLGENS. Refulgence; brightness.

FULLING-STOCKS. A machine used in a mill for fulling cloth.

FULL-LITTLE. Too little. *North.*

FULLMART. A pole-cat. It occurs under other forms. "A fitch, or fullmart," Cotgrave, in v. *Belette.* See Harrison, p. 225. *Fulmarde*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 81; *fulthmard*, ib. ii. 83; "fulmer, or polcatte," Baret.

FULLOCK. (1) To jerk the hand unlawfully. A term at marbles.

(2) A sudden heavy fall. *Derb.*

FULL-PITCH, Ploughing the full depth of the soil is called taking it up a full-pitch. *Norf.*

FULLSOME. Nasty; indelicate. *North.* "Fulsome, or sluttish, *squalidus*," Baret.

FULL-SOON. Very soon. *Chaucer.* Wickliffe has *full sorry*, &c.

FULL-STATED. Spoken of a leasehold estate held under three lives. *Devon.*

FULLYNGE. Baptising. (*A.-S.*)

FUL-MADE. Wrought; finished. (*A.-S.*)

FULSUM. To help, or aid. *Gawayne.*

FULSUMLI. Plenteously. *Will. Werw.*

FULSUMNESSE. Satiety. (*A.-S.*)

FULTH-HEDE. Filthiness. *Hearne.*

FUL-TRUST. Trussed full; filled up. *Weber.*

FUMBLE-FISTED. Very awkward in handling things. *Suffolk.*

FUME. (1) Smoke. (*A.-N.*)

> As from the fyre depertyth *fume*,
> So body and sowle asondre goothe.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 20.

(2) To become inflamed. *Salop.*

FUMES. The ordure of the hert. "And ȝif men speke and aske hym of the *fumes*, he shal clepe *fumes* of an hert," Maystre of the Game, MS. Bodl. 546.

FUMETERE. The plant fumitory, called *erthe-smok* in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

FUMING-BOX. A pastile-burner.

FUMISH. Angry; fractious. *Suffolk.*

FUMLER. A fumbler. *Craven.*

FUMOSITE. Fumes; steam; smoke. (*A.-N.*)

FUMOUSLY. Angrily; furiously. "I waxe fumouse or angrye," Palsgrave.

FUMP. (1) A slap, or blow. *Devon.*

(2) The gist, as of a joke. *Exmoor.*

FUMY-BALL. A puff-ball? Hall's Satires, p. 99.

FUN. (1) To cheat; to deceive. *Somerset.*

(2) Found. Minot, p. 38. *North.*

(3) A small pitcher. *Exmoor.*

FUNCH. To push. *I. of Wight.*

FUND. Found. *North.*

FUNDE. To go; to march.

> Now to the forest thay *funde*,
> Bathe with horne and with hunde.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 130.

FUNDELYNGE. A foundling. *Prompt. Parv.*

FUNDEMENT. A foundation. (*A.-N.*)

FUNDIED. Injured. Turner's Herbal, 1562.

FUNDLESS. A foundling; anything accidentally discovered. *Warw.*

FUNE. (1) Few. Minot's Poems, p. 7.

(2) To foin, or thrust.

> Whenne the batelles were junede,
> With speris freschely thay *funede*.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 131.

FUNGES. Mushrooms. (*A.-N.*)

FUNK. (1) Touch-wood. *Suffolk.* "Funke, or lytylle fyyr, *igniculus*," *Pr. Parv.*

(2) Cross; ill-tempered. *Oxon.*

(3) A horse is said to *funk*, when it throws up its hind quarters without lashing.

(4) To smoke; to cause a bad smell. *North.*

(5) Great fear. *Var. dial.*

FUNNEL. (1) A finial. Willis, p. 64.

(2) A mare mule produced by an ass covered by a horse. *Linc.*

FUNNY. Comical; pleasing. *Var. dial.*

FUN-STON. A font. "And hoven in *funston*," Leg. Cathol. p. 83.

FUR. (1) A furrow. *North.*

(2) To throw. *Somerset.*

(3) The indurated sediment sometimes found in tea-kettles. *Suffolk.*

(4) Fire. Rob. Glouc. p. 8; St. Brandan, p. 8.

FURBELOWS. Fringe; any ornamental part of female dress. *Var. dial.*

FURCHURE. The place where the thighs part; sometimes, the legs. (*A.-N.*)

FURCUM. The bottom; the whole. *Somerset.*

FURDE. (1) Tarried. *Hearne.*

(2) Furred. Kynge Johan, p. 39.

FURDST. The farthest. *Salop.*

FURE. (1) To go. *Cumb.* It occurs as the part. pa. in R. de Brunne, Bowes MS.

(2) Fared. Also, went. *Gawayne.*

> Alexander hadd a grete lyste for to be bathede therin, and went into it, and bathed hym, and waschede hym therin, and also sone he felle in a fever, and a heved-werke, therwith so that he *fure* wonder ille. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 14.

FUREL. A furnace. *Somerset.* Weber has *fure* for fire. See *Fur* (4).

FURENDEL. The fourth part of a bushel of corn. See Kennett, p. 78.

FURER. An officer whose duty it was to burn false measures. Dean Milles MS.

FURETTES. Ferrets. Ord. and Reg. p. 66.

FUR-FORD. Perished. (*A.-S.*) See Kyng Alisaunder, 3814, where the Bodl. MS. rightly omits the first *y-mad.*

FURGEON. A prop. *Yorksh.*

FURGON. Same as *Fruggan*, q. v. "With *furgons* and with tongis glowand," Tundale, p. 34. (*A.-N.*) See Prompt. Parv. p. 182.

FUR-HEADS. Headlands of a field. *Devon.*

FURIAL. Raging. (*A.-N.*)

FURIBOND. Mad; outrageous. *Minsheu.*

FUR-IRE. A fire-iron, q. v. St. Brandan, p. 30.

FURL. To throw; to hurl. *I. Wight.*

FURLEY. Wondrous. *Gawayne.*

FURLONG. The line of direction of ploughed lands; a division of an uninclosed corn-field. *Var. dial.*

FURME. To form. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 14.

FURMEST. First; foremost. (*A.-S.*)

FURMETY. Same as *Frumenty*, q. v.

FURNACE. (1) A boiler. *Somerset.*

(2) To smoke like a furnace. *Shak.*

FURNAGE. A fee paid for baking. See Ord. and Reg. p. 195.

FURNER. A malkin for an oven. *Linc.*

FURNEY. A furnace. Maundevile, p. 49.

FURNEYE. To furnish. Weber, ii. 216.

FURNIMENT. Furniture; decoration.

FURNITADE. Furniture. *Essex.*

FURNITURE. This word formerly signified any kind of moveable property. A country well stocked with animals, &c. was said to have good furniture.

FURNOUR. A baker. (*Lat.*) See Ord. and Reg. pp. 70, 232. Still in use in Kent.

FUROLE. A kind of meteor, mentioned by Skinner, and described by Cotgrave, in v.

FURRED-HOOD. A hood lined with fur. *Furde whodes*, Kynge Johan, p. 39. *Furred pack*, a wallet of skin with the hair outward.

FURRED-UP. Entangled. *South.*

FURROUR. A fur, or skin. See Maundevile, p. 247; Planché's Costume, p. 174.

FURRY-DAY. A dancing festival and merrymaking on the 8th of May, observed with great ceremony at Helston, co. Cornw.

FURSTI. Thirsty. See *Afurst.*

> If he ete of another tre,
> *Fursti* shal he never be.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 7.

FURTHER. See example under *Far.*

FURWE. A furrow. (*A.-S.*)

FURZE-BREAK. Land where furze is, or has been, growing, and is broken up. *South.*

FURZE-CHIRPER. The mountain finch. It is also called the *furze-chucker.*

FURZE-MAN-PIG. A hedgehog. *Glouc.*

FURZEN. Furze. Tusser, p. 189.

FURZE-OWL. A cockchafer. *Somerset.*

FUSBALL. A puff-ball, or fungus. *Var. dial.*

> Wych wilbe black and light withall,
> Much like the substance of a *fusbal.*
> *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.* 1652, p. 281

FUSE. The track of a buck in the grass. An ancient hunting term.

FUSEL. A spindle. (*Fr.*)

FUSIN. Same as *Foison*, q. v. We have *fusoun* in Lybeaus Disconus, 100.

FUSOME. Handy; neat; handsome. *North.*

FUSSLE. A slight confusion. *Suffolk.* Called in some places *fussment.*

FUSSOCKING. Large and fat. *North.*

FUSSY. Needlessly or over busy. *Var. dial.*

FUST. (1) A fist. Piers Ploughman, p. 356.

(2) A vessel for wine, &c. (*Fr.*) See the Howard Household Books, p. 522.

(3) To mould as corn does. See Hamlet, iv. 4, and Palsgrave. *Fustines*, Ord. and Reg. p. 218.

(4) Wood. (*A.-N.*)

FUSTERER. A maker of pack-saddles. "The saddlers and *fusterers*," Chester Plays, i. 6 where MS. Bodl. 175, reads *frysers.*

FUSTIAN. Low; vulgar; coarse. *Fustian language*, unintelligible jargon, such as gipsies use. See Cotgrave, in v. *Barragouin*; Florio, p. 60.

FUSTIKE. A kind of wood used by dyers. See Brit. Bibl. ii. 403.

FUSTILARIAN. A cant term of contempt, a fusty stinking fellow. *Shak.*

FUSTILUGS. A big-boned person; a fat gross woman. *Exmoor.* "A fustilug, or rank smelling woman," Howell.

FUSTLE. A fuss, or bustle. *Warw.*

FUSTY. (1) Thirsty. *Wilts.*

(2) Musty; mouldy; ill-smelling. *Var. dial.*

FUSUM. Handsome. *North.*

FUTE. The scent or track of a fox, or any beast of chace. *Pr. Parv.* Spelt *fuse* by Howell, in v.

FUTNON. Now and then. *East.*

FUTRE. See *Foutra.* "Futre for thy base service," Heywood's Royall King, 1637, sig. C. iii. See 2 Henry IV. v. 3.

FUTRIT. An horizontal shaft or way used near Ironbridge. *Salop.*

FUWTING. Favouring. Mirr. Mag. p. 252.

FUXOL. A fowl, or bird.

> The fiss to watur, als we find,
> The *fuxol* be-taght he to the wynd.
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 4.

FUYLE. (1) To defile.

> She bede hit me withouten blynne,
> She hath me *fuyled* with her synne.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 6.

(5) To fail. Apol. Loll. p. 59.

FUYR. Fire. See Maundevile, p. 35; Lydgate, p. 68; Forme of Cury, p. 84.

FUYSON. Foison, plenty. *Skelton.* Ray has *fuzzon* as a North country word.

FUZ. Furze. *Var. dial.*

FUZZY. Light and spongy. *North.* Rough and shaggy. *East.* Silk or cotton that ravels, is said *to wear fuzzy*.

FWALCHON. A term of reproach. See an instance in the Towneley Myst p. 130.

FYDDE. Fed. Tundale, p. 146.

FYE. Boldness. (*A.-N.*)

> Thynge whiche is litille worth withinne.
> He sayeth in open *fye* to synne.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 42.

FYEMARTEN. A term of reproach?

> 1582. Feb 22, we went to the theater to se a scurvie play set owt al by one virgin, which ther proved a *fyemarten* without voice, so that we stayd not the matter. *MS. Addit.* 5008.

FYEN. To purge; to clear; to drive; to banish; to digest. See Arch. xxx. 353; Prompt. Parv. p. 159.

FYGERE. A fig-tree. (*A.-N.*)

FYGEY. A dish composed of almonds, figs, raisins, ginger, and honey.

FYGWRYTH. Figureth. *Cov. Myst.*

FYKE. Trifling care. *Northumb.* In Syr Gawayne occurs *fyked*, shrank, was troubled.

FYLAND. Defiling. See *File.*

> Here may men se and undyrstand
> Howe fowle syn es and how *fyland.*
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes,* p. 76.

FYLE. Vile; foul. Weber. It means *fill* in Torrent of Portugal, p. 39.

FYLEGH. To follow. Ps. Cott. MS.

FYLESOFERUS. Philosophers. (*A.-N.*)

FYLLE. (1) A file. Nominale MS.
(2) To fulfil. *Syr Gawayne.*

FYLLETORY-GUTTERS. Gutters for conveying water from the walls of buildings.

FYLLOK. A wanton girl. Hye Way to the Spyttell Hous, n. d.

FY-LOAN. A word used to call home cows to be milked. *North.*

FYMTERE. Same as *Erthesmok*, q. v. It is mentioned in MS. Med. Lincoln.

FYN. Fine; clever. (*A.-N.*)

FYNDLY. Fiend-like; terrible.

> This preist that was her parson and curat there,
> Seid, I shall tell you what is best
> To putte awey holy this *fyndly* tempest.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 43.

FYNDYNG. An allowance. *Hearne.*

FYNELICHE. Finely; nicely. *Gower.*

FYNGIRMELL. A finger's breadth. (*A.-S.*)

FYNISMENT. End; finish. *Gawayne.*

FYNLY. Goodly. Robin Hood, i. 51.

FYOLL. A cup, or pot. It corresponds to the Latin *amula.* "Fyollys and cowpis," Tundale, p. 64. See Huloet, ed. 1552.

FYRMETE. Infirmity. Audelay, p. 31.

FYRRYS. Furze or gorse. *Pr. Parv.*

FYSCHERE. A fisher.

> Anodur man he mett there,
> He seyde he was a *fyschere.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 120.

FYSYSCHONS. Physicians.

> All the lechys, *fysyschons*, and surgyens, ne ȝyt all the creaturys in hevene and in erthe, schall not mowe heele the wounde of hyt. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 8.

FYTTE. Feet. Torrent, p. 20.

FYVETHE. The fifth.

> The *fyvethe* day he failed nouȝt,
> Of watir, foule, and fisshe, he wrouȝt.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 3.

FYVIRE. Fever. Arch. xxx. 407.

FYWELEF. Same as *Five-leaf*, q. v.

FYYRE. The star-thistle. *Pr. Parv.*

FYYST. Lirida. *Prompt. Parv.*

GA. To go. *North.* See Perceval, 1462, 2173, 2271. *Gaa*, ib. 1615; Isumbras, 696, 719, 724, 754.

> The kyng bare witnesse and seid, ȝa,
> But thou myȝt onys er thou *ga*,
> Etyn with me a mele.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 53.
>
> And whether it torne to wele or waa,
> Gladly wille I with ȝow *gaa.*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 127.

GAAM. Sticky; clammy. *Wilts.*

GABBARD. Same as *Gabbern*, q. v.

GABBE. To talk idly; to jest. (*A.-N.*) Still in common use. In early writers it sometimes means, to lie, or draw the long bow.

> To the kyng than sayd syr Gawayne,
> I *gabbyd* on hym thys ȝendyr day.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 102.

GABBER. Explained by Franklin, Life, ed. 1819, p. 57, a person "skilful in the art of burlesque." It now means, to talk nonsense.

GABBERIES. Wily deceits. *Minsheu.*

GABBERN. Large; comfortless; ill-contrived. Applied to rooms or houses. *Wilts.*

GABBING. Lying; jesting. *Wickliffe.*

GABBLE-RATCHES. Birds that make a great noise in the air in the evenings. *North.*

GABEL. A tax, or excise. (*A.-N.*)

GABERDINE. A coarse loose frock or mantle. "Mantyll a gaberdyne," Palsgrave. Still in use in Kent.

GABERLILTIE. A ballad-singer. *North.*

GABIE. A sieve with large holes. *North.*

GABLE. (1) High. *Hearne.*
(2) A cable. *Gable-rope*, a large thick rope, a cable. "Gable rope of a shippe, *chable*," Palsgrave.

> Softe, ser, seyd the *gabulle-rope*,
> Methinke gode ale is in ȝour tope.
> *Nugæ Poeticæ*, p. 18.
>
> Hys *gabulle* and hys ropys everechone
> Was portrayed verely.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 70.

GABLETS. Small ornamental gables or canopies formed over tabernacles, niches, &c. See the Oxford Gloss. Arch. p. 178.

> Ale the walle was of gete,
> Of gaye *gabelettes* and grete.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 130.

GABLE-WINDOW. A window in a gable, or shaped like a gable. *Britton.*

GABLICK. A crow-bar. *Linc.*

GABLOCKS. Spurs made of iron or metal for fighting-cocks. Holme, 1668.

GABRIEL'S-HOUNDS. At Wednesbury in Staffordshire, the colliers going to their pits early in the morning hear the noise of a pack of hounds in the air, to which they give the name of *Gabriel's Hounds*, though the more sober and judicious take them only to be wild geese making this noise in their flight. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

GABY. A silly fellow. *Var. dial.*

GACH. Children's filth or dirt. *Glouc.*

GAD. (1) A measuring rod of ten feet. Hence, a fishing-rod; any rod or stick. *North.*

(2) A spear; a goad or small bar of metal; a pole pointed with metal. The last sense is still in use. A kind of long and stout nail is still termed a *gad-nail.* Hence to *gad*, to fasten with such a nail. *Gads*, knobs or spikes of iron used in ancient armour.

> And hys axes also smeten
> With *gaddes* of stele that made them to betyn.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 213.

> And thanne me thoghte those devels tuke lange *gaddes* of iryne alle brynnynge, and put thorowte the barelle. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 254.

(3) The gad-fly. *Var. dial.* All upon the gad, i. e. roving, frolicsome. "The gad of going," Shirley, v. 456. To gad, to flit about like a gad-fly. See Stanihurst, p. 28. *Gadding minxe*, Florio, p. 100.

(4) To think; to believe. *Kennett.*

(5) A tall, slender person. *Craven.*

GAD-ABOUT. A rambling person. *West.*

GADAMAN. Roguish. *Herefordsh.*

GAD-BEE. The gad-fly. Florio, p. 42.

GAD-BIT. A nail-passer. *Var. dial.*

GADDRE. "Gaddre as a calfes gadre or a shepes, *froissure*," Palsgrave.

GADE. A gadling See *A-gade.*

GADER. To gather. *Palsgrave.*

GADGER. A gauger, or exciseman. *North.*

GAD-HOOK. A long pole with an iron crook attached to it. *Somerset.*

GADLING. A vagabond. (*A.-S.*)

> He seyde, fals thefe and fowle *gadlyng*,
> Thou lyest falsely, y am thy kynge.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 240.

> For every *gadlyng*, nat wurth a pere,
> Takyth ensample at ȝow to swere.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 6.

> Thof siche *gadlynges* be grevede,
> It greves me bot lyttille.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 79.

GADREDEN. Gathered. (*A.-S.*)

> Tho alle the fisches in the flode
> *Gadreden* him aboute.
> *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57, art. 2.

GAD-STEEL. Flemish steel, because wrought in *gads*, or small bars.

GAD-WHIP. An ox-whip. *Linc.* "A gadde, or whippe," Baret, 1580, G. 2.

GAED. Went. *North.* See *Ga.*

GAERN. A garden. *Somerset.*

GAF. Gave. *Somerset.* Gaf him to drink, i. e. addicted himself to drink.

> He *gaf* hym a gode swerde in his hond,
> His hed with for to kepe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. [illegible]

GAFF. (1) An iron hoe or hook. *West.* "Croked as a gaffe," Rel. Ant. ii. 174.

(2) To play a game by tossing up three pence *North.*

(3) A gaffer or old man. *Linc.*

GAFFER. An old man; a grandfather; a head labourer or workman. *West.* Formerly, a common mode of address, equivalent to *friend neighbour.*

GAFFLE. (1) That part of the cross-bow which was used in bending it.

(2) To teaze; to incommode; to incumber; to gad about. *West.*

(3) A dung-fork. *Somerset.*

(4) To chirp, or chatter, as birds do. *Gavlyng*, Wright's Seven Sages, p. 113.

GAFFLOCK. An iron crow-bar. *Derb.*

GAFFS. Spurs made of iron or metal for fighting-cocks. Holme, 1688.

GAFT. A sort of fish-hook, used for catching eels. *Wilts.*

GAFTY. Doubtful; suspected. *Chesh.*

GAG. (1) To nauseate. *Suffolk.*

(2) To gad about. Dean Milles MS.

GAGATE. An agate. Monast. iii. 175. See a receipt like the following from another MS. in Reliq. Antiq. i. 53.

> For to gare a womane say what thou askes hir. Tak a stane that is called a *gagate*, and lay it on hir lefte pape whene scho slepis, that scho wiet not, and if the stane be gude, alle that thou askes hir salle scho say the whatever scho hase done.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 304.

GAGE. (1) A pledge; also, to pledge; to put in pledge or pawn; to lay as a wager; a pledge, or defiance for battle. "In gage," Hall, Henry IV. f. 32. See Heywood's Iron Age, sig. I. iii.; England's Helicon, p. 210; Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631, sig. E. iii.

(2) A measure of slate, one yard square, about a ton in weight.

(3) A bowl or tub for cream. *East.* A quart pot, according to Dekker. "Gage, lytyll bolle," *Pr. Parv.*

(4) To harness a horse. *Beds.*

GAGEMENT. An engagement. *I. Wight.*

GAGGER. A nonconformist. *East.*

GAGGLE. To cackle; to laugh immoderately. *North.* See Harrison, p. 223; Stanihurst, p. 11; Reliq. Antiq. i. 86. A flock of geese was called a *gaggle* of geese.

> A faire white goose bears feathers on her backe,
> That *gaggles* still.
> *Churchyard's Pleasant Conceit*, 1593.

GAGGLES. The game of nine-pins. *North.*

GAGS. Children's pictures. *Suffolk.*

GAG-TEETH. Teeth that project out.

GAGY. Showery. *East Sussex.*

GAHCHYD. Gashed; scratched. *Weber.*

GAHEN. Again.

> Com he never *gahen* in thys land,
> Thar was hys dohti bodi slan.
> *Guy of Warwick*, Middlehill

GAHUSEY. A comfortable warm worsted short shirt with sleeves. *East.*

GAIBESEEN. Gay in appearance, i. e. gay to be seen. *Chaloner.*

GAIGNAGE. Gain; profit. (*A.-N.*)

> As the trewe man to the ploughe
> Only to the *gaignage* entendeth.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 100.

GAIL. A tub used in brewing. *Gail-clear*, a tub for wort. Spelt *gailker* in Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 147. *Gail-dish*, a vessel used in pouring liquor into a bottle or cask. *North.*

GAILER. A gaoler. *Chaucer.*

GAILLARD. Brisk; gay. (*A.-N.*)

GAILY. Pretty well in health. *North.*

GAIN. Near; contiguous; suitable; convenient; profitable; cheap; easy; tolerable; dexterous; tractable; active; expert; respectable; honest; accommodating. *North.*

GAINCOME. Return. *Chaucer.*

GAINCOPE. To go across a field the nearest way; to meet with something. *South.*

GAINFUL. Tractable; active. *Yorksh.*

GAINGIVING. A misgiving. *Shak.*

GAINLI. Suitable. "A gainli word," Beves of Hamtoun, p. 112. *Ganely*, readily, Weber, ii. 160. Easily, Craven Dial. i. 173.

GAINSAN. Gainsaying; denial.

> And sagh that *gainsan* was thar nan.
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 8.

GAINSHIRE. The barb of a fishing hook. *Derb.*

GAINSTAND. To withstand; to oppose. See Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge, 1674, p. 7. A subst. in Hardyng, f. 101.

GAINSTRIVE. To strive against. *Spenser.*

GAIRN. Yarn. *Yorksh.*

GAIT. A path, way, or street; pasturage for cattle during summer in a common field; a single sheaf of corn; two buckets of water. *North.* To gait corn, to set up sheaves of corn in wet weather to dry.

GAIT-BERDE. A goat's beard. Translated by *stirillum* in Nominale MS.

GAITING. Frolicsome. *Dorset.*

GAITINGS. Single sheaves of corn set up on end to dry. *North.*

GAITRE-BERRIES. Berries of the dog-wood tree. *Chaucer.*

GAKIN. A simpleton. *Glouc.*

GAL. A girl, or maiden. *Var. dial.*

GALAGANTING. Large and awkward. *West.*

GALAGE. A kind of patten or clog, fastened with latchets. "*Solea*, a shoe called a *galage* or paten, which hath nothyng on the feete but onely latchettes," Elyot, 1559. See Florio, p. 203, ed. 1611; Strutt, ii. 235. The term is now applied to any coarse shoe.

> For they beene like foule wagmoires overgrast,
> That if thy *gallage* once sticketh fast,
> The more to winde it out thou doest swincke,
> Thou mought ay deeper and deeper sincke.
> *Greene's Ghost-Haunting Conycatchers*, 1626.

GALANTNESSE. Fashion in dress. (*A.-N.*)

GALAOTHE. A chaplet. Maundevile, p. 244.

GALASH. To cover the upper part of the shoe with leather. *Yorksh.*

GALAVANT. To flirt; to woo. *Var. dial.*

GALCAR. An ale-tub. *Yorksh.* See *Gail.*

GALDER. Coarse, vulgar talk. Also, to talk coarsely and noisily. *East.*

GALDIMENT. A great fright. *Somerset.*

GALE. (1) A castrated bull. *West.*

(2) To cry; to croak, or scream. Also, song, noise. See Kyng Alisaunder, 2047, 2548. "Thare *galede* the gowke," Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

> Tille at the last one of verré pryde
> Presumptuously gan to crye and *gale*,
> And seyden schortely the leggis weren to smale.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc Antiq.* 134, f. 17.

(3) To ache with cold; to fly open with heat. *North.*

(4) Wild myrtle. *Cumb.*

(5) To gale a mine, to acquire the right of working it. *West.*

(6) Fashion? manner?

> Who so with sworde wyrkes bale,
> He shalle go that ilke *gale*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 17.

(7) Taunt; gibe. *Park.*

(8) The gaol, or prison.

> Litul Johne and Moch for sothe
> Toke the way unto the *gale*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 131.

(9) Any kind of excrescence. *Linc.*

GALE-HEADED. Heavy; stupid. *Devon.*

GALENTINE. A dish in ancient cookery made of sopped bread and spices. "Laye some breed in soke, for I wyll have some galantyne made," Palsgrave.

> Scho fechede of the kytchyne
> Hasteletes in *galentyne*.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 135.

GALES. Wales. Thornton Romances, p. 1.

GALEY. Swampy; marshy. *Devon.*

GALFRIDE. Geoffrey. *Chaucer.*

GALIARD. Gay. Hall, Edward IV. f. 37. *Galiaudise*, gaiety, Thynne's Debate, p. 58.

> Thare the grete ware gederyde wyth *galyarde* knyghtes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 61.

GALILEE. A church porch. Davies, Ancient Rites, p. 71, mentions the Galilee-bell.

GALING. A bruise. *Somerset.*

GALINGALE. Sweet cyperus. "Gingiver and galingale," Gy of Warwike, p. 421.

GALINIC. A guinea-fowl. *Cornw.* The more common word is *gallaney.*

GALIOT. A small vessel. "Theyr shippes and theyr *galiot*," Hardyng, f. 204.

GALKABAW. Literally a girl-cow-boy; a girl who looks after cows. *Suffolk.*

GALL. (1) A sarcasm. Also to say galling, sarcastic things; to vex one.

(2) A sore place; a fault, or imperfection. Still in use in Sussex.

(3) To frighten. *Somerset.*

(4) The oak-apple. *Prompt. Parv.*

GALLACES. Braces. *Yorksh.*

GALLANT. Finely dressed. Also, a person in gay or fine apparel.

GALLAS. The gallows. *Kennett.*

GALLE. Vexation; trouble. (*A.-N.*)

Cokwold was kyng Arthour,
Ne *galle* non he had. *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 60.

GALLEY-BAUK. A bar or beam in a chimney on which pot-hooks hang. *North.*

GALLEY-CROW. A scarecrow. *Wilts.*

GALLEY-FOIST. A long barge with oars. The term was especially applied to the Lord Mayor's barge. "A stately gallie or *gally-foist* that the Duke of Venice goes in triumph in," Florio, p. 70.

GALLEY-NOSE. The figure-head of a ship.

GALLIAN. Gallic, or French. *Shak.*

GALLIARD. A quick and lively dance, introduced into this country about 1541. The term was also applied to the tune to which it was danced. "To pipe or whistle a galiard." Stanihurst, p. 16.

GALLIASS. A large kind of galley. See Fletcher's Poems, 12mo. 1656, p. 255.

GALLIBEGGAR. A scarecrow; a bugbear. *South.*

GALLIC-HANDED. Left-handed. *North.*

GALLICK. Bitter as gall. *Coles.*

GALLIER. (1) A person who keeps teams for hire. *Heref.*

(2) A fight; a romping bout. *West.*

GALLIGANT. See *Galavant.*

GALLIGANTUS. Any animal much above the usual size. *Glouc.*

GALLIMAWFREY. A dish made of several kinds of meat minced. See Cotgrave, in v. *Hachis;* Florio, p. 6; Taylor's Workes, i. 146; Lilly's Sixe Court Comedies, 1632, sig. T. The term is still in use for a dish made up of remnants and scraps. It is applied metaphorically to any confused jumble of things. See Amends for Ladies, ii. 1; Stanihurst, p. 11; Tarlton's Jests, p. 109.

GALLIMENT. A frightful object. *Devon.*

GALLISE. The gallows. *West.*

GALLO-BELGICUS. A kind of European annual register in Latin was published under this title, and is referred to by Ben Jonson and many contemporary writers. The first volume appeared about 1598.

GALLOC. The herb comfrey.

GALLOCK-HAND. The left hand. *Yorksh.*

GALLOPED-BEER. Small beer made for immediate consumption. *East.*

GALLOPIN. An under-cook; a scullion. See Arch. xv. 11; Ord. and Reg. p. 252.

GALLOW. To frighten. A Wiltshire word, according to Kennett, MS. Lansd. It occurs in Shakespeare.

GALLOWAY. A horse under fifteen hands high; a hackney. *North.*

GALLOW-CLAPPER. A very wild youth.

GALLOWGLASS. An Irish heavy-armed foot-soldier. See Arch. xxviii. 139. He was in the third rank of Irish soldiers, but considered of great importance in battle. A heavy axe used by a gallowglass was also so called.

GALLOWS. Very. *Var. dial.*

GALLS. Springs or wet places in a field. See Tusser, p. 156. Also, bare places in a crop. *Gally*, wet, moist, applied to wet land.

GALLY. To frighten; to taunt; to harass; to hurry. *West.* Moor mentions an apparition called a *gally-trot.*

GALLY-BIRD. A woodpecker. *Sussex*

GALLY-GASKINS. Wide loose trousers. Called *gally-breeches* in Gaulfrido and Barnardo, 1570. Harrison, speaking of excess in *women's* apparel, mentions "their galligascons to beare out their bums and make their attire to sit plum round (as they terme it) about them." Dekker, in his Belman of London, says that shoplifters generally wore *gallye slops.* See Earle, p. 248; Brit. Bibl. ii. 518.

GALLY-GUN. A kind of culverin.

GALLY-HALFPENNY. An inferior foreign coin prohibited by Henry VIII. *Blount.*

GALLY-TEAM. A team kept for hire. *West.*

GALLY-TILES. Little square tiles, like those of polished earthenware sometimes seen in cottages in the country.

GALLY-TRAPS. Any frightful ornaments, head-dresses, hoods, &c. *Glouc.*

GALOCHE. Same as *Galage*, q. v.

GALOING. Galling; rubbing. *Huloet.*

GALORE. Plenty. *Var. dial.* "I'll soon get togs *galore*," Dibdin's Songs, 1823, no. 18.

GALOWE-TRE. The gallows. *Ritson.*

GALPE. To yawn; to gape; to belch. (*A.-S.*) Also a substantive. "With gastlie *galpe* of grislie bug," Stanihurst, p. 28.

GALT. (1) A boar pig. *North.* "A galtte, *nefrendus,*" Nominale MS.

Tak a bacyne, and scoure it wele, and anoynte the sydis wele within with the larde of a *galte.*
MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 284.

Gresse growene as a *galte*, fulle grylych he lukez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

(2) Clay; brick-earth. *Suffolk.*

(3) To gall or rub. Kennett's MS. Gloss.

GALVER. To throb; to move quickly. *East.*

GALWES. The gallows. (*A.-S.*) See Langtoft, p. 247; and fifth example under *Anhanse.*

GAM. To mock. *North.*

GAMASHES. Gaiters. *North.* The term was formerly applied to a kind of loose drawers or stockings worn outside the legs over the other clothing, and much used by travellers. Also called *gamogins* or *gambadoes*, which were large cases of leather to protect the shoes and stockings from the dirt when on horseback.

GAMAWDLED. Half tipsy. *Linc.*

GAMBAUDE. A gambol, or prank. (*A.-N.*) *Gambawdynge*, Hartshorne's Anc. Met. Tales, p. 252; Skelton, ii. 352.

GAMBESON. A stuffed and quilted habit, fitted to the body to prevent the chafing of the external armour, as well as to check the progress of a weapon. It descended to the middle of the thighs, and was also worn in a less substantial shape by women to regulate their figure. See Gy of Warwike, pp. 312, 325.

Gomes with *gambassowne*
Lyes on the bent so browne.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. [illegible]

GAMBLE. A leg. *Somerset.* Perhaps *gambrel,* the lower part of the leg.

GAMBONE. A gammon. Skelton, i. 105.

GAMBREL. (1) A crooked piece of wood used by butchers for hanging up or expanding a slaughtered animal.

(2) A cart with rails. *Heref.*

GAME. (1) Pleasure; sport. (*A.-S.*) *Gameliche,* joyfully, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 8.

> Him luste betre for to wepe
> Than don ouȝt ellis to the *game*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 238.

(2) A rabbit-warren. See Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 11.

GAME-LEG. A sore or lame leg. *Var. dial.*

GAMELY. Playfully. (*A.-S.*)

GAMENE. See *Game.* Perceval, 1689.

GAMESTER. A dissolute person of either sex. A fighter is still called a gamester in Somerset.

GAMMAGE. The same tale repeated over again to one person.

GAMMER. An old wife; a grandmother. See Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 99. *Gammer-stang,* a rude wanton girl. To idle, according to Grose.

GAMMEREL. The small of the leg. *Devon.*

GAMMET. Fun; sport. *Somerset.* Also to dance, as a nurse does a baby. Hence *gammets,* whims, fancies.

GAMMON. Sport; play; nonsense. *Var. dial.* Perhaps from the old word *gamene.* "This *gammon* shal begyne," Chester Plays, i. 102.

GAMMOUTHE. The gamut. *Palsgrave.*

GAMOCK. Foolish, silly sport. Also, to romp or play practical jokes. *Salop.*

GAMY. Sticky; dirty. *Hants.*

GAN. (1) Began. *Chaucer.*

(2) A mouth. An old cant term.

GANCH. To punish by that cruel mode practised in Turkey of suspending a criminal on a hook by the ribs till he dies. *Nares.*

GANDER. To gad; to ramble. *East.*

GANDERGOOSE. The herb ragwort.

GANDER-MONTH. The month in which a man's wife is confined. *Var. dial.* Gander-mooner, a married gallant, one who exercises gallantry at that season.

GANDERNOPED. Giddy; thoughtless. *West.*

GANDY. Idly disposed. *Salop.*

GANE. (1) Gone; went. *North.*

(2) To yawn, or gape. *Palsgrave.* Still used in Lincolnshire, pronounced *gawn.*

GANE-FISH. A hornbeak. *Somerset.*

GANG. (1) To go. *North.* See Harrison, p. 57; Illust. Fairy Mythol. p. 66. Hence *Gang-days,* Rogation week, so called because the parish boundaries were generally perambulated at that time.

> Thorow grace that He us ȝeveth,
> Where so we *gange*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 31.

(2) Row, set, or company. *Var. dial.*

GANG-BOOSE. The narrow passage from a cow-house to the barn. *North.*

GANGER. A good goer. *North.*

GANGERAL. A vagrant. *North.* Cotgrave applies the term to a tall scraggy man.

GANGING. Going. *North.* Ganging-gear, the machinery of a mill.

> Ne gruche noghte my *ganggyng,* it salle to gude turne.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 60.

GANGINGS-ON. Proceedings. *North.*

GANGLE. To make a noise. (*A.-N.*)

GANGLING. Tall, slender, delicate, generally applied to plants. *Warw.*

GANGRIL. A toad. *North.*

GANGSMAN. A foreman. *Linc.*

GANG-TEETH. Teeth in animals which project out of the mouth. Topsell, p. 194.

GANG-WAY. An entry, or passage. *Kent.*

GANG-WEEK. Rogation week. See *Gang.*

GANNER. A gander. *Var. dial.*

GANNER-HEAD. A great dunce. *South.*

GANNIES. Turkies. *Devon.* Palmer and Jennings have *ganny-cock.*

GANNING. The barking of foxes. See Topsell's Beasts, 1607, pp. 128, 223.

GANNOK. Standard; ensign. *Hearne.*

GANNOKER. A tavern or inn-keeper.

GANNY-WEDGE. A thick wooden wedge, used in splitting timber. *West.*

GANSE. (1) Thin; slender. *Kent.*

(2) Merriment; hilarity. *Sussex.*

GANT. (1) To yawn. *North.*

(2) Lusty; hearty; well. *North.*

(3) A village fair or wake. *East.*

(4) Scanty. Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 143.

(5) A gander. "A gose and a gant," Skelton, i. 111. Giraldus Cambrensis calls it *auca,* the same as *anser.* In Pr. Parv. p. 186, *bistarda,* or the bustard, according to Ducange. Douce says *gant* is the gannet, a bird about the size of a goose, mentioned by Ray as found in Cornwall.

GANTREE. A stand for barrels. *North.* Called also a *gantril.*

GANTY. Merry; frolicsome. *Sussex.*

GANTY-GUTTED. Lean and lanky. *East.*

GANZAS. Geese. (*Span.*)

GAOWING. Chiding. *Exmoor.*

GAP. To notch; to jag. *South.* "To gap or to stile," to be always in time.

GAPESING. Sight-seeing. *Var. dial.* In Devon *gape's nest* is a strange sight; and in the North, *gape-seed.*

GAPESNATCH. A fool. *Glouc.*

GAPE-STICK. A large wooden spoon. *East.*

GAR. To force; to compel; to make. *North.* See further in *Gare.*

GARATWIST. Awry. *Sussex.*

GARB. A sheaf of corn. An old heraldic term, mentioned by Drayton.

GARBASH. Garbage. Florio, p. 70.

GARBELLER. A person who examined spices, drugs, &c. to find out the impurities in them.

GARB-FEATHERS. The feathers under the bill of a hawk. *Berners.*

GARBOIL. A commotion, tumult, uproar, or confusion. See Florio, pp. 55, 443; Drayton's Poems, p. 88; Stanihurst, p. 34.

GARCIL. Underwood. *North.*

GARCLIVE. The herb agrimony.

GARD. A facing, or trimming. "Three faire gards," Euphues Golden Legacie, p. 117. "Garded or purfled garments," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. "I garde a garmente, I sette one garde upon hym, *je bende,*" *Palsgrave.* "Now may I were the brodered garde," King Cambises, p. 260. See also Liturgies of Edward VI. p. 423, wrongly explained by the editor; Soliman and Perseda, p. 233; Thoms' Anec. and Trad. p. 43.

GARDE. Caused; made. (*A.-S.*) "He *garde* hyme goo," Torrent of Portugal, p. 28.

GARDEBRACE. Armour for the arm. (*A.-N.*)

GARDEEN. A guardian. *Suffolk.*

GARDEMANGER. A cupboard. (*Fr.*)

GARDEN. To garden a hawk, i. e. to put her on a piece of turf.

GARDEN-GINGER. Cayenne pepper.

GARDEN-HOUSES. Summer-houses, frequently mentioned by our old dramatists as places for intrigue and debauchery. *Garden-pot*, a watering pot, Du Bartas, p. 4. *Garden-whore*, a very common whore, Peele's Jests, p. 3.

GARDEROBE. A wardrobe; the place in a palace where the clothes are kept. (*Fr.*)

GARDEVIANCE. A chest, trunk, pannier, or basket; a bag for meat. "*Scriniolum*, a kasket or forsar, a gardiviance," Elyot, 1559. "Bagge or gardeviaunce to put meat in, *pera*," Huloet, 1552.

GARDWYNES. Rewards. (*A.-N.*)

Gifene us gersoms and golde, and *gardwynes* many,
Grewhoundes and grett horse, and alkyne gammes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 71.

GARE. (1) To make, or cause. See Perceval, 1411; Isumbras, 343. *Garte*, made. "Make or *garre* to do, as the Scottish men say," Florio.

Than he prayed the portere
That he wold be his messynger,
And *gare* hym hafe an ansuere.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.

And yf the kyng me *garre* falle can,
What y am ther wottyth no man
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 246.

(2) Coarse wool. See Blount, in v.

(3) A signal flag? Arch. xiii. 101.

(4) Ready. Richard Coer de Lion, 6409.

(5) A dart, or javelin. (*A.-S.*)

The batelle began to smyghte
With many a grymme *gare*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 93.

(6) Gear; accoutrements. *West.*

GARE-BRAINED. Thoughtless; giddy. *South.*

GARE-LOCKS. A cock's gaffles. *Chesh.*

GARESOWNE. A boy, or youth. (*A.-N.*)

That made hym knyght of grete renowne
Of a mysprowde *garesowne*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 202.

GARETT. A watch-tower; a room near the top of a building.

Then was that lady sett
Hye up in a *garett*. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.

They byganne at the gretteste ȝate a *garette* to rere,
Getten up fro the grounde on twelfe sykur postes.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 115.

GARFANGYL. An eel-spear. *Pr. Parv.*

GARFITS. Garbage. *North.*

GARGATE. The throat. *Chaucer.* We have *gargaze* in Kyng Alisaunder, 3636.

GARGEL. A projecting spout from a gutter sometimes made in grotesque and ornamented forms. "Gargyle in a wall, *gargoille*," Palsgrave. "Gargeyld with grayhoundes," Percy, p. 27. See Prompt. Parv. p. 186.

GARGILOUN. Part of the numbles of a deer. See Sir Tristrem, p. 387; Rel. Ant. i. 153.

GARGOUN. Jargon; language. (*A.-N.*) See Wright's Seven Sages, pp. 106, 107.

GARGUT-ROOT. Bear's-foot. *Norf.*

GARISH. Splendid; shining; magnificent; fine. See Lilly's Sixe Court Comedies, 1632, sig. V. vi; Marlowe, ii. 44; Drayton's Poems, p. 225; Harrison, p. 172. *Garishly*, Billingsley's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1657, p. 35. In the provinces it is used in the senses of *frightened very wild, silly, foolishly gay.*

GARISOUN. (1) To heal. *Chaucer.*

(2) A reward. *Garyson*, Rob. Glouc. p. 409.

GARLAND. The ring in a target in which the prick or mark was set.

GARLANDS. A common name for small collections of popular ballads.

GARLE. To spoil butter in making by handling it with hot hands. *East.*

GARLED. Variegated; streaked; spotted. A term applied to the colour of animals. See Harrison, pp. 226, 239. "White thickly spotted with red, the outside spots small," Batchelor's Orthoepical Analysis, 1809, p. 133.

GARLETE. Garlic. *Pegge.*

GARLIC-EATER. A stinking fellow. *South.*

GARLONG. A garland. Christmas Carols, p. 9.

GARN. (1) A garden; a garner. *South.*

(2) Yarn. *North.* See Kennett, p. 65.

GARNADE. A dish in ancient cookery, described in Ord. and Reg. p. 465.

GARNARDE. A wine of Granada. See the Squyr of Lowe Degré, 758.

GARNEMENT. A garment. (*A.-N.*)

Tho he stode up verament,
And dud upon hym hys *garnement*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 140.

GARNER. Properly, a granary; but it also signifies a store-room of any kind.

GARNETOUR. Provisions; livery. (*A.-N.*)

GARNETT. (1) A kind of firework, appearing like a flying broom. (*Ital.*)

(2) *Garnet appille*, the pomegranate.

Liche the frute that is of suche plesaunce,
The *garnet* appille of coloure golden hewid.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 13.

(3) A kind of hinge. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

GARNISH. (1) A service which generally consisted of sets of twelve dishes, saucers, &c. See Warner, p. 123. *To garnish the table*, to set the dishes on it.

(2) The fees paid by a prisoner on entering gaol. See Songs of London Prentices, p. 57; and Grose, in v.

GARNISON. A guard, or garrison. (*A.-N.*)

GARN-WINDLE. A reel to wind yarn upon. *North.* "A par garnwyn, *girgillum,*" Nominale MS. See Pr. Parv.

GARRACK. Awkward. *Cumb.*

GARRANT. A gelding. See State Papers, iii. 169; Egerton Papers, p. 153; *garon,* Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, pp. 118, 156.

GARRAY. Array; troops. *Towneley Myst.*

GARRE. To make a garment, or do any other work; to expel. *North.*

GARRET. The head. *Var. dial.*

GARRETTED. Having small splinters of stone inserted in the joints of masonry or flint-work. See Britton, p. 263.

GARRICK. An awkward person. *North.*

GARRING. Chirping; chattering. "Garring and fliyng of briddus," Apol. Loll. p. 95.

GARRON-NAILS. Large spike-nails. *North.*

GARRYS. Makes; causes. See *Gar.*

> I was as blythe as byrd on breyr,
> That *garrys* me suffer thes scherp schoris.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i 17, f. 51.

GARS. Grass. *Garsing,* a pasture. *North.*

GARSH. A notch. *Palsgrave.*

GARSING. A method of bleeding by pricking the skin with a lancet. It differed slightly from cupping, and was done on several parts of the body.

> Ther is oo maner of purgacioun of the body that is y-maad in too maners, by medicyn outher by bledynge; bledyng I say, either by veyne or by *garsyng.* *MS. Bodl.* 423, f. 208.

GARSOM. An earnest penny. *North.*

GARSON. A youth; a page. (*A.-N.*)

> Ther sone was a prowde *garson,*
> Men hym clepyd syr Befown.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 115.

GART. Made; caused. (*A.-S.*)

> When he came into the halle,
> The fole he *gart* before hym calle.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 243.
> With scharpe axis of stele,
> Mony knyghte *gart* he knele.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 131.

GARTEN. A garter. *North.* Also, corn in the sheaf. *Durham.*

GARTH. (1) A yard; a small field or inclosure adjoining a house; a churchyard; a garden; an orchard; a warren. *North.* "Garthe cresse," garden cress.

> Tak a peny-weghte of *garthe* cresse sede, and gyff hym at ete, and gare hym after a draghte of gude rede wyne. *MS. Linc. Med.* f. 292.

(2) A hoop, or band. *North.*

(3) See *Fish-garths,* and Blount.

GARTHOR. A garter. *Palsgrave.*

GARTHYNERE. A gardener. *Towneley.*

GARTLE HEADED. Thoughtless. *East.*

GARTLESS. Heedless; thoughtless. *East.*

GASCOINES. See *Gally-gaskins.* "Much in my gascoines," Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Cc. v. See the Widow of Watling Street, p. 29.

GASE. (1) A goose. Skelton, i. 410; The Goode Wif thaught hir Doughter, p. 8.

(2) Goes. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38.

GASE-HOUND. A kind of hound formerly much valued for fox or hare-hunting, on account of its excellent sight. See Topsell. 1607, p. 167.

GASHFUL. Ghastly; frightful. *East.*

GAST. (1) To frighten; to terrify. "I gaste, I feare," *Palsgrave.* It is the part. pa. in the following passage.

> His wille was but to make hem *gast,*
> And aftir rewe on hem at the last.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 31.

(2) Spirit; breath; a ghost, or spirit.

GAST-BIRD. A single partridge in the shooting season. *Suffolk.*

GAST-COW. A cow which does not produce a calf in the season. *East.*

GASTER. Same as Gast, q. v. Ray has it as an Essex word, and Gifford, who was a native of that county, uses it in his Dialogue on Witches, 1603.

GASTFUL. Frightful. *Palsgrave.*

GASTNE. An apparition. Batman, 1582.

GASTNESS. Ghastliness. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in Chaucer and Shakespeare.

GASTOYNE. A solitude. (*A.-N.*)

GAT. (1) A goat. Nominale MS.

(2) A gap; an opening. *East.*

GATCHEL. The mouth. *Somerset.*

GATE. (1) A farm-yard. *South.*

(2) A way, path, street, or road. "Go thi gate," go thy way. The track of an animal was called his gate. Blome, ii. 78.

> He lay at the ryche mannys ȝate,
> Ful of byles yn the *gate.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 44.
> He folowed thaine thorowe the wod,
> Alle the *gatis* that thay ȝode.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 136.

(3) Manner; fashion. Havelok, 2419.

GATE-DOOR. The street or outer door. *Gaytt doore,* Towneley Myst. p. 107.

GATE-DOWN. A going-down. *Palsgrave.*

GATEL. Goods; property?

> Beves of his palfrai alighte,
> And tok the tresore anonrighte,
> With that and with mor *gatel,*
> He made the castel of Arondel.
> *Beves of Hamtoun,* p 129.

GATE-PENNY. A tribute paid by the customary tenants for leave to pass through one or more of their lord's gates for the more easy passage to and from their own lands. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

GATE-POST-BARGAIN. When the money is paid on the gate-post before the stock sold leave the field. *North.*

GATE-ROOM. A yard, or paddock.

GATES. *Other gates,* in another manner. *Half gates three,* nearly three o'clock.

GATE-SCHADYLLE. The division of a road into two or more ways. *Pr. Parv.*

GATE-SHORD. A gate-way; a place or gap for a gate. *Somerset.*

GATE-WARD. A porter, or gate-keeper. (*A.-S.*)

GATHER. (1) To glean. *Somerset.*

(2) *To gather up,* to be in a passion and scold any one. *To gather one's self together,* as a

man does when he intends to exhibit his strength.

(3) An animal's pluck. See Ord. and Reg. p. 297; Cotgrave, in v. *Hastilles.*

GATHERER. A money-taker at a theatre.

> There is one Jhon Russell that by your apoyntment was made a *gatherer* with us, but my fellowes finding [him] often falce to us, have many tymes warnd him from taking the box.
>
> *Alleyn Papers, Dulwich College MS.* f. 45.

GATHERERS. A horse's teeth by which he draws his food into his mouth.

GATHERING. Raking mown hay or corn into cocks or rows for carting it.

GATHERS. Out of the gathers, i. e. out of order, in distressed circumstances.

GATLESS. Heedless; careless. *East.*

GATTERAM. A green lane. *Linc.*

GATTER-BUSH. The wild gelder-rose, or dogwood. Also called the *gattridge.*

GATTLEHEADED. Forgetful. *Cumb.*

GAT-TOTHED. Chaucer, Cant. T. 470, 6185. Urry reads *gap-tothid,* and some MSS. *cattothed.* It means having teeth standing or projecting out. "*Dentes exerti,* gag teeth, or teeth standing out," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 29. Tyrwhitt professes himself unable to explain this word.

GAUBERTS. Iron racks for chimneys. *Chesh.*

GAUBY. A lout, or clown. *Derb.*

GAUCHAR. Vexation. "Haved at thayre *gauchar,*" Wright's Pol. songs, p. 318.

GAUCY. Fat and comely. *North.*

GAUD. (1) Habit; practice; fashion. *Yorksh.*

(2) A toy, or piece of finery. *Shak.* Hence *gauded,* adorned, Coriol. ii. 1.

(3) A jest, or trick. Lydgate, p. 92. Also, to sport or jest.

GAUDEES. The larger beads in a roll for prayer. "Gaudye of beedes, *signeau de patenostre,*" Palsgrave.

> Upon the *gaudees* all without
> Was writte of golde *pur reposer.*
>
> *Gower,* ed. 1554, f. 190.

GAUDERY. Finery; gaiety. It is wrongly explained in Skelton's Works, ii. 191.

GAUDY. Gaiety. Also gay. Hence gaudy-day, a festival or feast day.

> We maye make our tryumphe, i. kepe our *gaudyes,* or let us sette the cocke on the hope, and make good chere within dores. *Palsgrave's Acolastus,* 1540.
>
> I have good cause to set the cocke on the hope, and make *gaudye* chere. *Ibid.*

GAUDY-GREEN. A light green colour. "Colour hit gaude grene," Ord. and Reg. p. 452. There is a very ancient receipt for making it in MS. Harl. 2253.

GAUF. To go off. *Somerset.*

GAUGHLING. Tall and slender in proportion to the bulk. *Warw.*

GAUK. To stare vacantly. *North.*

GAUK-HANDED. Left-handed. *Craven.*

GAUKY. A simpleton; a clown. Also, awkward. *Var. dial.*

GAUL. A large wooden lever. *Lanc.*

GAULDRING. Drawling. *Somerset.*

GAULIC-HAND. The left-hand. *North.*

GAULS. Spots where grass, corn, or trees, have failed. *South.*

GAULT. Blue clay. *Var. dial.*

GAUM. To comprehend, or understand; to distinguish; to consider; to fear; to handle improperly. *North.* This last meaning is found in Fletcher's Poems, p. 230, and is still in common use. In some places, not to gaum a man is not to mind him. Also, to smear or maul.

GAUMLESS. Vacant; half silly. *North.* Also frozen, as the fingers are.

GAUN. (1) A gallon measure. *Var. dial.* "Gawnes of ale," Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 50.

(2) Going; given. *North.*

GAUNCE. (1) Gaunt. Skelton, i. 64.

(2) To prance a horse up and down.

GAUNSEL. A kind of sauce made of flour and milk, and coloured with saffron; formerly eaten with geese.

GAUNT. (1) To yawn. *Northumb.*

(2) The old English name for Ghent.

GAUNTRY. A wooden frame for casks.

GAUP. (1) Vulgar or noisy talk. *Derby.*

(2) To gape, or stare. *Var. dial.*

GAUPEN. Two handfulls. Hence, an immoderate quantity. *North.*

GAUPS. A simpleton. *South.*

GAURE. To stare; to look vacantly. *Chaucer.* Also, to cry or shout.

GAUSTER. To laugh loudly; to be noisy; to swagger. *Craven.*

GAUVE. To stare vacantly or rudely. *North.* Hence *gauvy,* a dunce.

GAUVISON. A young simpleton. *North.*

GAVEG. A gage, or pledge. State Papers, ii. 131.

GAVEL. (1) A sheaf of corn before it is tied up, not usually applied to wheat. *East.* Cotgrave has, "*Javeler,* to swathe or gavell corne; to make it into sheaves or gavells." See also in v. *Enjavelé.*

(2) To stare vacantly. *Cumb.*

(3) The gable of a building.

GAVELKIND. An ancient tenure in Kent, by which the lands of a father were divided among all his sons, or the lands of a brother, dying without issue, among all the surviving brothers; a custom by which the female descendants were utterly excluded, and bastards inherited with legitimate children. See Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 530.

GAVELOK. A spear, or javelin. The term is still used in the North for an iron crow or lever. See Brockett, p. 130.

> *Gavelokes* also thicke flowe
> So gnattes, ichil avowe.
>
> *Arthour and Merlin,* p. 338
>
> Thai hurte him foule and slough his hors
> With *gavylokes* and wyth dartis.
>
> *MS. Douce* 175, p. 35

GAVER. The sea cray-fish. *Cornw.*

GAVER-HALE. The jack-snipe. *Devon.*

GAW. A boat-pole. Also, a stripe. *South.*

GAWCUM. A simpleton. *Somerset.*

GAWFIN. A clownish fellow. *Chesh.*

GAWISH. Gay. It occurs in Wright's Display of Dutie, 4to. Lond. 1589.

GAWK. (1) Clownish; awkward. *Var. dial.*

(2) A cuckoo. Also, a fool. *North.*

(3) To hawk and spit. *Devon.*

GAWK-A-MOUTH. A gaping fool. *Devon.*

GAWKSHAW. A left-handed man. *Yorksh.*

GAWL. Gold. *Somerset.*

GAWLE. Same as *Gale* (2).

> We may not lette the peple to *gawle* and crye.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 159.

GAWLEY. A simpleton. *Warw.*

GAWMIN. Vacant; stupid. *North.*

GAWNE. Gave. Still in use in Essex. Howard Household Books, p. 446.

GAWNEY. A simpleton. *Wilts.*

GAWN-PAIL. A pail with a handle on one side. *Glouc.* Qu. from *gaun*?

GAWT. The channel through which water runs from a water-wheel. *Lanc.*

GAY. (1) A print, or picture. "He loved prety gayes," Mayd Emlyn, p. 26.

> As if a theefe should be proud of his halter, a begger of his cloutes, a child of his *gay*, or a foole of his bable. *Dent's Pathway*, p. 40.

(3) Considerable; tolerable. *North.*

(4) Quick; fast. *Var. dial.*

(5) The noon or morning. *North.*

(6) A gay person. *Gawayne.*

(7) A small rut in a path. *Linc.*

GAY-CARDS. Court cards. *Suffolk.*

GAY-FLOOR. In the coal-pits at Wednesbury in Staffordshire, the third parting or laming in the body of the coal is called the *gay-floor*, two foot thick. Kennett, MS. Lansd.

GAYLES. Gaols. Hall, Henry vi. f. 91.

GAYNE. To gainsay.

> Sche wolde have had hym at home fayne,
> But ther myght no speche *gayne*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii 38, f. 76.

GAYNED. Availed. Ellis, ii. 247.

GAYNESSE. Gaiety. *Lydgate.*

GAYNESTE. Readiest; nearest. *At the gayneste*, i. e. at random. *Palsgrave.*

GAYNORE. Queen Gueniver.

GAYNPAYNE. The ancient name of the sword used at tournaments.

> Affter I tooke the *gaynepaynes* and the swerd with which I gurde me, and sithe whane I was thus armed, I putte the targe to my syde.
> *Romance of the Monk, Sion College MS.*

GAYN-STIE. The high-way. Langtoft, p. 319.

GAYNTYL. Gentle. *Ritson.*

GAY-POLE. A piece of wood which goes across the interior of a chimney on which the hangers for the kettles are hung. *Salop.*

GAYS. Goes. *North.*

> The kny ȝt answeryd and seyde allas!
> Mornyng to his bedd he *gays.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 63.

GAYSHEN. A simpleton. *Cumb.*

GAYSPAND. Gasping?

> Grisely *gayspand* with grucchande lotes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 68.

GAYSTYN. To lodge. *Gawayne.*

GAYTE. A goat. See Perceval, 186, 254, 268, 314, 847: Reliq. Antiq. i. 52.

GAZE. A deer was said to stand at gaze, when it stared at anything.

GAZET. A Venetian coin, worth about three farthings. This was the original price of the small written courants, which formerly supplied the place of newspapers. Hence the modern term *Gazette.*

GAZLES. Black currants; wild plums. *Kent.*

GE. To go, as in the *ge-ho* to horses.

GEALE. To freeze; to congeal. *Nares.*

GEALL. To grieve. *Northumb.*

GEAN. The wild cherry. *Var. dial.*

GEANCE. A jaunt, or errand. *Jonson.*

GEAND. A giant. Degrevant, 1242. *(A.-N.)*

GEANT. A jay. *Skinner.*

GEANY. Profitable. *Tusser.*

GEAR. (1) Any kind of moveable property; subject, matter, or business in general. The latter sense is common in old plays. Still in use.

(2) A worthless person. *Yorksh.*

(3) To dress. *In his gears*, in good order. *Out of gear*, unwell, out of order.

GEARMENT. Rubbish. *Yorksh.*

GEARS. Horse trappings. *Var. dial.*

GEARUM. Out of order. *Lanc.*

GEASON. Scarce. See *Geson.* "Scant and geason," Harrison's England, p. 236.

GEAT. (1) Pace; motion. *Northumb.*

(2) The hole through which melted metal runs into a mould. MS. Lansd. 1033.

(3) Jet. See Harrison's England, p. 239.

GEAY. (1) To go. Meriton, p. 99.

(2) A jay. Howell's Lex. (sect. xxxix.)

GEB. To hold up the eyes and face; to sneer. *North.*

GECK. Scorn; derision; contempt. *North.* See Cymbeline, v. 4. Also, to toss the head scornfully. Hence, an object of scorn, a fool, as in Twelfth Night, v. 1.

GECKDOR. The herb goose-grass.

GED. (1) A pike. *Northumb.*

(2) Dead; deceased. *Derbysh.*

GEDDEDE. Dead. *(A.-S.)* "Love is geddede," Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 96.

GEDDIS. Goods; property.

> Grete *geddis* i-nowe
> Gate he untalde. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 132.

GEDE. Went. Nominale MS.

GEDELYNGE. An idle vagabond.

> This shame he hath me done in dede,
> The *gedelynge* of uncouthe lede.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 28.
>
> Peter! sais syr Gawayne, this gladdez myne herte,
> That ȝone *gedlynges* are gone, that made gret nowmbre.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 83.

GEDER. To gather together; to meet. *Gedurt*, gathered, Tur. Tott. xxiv.

GED-WAND. A goad for oxen. *North.*

GEE. (1) To give. *Var. dial.* Also, to thaw.

(2) An affront; stubbornness. *North.*

(3) To agree; to fit; to suit with. *Var. dial.* See Songs of the London Prentices, p. 121.

GEEAL. Clear. *Yorksh.*

GEED. Gave. *Geen*, given. *North.*

GEERING. The ladders and side-rails of a waggon. *Midland C.*

GEES. Jesses, q. v. Reliq. Antiq. i. 27.

GEESE. A horse's girth or under-strap. Hence, to girth or bind. *Devon.*

GEET. (1) Jet. See Sir Degrevant, 1461.

> O fayr lady, hewyd as ys the *geet.*
> *MS. Fairfax* 16.

(2) Goats. Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 198.

GEFF. Deaf. *Chesh.*

GEFFE. Given. Robin Hood, i. 89.

GEFTHE. A gift. *Weber.*

GEG. To walk carelessly. *North.*

GEGGIN. A small tub. *North.*

GEHEZIE-CHEESE. A very poor cheese, made of milk partially skimmed. *East.*

GE-HO. A phrase addressed to horses to make them go. It corresponds to the Italian *Gio,* which occurs in a similar sense in the *Dialogus Creaturarum,* 1480.

GEITHER. An animal's pluck. Florio, p. 123.

GEITLESSE. Without booty.

> Ȝif we *geitlesse* goo home, the kyng wille be grevede,
> And say we are gadlynges, agaste for a lyttille.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 82.

GELD. (1) To geld ant-hills is to cut off the tops, and throw the inside over the land. *Herefordsh.*

(2) To castrate; but formerly used for the operation by which females are rendered barren. In the North of England, a cow or ewe not with young is called a geld cow or a geld ewe; and the term is used in a similar sense in the Towneley Myst. p. 75, applied to a woman; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 210.

(3) A tax, or imposition. *North.*

(4) To cleanse wheat. Florio, p. 88.

GELDING. An eunuch. *Wickliffe.* Used for *gadling* in Chester Plays, i. 179.

GELE. Jelly. Forme of Cury, p. 50. *Gelide,* made into a jelly, Ord. and Reg. p. 471; Warner, p. 89. *Geliffes,* Harrison's Description of England, p. 167.

GELL. (1) To crack, or split. *North.*

(2) A large number or quantity. *Warw.*

GELMYD. Glittered. Reliq. Antiq. i. 77.

GELOUS. Jealous. *Lydgate.*

GELOWE-FLOURE. A gillyflower. *Palsgrave.*

GELP. Thin insipid liquor. *Yorksh.*

GELPE. To boast. Nominale, MS.

GELT. (1) Money. Skelton, ii. 176.

(2) Barren, or impotent. *Yorksh.*

GELTHES. Guilts. Reliq. Antiq. i. 227.

GELTIF. Guilty. Sevyn Sages, 856.

GELUCE. Jealous. *Pr. Parv.*

GEMEAN. Common; vulgar. *Yorksh.*

GEME-FEDERS. The feathers which cover a hawk's tail. *Skinner.*

GEMEL. A twin, or pair of anything. Hence *gemels,* a pair of hinges. This word occurs in many forms. In some early writers, quoted by Steevens, it seems to have the meaning of *gimmal,* or double ring.

> Joynter and *gemows* he jogges in sondyre.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 84.

GEMETRY. Geometry. Const. Mast. p. 12; *gemytré,* Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 11.

GEMMAN. A gentleman. *Var. dial.*

> He was worthy no lesse,
> For vexing with his pertnesse
> A *genman* going to messe.
> *Doctour Doubble Alle,* v. d

GEMMERY. A jewel-house. *Blount.*

GEMMINY. A vulgar exclamation of surprise. *Var. dial.*

GEN. (1) Against. *Pegge.*

(2) Began. Kyng Alisaunder, 2540.

GENDE. Neat; pretty. *Chaucer.*

GENDER. To ring; to resound; to chatter with the teeth. *Craven.*

GENDRE. To engender.

> Than wulle folke of thi persone expresse,
> Say thou art ympotent to *gendre* in thi degré.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 125.

GENE. (1) Genoa. Hearne's Langtoft.

(2) Given. Hunttyng of the Hare, 266.

(3) To force; to compel; to invite. (*A.-S.*)

GENEFE. A knife. *Rowlands.*

GENERAL. The people; the public. *Shak.*

GENERALS. The archdeacon's visitation. A term used at Norwich.

GENEREN. Engender; create.

> Good wylle and enemies *generen* good dyscrecion.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 2[illegible].

GENEROUS. Of noble birth. *Shak.*

GENEST. The broom plant. (*Lat.*)

GENET. The wild cat. Arch. xxix. 44.

GENGE. A company of people; a retinue; a family; a nation. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 2; Arthour and Merlin, pp. 142, 305.

> Noght anely folke and *genge* rase ogaynes Criste,
> bot alswa the kynges. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 3.

GENLESE. The cusps or featherings in the arch of a doorway. *W. Wyrc.*

GENNER. January. *Weber.*

GENOWAIE. A Genoese. *Nares.*

GENT. Neat; pretty; gallant; courteous; noble. (*A. N.*)

GENTERIE. Courtesy; honour. (*A.-N.*) *Gentriose,* Degrevant, 481; *gentrise,* R. Glouc. p. 66. *Gentry,* Hamlet, ii. 2.

GENTILE. Gentle; genteel; well-born; gentleman-like. *Gentilliche,* beautifully, finely, genteelly. (*A.-N.*)

GENTILITY. Gentilism. *Hooper.*

GENTIN. Projecting; in the way. *Northumb.*

GENTLE. A gentleman. *Shak.* Common in old ballads. See Eglamour, 112, 1000.

GENTLEMAN-USHER. Originally a state officer, attendant upon queens and other persons of high rank. Afterwards, a sort of upper-servant, whose duty it was to hand his mistress to the coach, and walk before her bareheaded, though in later times she leaned upon his arm. See Nares, in v.

GENTLERY-MEN. The gentry. (*A.-N.*)

GENTLES. Maggots or grubs. *Var. dial.*

GENTLY. Gently with a rush, i. e. be not too impetuous. *North.*

GENTRY-CUFFIN. A gentleman. *Dekker.*

GENZIE. An engine of war. See Local Hist. Tab. Book, Trad. i. 247.

GEOMESIE. Mensuration. "Geometrie and geomesie," P. Ploughman, p. 186.

GEOMETER. A gauger. *Taylor.*

GEORDIE. George. *North.*

GEORGE NOBLE. A gold coin, temp. Hen. VIII. worth about 6*s.* 8*d.* See Jacob, in v.

GEOSE. A hut for geese. *North*

GEOTER. A caster of metals. (*A.-N.*)

GEP. A scuttle. *Craven.*

GEPON. A pourpoint or doublet See Clariodes in Sir Tristrem, p. 375.

GER. See *Gar*, *Gare*, and *Gear*.

GERAFLOUR. The gilliflower. *Baret.*

GERBE. A handful of hay. *Somerset.*

GERDOLES. Girdles. *Weber.*

GERE. Same as *Gear*, q. v.

GEREVE. A guardian, or governor.

GERFAWCON. A kind of large falcon. A *gerfauk*, Gy of Warwike, p. 26; *gersfaukun*, MS. Addit. 11579, f. 98.

A *gerfawcon* whyte as mylke,
In all thys worlde ys non swylk.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 150.

GERGEIS. Greeks. Will. Werw. p. 80.

GERINESSE. Changeableness.

I was adrad so of hire *gerinesse*,
That my lyff was but a dedly gladnesse.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 250.

GERISH. Wild; unconstrained. *Gerysshe*, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 245.

GERKIN. A gerfawcon, q. v. *Markham.*

GERL. A young person of either sex. (*A.-S.*) "Knave gerlys," Cov. Myst. p. 181.

GER-LAUGHTERS. Persons who laugh extravagantly and noisily. See Melton's Sixe-fold Politician, 1609, sig. M. ii.

GERMAINE. A seed, or bud. *Shak.*

GERMAN. A brother. *Spenser.*

GERN. (1) To grin; to snarl. *North.* It also means, to yawn.

And grymly *gyrnne* on hym and blere,
And hydowse braydes make hym to fere.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 72.

(2) To open; to come unsewn. *Yorksh.*

GERNADE. Granada. *Chaucer.*

GERNE. Promptly; earnestly.

Than thou gysed the *gerne*, and gafe the to go.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 232.

GERNETER. The pomegranate. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3.

GERNIER. A granary. *Palsgrave.*

GERNING. Yearning; desire. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 20.

GERRE. Quarrelling. *Nares.*

GERRED. Bedawbed. *Exmoor.*

GERRICK. The sea-pike. *Cornw.*

GERSE. (1) Grass. *North.*

(2) Causes; makes. (*A.-S.*)

Wate thou noȝte wele that a wolfe chasez a grete floke of schepe, and *gerse* thame sparple. Righte so and the wysdome of the Grekes passez other nacyons.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 14.

GERSING. Pasturage. *North.*

GERSOM. Treasure; reward. "*Gersom* and gold," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 217.

Thou salle have *gersoms* fulle grett,
That gayne salle the evere.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.

GERT. (1) Caused; made. (*A.-S.*)

Scho said untille hym, Sone, quod scho, what es that? Als thi foli hafe made it, quod he, so it es! And thanne he *gert* berye hym wirchipfully.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 1

(2) Pushed; pierced. *Weber.*

(3) Great. *Devon.*

GERTTE. Girt; girded. *Ritson.*

GERUND-GRINDER. A schoolmaster.

GERY. Changeable. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 24. It seems to mean *giddy* in Skelton, i. 157. See *Gerish.*

GESARNE. The garbage. *Gyserne*, Palsgrave.

Tak the *gesarne* of a hare, and stampe it, and temper it with water, and gyf it to the seke mane or womane at drynke. *MS Linc. Med.* f. 305

GESERNE. A battle-axe. (*A.-N.*)

They smote of wyth ther *gesernes*,
Fete and honde, schouldur and armes.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 160.

GESINE. Childbed; confinement. *In gesene*, Hardyng's Chron. f. 133.

Bothe on a niȝt liȝter were thai,
And bothe at ones in *gesyn* lay.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 54.

GESLINS. Goslings. Also, the early blossom of the willow, which some have believed fell into the water and became goslings. *North.*

GESON. Rare; scarce. See Black's Pen. Psalms, p. 31, where the Cambridge MS. reads, "false othes ben holden in sesone."

In werke they weren never so nyce,
Ne of moo good liveres *geson*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 23

Let not thy tonge speke thy wylle,
Lawghyng and speche in thy mouthe be *geson*.
MS. Ibid. f 24.

Receyve her than and make no mor ado,
Thou might seke farre and the world is *geson*.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 52.

GESS. Sort; kind. *Somerset.*

GESSARE. One who guesses. *Pr. Parv.*

GESSE. (1) To guess. *Chaucer.*

(2) Guests. *Park.*

(3) To aim at a mark. See *Palsgrave.*

GESSERAWNTE. A sort of jacket without sleeves, composed of small oblong plates of iron or steel overlapping each other, and sometimes covered with velvet. (*A.-N.*)

And a fyne *gesserawnte* of gentille mayles.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.

GESSES. Same as *Jesses*, q. v.

GESSID. Valued. *Baber.*

GEST. (1) A deed. history, or tale. (*A.-N.*) Romances were termed *gestes.*

Thys same tale tellyth seynt Bede,
Yn hys *gestys* that men rede.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 17.

(2) A guest. Octovian, 75. "Glade the with thi *geste*," MS. Lincoln, f. 133.

(3) A lodging or stage for rest in a progress or journey. *Kersey.*

(4) Gesture of the body. *Spenser.*

GESTENED. Lodged. See Gesta Romanorum, p. 212; Degrevant, 935.

The Trinité say he hi that siȝt,
And *gestened* hem with him that nyȝt.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f 17

GESTENING. Lodging; feasting; entertainment *for guests.* The old priory great hall, part of the deanery house in Worcester, is called the Gesten-hall, MS. Lansd. 1033. See Torrent of Portugal, p. 58; Gesta Rom. p. 19; Gy of Warwike, p. 243; Arch. xxix. 342. *Gestonye,* Torrent of Portugal, p. 100; *gistninge,* Reliq. Antiq. ii. 277.

The emperour was glad of that tydyng,
And made Befyse gode *gestenynge*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 115

GESTLE. To prance a horse backwards and forwards; to stumble.

GESTLING. The meeting of the members of the Cinque Ports at Romney, co. Kent.

GESTOUR. A tale-teller; a relater of gests or romances. *Chaucer.*

GESYLY. Fashionably. (*A.-N.*)

Suche was his appetyde and hertis desire
To be araide *gesyly* of a straunge attyre
MS. Laud. 416, f. 73.

GET. (1) *To get dead,* to die. *To get life in one,* to revive him. *North.*

(2) Fashion; custom; behaviour; contrivance. *Chaucer.*

(3) To be scolded, or beaten. *Var. dial.*

(4) Stock; breed; income. *North.*

(5) That which is begotten; procreation. See Towneley Myst. Gloss. in v.

(6) A goat. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 275.

(7) To swagger; to brag. *Palsgrave.*

(8) Booty; gain. *Gawayne.*

GET-AGATE. To make a beginning of a work or thing. *North.*

GETARNYS. Guitars. Sir Cleges, 101. "Rubibis and geterns," MS. Fairfax 16.

GETE. A jet. See Sir Degrevant, 1461.

Johne, as the *gete* or germandir gente,
As jasper the jewelle of gentille perry.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 231.

GETEE. A part of a building which projects beyond the rest; a jettie. *Pr. Parv.*

GETHE. Goeth. *Chaucer.*

GETON. Gotten. Also, begotten. Sir Eglamour, 170, 13, 292. *Getten,* got. *Linc.* See Hawkins, i. 237, *gitton,* got, found.

GETOUN. A banner, properly two yards in length. Arch. xxii. 397.

GET-PENNY. An old term for a play that turned out profitable. *Jonson.*

GETTAR. A bragger. *Palsgrave.*

GETTERON. Same as *Getoun,* q. v.

Than bannors was displayed fayre in the wynde,
That a man his maister myght the better fynde,
With *getterons* and pencelles of sundry hew.
MS. Lansd. 208, f. 20.

GETTING-AWAY. Near; approaching to. A Suffolk phrase.

GETTOUR. A bragger, or boaster.

Thys gentylmen, thys *gettours,*
They ben but Goddys turmentours.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 6.

GETTS. Earnings. *Var. dial.*

GEW-GAW. A Jew's harp. *North.*

GEW-GOG. A gooseberry. *Suffolk.*

GEWYT. Giveth. Nominale MS.

Alas, alas, and alas why
Hath fortune done so crewely?
Fro me to take awey the seyte
Of that that *gewit* my hert lyte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 118.

GEY. Joy. Frere and the Boy, x.

GEYLERE. A gaoler.

He gave hym the keyes there,
And made hym hys *geylere.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 194

GEYN. Denial; refusal.

Their is no *geyn* ne excusacion,
Til the trouthe be ryped to the roote.
MS. Ashmole 59, f. 164

GEYNEBYYNE. To ransom. *Pr. Parv.*

GEYNECOWPYNE. To hinder; to withstand. Pr. Parv. p. 189. See also *Gaincope.*

GEYRE. A kind of eagle, mentioned in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 609.

GEYST. A guest. "Take, my *geyst,* seid Adam than," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

GEYT. Goats. State Papers, iii. 3.

GEYZENED. Parched with thirst. *North.*

GHEET. (1) Jet. Walter Mapes, p. 351.

(2) Goats. Reynard the Foxe, p. 44.

GHELLS. The game of trip. *Grose.*

GHENGE. The depth of a furrow. *I. Wight.*

GHERN. A garden. *Berks.*

GHESSE. To guess. *Spenser.*

GHETKIN. A cucumber. *Coles.*

GHEUS. Beggars, a term of reproach for the Flemish Protestants. *Phillips.*

GHIZZERN. The gizzard. *Linc.* We have *gyssarne* in an early MS. collection of medical receipts at Lincoln, apparently in the same sense.

GHOST. A dead body. Also, to haunt as a ghost. *Shak.*

GHOWER. To jar, or brawl. *Exmoor.*

GHYBE. To gibe, or scold. *North.*

GIAMBEUX. Boots. *Spenser.*

GIB. (1) A young gosling. *Linc.*

(2) A horse that shrinks from the collar, and will not draw. *North.* "Gybbe horse, *mandicus,*" Pr. Parv. p. 192.

(3) A hooked stick. *North.*

(4) A piece of wood used in supporting the roof of a coal-mine.

(5) A contraction of Gilbert, and formerly a common name for a cat. See *Gib-cat.* It is also used as a term of reproach to a woman. "Playeth the gib," Schole House of Women, p. 73, i. e. the wanton.

(6) A bump, or swelling. (*A.-N.*)

GIB-A-LAMB. A young lambkin just dropped from its dam. *Devon.*

GIBBER. To chatter. Hamlet, i. 1. Hence gibber-gabber, idle talking, Tusser, p. 246. *Gibrish,* Florio, pp. 60, 76.

GIBBET. (1) A violent fall. *Suffolk.* To gibbet a toad, to place it on a lath or piece of wooden hoop, and by striking one end precipitate it sufficiently to cause death.

(2) Same as *Beetle,* q. v.

(3) To hang, usually on a gallows, but also on or upon anything.

GIBBLE-GABBLE. Idle, nonsensical talk. *Suffolk.* "Any rude gibble-gabble," Cotgrave, in v. *Barragoüin.*

GIBBOL. The sprout of an onion of the second year. *West.* From *chibol.*

GIBBON. A hooked stick. *North.*

GIBBY-HEELS. Kibed heels. *Somerset.*

GIBBY-LAMB. A castrated lamb. *West.*

GIBBY-LEGS. Legs that are thinner on the calf side than the other. *Devon.*

GIBBY-STICK. Same as *Gibbon,* q. v.

GIB-CAT. A male-cat, now generally applied to one that has been castrated. "As melancholy as a gibb'd catt," Howell's English Proverbs, p. 10. "A gibb, or old male cat," Howell's Lex. Tet. 1660.

GIBE. To mock, or jest. "A merry jester or giber," Florio, ed. 1611, p. 72.

GIB-FISH. The milter of the salmon. *North.*

GIBIER. Game. Rutland Papers, p. 27.

GIBLETS. Rags; tatters. *Kent.*

GIBRALTAR-ROCK. Veined sweetmeat, sold in lumps resembling a rock.

GIBRIDGE. Gibberish. *Cotgrave.*

GIB-STAFF. A quarter-staff. *North.*

GID. (1) A guide, or leader.

> I will hold me byhind and thi men ied,
> Rid with the rerward and be ther *gid.*
>
> *Roland, MS. Lansd.* 388, f. 386.

(2) Gave. *Somerset.*

GIDDED. Hunted. Mirr. Mag. p. 418, ap. Nares. It seems to mean *guided, directed,* in Plumpton Corr. p. 129.

GIDDY. (1) Furious; very angry. *North.* To go giddy, to go in a passion.

(2) A term applied to sheep that have hydatides on the brain. *Linc.*

GIDDYGANDER. The orchis. *Dorset.*

GIDERNE. A standard, or banner. (*A.-N.*)

GIDINGS. Manners. *Palsgrave.*

GIE. (1) To give. *North and West.*

(2) To guide, direct, or rule. (*A.-S.*)

> Ne venjaunce ther no place ocupyeth,
> Where innocence a soule ungilty *gyeth.*
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 7.
>
> Schelde us fro schamesdede and synfulle werkes,
> And gyffe us grace to *gye* and governe us here.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 53.

GIER-EAGLE. A kind of eagle mentioned in Levit. xi. 18; Deut. xiv. 17.

GIEST. A joist. Hollyband, 1593.

GIF. If. *North.*

> I wil go aboute thi nede,
> For to loke *gif* I may spede.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 52.
>
> Dame, he sayde, late that be,
> That daye schalte thou never see,
> *Gyff* I may rede ryghte.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 115.

GIFEROUS. Covetous; scraping. *Cumb.*

GIFF-GAFF. Conversation. Also, mutual accommodation. *North.*

GIFFIN. A trifle. *Somerset.*

GIFFLE. To be restless. *Suffolk.*

GIFT. (1) To give a gift, i. e. to make a resolution. This phrase occurs in Perceval, 85, 163; MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 3.

(2) A bribe. MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

GIFTS. White specks on the finger-nails, portending gifts. *Var. dial.*

GIFTY-DAY. A boon-day; a day's work given by neighbour to neighbour. *Leic.*

GIG. (1) A machine used in raising cloth, to prepare it for dressing. *North.*

(2) A long, slender, light pleasure-boat used on the river Tyne.

(3) A silly flighty person. *East.* "Fare noght as a *gygge,*" The Goode Wif.

(4) An old machine for winnowing corn. Batchelor's Orth. Anal. p. 133.

(5) To hasten along. *Devon.*

(6) A top. See Florio, pp. 124, 324, 351, 379; Nomenclator, p. 297. The term was also applied to a small toy made with geese-feathers, used by fowlers for decoying birds.

(7) A cock. Nominale MS. This may possibly be the meaning of the word in Chester Plays, i. 123, although the alliteration seems to require *pygges foote.*

(8) A fiddle. *Junius.*

(9) To talk, or chatter. *Coles.*

(10) A hole made in the earth to dry flax in. *Lanc.*

GIGGA-JOGGIE. To shake, or rattle. See Florio, pp. 75, 144, 198, 439.

GIGGING. Sounding. *Skinner.*

GIGGISH. Trifling; silly; flighty; wanton. *Giggisse,* Skelton, i. 410. *East.*

GIGGLE. A flighty person. *Salop.* Cotgrave has this word, in v. *Gadrouillette.*

GIGLET. A giddy romping girl. *West.* This term, in early writers, generally implies wantonness or fickleness. It occurs under various forms, as *gybelot* in Pr. Parv. pp. 193, 194, which the editor wrongly considers an error. See, however, the examples here given. *Gyblot* is also found in the Bowes MS. of Robert de Brunne, p. 56. See Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 154; Ben Jonson, iii. 124; Middleton, ii. 115; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 40; Euphues Golden Legacie, p. 88; Stanihurst, p. 26; Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Dd. vi. *Gigget,* Cotgrave, in v. *Beau.* The proverb quoted from MS. Douce 52 occurs in the Schole House of Women, p. 75.

> Ne ȝit to no cokefyghtyng, schetyng,
> As it wer a strumpet other a *gygbote.*
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 7
>
> A messe ys y-noghe for the,
> The touther *gyblot* late hyt be.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 29.
>
> The smaller pesun, the more to pott,
> The fayrer woman the more *gylott.*
>
> *MS. Douce* 52.

GIG-MILLS. Mills used for the perching and burling of cloth. *Blount.*

GIGSY. A wanton wench; a whore.

GIKE. To creak. *North.*

GILCUP. The buttercup. *Dorset.*

GILDED. Tipsy. An old cant term.

GILDENE. Gilt. Maundevile, p. 81.

GILDER. A snare. "The gilder of disparacione," MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 21. It also occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 10.

Still used in the North for a snare for catching birds.

GILDS. Village greens or commons. *North.*

GILE. See Chester Plays, i. 51. Perhaps synonymous with *gaye*, the reading of MS. Bodl. 175. *Gaole*, MS. Harl.

GILEYSPEKE. A trap, or device. *Hearne.*

GILIR. A deceiver. See Urry, p. 550, where the Camb. MS. reads *gilour*, q. v.

GILL. (1) A rivulet; a ravine, narrow valley, or dell; a ditch. *Var. dial.* According to Kennett, "a breach or hollow descent in a hill."

(2) A pair of timber-wheels. *Norf.*

(3) A wanton wench. *Kennett.* It was formerly a generic name for a woman.

(4) The jaw-bone. *Somerset.*

(5) A coarse apron. *Prompt. Parv.*

(6) A little pot. *Prompt. Parv.*

GILLABER. To chatter nonsense. *North.*

GILL-ALE. The herb ale-hoof. *Devon.*

GILL-BURNT-TAIL. An ancient jocular name for the *ignis fatuus.*

GILL-CREEP-BY-THE-GROUND. Ground ivy. *Somerset.*

GILLER. Several horse hairs twisted together to form a fishing-line. *Chesh.*

GILLERY. Deceit; trickery. *North.*

> Also here es forbodene *gillery* of weghte, or of tale, or of mett, or of mesure, or thorow okyre or violence, or drede. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 196.

> And ȝyf he lerne *gylerye*,
> Fals wurde and feynt treulyng with ye.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 33.

GILLET. An instrument used in thatching. See Tusser, p. 147.

GILLETING. Wedging the interstices of ashlar work with small flint.

GILL-FLIRT. A flighty girl. *Kent.*

GILL-HOOTER. An owl. *Chesh.*

GILLIVER. A wanton wench. *North.*

GILLOFERS. Carnations, pinks, and sweet-williams. Whence the modern term *Gilliflower.*

GILLORE. Plenty. Robin Hood, ii. 144.

GILLOT. Same as *Giglet*, q. v.

GILLYVINE-PEN. A black-leaded pencil.

GILOFRE. Cloves. Rom. Rose, 1368.

GILOUR. A deceiver. (*A.-S.*)

> For where groundist thou in Goddis lawe to close men in stones, bot if it were wode men, or *giloures* of the puple. *MS. Digby* 41, f. 6.

GILRY. Deceit. Ywaine and Gawain, 1604.

> Mony a shrew ther is
> On nyȝt and als on day,
> And proves oft with thaire *gilry*
> How thai myȝt men betray.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 81.

> Hyt ys a tokene of felunnye
> To weyte hym with swych *gylrye.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 44.

GILSE. A kind of salmon. *North.*

GILT. (1) A spayed sow. *Var. dial.* Sometimes, a young pig or sow.

> Tak unto the mane the galle of the galte, and to the womane the galle of the *gilt.*
> *MS. Linc. Med.* f. 312

(2) Gold, or money Middleton, ii. 197.

(3) To commit a fault. *Palsgrave.*

GILTELESS. Guiltless. *Chaucer.*

GILTIFE. Guilty. "Yf otherwise I be *giltife.* Gower, ed. 1554, sig. L. ii.

> Now axeth further of my lyf,
> For hereof am I not *giltyf.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134. f. 54.

GILT-POLL. The fish gilt-head. *West.*

GILVER. To ache; to throb. *East.*

GIM. Neat; spruce; smart. *Var. dial.*

GIMAL. A vault, or vaulting.

GIMBER. To gossip; to gad about. *North.* Generally used in a bad sense.

GIMBLE. To grin, or smile. *East.*

GIMBO. A bastard's bastard. *Chesh.*

GIMBOL. A device; a gimcrack. See Stanihurst, p. 16; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 93.

GIMELL. A double tree. *North.*

GIMLET-EYE. A squint-eye. *Var. dial.*

GIMLICK. A gimlet. *North.*

GIMLIN. (1) A large, shallow tub, in which bacon is salted. *North.*

(2) A smiling or grinning face. *East.*

GIMMACE. A hinge. *Somerset.* When a criminal was hung in chains, he was said to be hung in *gimmaces.* The term *gimmes* seems to mean *hinges* or *hooks* in Davies's Ancient Rites, ed. 1672, pp. 51, 56.

GIMMAL. A sort of double ring curiously constructed. It is spelt *gimmew* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. A couple of anything was called a *gimmal.* "The gimmews or joynts of a spurr," Howell, 1660.

GIMMER. (1) A female sheep from the first to the second shearing; one that has not been shorn. *North.* Also, a two years old sheep. "*Bidua*, a gymbyre," Nominale MS. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has *gimmer-hog*, an ewe of one year; *gimmer-tree*, a tree that grows double from the root.

(2) A gimcrack. See Nares, in v.

(3) A hinge. *North and East.*

(4) An old drab. *Newcastle.*

GIMP. Neat; handsome. *North.*

GIMPLE. A wimple. Strutt, ii. 44.

GIMSON. A gimcrack. *Gimsoner*, one who makes clever gimcracks. *East.*

GIN. (1) Gave; to give. *Var. dial.*

(2) Engine; contrivance. (*A.-N.*) Still used for a trap or snare, in which sense it is common in old writers.

> The may wist by a *gyne*
> That the knyght was comene ine.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 135.

(3) To begin. See Macbeth, i. 2.

(4) A wooden perpendicular axle, which has arms projecting from its upper part, to which a horse is fastened. Salop. Antiq. p. 442.

(5) If. *North.* See Brockett, p. 133.

GINDE. To reduce to pieces. This occurs in MS. Egerton 614, Ps. 28.

GING. (1) Excrementum. *North.*

(2) Company; people. (*A.-S.*) See Kyng Alisaunder, 922, 1509; Richard Coer de Lion, 4978. This form is used by Drayton, Greene, and other contemporary authors, but errone

ously supposed by Nares to be "a mere corruption of *gang.*" See Downfall of R. of Huntingdon, p. 44; Songs and Carols, x.

GINGAWTRE. A dish in ancient cookery, made chiefly of cod and haddock. It is spelt *gyngawdry* in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 48. See also Forme of Cury, p. 47; Warner, p. 70.

GINGED. Bewitched. *Exmoor.*

GINGEFERE. Ginger. "Gingiver and galingale," Rembrun Gy Sone, p. 421.

GINGER. (1) A pale red colour. Florio mentions a colour called *gingirline*, p. 209.

(2) Brittle; tender; delicate. *South.*

GINGERBREAD-DOTS. Gingerbread nuts of a dumpy form, not flat. *East.*

GINGER-GRATE. Grated ginger, *Palsgrave.*

GINGER-HACKLED. Red-haired. *Var. dial.* Grose and Carr have *ginger-pated.*

GINGERLY. Carefully; with caution; quietly; adroitly. *Var. dial.* So in Cotgrave, "*Aller à pas menu*, to goe nicely, tread *gingerly*, mince it like a maid."

GINGIBER. Ginger. *Chaucer.*

GINGLE-GANGLE. A spangle; any kind of showy ornament of dress.

GINGREAT. To chirp. *Skinner.*

GINNE. To begin. *Chaucer.*

GINNEL. A narrow entrance. *North.*

GINNERS. The gills of a fish. *North.*

GINNET. A genet. Florio, p. 19.

GINNICK. Neat; complete; perfect. *Essex.*

GINNY-CARRIAGE. A small strong carriage for conveying materials on a rail-road. *Ginny-rails*, the rails on which it is drawn.

GINOUR. An engineer; a craftsman. Flor. and Blanch. 335; R. Coer de Lion, 2914.

GIN-RING. The circle round which a gin-horse moves. See *Gin* (4).

GINT. A joint. *Exmoor.*

GIN-TUBS. Vessels for receiving the produce of mines. *North.*

GIOURE. A guide; a ruler. (*A.-S.*)

GIP. To retch. *Yorksh.*

GIPCIERE. A pouch, or purse. (*A.-N.*)

GIPE. (1) A glutton; to gulp. *North.*

(2) An upper frock; a cassock. (*A.-N.*)

GIP-GILL. A name for a horse. Sometimes, a term of contempt.

GIPON. A doublet. *Chaucer.* It is spelt *gypell* in Lybeaus Disconus, 224, 1176.

GIPS. A kind of mortar. *Minsheu.*

GIPSEN. A gipsy. *Spenser.*

GIPSEY. A wooden peg. *Northumb.*

GIPSEYS. Sudden eruptions of water that break out in the downs in the East Riding of Yorkshire after great rains, and jet up to a great height. They are mentioned by William of Newbery under the name of *vipse.* See W. Neubrig. de rebus Anglicis, ed. 1610, p. 97.

GIPSY-ONIONS. Wild garlick. *South.*

GIPSY-ROSE. The corn-rose. *Var. dial.*

GIPTIAN. A gipsy. *Whetstone.*

GIRD. (1) To strike; to pierce through with a weapon; to push. See Sevyn Sages, 1299. Hence, metaphorically, to lash with wit, to reproach. Also, a sarcasm, as in Lilly, ed. 1632. Sig. Cc. vi.

> Sir Geryne and sir Grisswolde, and othir gret lord
> Garte Galuth, a gud gome, *girde* of thaire hedys
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 92.

> Be-lyfe thane gerte Alexander send after Permeny for to come untille hym, and gerte the sothe be serched, and fande that he was worthy the dede and thane he gert *girde* of his heved.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 15.

(2) A hoop. *North.*

(3) A girdle. Kyng Alisaunder, 2272.

(4) A fit; a spasm. *Craven.*

(5) To spring, or bound. See Nares, in v. The word occurs in the same sense in Gosson's Schoole of Abuse, 1579.

(6) To crack; crepito. *Linc.*

GIRDBREW. A very coarse kind of flummery, eaten almost exclusively by farm-labourers, mentioned by Markham.

GIRDER. (1) A jester, or satirist. *Nares.*

(2) A blow. *Salop.* From *Gird*, q. v.

GIRDING. A beam; a girder. *North.*

GIRDLE. (1) A great deal. *Somerset.*

(2) A round iron plate for baking. *North.* Hence *girdle-cakes.*

(3) To growl at. *Somerset.*

GIRDLER. A maker of girdles. Heywood's Royall King, 1637, sig. F. i.

GIRDLE-STEDE. The waist; the place of the girdle. "Gyrdell stede, *faulx du corps*," Palsgrave. "Girdylle stede, *cinctus*," MS Arundel 249, f. 88.

GIRDLE-WHEEL. A spinning-wheel small enough to be used hanging at the waist.

GIRDSTINGS. Poles or laths used for making hoops. Book of Rates, 1611.

GIRE. To revolve. Florio, p. 211. Also a circle. It is a very common archaism. "Winding gyres," Fletcher's Poems, p. 249.

GIRK. A rod. Also, to chastise, or beat.

GIRL. (1) An unmarried woman of any age. *Herefordsh.*

(2) A roebuck in its second year. Return from Parnassus, p. 238.

GIRN. (1) To grin; to laugh. *North.*

(2) To yearn for. Kennett's MS. Gloss.

GIR-NE-GREAT. A great grinner. *Yorksh.*

GIRNIGAW. The cavity of the mouth. *North.*

GIRRED. Draggle-tailed. *Exmoor.*

GIRSE. Grass. Still in use.

> Bot alle that dranke theroffe it keste thame in tille a flux, and slewe a grete hepe of thame, for that water was wonder scharpe, and als bittire als any mekille *gyrse.* *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 27.

GIRSLY. Full of gristles. *Craven.*

GIRT. (1) Pierced through. From *Gird*, q. v.

(2) Very intimate. *Craven.*

GIRTH-WEBBIN. The stuff of which saddle-girths are made. *North.*

GIRTS. Oatmeal. *Var. dial.*

GIRTY-MILK. Milk porridge. *East.*

GIS. An oath; a supposed corruption of the name of our Saviour.

GISARME. A bill, or battle-ax. See *Geserne.* It had a spike rising at the back of it. Sometimes called *gisaring*. See Morte d'Arthur, i. 221; Ellis, ii. 76; Gy of Warwike, p. 123; Arthour and Merlin, p. 226.

Mases of yron and gaddes of stele,
And *gysarnys* for to smyte wele.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 213.

GISE. Guise; fashion. *Chaucer.* Also a verb, to dress, to prepare; and, sometimes, to repose or recline.

When they harde of these tythandys,
They *gysed* them fulle gay.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.

Whan they come at the kote *gysyng*,
To dele hyt among his outher thyng.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 23.

GISN. To gasp for breath. *North.*

GISPEN. A pot or cup made of leather. "Gyspen potte, *pot de cuir*," Palsgrave. *Gespin*, Ord. and Reg. p. 374. In use at Winchester School, according to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

GISS. (1) The name of a pig. *North.*

(2) The girth of a saddle. *Devon.*

GISTE. A guest. See *Gest.* (*A.-S.*)

The lighte of grace that gastely *giste* es
Of the that es sonne of ryghtwisnes.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 180.

Tak ye no trewes, thoughe ye myght,
For *gist*, ne garison, as Gwynylon hight.
Roland, MS. Lansd. 388, f. 387.

GISTING. The agistment of cattle.

GIT. The gist, or substance. *Devon.*

GITE. (1) A gown. *Chaucer.*

(2) Splendour; brightness. Peele, ii. 40.

GITH. Corn-cockle. See Topsell, p. 423.

GITT. Offspring. *Craven.*

GITTERN. A cittern. Stanihurst, p. 16. Spelt *gittron* in Leighton's Teares or Lamentations, 4to. Lond. 1613.

GITTON. A small standard. (*A.-N.*)

GIUST. A tournament. *Spenser.*

GIVE. (1) *To give the time of day*, to wish a good day to, to show respect or civility. *To give in flesh*, to have the skin galled. *To give over*, to leave off; to yield; to forsake; to delay. *To give again*, to thaw; to relax by damp or fermentation; also, to decrease in value. *To give one a good word*, to recommend. *To give the bag*, to dismiss; in old writers, to cheat. *To give grant*, to allow authoritatively. *To give back*, to give way. *To give keep*, to take care. *To give faith*, to believe a thing. *To give out*, to give way, to fail. *To give the dor*, or *gleek*, to pass a jest upon. *To give hands*, to applaud. *To give the bucklers*, to yield. *To give one his own*, to tell him his faults. *To give the white foot*, to coax.

(2) To yield; to abuse, or scold; to beat, or chastise. *Var. dial.*

(3) To take, or assume. An heraldic term.

GIVELED. Gathered or collected together. (*A.-N. Gavelé.*) "With fish *giveled* als a stac," Havelok, 814, left unexplained by the editor. To *gavel* corn is to collect it into heaps for the purpose of being loaded. There may be some connexion between the terms.

GIVEN. Disposed; inclined. *Var. dial.*

GIWES. The Jews. Rob. Glouc. p. 72. *Gyw*, Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 100.

GIX. The kex of hemlock. *Wilts.*

GIXY. A wanton wench. See Cotgrave, in v. *Gadrouillette, Saffrette.*

GIZ-DANCE. A dance of mummers.

GIZEN. (1) To open; to leak. *North.*

(2) To gaze intently. *Linc.*

GIZLE. To walk mincingly. *North.*

GIZZARD. To stick in the gizzard, i. e. to bear in mind. *Var. dial.*

GIZZEN. A sneer. *North.*

GLABER. Smooth; slippery. *Devon.*

GLACE. To look scornfully. *Linc.*

GLAD. (1) Smooth; easy. Kennett says, "that goes smoothly, or slips easily, spoken of a door or bolt." *North.* Perhaps from the old word *glad*, glided, Towneley Myst. p. 282. "Glat and slyper," Reynard the Foxe, p. 144.

(2) Pleasant; agreeable. *Chaucer.*

GLADDEN. (1) To thaw. *Yorksh.*

(2) A void place, free from incumbrances. *North*

GLADDIE. The yellow-hammer. *Devon.*

GLADDING. Pleasant; cheerful. *Gower.*

GLADDON. The herb cat's-tail. *Norf.*

GLADE. (1) To make glad. (*A.-S.*) Also, to rejoice, to be glad. *Chaucer.*

(2) An open track in a wood, particularly made for placing nets for woodcocks.

(3) Glided. Gy of Warwike, p. 347.

(4) Shining; bright. Cov. Myst. p. 168.

(5) Cheer. Torrent of Portugal, p. 49.

GLADER. One who maketh glad. *Chaucer.*

GLADINE. The herb spurgewort. It it mentioned in MS. Med. Linc. ff. 286, 290.

GLADISH. To bark, as hounds do. Du Bartas, p. 365. From A.-N. *glatir.*

GLADLOKER. More gladly. *Gawayne.*

GLADLY. Nicely; readily. *Palsgrave.*

GLADSCHYPE. Joy; gladness. (*A.-S.*)

Tho wyst he welle the kynges herte,
That he the deth ne scholde asterte,
And such a sorwe hath to hym take,
That *gladschype* he hath al forsake.
Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 3

GLADSUM. Pleasant. Sir Cleges, 30.

GLAFE. (1) Smooth; polite. *North.*

(2) Lonesome. *Westmorel.*

GLAFFER. To flatter. *North.*

GLAIK. Inattentive; foolish. *North.* Brockett has *glaky*, giddy.

GLAIRE. A miry puddle. *Cumb.*

GLAIVE. A weapon composed of a long cutting blade at the end of a lance. See Morte d'Arthur, i. 81; Christmas Carols, p. 38. "The growndene glayfe," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 92. Spelt *gleave* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, in v. *Dard*; and *gleives*, Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 199.

GLAM. (1) To grasp; to snatch. *North.*

(2) A wound, or sore. *Devon.*

(3) Noise; cry; clamour. *Gawayne.*

GLAMOUR. A spell, or charm. *North.*

GLAMS. The hands. *Northumb.*

GLAND. The bank of a river. *Cornw.*

GLAPYN. To be glad. "And glapyns in herte," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 94.

GLARE. (1) To glaze earthenware. *West.*

(2) To stare earnestly. *North.*

GLARE-WORM. A glow-worm. *I. Wight.* It occurs in Topsell's Beasts, p. 542.

GLASE. To make bright; to polish; to scour harness. *Palsgrave.* Minsheu has *glaze*, to varnish. See also Pr. Parv. p. 197.

GLASEDD. Glided; glanced wrongly.

> But hys swerde *glasedd* lowe,
> And stroke upon the sadull bowe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 179.

GLASIERS. Eyes. An old cant term, mentioned in Harman, ed. 1567.

GLASINGE. Glass-work. *Chaucer.*

GLASSEN. Made of glass. *West.*

GLASS-PLATES. Pieces of glass ready to be made into looking-glasses. See Book of Rates, 1675, p. 296.

GLASS-WORM. A glow-worm. *Moufet.*

GLAT. A gap in a hedge. *West.*

GLATERYE. Flattery?

> The gatis of *glaterye* standen up wyde,
> Hem semythe that al ys ryght and no wrong.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 136.

GLATH. Public. *Hearne.*

GLATHE. To rejoice; to welcome. Cov. Myst. p. 171. See *Glade.*

GLATTON. Welsh flannel. *North.*

GLAUDKIN. A kind of gown, much in fashion in Henry VIII.'s reign.

GLAUMANDE. Riotous. *Gawayne.*

GLAVE. A slipper. *Lanc.*

GLAVER. To flatter. In later writers, sometimes, to leer or ogle. Brockett says, "to talk foolishly or heedlessly." Also, to slaver at the mouth.

GLAVERANDE Noisy; boisterous.

> Sir, sais syr Gawayne, so me Gode helpe,
> Siche *glaverande* gomes greves me bot lyttille.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 80.

GLAVERER. A flatterer. See Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, in v. *Cafard.*

GLAWM. To look sad. *Yorksh.*

GLAWS. Dried cowdung, used for firing in Devon and Cornwall.

GLAYER. Glair of egg. Reliq. Antiq. i. 53.

GLAYMOUS. Clammy; slimy. *Glaymy* occurs in Skelton, i. 124, and *glemmy* in Salop. Antiq. p. 444, close, damp, muggy.

> For some pece wyll be yelowe, and some grene, and some *glaymous*, and some clere.
> *Berners*, sig. A. ii.

GLAZENE. Blue? (A.-N. *glas.*) "A glazene howve," Piers Ploughman, p. 435.

GLAZENER. A glazier. *North.*

GLAZE-WORM. A glow-worm. *Lilly.*

GLE. Mirth; music. (*A.-S.*)

> The kyng toke the cuppe anon,
> And seid, passilodion!
> Hym thoȝt it was gode *gle.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

GLEA. Crooked. *North.*

GLEAD. A kite. *North.* Cotgrave has, "*Escoufle*, a kite, puttocke, or *glead.*"

GLEAM. To cast or throw up filth from her gorge, applied to a hawk.

GLEAN. (1) To sneer. *Dorset.*

(2) A handful of corn tied together by a gleaner. *Kent.* "A glen, *conspica*," Nominale MS.

GLEB. Smoothly; glibly.

> And the like is reported of the pillars of the Temple Church, London, &c. and not onely the vulgar swallow down this tradition *gleb*, but severall learned, and otherwise understanding persons, will not be perswaded to the contrary.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 275.

GLEDDE. Shining; brilliant. (*A.-S.*)

> Hym thowht he satte in gold alle *gledde*,
> As he was comely kynge with crowne.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 125.

GLEDE. (1) A burning coal; a spark of fire. See Perceval. 756; Isumbras, 452; Chron. Vilodun. p. 37; Piers Ploughman, p. 361.

> And tongys theryn also redd,
> As hyt were a brennyng *gledd.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 140.
>
> Thoughe in his hert were litelle play,
> Forthe he spronge as sparke of *glede.*
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 97.

(2) A kite. *Palsgrave.* See *Glead.* "A glede, *milvus*," Nominale MS.

> With oder mete shalt thou not leve,
> But that thys *glede* wylle ye geve.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 86.

GLEE. To squint. *North.* "I garde her gle," Skelton, i. 293.

GLEEK. (1) A jest, or scoff. Also, to jest. To give the gleek, i. e. to pass a jest on one, to make a person ridiculous. See Cotgrave, in v. *Donner.* Used in the North for, to deceive or beguile. See Brockett, p. 135.

(2) A game of cards, played by three persons with forty-four cards, each hand having twelve, and eight being left for the stock. To gleek was a term used in the game for gaining a decided advantage. To be gleeked was the contrary. A gleek was three of the same cards in one hand together. Hence three of anything was called a gleek, as in Fletcher's Poems, p. 131; Men-Miracles, 1656, p. 9.

GLEEM. A flash of lightning; a hot interval between showers in summer. *Westmorel.*

GLEER. To slide. *Oxfordsh.*

GLEG. (1) Slippery; smooth. *Cumb.*

(2) To glance aslant, or slily. Also, quick, clever, adroit. *North.*

GLE-MAN. A minstrel. (*A.-S.*) Piers Ploughman, p. 98; Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 49.

GLEME. Viscous; clammy. *Palsgrave.*

GLEMERAND. Glittering. *Glemyrryng*, Torrent of Portugal, p. 19.

> With terepys and with tredoure,
> *Glemerand* hir syde. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 133

GLEMTH. A glimpse. *Norf.*

GLENCH. Same as *Glemth*, q. v. *Warw.*

GLENDER. To stare; to look earnestly. *North.*

GLENT. (1) Glanced; glided. *Glent* is a common provincialism for a glance, or a start; a slip, or fall; and also, to glance. "As he by glenttys," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 82. See

Thynne's Debate, p. 18; Richard Coer de Lion, 5295; Chester Plays, i. 150, ii. 148.

> Glayves gleterand thay *glent*
> On gleterand scheldes.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 131.

(2) Gleaned. *East.*

(3) To make a figure. *North.*

GLERE. Any slimy matter like the glair of an egg. Mirr. Mag. p. 212.

GLETHURLY. Smoothly; quickly.

> So *glethurly* the swyrde went,
> That the fyre owt of the pawment sprent.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 125.

GLEVE. A glaive, q. v. *Chaucer.*

GLEW. Music; glee; mirth. W. Mapes, p. 347; Arthour and Merlin, p. 123. Also, to joy, or rejoice.

> Organes, harpe, and othere *glew*,
> He drowȝe hem out of musik new.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 10.
>
> Moche myrthe was them amonge,
> But ther gamyd hur no *glewe*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.
>
> There ys no solas undyr hevene,
> Of al that a man may nevene,
> That shuld a man so moche *glew*,
> As a gode womman that loveth trew.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 13.
>
> No game schulde the *glewe*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

GLEWE. To glow. Isumbras, 394.

GLEYGLOF. A kind of lily.

GLEYME. The rheum. *Pr. Parv.*

GLEYNGE. Melody; minstrelsy. (*A.-S.*)

GLIAND. Squinting. "*Stroba*, a woman glyande," Nominale MS.

GLIB. (1) A large tuft of hair hanging over the face. According to Stanihurst, p. 44, the Irish were very "proud of long crisped bushes of heare, which they terme *glibs*, and the same they nourish with all their cunning." See also Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 54; Chron. Ireland, p. 134.

(2) To castrate. See Nares, in v.

(3) Smooth; voluble. *North.* Cotgrave has it in the sense of, smoothly, gently, in v. *Doux-glissant*, *Escoulement*.

GLIBBER. Worn smooth. *North.* Hence *glibbery*, slippery, in Ben Jonson, and Dodsley, ix. 174. Still in use.

GLICK. A jest, or joke. "Theres *glicke* for you," Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Cc. vi. Gifford explains it wrongly in Ben Jonson, ii. 380.

GLIDDER. Slippery. *Devon.* Ben Jonson, v. 110, has *gliddered*, glazed over with some tenacious varnish. *Glider*, anything that *glides*, Brit. Bibl. iii. 24.

GLIDE. (1) Distorted; squinting. *Nares.*

(2) To slide. *Oxon.* Palsgrave has, "Glydar, a slyder, *glanceur*."

GLIDER. A snare, or gilder, q. v.

GLIERE. One who squints. Translated by *strabo* in Nominale MS.

GLIFF. A glimpse; an unexpected view of a thing that startles one. *North.*

GLIFTE. To look. "Than *gliftis* the gud kynge," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 94.

GLIG. A blister. *Linc.*

GLIM. To look sly or askance. *North.*

GLIME. The mucus from the nostrils of horses or cattle. *North.*

GLIMPSE. To shine or glimmer. *Chaucer.*

GLIMPST. Caught a glimpse of. *Glouc.*

GLIMSTICK. A candlestick. *Grose.*

GLINCY. Smooth; slippery. *Sussex.* At Greenwich they say *glinse*, and Skelton, i. 384, has *glint*.

GLINDER. A shallow tub. *Devon.*

GLINE. Same as *Glim*, q. v. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has *glink;* Brockett and Palmer, *glint*. In use in Dorset.

GLIRE. To slide. *Var. dial.*

GLISE. (1) A great surprise. *North.*

(2) To glitter, or shine. Horn Childe, p. 288. *Glissen*, Craven Gloss. i. 187.

GLISK. To glitter. Also as *glim*, q. v.

GLISTEN. A term applied in Cheshire to ewes when *maris appetens*.

GLISTER. To glitter. See Collier's Old Ballads, p. 25; Men-Miracles, 1656, p. 44.

GLITEN. To lighten. *Yorksh.*

GLITTISH. Cruel; savage. *Devon.* Palmer explains it *gluttonish*.

GLIȜED. Played evilly. (*A.-S.*)

> The elder sister he forsoke,
> For she *gliȝed*, seith the boke
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 24.

GLOAMING. Twilight. *North.*

GLOAR-FAT. Immensely fat. *North.* "Not all glory-fat," Fletcher's Poems, p. 110. See Middleton, v. 517.

GLOAT. (1) To stare. Hawkins, iii. 115.

(2) To look sulky; to swell. *South.*

GLOBBER. A miser. *Somerset.* In early writers, it means a glutton.

GLOBED. Foolishly fond of. *Chesh.*

GLOBE-DAMP. Damp in coal mines forming into thick globular mists. *North.*

GLOBERDE. A glow-worm. *Palsgrave.* See Topsell, p. 566; Florio, p. 101.

GLODE. Glided. See Arthour and Merlin, p. 121, where Ellis, i. 249, reads *slode*.

> Sche *glod* forth as an addir dooth,
> Non otherwise sche ne goth.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 151
>
> That other warden no more abode,
> But by the rope down he *glode*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 108.
>
> The goste toke up a gresely grone,
> Wyth fendys awey he *glode*. *MS. Ibid.* f. 52.

GLODEN. The sunflower. *Linc.*

GLOE. To enjoy? Chester Plays, i. 128. The MS. Bodl. 175 reads *colle*.

GLOET. Glowed. Robson's Met. Rom. p. 5.

GLOFFARE. A glutton. *Pr. Parv.*

GLOMBE. To look gloomy, or louring. *Chaucer.* Palsgrave has *glome;* and *gloming* occurs in Hawkins, i. 208. Kennett has *gloom*, to frown, to be angry, to look sourly and severely. *North.* Still in use.

> Who so stode upe and oghte sold saye,
> He bade thamme ga in the devylle waye,
> And *glommede* als he were wrathe
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 147

GLOME. A bottom of thread. *North.*

GLOND. The herb cow-basil.

GLOOM. A passing cloud. *Wilts.*

GLOP. To stare. *North.*

GLOPPEN. To frighten; to feel astonished; to be startled, or greatly perplexed; to stupify; to disgust or sicken. *North.* It sometimes means in early writers, to lament or mourn. *Glope,* Towneley Myst. p. 146, a surprise. It occurs in Nominale MS.

> Thowe wenys to *glopyne* me with thy gret wordez
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 80.

GLOPPING. Sucking in. (*A.-S.*)

GLORE. To stare; to leer. *North.* "And glorede unfaire," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 64.

> Why *glore* thyn eyes in thy heade? Why waggest thou thy heed, as though thou were very angry?
> *Palsgrave's Acolastus,* 1540.

GLORIATION. Glorying. (*Lat.*) It occurs in Lusty Juventus, ap. Hawkins, i. 131.

GLORIOUS. Vain; boastful. (*Lat.*) Common in our old dramatists.

GLORY-HOLE. A cupboard at the head of a staircase for brooms, &c. *Var. dial.*

GLORYYNE. To defile. *Pr. Parv.*

GLOSE. (1) To comment; to interpret. *Glose,* an unfair gloss, Towneley Mysteries, p. 209. (*A.-N.*) Hence, dissimulation, unfairness.

(2) To speak tenderly; to flatter.

> Hys wyfe came to hym yn hye,
> And began to kysse hym and to *glosye.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 132.

GLOSER. A flatterer. *Lydgate.*

GLOTON. A glutton. (*A.-N.*) It occurs in a gloss. in MS. Egerton, 829, f. 54.

GLOTTEN. Same as *Gloppen,* q. v.

GLOTTENING. A temporary melting of ice or snow. *North.*

GLOUD. Glowed. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 8. "Glouinde glede," MS. Digby 86.

GLOUNDEN. A lock of hair.

GLOUPING. Silent, or stupid. *North.*

GLOUSE. A strong gleam of heat from the sun or a fire. *East.*

GLOUT. To pout, or look sulky. *Glowtyd,* Richard Coer de Lion, 4771. To stare at, Milles' MS. Glossary.

GLOUTOUS. Gluttonous; ravenous.

GLOVE. To bevel. *Craven.*

GLOW. To stare earnestly. *Devon.*

GLOW-BASON. A glow-worm. Also, a bold impudent person. *West.*

GLOWE. (1) To glow, or tingle.

> He smote the portar on the hode,
> That he can downe falle,
> Alle hys hedd can *glowe.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 97.

(2) To look. *Syr Gawayne.*

GLOWER. To gaze, or stare. *North.* See Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, repr. p. 67.

GLOWERING. Quarrelsome. *Exmoor.*

GLOWING. Glowing of cockles is the discovery of them in the water by a certain splendour reflected from a bubble which they make below, when the sun shines upon the surface of the water in a clear still day. Dean Milles MS.

GLOX. The sound of liquids when shaken in a barrel. *Wilts.*

GLUBBE. To suck in; to gobble up. (*A.-S.*) Hence *glubbere,* a glutton.

GLUB-CALVES. Calves to be reared for stock. *Devon.* Qu. from *glubbe?*

GLUM. Gloomy; overcast; sullen. Also, a sour cross look. *Var. dial.*

GLUM-METAL. A sort of stone found about Bradwell, in the moor lands, co. Staff. as hard to dig as any rock, yet mollified by air, rains, and frosts, it will run as if it were a natural lime. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

GLUMPING. Surly; sulky. *Var. dial.*

GLUM-POT. A gallipot. *Somerset.*

GLUMPSE. Sulkiness. *North.* The adj. *glumpy* is very common.

GLUMS. Sudden flashes. *Glouc.*

GLUNCH. A frown. *Northumb.*

GLUR. Soft, coarse fat, not well set. Applied to bacon. *Linc.*

GLUSKY. Looking sulky. *East.*

GLUSTARE. One who squints. *Pr. Parv.*

GLUT. (1) Scum; refuse. *Var. dial.*

(2) The slimy substance that lies in a hawk's pannel. Gent. Rec. ii. 62.

(3) A thick wooden wedge used in splitting blocks. *Var. dial.*

GLUTCH. To swallow. *Glutcher,* the throat. Shakespeare has *glut.*

GLUTHEN. To gather for rain. *West.*

GLY. To squint. See *Glee*

GLYBE. To scold, or reproach. *North.*

GLY-HALTER. A halter or bridle with winkers. *East.* From *Gly,* q. v.

GLYME. To look silly. *North.*

GLYSTE. To look. "Sche glyste up," Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1659. This seems to be correct as well as *glifte,* q. v.

> Sir Gawayne *glystes* on the gome with a glade wille.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 80.

GLYT. Glides. Kyng Alisaunder, 8.

GLYȜT. Looked. *Gawayne.*

GNACCHEN. To grind the teeth. See a poem in Reliq. Antiq. i. 240.

GNAG. To gnaw. *Linc.* (*A.-S.*)

GNANG. To gnash. *Sussex.*

GNAPPE. To scratch or rub.

> And sum *gnapped* here fete and handes,
> As dogges done that gnawe here bandes.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 67

GNAR. To quarrel; to growl. *North.* To snarl, or growl, Skelton, ii. 36.

GNARL. To snarl. Also, to gnaw. *Linc.* It occurs in Shakespeare.

GNARL-BAND. A miserly fellow. *Linc.*

GNARLED. Knotty. Also, twisted, wrinkled, or crumpled. *South.*

GNARRE. (1) To strangle. *Palsgrave.*

(2) A hard knot in a tree. (*A.-S.*)

GNASPE. To snatch at with the teeth. "I gnaspe at a thyng to catche it with my tethe, *je hanche,*" Palsgrave.

GNASTE. (1) To gnash with the teeth. See Towneley Myst. pp. 143, 307; Morte d'Arthur, i. 178; Apol. Loll. p. 93.

Than sal thai greete and gowle, and with teethe *gnayste*,
For of helpe and mercy thar thaime noght trayste.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 214.

Thas ware knyghtes of Rome that crucifyed
Criste *gnaystand* als bestes withouten resoune:
MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 3.

(2) The wick of a candle. *Pr. Parv.*

GNAT. Is used by Chaucer for anything small and worthless. (*A.-S.*)

GNATT. The knot, or *Tringa Canutus*.

GNATTER. To grumble; to gnaw. *North.*

GNATTERY. Full of pebbles or gravel. Also, ill-tempered. *North.*

GNAURENG. Forgetfulness. It occurs in Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

GNAVE. Gnawed. Sir Amadas, 247.

GNAWING. A griping. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84.

GNAW-POST. A silly fellow. *Somerset.*

GNEDE. Sparing. Perceval, 607, 724. Wanting, ib. 752, 1689. To need, to require, Const. Mason, p. 36. See Havelok, 97.

Of gyftis was he [n]ever *gnede*,
In wele na in wa. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 134.

GNEW. Gnawed. *Suffolk.* "And *gnew* the bones," Ellis, ii. 227.

GNIDE. To rub. (*A.-S.*)

Herbes he sought and fond,
And *gnidded* hem bituix his hond.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 94.

And after *gnodde* and wasche wel thi saflour bagge in thilke lyȝe with bothe thyn hondis, to thou se that thi liȝe hath take a faire colour of thi saflour bagge.
MS. Sloane 73, f. 214.

GNIPE. The rocky summit of a mountain. Also, to gnaw. *North.*

GNOFFE. A churl; an old miser. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3188; Todd's Illust. p. 260.

The country *gnooffes*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubbes and clouted shoon,
Shall fill up Dussyn dale
With slaughtered bodies soone.
Norfolke Furies, 1623.

GNOGHE. Gnawed. See *Gnew*.

He shette hys tunge before the grecys,
And *gnoghe* hys ynward al to pecys.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 24.

GNOSTYS. Qu. an error for *ghostys*.

Smoke and fyre there can owt welle,
And many *gnostys* glowyng on glede.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 49.

GNOWE. Gnawed. *Chaucer.*

GO. To walk. Isumbras, 56; Eglamour, 760. Sometimes for the part. pa. *gone*. Various phrases which include this word may be worth notice. *To go abroad*, to spread abroad. *To go against one*, to go to meet him. *To go backward*, to fall in debt. *To go darkling*, to grope in the dark. *To go compass round*, to encircle. *To go from a thing*, to deny it. *To go forward*, to prosper. *To go out of kind*, to do anything contrary to one's proper nature. *To go quit*, to escape a danger. *All the go*, quite the fashion. *To go near*, to be very near doing anything. *How does it go with you*, how do you fare? *To go to the world*, to be married.

GOAD. Same as *gad*, q. v.

GOADS. Customs. Also, playthings. *Lanc.*

GOAF. A rick of corn in the straw laid up in a barn. *Goaf-flap*, a wooden beater to knock the ends of the sheaves, and make the goaf more compact. *Goaf-stead*, a division of a barn in which a goaf is placed. *Norf.* Tusser mentions the *gofe-ladder*, p. 9.

GOAK. (1) To shrink; to contract; to discolour by damp, &c. *Yorksh.*

(2) The core of any fruit; the yolk of an egg, &c. *North.*

GOAL. At the game of camp, if a person can manage to get the ball between the two heaps of clothes made by his own party, that side reckons one, which is called a *goal*. If the ball passes between the side-heaps, it is called a *goal-by*, and reckons only half a goal.

GOALE. A barrow, or tumulus.

GOAM. To look after, or provide for. Also, to grasp or clasp. *North.*

GOAN. To yawn. Also as *gaun*, q. v.

GOANDE. Going. *Weber.*

GOATHOUSE. A brothel. *Var. dial.*

GOATS. Stepping-stones. *North.*

GOATS-LEAP. A kind of leap practised by some equestrians. *North.*

GOB. (1) The mouth; saliva. *North.* Sometimes, a copious expectoration.

(2) A portion; a lump. *Var. dial.* Hence the phrase, to work by the *gob*.

(3) To fill up; to impede. *Salop.*

GOBBEDE.

Thane answers syr Gayous fulle *gobbede* wordes,
Was eme to the emperour, and erle hymeselfene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

GOBBET. A morsel; a bit. (*A.-N.*) Still in use. A large block of stone is called a *gobbet* by workmen.

GOBBIN. A greedy clownish person. Also, a spoilt child. *Var. dial.*

GOBBLE. (1) A chattering. *Derb.*

(2) To do anything fast. *Var. dial.*

(3) A turkey-cock. *Var. dial.*

GOBBLE-GUT. A greedy fellow. *Linc.*

GOBBLER. A turkey-cock. *Suffolk.*

GOBBON. Same as *Gob* (1).

GO-BET. A hunting phrase, equivalent to *go along*. See *Bet* (8). Our second extract curiously illustrates a passage in Chaucer, Leg. Dido, 288.

Go bet, Wat, with Crystes curse!
The next tyme thou shal be take;
I have a hare pype in my purse,
That shall be set, Watte, for thi sake
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 110.

Old Father of the Pye,
I cannot sing, my lips are dry!
But when my lips are very well wet,
Then I can sing with the, Heigh, *go bet!*
Hunting Song, Dean Milles MS.

GOBETTYD. A term used in dressing fish, for taking the garbage out. *Berners.*

GO-BETWEEN. A pimp. *Dekker.*

GOBLOCK. A lump of anything; an irregular mass. *North.*

GOBONE. Qu. Gob one?

> Thay *gobone* of the gretteste with growndone swerdes
> Hewes one thas hulkes with theire harde wapyns.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 96.

GOBSLOTCH. A greedy clown; a dirty voracious eater. *North.*

GOBSTICK. A spoon. *North.*

GOBSTRING. A bridle. *Var. dial.*

GOB-THRUST. A stupid fellow. *North.*

GO-BY. To give one the go-by, i. e. to deceive him, or to leave him in the lurch; to overpass. The second turn a hare made in coursing was called her *go-by*. Our old dramatists often ridicule a phrase introduced by Kyd in his Spanish Tragedy, ap. Dodsley, iii. 163, "Go by, Hieronimo," which even seems to have become proverbial.

GO-BY-THE-GROUND. A diminutive person. *East.* The ground ivy is called *Gill-go-by-the-ground* in the provinces.

GOCHE. A pot, or pitcher. *Wilts.*

GOCKEN. To be ravenous. *Linc.*

GOD. *God before*, or *God to-forne*, God going before and assisting. *God to friend*, God being protector.

GOD-ALMIGHTY'S-COW. The lady-bird.

GOD-CAKE. A particular description of cake which it is customary on New Year's Day for sponsors to send to their godchildren at Coventry; a practice which appears to be peculiar to that city.

GODCEPT. A godfather. This occurs in Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 78.

GODDARD. (1) A fool. *North.*

(2) A kind of cup or goblet. "A woodden *goddet* or tankard," Florio, p. 80.

GODDARTLY. Cautiously. *Cumb.*

GODDEN. Good even. *North.* We have also *goday*, good day. See Meriton, p. 100.

> The kyng seid, gramercy and have *goday*!
> The scheperde onswerid and said, nay.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

GODDERHELE. Better health! *Goderhaylle*, Towneley Mysteries, p. 89.

GODDOT. An oath which occurs frequently in Havelok. The editor is clearly right in considering it a corruption of *God wot*, so many oaths being amalgamised in a similar manner. In the notes to Pr. Parv. p. 201, it is confused with *God-ȝate*, or *God-wolde*, which are evidently of a different origin. I have purposely omitted a host of oaths of this description, as they are for the most part easy of solution, and in any case are not of sufficient worth to balance their impiety.

GODE. Wealth; goods. (*A.-S.*) Still retained in Cheshire. Wilbraham, p. 43.

GODELE. Goodly. Emaré, 503.

> Feyre and longe was he thore,
> A *godelyur* man was none bore.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 174.

GODELYHEDE. Goodness. (*A.-S.*)

GODENESS. *At godenesse*, at advantage. See Rom. Rose, 1453, 3462.

GODESEIE. The herb clary. The Latin name is *gallitritum* in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

GODFATHERS. An old cant term for jurymen. See Ben Jonson, v. 139.

GODHEDE. Goodness. Kyng Alis. 7060.

GOD-ILD-YOU. A corruption of *God yield you*, i. e. reward or bless you.

GODLEC. Goodness. Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 8.

GODLYCHE. Goodly; politely. "Godlyche he hyr gret," Degrevant, 675.

GODNEDAY. Good-day. *Ritson.*

GOD-PAYS. A profane expression formerly used by disbanded soldiers, implying that they had no money themselves, and must therefore borrow or beg. Hence *God-to-pay*, a hopeless debt, nothing. See Ben Jonson, viii. 60, 158.

GODPHERE. A godfather. *Jonson.*

GOD'S-BLESSING. To go out of *God's blessing* into the warm sun, a proverbial phrase for quitting a better for a worse situation. See Nares and Ray.

GODSEND. Any good fortune quite unexpected. On the coast a wreck is sometimes so called. *Var. dial.*

GOD'S-GOOD. Yeast. *Var. dial.* See Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Aa vii; Florio, p. 130. It is spelt *gosgood* in some provincial glossaries. Forby is clearly wrong in his explanation, as the references to Lilly and Florio indisputably show.

GODSHARLD. God forbid! *Yorksh.*

GODSIB. A godfather. *Chaucer.*

GODSPEED. An exclamation addressed to a person commencing a journey, implying the speaker's anxiety for his speedy and safe transit. Still in use.

GOD'S-PENNY. Earnest-money. *North.* "A God's-pennie, an earnest-pennie," Florio, p. 39.

GOD'S-SAKE. A child kept for God's sake, i. e. a foster-child. See Nomenclator, p. 20; Florio, p. 22.

GOD'S-SANTY. An oath, supposed by Steevens to be corrupted from *God's sanctity*.

GOD'S-TRUTH. An absolute truth.

GOEL. Yellow. *East.* "The goeler and younger," Tusser, p. 126.

GOETIE. Witchcraft. *Blount.*

GOFER. A species of tea-cake of an oblong form, made of flour, milk, eggs, and currants, baked on an iron made expressly for the purpose, called a *gofering iron*, and divided into square compartments. *Linc.*

GOFERING-WORK. A sort of crimping performed on frills, caps, &c.

GOFF. (1) An oaf or fool. *North.*

(2) A game played by striking hard stuffed balls with clubs. He who drives his ball into the hole with fewest strokes is the winner. It was a common game in England in the reign of James I. See D'Ewes, i. 48.

(3) A godfather. *Cath. Angl.*

GOFFLE. To gobble up; to eat fast. *Essex.*

GOFFRAM. A clown. *Cumb.*

GOFISH. Foolish. *Chaucer.*

GOFLE. A small basket. *Linc.*

GOG. A bog. *Oxon.* Aubrey, in his MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts, p. 56, mentions "a boggy place called the *Gogges*."

GOGE. The throat. Nominale MS.

GOGGLE. To swallow. "Gulped, or goggled downe," Cotgrave, in v. *Goularde.*

GOGGY. An egg. *Craven.*

GOGING-STOOL. A cucking-stool, q. v.

GOGION. A gudgeon. See Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, in v. *Aspron.*

GOG-MIRE. A quagmire. *Fulke.*

GOIGH. Very merry. *Devon.*

GOIL. Spongy ground. Milles MS.

GOING. (1) A right of pasturage on a common for a beast. *Suffolk.*

(2) *Going to the vault,* an expression sometimes used by hunters when a hare takes ground like a rabbit.

GOING-OUT. Visiting. *Var. dial.*

GOINGS-ON. Proceedings. *Var. dial.*

GOISTER. To laugh loudly. *Linc.* Also, to brag; to enter into a frolic.

GOJONE. The gudgeon of a wheel; also, the fish so called. *Pr. Parv.*

GOKE. A fool. Reliq. Antiq. i. 291. Ben Jonson has *gokt,* stupefied. *Goky,* a gawky, a clown, Piers Ploughman, p. 220. "A goky, a gokin vel gakin, *stultus,*" Milles MS.

GOKERT. Awkward; clumsy. *Var. dial.*

GOLD. The plant turnsol. It is also applied to corn-marygold and wild myrtle.

> That she sponge up out of the molde
> Into a floure was named *golde.*
>
> *Gower,* ed. 1554, f. 120.

GOLD-CRAP. The herb crow-foot. See Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, in v. *Bassinets.* Called also *gold-cup.*

GOLDEFOME. Copper. Nominale MS.

GOLDEN-BUG. The ladybird. *Suffolk.*

GOLDEN-CHAFER. A green beetle, very common in the month of June. *Var. dial.*

GOLDEN-CHAIN. Yellow laburnum. *West.*

GOLD-END-MAN. One who buys broken pieces of gold and silver; an itinerant jeweller. See Ben Jonson, iv. 79.

GOLDEN-DROP. A kind of plum. Also, a variety of wheat. *Var. dial.*

GOLDEN-EYE. The bird *anas clangula.* It is called *goldnye* in Arch. xiii. 343.

GOLDEN-HERB. The plant orach. *North.*

GOLDEN-KNOP. The lady-bird. *East.*

GOLDEN-WITHY. Bog mirtle. *South.*

GOLDFINCH. A piece of gold; a purse. Middleton, i. 283. A sovereign is now so called.

GOLD-FINDER. An old jocular name for a person who cleaned a jakes.

GOLDFLOWER. Golden cudweed; the aurelia, according to Florio, p. 166.

GOLDFRE. A welt of gold: explained *aurifigium* in Nominale MS.

GOLD-HEWEN. Of a golden colour. (*A.-S.*)

GOLD-HOUSE. A treasury.

> On the morowe, tho hyt was day,
> The kyng to hys *golde-hows* toke hys way.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 133.

GOLDING. A marygold. *Chesh.*

GOLD-KNAP. The herb crow-foot. *Huloet.*

GOLD-NEPS. A kind of small red and yellow early ripe pear. *Chesh.*

GOLDSMITHRIE. Goldsmith's work. (*A.-S.*)

GOLDSPINK. The goldfinch. *North.*

GOLD-WEIGHT. To the gold-weight, i. e. to the minutest particulars, gold-weights being very exact. See Jonson, v. 360.

GOLDY. Of a gold colour.

> As ofte as sondys be in the salte se,
> And *goldy* gravel in the stremys rich.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 12.

GOLE. (1) Big; full; florid; prominent; rank, as grass, &c. *East.*

(2) The jaw-bone. Nominale MS.

(3) A ditch or small stream. *North.* Also, a whirl-pool; a flood-gate, or sluice. See Dugdale's Imbanking, 1662, p. 276. "A gool, *lacuna,* vid. Skinnerum; *item,* a current of water in a swampy place, and generally where it is obstructed with boggs; likewise, a hollow between two hills; a throat; a narrow vale," Dean Milles MS. p. 132.

> Than syr Gawayne the gude a galaye he takys,
> And glides up at a *gole* with gud mene of armes.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 92.

(4) A fool? "Greate dole for a *gole,*" Chester Plays, i. 229. *Gowle,* MS. Bodl. 175.

GO-LESS. I cannot go less, i. e., I cannot accept of less, I cannot play for a smaller sum. "Goe lesse, at primero," Cotgrave, in v. *Manque.*

GOLET. The throat, or gullet. (*A.-N.*) A part of armour or dress which covered the throat was so called.

> Throwghe *golet* and gorgere he hurtez hym ewyne.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 72.
>
> Be the *golett* of the hode
> Johne pulled the munke downe.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 129.

GOLIARDS. The best account of the *goliardi* is given in Mr. Wright's preface to Walter Mapes, p. x. "They appear," says Mr. Wright, "to have been in the clerical order somewhat the same class as the jongleurs and minstrels among the laity, riotous and unthrifty scholars who attended on the tables of the richer ecclesiastics, and gained their living and clothing by practising the profession of buffoons and jesters. The name appears to have originated towards the end of the twelfth century; and, in the documents of that time, and of the next century, is always connected with the clerical order." In the Decretal. Bonifacii VIII. Univ. Oxon. they are thus mentioned, *se joculatores seu goliardos faciunt aut buffones.* See other quotations of a similar import in Ducange.

GO-LIE. To recline; to be laid by the wind; to subside. *Somerset.* Perf. *went-lie;* part. *yone-lie.*

GOLIONE. A kind of gown.

> And alle was do ryȝt as sche bad,
> He hath hire in his clothis clad,
> And caste on hire his *golione,*
> Whiche of the skyn of a lione
> Was made, as he upon the wey
> It slow; and over this to pleye
> Sche took his gret mace also,
> And knitte it at hire girdille tho.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134 f. 170.

GOLL. (1) A hand, or fist. *East.* "How cold they are, poor golls," Beaum. and Flet. i. 97. See Hawkins, iii. 119.

(2) To strike or blow with violence; to rush, as wind does. *North.*

(3) The gullet, Nominale MS. More properly the ball of the throat.

> Sethen he went to the skulle,
> And hewyd asonder the throte *golle*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 115.

GOLLAND. This plant is alluded to by Turner as the *ranunculus* or crowfoot, and Brockett mentions a yellow flower so called without giving its other name. It is probably that species which is described by Gerard, p. 810, as the double crowfoot or yellow batchelor's-buttons. "Goulands, Bor. corn-marigolds," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

GOLLAR. To shout; to snarl. *North.*

GOLLOP. A large morsel. *Somerset.*

GOLLS. Fat chops; ridges of fat on a corpulent person. *East.*

GOLOSSIANS. Galoshes. Arch. xi. 95.

GOLP. A sudden blow. *Devon.*

GOLSH. To swallow quickly. *North.*

GOLSOGHT. The jaundice.

> Envus man may lyknyd be
> To the *golsoght*, that es a payne,
> Mene may se it in mans eene.
> *R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes*, p. 46.

GOME. (1) A man. (*A.-S.*) This continued in use till the time of the civil wars. It occurs in early versions of the Psalms in place of the modern *Gentile*. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 77, ii. 211; Lybeaus Disconus, 1091.

(2) Black grease. Upton's MS. Additions to Junius in the Bodl. Lib.

(3) Heed; care. Kennett has, "to *gome*, to mind or be intent upon." See *Goam*; R. Glouc. p. 57. A.S. gyman.

> Son, he seide, take good *gome*,
> ȝyven thou hast thin owne dome.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 50.

(4) A godmother. *Cotgrave.*

GOMEN. Game; play. W. Mapes, p. 347.

GOMERILL. A silly fellow. *North.*

GOMMACKS. Tricks; foolery. *East.*

GOMMAN. Gomman, *paterfamilias*; gommer, *materfamilias*. Milles' MS. Glossary. Skinner has *goman*.

GOMME. The gum. *Chaucer.*

GON. (1) Since; ago. Reliq. Antiq. i. 64.

(2) Gave. Also, to give. *Var. dial.*

GONE. (1) Dead; expired. *Var. dial.*

(2) A term in archery, when the arrow was shot beyond the mark. The same term is still used in the game of bowls, when the bowl runs beyond the jack. *Nares.* "I am gone, or overcast at bowles," Howell.

GONEIL. Same as *Gomerill*, q. v.

GONFANON. A banner or standard. (*A.-N.*) See Sir Tristrem, pp. 145, 210; Kyng Alisaunder, 1963; Langtoft, pp. 30, 330.

> Whan thay were redy for to ryde,
> They reysed spere and *gonfanoune*.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 112.

GONGE. (1) To go. See Ellis, ii. 399.

> Jhesu thouȝt hit was ful longe,
> Withouten felowshipe to *gonge*.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 82.

(2) A jakes. "The devels gonge-house of helle," MS. quoted in MS. Lansd. 1033. *Gonge-farmer*, a cleaner of jakes, Palsgrave. *Gonge-fermourer*, Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 3. Stowe has *goung* for *dung*. See Nares in v. *Goung.*

> Jak, if every hous were honest to ete fleish inne,
> Than were it honest to ete in a *gonge*.
> *MS. Digby* 41, f. 8
>
> And was adrad nyghe owt of hys wytte,
> And caste hyt yn a *gonge-pytte*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 133.

GONHELLY. A Cornish horse. More's MS. Additions to Ray, Mus. Brit.

GONMER. An old person. *Devon.*

GONNE. A machine for expelling balls; a gun, but not necessarily used with gunpowder. Chaucer, however, has the term in exactly the modern sense.

GONNERHEAD. A stupid person. *North.* Probably from *gonner*, a gander.

GONY. A great goose. *Glouc.*

GOO. Good. See Arch. xxx. 408.

GOOA. To go. *Var. dial.*

GOOCHY. Indian rubber. *Var. dial.*

GOOD. (1) Rich. A mercantile use of the word common in old plays.

(2) Very. *Good sawcily*, Thoms' Anec. p. 74.

GOOD-BROTHER. A brother-in-law.

GOOD-CHEAP. Extremely cheap. It answers to *bon-marché* in Cotgrave. In Douce's collection is a fragment of an early book printed by Caxton, who promises to sell it "good chepe." See Fletcher's Poems, p. 72.

GOOD-DAWNING. Good-morrow. *West.*

GOOD-DAY. A holiday. *Staff.*

GOODDIT. Shrove-tide. *North.* Shrove Tuesday is called Goodies-Tuesday.

GOOD-DOING. Charitable; kind. *East.*

GOODED. Prospered. *Devon.*

GOOD-ENOUGH. Passable. *Shak.*

GOOD-FELLOWS. A cant term for thieves. "Good fellows be thieves," Heywood's Edward IV. p. 42.

GOOD-FEW. A fair number. *North.*

GOODGER. Goodman, or husband. Also term for the devil. *Devon.*

GOOD-HOUR. A favourable time, a phrase applied to a woman in labour.

GOOD-HUSSEY. A thread-case. *West.*

GOODIN. A good thing. *Yorksh.*

GOODING. To go a gooding, among poor people, is to go about before Christmas to collect money or corn to enable them to keep the festival. *Kent.*

GOODISH. Rather large or long. *Var. dial.* "A goodish step," a long way.

GOOD-KING-HARRY. The herb goose-foot.

GOODLICH. Conveniently. See Nichols' Royal Wills, p. 118; Test. Vetust. p. 139.

GOOD-LIKE. Handsome. Good-like-naught, handsome but worthless. *North.*

GOOD LORD. A term formerly applied to a patron or benefactor.

GOODLY. Fresh or gay in apparel.

GOODLYHEDE. Goodness. (*A.-S.*)

GOOD-MAN. The landlord or master of a house. See Sevyn Sages, 3869; Matthew, xx. 11. In the provinces, a woman terms her husband her *good-man.*

GOODMANTURD. A worthless unpleasant fellow. See Florio, p. 160.

GOOD-MIND. Good humour. *East.*

GOOD-MISTRESS. A patroness.

GOOD-NIGHTS. A species of minor poems of the ballad kind. *Nares.*

GOOD-NOW. A phrase equivalent to, *Do you know, you must know. West.*

GOOD-OUTS. Doing well. *Var. dial.*

GOODS. Cattle; dairy produce. *North.*

GOODSCHIPE. Goodness. (*A.-S.*)

> And for the *goodschipe* of this dede,
> They graunten him a lusty mede.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 117.

GOOD-SPEED. Yeast. Florio, p. 130.

GOOD-TIDY. Moderate; reasonable. *East.*

GOOD-TIME. A festival. *Jonson.*

GOOD-TO. Good for. See Pegge, in v.

GOOD-WOMAN. A wife. *Var. dial.*

GOOD-WOOLLED. A good-woolled one, i. e., a capital good fellow. *Linc.*

GOODY. (1) Good-wife. This term is addressed only to poor women. *North.* Chaucer has *good-lefe*, ed. Urry, p. 160.

(2) To prosper; to appear good. *West.*

GOOD-YEAR. Corrupted by our old writers from *goujere*, the French disease.

GOOF. A kind of sweet cake. *East.*

GOOGEN. A gudgeon. See Clerk's edition of Withals' Dictionarie, 1608, p. 36.

GOOKEE. To hang down. *Devon.*

GOOM. To file a saw. *Var. dial.*

GOORDY. Plump or round.

> We shal so bowel that scrippe or bagge of his with strokes, by pynchynge or nyppyng meale, being nowe swollen with moche brasse, i. whiche is now borely or *goordy*, or stroutted out with moche money *Acolastus*, 1540.

GOOSE. (1) A silly fellow. *Var. dial.*

(2) A tailor's smoothing iron.

(3) A game described by Strutt, p. 336. On the Stationers' registers, 16th June, 1597, was licensed, "The newe and most pleasant game of the *goose.*"

(4) A breach made by the sea.

GOOSEBERRY. To play old gooseberry, i. e., to create a great confusion.

GOOSE-BILL. The herb goose-grass.

GOOSE-CAP. A silly person. *Devon.* "A sot, asse, goosecap," Cotg. in v. *Gruë.*

GOOSECHITE. The herb agrimony.

GOOSE-FEAST. Michaelmas. *Linc.*

GOOSE-FLESH. The roughness of the skin produced by cold. *Var. dial.*

GOOSE-GOG. The gooseberry. *Var. dial.*

GOOSE-GRASS. Catch-weed. *North.*

GOOSE-HEARD One who takes care of geese. See Harrison, p. 223. "*Ancarius*, a gosherd." Nominale MS.

GOOSE-HOUSE. A parish cage, or small temporary prison. *Suffolk.*

GOOSE-INTENTOS. A word used in Lancashire, where the husbandmen claim it as a due to have a goose-intentos on the sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost; which custom took origin from the last word of this old church prayer of that day.—*Tua nos quæsimus Domine, gratia semper præveniat et sequatur: ac bonis operibus jugiter præstet esse intentos.* Common people mistake it for a *goose with ten toes.* Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 290.

GOOSEMAN-CHICK. A gosling. *North.*

GOOSE-SMERE. A kind of axungia mentioned in MS. Sloane 5, f. 2.

GOOSE-TANSY. Silver-weed. *North.*

GOOSE-TONGUE. Sneeze-wort. *Craven.*

GOOSE-TURD-GREEN. A colour in apparel alluded to in Harrison, p. 172; Cotgrave, in v. *Merde.* Jonson, iv. 415, mentions "goose-green starch," and a waistcoat made of *gosling green* is named in the Vicar of Wakefield, ch. xii. p. 59.

GOOSHARETH. The herb goose-grass.

GOOSHILL. A gutter. *Wilts.*

GOOSIER. A goose-heard, q. v. *Somerset.*

GOOSTLICHE. Spiritually. (*A.-S.*)

GOOT. Goeth. Arch. xxx. 408.

GOOT-BUCKIS. He bucks. *Wickliffe.*

GOPE. To talk vulgarly and loud; to snatch, or grasp. *Cumb.*

GOPPEN-FULL. A large handful. *North.* See Cotgrave, in v. *Jointe.*

GOPPISH. Proud; pert; testy. *North.*

GOR. (1) Dirty; miry; rotten. *North.*

(2) A young unfledged bird. *Westm.*

(3) A clownish fellow. *Somerset.*

GORBELLY. A person with a large belly. *Devon.* See Hollyband, 1593, in v. *Bredallier*; 1 Henry IV. ii. 2.

GORBIT. Same as *Gor* (2). *Yorksh.*

GORBLE. To eat, or gobble. *North.*

GORCE. A wear. Blount, in v.

GORCHANDE. Grumbling. *R. de Brunne*

GORCOCK. The red grouse. *North.*

GORCROW. A carrion-crow. *Pennant.* This bird is mentioned by Ben Jonson.

GORD. A narrow stream of water. See Kennett's Gloss. p. 80. "A whirlpool, or deep hole in a river," Blount's Gloss. ed. 1681, p. 290.

GORDE. (1) Girded on. Meyrick, i. 177.

(2) To strike, or spur. *Gawayne.*

GORE. (1) Mud; dirt. Lybeaus Disconus, 1471. Still in use in Norfolk.

(2) *A-gore*, bloody. See Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 154, and *Agore*, p. 32.

(3) The lowest part in a tract of country. *North.* It is explained by Kennett, a small narrow slip of ground, Gloss. p. 80.

(4) A piece of cloth inserted. This is the explanation in the Craven Gloss. i. 192, and it may be more fully described as a diagonal seam inserted at the bottom of a shift, shirt robe

or gown, to give breadth to the lower part of it. Florio has, "*Gheroni*, the gores or gussets of a shirt or smock." See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3237. It is often used by very early writers in the phrase *under gore*, i. e. under the clothing. This explains a disputed passage in Sir Thopas. "Gouthlich under gore," MS. Digby 86. "Glad under gore," Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 26. See also Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 152. *Gore-coat*, a gown or petticoat gored, or so cut as to be broad at the bottom, and narrower at the upper part, Exmoor Scolding, p. 39.

(5) To make up a mow of hay. *Linc.*

GORE-BLOOD. Clotted blood. *Shak.* We have *gorwoundede* in Reliq. Antiq. i. 55.

GORELL. A great clownish lad.

> Glotony that *gorell* is the vjte. synne,
> That men use of in delicat fedyng of mete.
>
> *MS Laud.* 416. f. 98.

GORGAYSE. A woman's tucker. Skelton, ii. 391.

GORGE. The throat; the mouth. (*A.-N.*) A hawk when full-fed was said to bear full gorge. To give over the gorge, i. e. to be sick.

GORGEAUNT. A boar in the second year. An old hunting term.

GORGER. Armour for the throat. (*A.-N.*) See Lybeaus Disconus, 1618.

> Nowe I wol sey thee of the *gorgier*, whiche shoulde kepe the throte-bolle.
>
> *Rom. of the Monk, Sion College MS.*

GORGET. "A kerchef wherwith women cover their pappes," Baret, 1580.

GORGEY. To shake, or tremble. *West.*

GORISOUN. A youth; a page. (*A.-N.*)

GORLE. To devour eagerly. *South.*

GORM. To smear; to daub. *North.*

GORMA. A cormorant. *North.*

GORN. A small pail with one handle. *Derbysh.*

GORNEY. A journey. Robin Hood, i. 85.

GORONS. Bars and cramps of iron to secure the upper stones of a pinnacle. *Bloxam.*

GORRELL. A fat person. Cotgrave has this word, in v. *Bredailler.* In Craven, *gorry*, very fat, nauseously fat.

GORSE. Furze. *Var. dial.* "The firse or gorse," Elyot, 1559, in v. *Paliurus.*

GORSEHOPPER. The whinchat. *Chesh.*

GORST. The juniper-tree, but more commonly the same as *gorse*, q. v.

GOSE. Go. *Chaucer.*

> And graythe ȝowe to ȝone grene wode,
> And *gose* over ther nedes.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 66.

GOSHAL. The goshawk. *Book of Rates.*

GOSLINGS. The blossoms of the willow, which children sometimes play with by putting them into the fire and seeing how they burn, repeating verses at the same time.

GOSLING-WEED. Goose-grass. *Huloet.*

GOSPELLER. (1) An Evangelist.

> And the foure *gospellers*
> Standand on the pelers. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 136.

(2) The priest that chanted the gospel. See Davies' Ancient Rites, 1672, p. 14; Ord. and Reg. p. 169.

GOSS. (1) Furze. See *Gorse.*

(2) To guzzle, or drink. *Devon.*

GOSSANDER. The *Mergus Merganser*, a bird of the fens. *Drayton.*

GOSSIB. A sponsor at baptism, since corrupted into *gossip*. See Verstegan's observations on this word quoted in Ben Jonson, iii. 217; Plumpton Corr. p. 62; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 112; State Papers, iii. 13. There was formerly considered a kind of relationship between a person and his sponsors, expressed by *gossiprede*. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 36; State Papers, ii. 479.

GOSSONE. A god-son. *Pr. Parv.*

GOST. (1) Goest; walkest. (*A.-S.*)

> The kyng to the scheperde con say,
> Fro me ne *gost* thou not away.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

(2) Spirit; mind; soul. (*A.-S.*)

GOSTEAD. A bay or division of a barn. *Norf.*

GOSTER. Same as *Gauster*, q. v.

GOTCH. A large pitcher. *Var. dial.* Gotch-belly, a large round belly.

GOTE. A ditch, or sluice. *North.*

> There arose a great controversie about the erecting of two new *gotes* at Skirbek and Langare for drayning the waters out of South Holand and the Fens. *Dugdale's Imbanking*, 1662, p. 243.

GOTER. A shower. Also, a gutter.

> He sal com doun als rain in flees soft,
> And *goters* droppand over erthe oft.
>
> *MS. Egerton* 614, f. 48.
>
> Bankes flowen of floode abowte in the vale,
> And out of the gaye golde *goters* ther ȝode.
>
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 14.

GOTFER. An old man. *Wilts.*

GOTHAM. A wise man of Gotham, i. e. a fool. It is scarcely necessary to allude to the well-known collection of tales of the wise men of Gotham, repr. 1840. Gotham is also a cant term for Newcastle.

GOTHARD. A foolish fellow. *North.*

GOTHELEN. To grumble, or rumble, as the stomach does. (*A.-S.*)

GOTHERLY. Kind; sociable. *North.*

GOTHSEMAY. Gossamer. Lady Al. 1659.

GO-TO. *Don't go to*, not able to. *Var. dial.* The phrase *go to*, in old colloquial language, and often introduced in old plays, has not, I believe, been properly explained. It is equivalent to, *well, well now, well then*, or *go on;* and it occurs in the French Alphabet, 8vo. Lond. 1615, as the translation of *or sus.* Florio has, "*Hór béne*, well, go too, it is well now."

GO-TO-BED-AT-NOON. Goat's beard.

GOTOURS. Lumps; impurities?

> Tak the rutes of morelle and wasche thame and stamp thame wele, and lay thame to the fester at morne and at evene, and ever clence it wele of *gotours*, and wasche it with hate wyne.
>
> *MS. Linc. Med.* f. 313.

GOTTED. Gotten. *Skelton.*

GOTY. A pitcher, or gotch, q. v.

GOUD-SPINK. A goldfinch. *Craven.*

GOUL. (1) The gum of the eye. *North.* See Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 125. "A blemish or waterish matter in sore eyes called of some *gowle*," Florio, p. 104.

(2) A hut, or cottage. *Cumb.*

GOULFE. A goaf of corn. *Palsgrave.*

GOUND. A yellow secretion in the corners of the eyes. *North.* Left unexplained in Arch. xxx. 408. "*Gownde* of the eye," Pr. Parv. "Gound, *sordes oculorum condensatæ per totum agrum Linc. vulgatissime appellantur*," Skinner. In MS. Med. Linc. f. 283 is a receipt "for blered eghne and *gundy*;" and *gunny eyes* are explained *sore running eyes* in the Yorkshire Dialogue, 1697, p. 100. The *gound* is well explained by Milles to be *oculorum gramia quæ ab oculis distillat*, and if the old text in the passage in Timon of A., i. 1, "Our Poesie is as a *Gowne*," ed. 1623, p. 80, is in any way correct, we have in this word *gound*, or *gownde*, as it is spelt in Pr. Parv. p. 206, the genuine old reading, which Tieck tries to make sense of in a different manner. The *distillat* of Milles answers to the *uses* or *oozes* of Shakespeare.

> Right so pleynly thorowe the *goundy* sight
> Of erytikes, ne may not susteyne
> For to beholde the clerenesse of this quene.
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 36.

GOUNE-CLOTH. Cloth enough to make a gown. *Chaucer.*

GOURD. (1) A species of false dice, mentioned in the Merry W. of W. i. 3.

(2) A vessel to carry liquor in. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 17031.

(3) "*Aquilegium*, a *gourde* of water, whiche commeth of rayne," Elyot, 1559.

GOURMANDIZE. Gluttony. *Spenser.*

GOURY. Dull; stupid-looking. *North.*

GOUSH. A stream. Also, to make a noise, as water when gushing out.

GOUT. The gateway bridge over a watercourse; a drain. *Warw.*

GOUTHLICH. Goodly. (*A.-S.*)

> Wis he wes of lore,
> And *gouthlich* under gore. *Wright's Anecd. Lit.* p. 2.

GOUTOUS. Rich; delicate, especially applied to made dishes. Ord. and Reg. p. 473. "Luk ay that he ette no gowttous mette," MS. Med. Linc. f. 310. So called probably on account of rich meats causing that disease. "Gotows mann or womanne, *guttosus*," Pr. Parv. p. 206. *Guttosus* in Med. Lat. corresponds to *arthriticus*.

GOUTS. (1) Drops. Macbeth, ii. 1. There is no doubt of the correctness of this explanation. *Gowtyth* for *droppeth* occurs in an early English MS. mentioned in Arch. xxx. 408.

(2) The spots on a hawk, an ancient term in falconry. See Dict. Rust. in v.

GOVE. (1) To stare vacantly. *North.*

(2) To make a mow. Tusser, p. 176. This is another form of *goaf*, q. v.

(3) Given. *Lydgate.*

GOVELE. To get money by usury. It is a substantive in Digby Myst. p. 191.

> He *govelyde* gode with alle hys myght.
> *R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes*, p. 5.

GOVERNAILLE. Government; steerage. (*A.-N.*)

GOVE-TUSHED. Having projected teeth. *Derb*

GOW. (1) Wild myrtle. Florio, p. 4.

(2) Let us go. *Suffolk.* An abbreviation of *go we* plur. imper. of *go.* In the Northern counties, *gowa*, or *gooa.*

GOWARGE. A round chisel used for making hollows. *North.*

GO-WAY. Give way; cease.

> *Go way*, douȝtur, sich thyng!
> I wille no more of thi playng.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 44.

GOWBERT. A goblet, or drinking-vessel.

GOWCES. The pieces of armour which protect the arm-pit when the arm is raised.

> Um-begrippys a spere, and to a gome rynnys,
> That bare of gowles fulle gaye with *gowces* of sy vere.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 92.

GOWD. (1) A toy or gaud. *North.*

(2) To cut dirty wool from off the tails of sheep. *North.* The wool so cut off is called *gowdens.*

GOWDER. Futuo. *North.*

GOWDYLAKIN. A plaything. *Northumb.*

GOWER. (1) A great dish or platter for potage. *Winton.* Kennett's MS. Gloss.

(2) A kind of cake, formerly made for children at Christmas. North's Toy-Book, 1665.

GOWGE. The gauge or measure.

> The *gowge* seyd, the devyles dyrte
> Fore anything that thou canne wyrke!
> *Nugæ Poeticæ*, p. 18.

GOWIL-SOWGHT. This is translated by *glabcoma* in Nominale MS.

GOWK. A cuckoo. Also as *goke*, q. v. Hence *Gowk-spit*, cuckoo spit. *North.*

GOWLARE. An usurer. *Pr. Parv.*

GOWLE. To cry sulkily. *North.* Brockett says, "to threaten in a kind of howl." Gloss. ed. 1829, p. 138. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 291; Tundale, pp. 15, 39.

> For unnethes es a chylde borne fully,
> That it ne begynnes to *gowle* and crye.
> *Hampole, MS Bowes*, p. 25

GOWLED. Gummed up. See *Goul* (1).

GOWLES. Gules. Reliq. Antiq. i. 324.

> The crest that on his helme es,
> Es a lady of *gowlis* in hir reches.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17, f. 141.
>
> A lyone tyed till an ake
> Of *gowlys* and grene. *MS. Ibid.* f. 134.

GOWSTY. Dreary; frightful; ghastly; dismal or uncomfortable. *North.*

GOWT. A sink; a vault. *West.*

GOWTE. A swelling. Arch. xxx. 408.

GOWTONE. To gutter as a candle. "Gowtone as candelys," Pr. Parv.

GOXIDE. Yawned; gaped. *Baber.*

GOYSE. Goes. Towneley Myst. p. 13.

GOYTE. The same as *gote*, q. v.

GOZELL. A guzzle, or ditch. "*Traghétto*, any ferrie, a passage, a foard, or gozell over from shore to shore," Florio.

GOZZAN. An old wig grown yellow from age and wearing. *Cornw.*

GOZZARD. A fool. *Linc.*

GRAAL. A large dish, a large hollow basin, fit for serving up meat. The St. Graal was the vessel in which our Saviour ate the last sup per with his apostles, and is fabled to have been preserved by Joseph of Arimathea. Various miracles are said to have been performed by means of this dish, and it is a frequent subject of allusion in some of the old romances, as an object in search of which numerous knights-errants spent their lives. See further in Roquefort.

GRAB. To seize, or snatch; to steal. Also, a snap or bite. *Var. dial.*

GRABBLE. To grapple. *Devon.* "To grabble or grope a wench," Miege.

GRABBY. Grimy; filthy. *Kent.*

GRAB-STOCK. A young crab-tree, or the cutting of one. *Dorset.*

GRACE. *Harde grace*, misfortune.

GRACE-CUP. A large cup in a monastery or college, passed round the table after grace was said. See Davies' Ancient Rites, 1672, p. 126.

GRACE-OF-GOD. The plant hartshorn. See Topsell's Foure-footed Beasts, p. 126.

GRACES. Thanks; gifts. *Wickliffe.*

GRACE-WIFE. A midwife. *Durham.*

GRACIA-DEI. A medicine so called, described in MS. Med. Linc. f. 308.

GRACIOUS. Agreeable; graceful. It occurs in Chaucer and Shakespeare.

GRACY-DAYS. Daffodils. *Devon.*

GRADDE. Cried for; cried to. (*A.-S.*)

> And thenk, as thou hast herd me telle,
> How grace he *gradde*, and grace he hadde.
> *Gower, MS. Bodl.* 294.
>
> He porveide him of a schip,
> And over the watere ladde,
> Everch tyme daiȝ and nyȝt
> Alle that to him *gradde*. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 117.

GRADE. Prepared; got ready. (*A.-S.*)

GRADELY. Decently; orderly; moderately Also an adjective. *North.*

GRADUATE. A physician. *Suffolk.*

GRAF. The depth of a spade's bit in digging. *Salop.* Hence, to dig. Perhaps from *grafe*, a husbandman. *Spade-graf*, the quantity of stuff turned up by the spade at once.

GRAFER. An engraver. *Lydgate.* Wright has *graffyng* in his Monastic Letters, p. 137.

GRAFF. A graft. Also, to graft. See Robin Hood, i. 32; Tusser, p. 115.

> To make the *graffe* that hee fro Judas fette,
> Fructifye in a pure virgyne.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 18.

GRAFFER. A notary. *Blount.*

GRAFFERE. One who grafts. *Lydgate.*

GRAFFLE. To grapple. *Somerset.*

GRAFMAKERE. A sexton. *Withals.*

GRAFT. A ditch. *Craven.*

GRAFTED-IN. Begrimed. *Devon.*

GRAFTING-TOOL. A long spade used in draining land. *Salop.*

GRAG. The neck. Nominale MS.

GRAID. See *Grade.* "Leide," Trin. Coll. MS.

> Of thir thinges I haf her said,
> Was Adam cors to-gedir *graid.*
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 5.

GRAILE. (1) Gravel; small pebbles. *Spenser.*

(2) The name of the book which contained the responses sung by the choir. "I gowle au mi *grayel*," Reliq. Antiq. i. 291. "*Gradale*, a grale," Nominale MS.

GRAILING. A slight fall of hail, just to cover the ground. *North.*

GRAILS. The smaller feathers of a hawk *Blome.*

GRAIN. (1) A branch of a tree. *Cumb.*

(2) To strangle, gripe, or throttle. *East.*

(3) Broken victuals. *Somerset.*

(4) The prong of a fork. *West.*

(5) A scarlet colour used by dyers. *Blount.*

GRAINED. Grimed; dirty. *Wilts.*

GRAINED-FORK. A pronged fork. *East.*

GRAINEE. Proud; ill-tempered. *Devon.* "Stiff, somewhat stately," Milles MS.

GRAINING. The fork of a tree. *North.*

GRAIN-STAFF. A quarter-staff, with a pair of short tines at the end which they call grains. Dean Milles' MS. Glossary.

GRAITHE. To prepare; to make ready; to dress. (*A.-S.*) Still in use in the North, and explained in the provincial glossaries, "preparation; readiness; to bring a horse up with great care; the trapping of a horse; to clothe, or furnish; to repair; condition; riches." See Arthour and Merlin, p. 175; Perceval, 123. *Graithing*, clothing, equipment. *Grath*, speed, Towneley Myst. p. 32.

> Thre score knyghtis of the best
> *Graythed* wele in grene.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 134.
>
> Bot if thowe *graythe* thy gere, the wille grefe happene,
> Or thowe goo of this greve, for all thy grete wordes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 80.

GRAITHLY. Readily; speedily. (*A.-S.*) It here means *steadfastly, confidently.*

> If we *graythely* and sothefastly behalde oureselfe, ther es na thynge that we here hafe that we may bi righte calle ours. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 8.
>
> Bot alway thynke on thy laste ende, for thou ert a dedly mane, and ilk a daye, if thou behalde *graythely*, thou may see thy dedd bifore thyne eghne. *MS. Ibid.* f. 21.
>
> Felys me *grathly* every ylke one,
> And se that I have fleche and bone.
> *Croft's Excerpta Antiqua*, p 106.

GRAKE. To crack. *Lydgate.*

GRAMATOLYS. Smatterers. *Skelton.*

GRAME. Anger; grief. (*A.-S.*)

> Moradas seyde, hyt ys grete schame
> On a hors to wreke thy *grame.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 79
>
> Wist my lorde of this house,
> With *grame* he wold the grete,
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 135.

GRAMERCY. Great thanks. (*A.-N.*)

> *Graunt-mercy*, seid than he,
> But silver shalt thou non gif me.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

GRAMERY. *Ars grammatica*, and hence used generally for abstruse learning.

GRAMFER. A grandfather. *West.*

GRAMFER-LONGLEGS. A daddy-longlegs.

GRAMMER. A grandmother. *West.*

GRAMMERED. Begrimed. *Wilts.*

GRAMMER'S-PIN. A large pin. *Devon.*

GRAMPLE. A crab. *Skinner.* (*Fr.*)

GRANADO. A grenade. *Howell.*

GRANCH. (1) To scrunch. *Warw.*

(2) A grange. Milles' MS. Gloss.

GRAND. Very; much. *Kent.*

GRANDAM. A grandmother. *Var. dial.* See Withals, ed. 1608. p. 140.

GRANDARDE. Part of ancient armour. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12. It seems to have been worn only by knights when on horseback. Sometimes spelt *grand-guard.*

GRANDIE. Grandmother. *North.*

GRAND-TRICKTRACK. An old game at cards mentioned in Poor Robin's Country Vices, 4to. Lond. 1674.

GRANE. To groan. *North.*

> Here my trowthe or I be tane,
> Many of ȝour gestis salle *grane.*
> *MS Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 133.

GRANEIN. The fork of a tree. *Linc.*

GRANER. A granary. Baret, A. 266.

GRANGE. A farm-house; a barn, or granary; a small hamlet. In Lincolnshire, a lone farm-house is still so called.

GRANK. To groan; to murmur. See Towneley Myst. p. 155. Still in use. *Granky*, complaining. Brockett, p. 139.

GRANNEP. A grandmother. *Yorksh.* More usually called *granny.*

GRANNY-DOD. A snail-shell. *Camb.*

GRANNY-REARED. Spoiled, i. e., brought up by a grandmother. *North.*

GRANNY-THREADS. The runners of the creeping crow-foot. *Craven.*

GRANONS. The long hairs growing about the mouth of a cat. Topsell, p. 104.

GRANSER. A grandsire. Towneley Myst. p. 172. Still used in Salop. Palsgrave has *grauntsyre;* and *graynser* occurs in the Plumpton Corr. p. 151.

> Come hethyr, he seid, and take up this sak,
> And ley it ij° fold on thy *grauncyrs* bak.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 46.

GRANT. The pudendum muliebre. Hence, to prostitute the body. Still in use.

GRAP. (1) A vulture. See *Gripe.*

(2) An ear of Virginia corn. MS. Lansd. 1033.

GRAPE. (1) To grope, or feel. *North.*

(2) A fork with three prongs used for filling rough dung. *North.*

GRAPER. The covering for the gripe or handle of a lance. Arch. xvii. 291.

GRAPINEL. A grappling-iron. (*A.-N.*)

GRAPLE. A hook; the clasp of a buckle. Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

GRAS. Grace. Sevyn Sages, 658.

GRASH. To gnash the teeth. See Collier's Old Ballads, p. 71; Topsell's Beasts, p. 126. Also, to crush. "Graschede doune crestez," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 75.

GRASIERS. Sheep or other animals when fed solely on grass. *North.*

GRASPLIN. Twilight. *Devon.*

GRASS-HEARTH. A feudal service of a day's ploughing. *Kennett.*

GRASS-TABLE. See *Earth-table.*

GRASS-WIDOW. An unmarried woman who has had a child. *Var. dial.* See MS. Century Book, No. 77.

GRAT. (1) Wept. *Northumb.*

(2) Made. For *gart.* Degrevant, 339.

GRATCHE. A supposed error for *graithe* in Rom. Rose, 7368.

GRATE. (1) A fish-bone. (*Germ.*)

(2) A grating, or lattice. See Test. Vetust. p. 627; Davies' Ancient Rites, p. 70; Death of Robert E. of Huntingdon, p. 27.

(3) Grateful. *Becon.*

(4) To seize; to snatch. *Devon.*

(5) Metal worked into steel, as in the making of weapons, &c.

GRATH. Assured; confident. *North.*

GRATING. The act of separating the large from small ore. *Craven.*

GRATTEN. Stubble. *South.* Ray says it means sometimes after-grass.

> The north part of Wilts adjoyning to Stonebrush Coteswold, and is part of Coteswold, the arable *gretton-grounds* beare an abundance of wyld tansie.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 121.

GRATTICHING. Dung of deer. Cotgrave, in v. *Fumeés, Plateaux.*

GRAUNDEPOSE. A grampus. *Skelton.*

GRAUNT. Great. Piers Ploughman, p. 353.

GRAUNTE. Agreed. "*Graunte*, seid oure kyng," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

GRAUNT-FADER. A grandfather.

> The King pardons that for thy noble *graunt-fader*, the whiche suffrid trouble for the kynges moost noble predecesseurs. *MS. Coll. Arm.* L. 9

GRAUT. Wort. *Yorksh.*

GRAVE. (1) To dig; to bury. *North.* See Maundevile, p. 12; Sevyn Sages, 18: Gy of Warwike, p. 410.

(2) A nobleman of the low countries. Hence, Grave Maurice. *Grave*, a bailiff. *Yorksh.*

(3) A potato-hole. *Linc.*

(4) Engraven. Kyng Alisaunder, 3155.

> So that my lady therupone,
> Hath suche a prente of love *grave.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 42.

GRAVELIN. A small migratory fish, about six inches in length, commonly reputed to be the spawn of the salmon. See Harrison, p. 224.

GRAVELLED. Vexed; mortified; perplexed. Also, buried. *North.*

GRAVER. A sculptor; an engraver. See Constitutions of Masonry, p. 31.

GRAVES. The refuse which remains at the bottom of the melting pot used in making tallow candles. It is collected and pressed into oblong cakes, which are boiled with water as food for dogs.

GRAVE-SPIKE. An instrument used by sextons in digging graves. *West.*

GRAVID. Big with child. (*Lat.*)

GRAVKYNG. Graying; dawning. *Weber.*

GRAVOWRYS. Engravers. *Pr. Parv.*

GRAVYNGE. Burial. See *Grave.*

> Tille hys *gravynge* it semyde als the ayere gafe servese. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 194

GRAW. The ague. Also, the sensation just before the fit. *North.*

GRAWINGERNE. A piece of iron on a waggon, formerly used as a drag.

GRAWSOME. Ugly; frightful. *North.*

GRAY. (1) Twilight. *Kennett.*

(2) A badger. See Hollyband, in v. *Blaireau;* Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, p. 34. Also, the skin or fur of a badger, as in Lybeaus Disconus, 839; Brit. Bibl. ii. 404.

GRAYEDE. Prepared; got ready.

> Thare of the erle was payede
> Sone his oste hase he *grayede;*
> He was na thyng affrayede.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 131.

GRAYLING. Applied to tapettes for sumpter horses, and means that they were cut or rounded. Eliz. of York, p. 14.

GRAYSTE. To gnash, or grind.

> Whenne Alexander herde this, he bigane to *grayste* with the tethe, and to torne his hede hedir and thedir. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 42.

GRAYTHELYCHE. Speedily. "And *graythelyche* arayede," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 61.

GRAYVEZ. Steel boots. "With *grayvez* and gobelets," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 63.

GRAZE. To fatten. Also, to become covered with growing grass. *Norf.*

GRE. An ear of corn. "*Spica,* gre of corne," MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. 28.

GREABLE. Agreed. See Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 89; and *Agreeable.*

GREASE. (1) Rancid butter. *North.*

(2) A dim suffusion over the sky, not positive cloudiness. *East.*

(3) To grease in the fist, i. e. to bribe. Cotgrave, in v. *Enfonser.*

(4) The fat of a hare, boar, wolf, fox, marten, otter, badger, or coney. The season of the hart and buck was called *grease time,* because that was the season when they were fat and fit for killing. See Sir H. Dryden's Twici, p. 25.

> That nane werreye my wylde botte Waynour hirselvene,
> And that in the sesone whenne *grees* es assignyde.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 60.

(5) To graze. *Palsyrave.*

GREASY. Foul; grassy; spoken of fallows or ploughed ground. *Norf.* Also, slimy, as some roads are after rain.

GREAT. (1) Intimate; familiar; high in favour; fond; loving. *Var. dial.* Also an archaism.

(2) To work *by great* is to work by quantity instead of by the day. See Nomenclator, p. 502; Batchelor, p. 134; Tusser, p. 183. *By great,* by the gross, wholesale.

GREATEN. To enlarge. *Kent.*

GREAT-HARE. A hare in its third year.

GREAT-HEARTED. Bold; magnanimous; inflexible. *Pr. Parv.*

GREATHLY. Handsomely; towardly. *In greath,* well. *North.*

GREAT-JOSEPH. A surtout. *Grose.*

GREAT-LIKE. Probably; very likely. *North.* Shakespeare has the phrase.

GREAT-MEN. An old term for members of parliament and noblemen.

GREAUN. A mouth. *Yorksh.*

GREAVES. (1) Boots; buskins. *North.* Iron boots were formerly so called. See Mirr. Mag. p. 46; Planché's Costume, p. 138.

(2) Griefs; grievances. Ord. and Reg. p. 159. More usually spelt *greves.*

(3) Trees; boughs; groves. *Spenser.*

GREAZAGATE. A wheedling fawning designing fellow. *Yorksh.*

GRECHUT. Grew angry. Robson, p. 19.

GRECK. A dwarf; the smallest of a brood or litter. *Yorksh.*

GRECYNGES. Steps. Maundevile, p. 220.

GREDE. (1) To cry; to proclaim. (*A.-S.*)

> Fulle lowde gonne they blowe and *grede.*
>
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 97.

(2) A greedy person. *Chaucer.*

(3) The lap. Sevyn Sages, 1802. Weber also explains it, the "breast of the mantle."

(4) A small tub used in washing. *Linc.*

GREDEL. A gridiron. See *Griddle.*

> A strong fur he let make and gret,
> And a *gredel* theropon sette.
>
> *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.

GREE. (1) To agree. *North.* "It *grees* not well," Collier's Old Ballads, p. 50.

(2) Grace; favour; pleasure; will. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 22; Maundevile, p. 295; Wright's Anec. p. 83. To receive in gre, i. e., to take kindly.

(3) Degree; the prize. (*A.-N.*)

> Who so evyr wynneth the *gree*
> Schalle wedde hur wyth ryalté.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.
>
> The doghtty knyght in the grene
> Hase wonnene the *gree.*
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 134.

GREECE. A step. Harrison, p. 33.

GREEDS. The straw to make manure in a farmyard. *Kent.*

GREEDY. To long for. *North.*

GREEDY-GUTS. Gluttons. *Greedy-hounds,* hungry persons. *North.*

GREEK. "*Averlan,* a good fellow, a mad companion, *merie Greeke,* sound drunkard," Cotgrave. See Nares, in v.

GREEN. Fresh, applied to meat. See Harrison, p. 221. According to Pegge, "raw, not done enough." In Lincolnshire, coals just put on the fire are called green. A young inexperienced youth is very commonly so denominated, and Shakespeare uses the term in the same sense.

> For drede and love they hadde for to sene,
> So harde assay made on hire age *grene.*
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 7.

GREEN-BONE. The needle-fish. *North.*

GREEN-CHEESE. Cream-cheese. Fools and children are told that the moon is made of this material. "To make one swallow a gudgeon, or beleeve a lie, and that the moone is made of greene-cheese," Florio, p. 73.

GREEN-DRAKE. The May-fly. *North.*

GREENE-WINCHARD. A sloven. See the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575.

GREENEY. The green grosbeak. *North.* Called the green-olf in Norfolk.

GREEN-FISH. The cod. *Coles.*

GREEN-GOOSE. A young or Midsummer goose. A fair heid at Bow, co. Essex, was called Green-goose Fair. It was also a cant term for a cuckold, and a common woman.

GREEN-HAND. One who is green or awkward at any work. *Var. dial.*

GREEN-HEW. A certain tribute paid to the lord of the manor in Westmoreland for liberty of cutting off the boughs or heads of some trees. *Kennett.*

GREEN-HORN. An inexperienced youth. *Greyn-horne*, the name of an ox, occurs in the Towneley Mysteries, p. 8.

GREEN-LAND. Pasture land. *South.*

GREENLING. Same as *Green-fish*, q. v.

GREENLY. Unskilfully. *Shak.*

GREEN-MAN. A savage. Strutt describes the green-men of the old shows as "whimsically attired, and disguised with droll masks, having large staves or clubs headed with cases of crackers." The term is still retained in the sign of "The Green-man and Still" in Oxford Street, and other places.

GREEN-MUSTARD. The plant dittander.

GREEN-PEAK. A woodpecker. *Linc.* It occurs in Cotgrave, in v. *Pic.*

GREEN-SAUCE. Sour dock or sorrel mixed with vinegar and sugar. *North.*

GREEN-SIDE. Grass; turf. *Devon.*

GREEN-SILVER. It is an ancient custom in the manor of Writtel, co. Essex, that whatever tenant has his fore-door opening to Greenbury, pays a halfpenny yearly to the lord of the manor by the name of green-silver. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

GREEN-SLEEVES. A very popular tune, published in 1580, and frequently alluded to. See Collier's Shakespeare, i. 200.

GREEN-STONE. A name given to the soft slaty rocks in the Western counties. *Grenestone*, in Chaucer, seems to mean stone newly hewn.

GREEN-TAIL. A diarrhœa in deer, to which they are often subject. *North.*

GREEN-WAX. Seems to be used for estreats delivered to the sheriffs out of the Exchequer, under the seal of that court made in green wax, to be levied in the counties. See Blount's Law Dict. in v.

GREEN-WEED. The dyer's broom. *East.*

GREEOF. Very nearly so. *Lanc.*

GREEP. (1) A bunch. *Somerset.*

(2) To grapple, or clutch. *Devon.*

GREES. Steps; stairs. *North.* "*Siste gradum*, abide thor at *grees*," MS. Egerton 829, f. 79. "At the greese-foot," Davies, p. 136.

> At this temple that I of mene,
> A *greese* ther was of steppes fiftene.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 66.
>
> Up at a *grese* scho hym lade,
> To chambir scho hym broghte.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 132.

GREESINGS. Steps. *Latimer.* Still in use, pronounced *grissens.* There is a flight of stone stairs on the hill at Lincoln called there the *Grecian stairs*, a strange corruption.

GREET. Rough stone, generally of a very inferior kind; a kind of freestone. It is mentioned by Harrison, pp. 36, 234, 235.

GREFES. Groves; copses.

> For so raythely thay rusche with roselde speris,
> That the raskaille was rade, and rane to the *grefes.*
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 87

GREFFE. Sorrow; anger. "Take no *greffe*, MS. Ashmole 61, f. 61.

GREGAL. Belonging to a flock; familiar. See Topsell's Beasts, p. 719.

GREGORIAN. A wig, or head of false hair, of a peculiar kind, said to have been invented by one Gregory, a barber in the Strand, in the seventeenth century.

GREGORIAN-TREE. The gallows. *Grose.*

GREGORIES. A species of narcissus. *West.*

GREGS. Wide loose breeches. See Cotgrave, in v. *Chausse*, *Grecques*, *Gregues.*

GREGYOWS. Greeks. *Gregeys*, Weber.

> There were *Gregyows* many a wonne,
> Or he hyt gate, that were slone.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 198.

GREIA. Lees of wine. Nominale MS.

GREIDE. Prepared. (*A.-S.*)

> What art thou? his fadir seide;
> Sir Esau, thi mete have *greide.*
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 25

GREIDLY. Well-meaning; anything good in its kind. *North.*

GREIN. *Grein of Paris*, grains of Paradise, a sort of spice. (*A.-N.*) See Gy of Warwike, p. 421. Also simply called *greins.*

GREINE. A year's produce of corn.

GREITH. Motion. *Hearne.*

GREITHE. See *Graithe;* W. Mapes, p. 340.

GREME. To irritate; to provoke; to grind the teeth; to curse. (*A.-S.*)

GREMENT. An agreement. *Palsgrave.*

GREMTHE. Anger. Will. Werw. p. 75.

GREN. A gin or snare. See Holinshed, Chron. of Scotland, p. 66; Depos. R. II. p. 14; Hartshorne's Met. T. p. 122; Dent's Pathway to Heaven, p. 258.

GRENDE. Grinned. Tundale, p. 55. Perhaps it may be explained *snarled.*

GRENE. (1) To roar. *Syr Gawayne.*

(2) Sport, or play. Havelok, 996, left unexplained in glossary.

GRENEHED. Childishness. (*A.-S.*) *Grenhed* greenness, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84.

GREOBY. Foul; dirty. *North.*

GREOT. Earth. Piers Ploughman, p. 545.

GREP. (1) A fork. *Northumb.*

(2) Seized; griped. See Weber.

> The liounesse was stout and sterne,
> Agen to Beves she gan erne,
> And be the right leg he him *grep*,
> Ase the wolf doth the schep.
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 9

GRES. Flower; plant; herb; grass. Also grease. Arch. xxx. 408.

> Floures and *greses* therynne I fond.
> And ky fourtene therynne goonde.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 29.
>
> Son, if every *grease* were a preest,
> That growes upon Goddis grounde;
> Off this penance that thou me seest
> Can never make me unbonde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 68.

GRESCO. A game at cards. Florio apparently makes it synonymous with hazard, in v. *Atóppo*, *Massáre.*

GRESE. Deer or game in grass or grease-time. Ipomydon, 370.

GRESSES. The jesses of a hawk. See Marlowe's Works, ii. 38.

GRESSOP. A grasshopper. It is spelt *greshop* in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 82. "*Cicada*, a grysope," Nominale MS.

GRESYNE. To graze. *Prompt. Parv.*

GRET. (1) A snare for hares. *Linc.*

(2) Greeted; accosted. *Gawayne.*

(3) Great; heavy; loud. (*A.-S.*)

GRETANDE. Crying; sorrowing. (*A.-S.*)

> Dere lady, for the sorowe thou hade whenne thi sone was loste fra the thre dayes, and thou soughte hym with *gretande* hert, preye thy sone to gyffe me contrycioune of alle my synnys.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 177.
>
> He myȝt no lenger for sorow stande,
> But ȝede home ful sore *gretand.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 38.
>
> Then kyng Quore, sore *gretande*,
> Swere be Mahounde and Termagaunt.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 122.

GRETE. (1) To become big with child. Generally, to be enlarged. Kyng Alisaunder, 452.

(2) Much; many. *Weber.*

(3) To cry, or weep. *North.* Sometimes used for the part. past.

> That damycelle, that was so mylde,
> So sore had *gret* for hur chylde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 68.
>
> Whan he hadde ful long *grete*,
> And a party therof began lete.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 38.
>
> And the frere ful weyl tharby lete,
> And thanked God, and for joye he *grete.*
> *MS. Ibid.* f. 69.

(4) A cry. Still in use.

> There she fel in suche a *grete*,
> That with the teres she wesshe His fete.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 87.

(5) The corn. Tristrem, p. 269.

(6) Great men; nobles. *Gawayne.*

GRETH. Grace; favour. Sir Cleges, 293.

GRETINGES. Great things. (*A.-S.*)

GRETLECH. Greatly. Degrevant, 34.

GRETTE. Cried; addressed. See *Grete.*

> With herte ententyf and with hool memorye,
> *Grette* to God and alle hire ful mynde.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 1.
>
> The lady by the welle hur sett,
> To Jhesu Cryste sore sche *grett.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 84.

GRETTELI-LICHE. Greatly. Will. Werw.

GREUR. Hail. Arch. xix. 329.

GREVE. To vex, or injure. (*A.-N.*)

GREVES. (1) Armour for the legs. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12; Tristrem, p. 374.

(2) Griefs. Hall, Henry IV. f. 20.

(3) Groves? Lybeaus Disconus, 551.

> To a cheefe foreste they chesene theire wayes,
> And felede theme so feynte they falle in the *greves.*
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 73

GREW. (1) A greyhound. *North.*

(2) Greek. Maundevile, p. 76. Nares's explanation is certainly wrong.

(3) To adhere firmly. *West.*

GREW-BITCH. A greyhound bitch. *Yorksh.*

> Hym thouȝt that his *grebyche* lay hym besyde.
> *Chronicon Vilodun.* p. 25.

GREWEND. Grieving. Arch. xxx. 408.

GREWIN. A greyhound. *East.* Harrington has it *grewnd.*

GREWN. A nose, or snout. *North.*

GREY-BEARD. A fine large handsome stone jar or bottle. *North.*

GREY-BEARDS. The seed of the wild vine.

GREY-BIRD. The thrush. *Devon.*

GREY-COAT-PARSON. An impropriator; the tenant who hires the tithes.

GREYGOLE. The bluebell. *Dorset.*

GREY-HEN. The female of the black-cock; a kind of pear; a large stone bottle. *North.*

GREY-LINNET. The common linnet. *North.*

GREY-MARE. A wife who rules her husband. *Var. dial.*

GREYMIN. A light fall of snow, just enough to cover the ground. *Cumb.*

GREYNE. To grow corn. (*A.-N.*)

> And that the londe began to *greyne*,
> Whiche whilom hadde be bareyne.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 132.

GREY-RUSSET. Coarse cloth of a dull grey colour. See Forby, ii. 141.

GREY-STONES. Coarse mill-stones used for grinding common meal. *North.*

GREYTHE. (1) Same as *Graithe*, q. v.

(2) Agreeth; suiteth. *Skelton.*

(3) Grace; favour. (*A.-S.*)

> And thou mayst nat love hym with no *greythe*,
> But thou have of hym gode feythe.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 66.

GREYVE. Greve; magistrate. (*A.-S.*)

GRIB. To bite sharply. *South.*

GRIBBLE. A shoot from a tree; a short cutting from one. *West.*

GRICE. (1) Same as *Grese*, q. v.

(2) A young cub, generally applied to the young of swine. See the Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham, p. 22. "Gris, *porcel*," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 79. Cf. Yorkshire Dial. p. 42.

GRICHE. To greet, or salute. (*A.-S.*)

GRIDDLE. A gridiron. *West.* Also, to broil. See early example in v. *Gredel.*

GRIDE. Cut; pricked. "Was sharply *gride*," England's Helicon, ed. 1614.

GRIDELIN. A sort of colour composed of white and red. *Nares.*

GRIEFFULL. Melancholy. *Spenser.*

GRIEME. The groin. Florio, p. 254.

GRIEVOUS. Dangerous. *Palsgrave.*

GRIF. A deep valley. *North.*

GRIFE. To shed the horns, a term formerly applied to deer.

GRIFF. A graft. "Grafte or gryffe of a tree," Palsgrave. Also, to graft. *Gryffar*, a grafter, Pr. Parv. p. 259.

The drye he calde erthe that kyng,
And bad hit *grifyng* fruyt forth bryng.
MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. R. iii. 8, f. 3.

GRIFF-GRAFF. By any means; by hook or by crook. *Skinner.*

GRIFFOUNS. Greeks. *Weber.*

GRIFFUS. Greaves; leg-armour. Arch. xvii.

GRIFHOUNDES. Greyhounds. *Weber.*

GRIFT. Slate pencil. *Var. dial.*

GRIG. (1) Heath. *Salop.* Sometimes *griglan.*

What advantages then might bee made of some great mosses in Lancashire and elsewhere, that lye near to coal and limestone, and therefore might well be spared without making fuell dear, and improved at a very small charge, and for the present yield little or no profit, save some *grigg* or heath for sheep.
Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc. p. 304.

(2) A cricket. *Var. dial.*

(3) A small eel. *Suffolk.*

(4) A farthing. An old cant term.

(5) To pinch. *Somerset.*

(6) A wag. "As merry as a grig." It is a corruption of *Greek*, q. v. "A merry grig, *un plaisant compagnon*," Miege.

(7) A short-legged hen. *Var. dial.*

GRIGGLES. Small apples. In some cyder counties, boys who collect these after the principal ones are gathered, call it *griggling.*

GRIGINGE. Dawn; opening; twilight.

Thare unbrydilles theis bolde, and baytes theire horses,
To the *grygynge* of the daye, that byrdes gane synge.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

GRIHT. Peace. *Ritson.*

GRIKE. A rut; a crevice. *North.*

GRILICH. Hideous. "Fulle *grylych* he lukez," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 65.

GRILL. To snarl, or snap. *East.*

GRILLE. (1) Stern; cruel; horrible; frightful; hideous. See Lybeaus Disconus, 1875; Skelton, i. 95; Amis and Amiloun, 657.

That schall ȝow lyke non of tho,
Bot make ȝour hertys *gryll.*
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 65.

Y shal have sum gode at hym,
Be he never so *gryl* ne grym.
MS. Harl. 1701, f 37

But he was marrid of his wille,
Ful sone he found yt full *grylle.*
MS. Laud. 416, f. 119.

Sa awefulle thare-to thou salle God see, that thou salle be so ferde owt of thi wytte, and to the mountaynes and hillis thou salle luke and crye with a *grylle* voyce. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17. f. 242.

(2) Sharp; cutting; severe. "Woundis grylle," Arch. xxx. 350, l. 32. See W. Mapes, pp. 334, 344.

With a spere scharpe and *grille*
My hert was woundit with my wille.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 42.

Wyth a spere scharpp, that was full *grylle*,
Myn herte was persyd; hyt was my wylle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 6.

(3) Guile; deceit.

Ther come never man in thys hylle,
Thorow qweyntes nor thorow *grylle.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 222.

(4) To shake, or tremble, especially with fear. See Chester Plays, i. 70.

Gle ne game lykes hym nouȝht,
So gretly he gane *grylle.*
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 26.

(5) To torment, or teaze; to provoke.

If you love a wenche wel, eyther loude and stille,
Bestir wel, but yef hir noute; grant hir al hir welle:
Be thou noht so hardy hir onis to *grille.*
MS. Arund. Coll. Arm. 27, f. 130.

(6) Harm. Erle of Tolous, 279.

(7) A kind of small fish. *Blount.*

GRIM. (1) To grin. *Palsgrave.*

(2) Fury. Ywaine and Gawin, 1661. Left unexplained by Ritson.

GRIMALKIN. A cat. *Var. dial.*

GRIMBLE. To begrime. *East.*

GRIMGRIBBER. A lawyer. Also, the technical jargon used by a lawyer.

GRIMING. A sprinkling. *North.*

GRIMMER. A large pond. *East.*

GRIMP. See St. Brandan, p. 20, where *grymp* may be an error for *gryp.*

GRIM-SIR. A phrase applied to a proud person in any superior office. Skelton terms Wolsey a *grim sir.* See *Grom* (2).

GRIM-THE-COLLIER. Golden mouse-ear. See Gerard, ed. Johnson, p. 305.

GRIN. Same as *Gren*, q. v. To grin and abide, i. e. to endure patiently.

GRINCH. A small morsel. *West.*

GRINCOMES. The *lues venerea.* An old cant term. Webster, iii. 154.

GRINDE. To pierce through. *Lydgate.*

GRINDEL. Wrath; fierce. *Gawayne.*

GRINDER. To *take a grinder* is to apply the left thumb to the tip of the nose, and revolve the right hand round it, working an imaginary coffee-mill. It is usually done in contempt. See Pickwick Papers, p. 318.

GRINDLE. A small drain. *Suffolk.*

GRINDLE-COKE. A worn-down grindstone, sometimes used as a stool in the cottages of the poor. *North.*

GRINDLE-STONE. A grindstone. *North.* See Cotgrave, in v. *Cimolie;* Book of Rates, p. 50. *Gryndylstons*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 81. "*Mola*, a grynstone," MS. Egerton 829, f. 65.

GRINDLET. A drain, or ditch. *South.*

GRINDLE-TAIL. A trundletail dog.

GRINING. The growling, or first approach of an ague fit. *Chesh.*

GRINT. Grit. *East.* Chaucer has *grinte*, ground, gnashed with the teeth.

GRIP. (1) A drain, or ditch. *Var. dial.* Also, any kind of sink.

(2) To bind sheaves. *West.*

(3) Strength; power of griping. Also, to gripe fast. See Robin Hood, i. 106; Morte d'Arthur, i. 166.

GRIPE. (1) A vulture; sometimes, a griffin. See Arch. v. 387; Eglamour, 841, 851, 870, 1019, 1030, 1035; Malone's Shakespeare, xx. 137.

The *gripe* also biside the bere,
No beest wolde to othere dere.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 5

That gredy Gerarde as a *gripe*,
Now his wrongis bigonne to ripe.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Ibid. f. 73.

A *grype* come in alle hur care,
Hur yonge sone awey he bare.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 68.

(2) A three-pronged dung-fork. *North.*

(3) To seize; to embrace. (*A.-S.*)

And holde him stille with alle his besy payne,
And *grype* hem faste with his hondis tweyne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 19.

(4) A kind of small boat. *Kennett.*

(5) A handful of anything. "A gripe of corne in reaping, or so much hay or corne as one with a pitchforke or hooke can take up at a time," Baret, 1580. See *Grip* (2).

GRIPER. An instrument of torture, mentioned by Florio, p. 89.

GRIPE'S-EGG. An alchemical vessel in form of a vulture's egg. Jonson, iv. 61.

GRIPING-LINE. A line to direct the spade in cutting grips. *West.*

GRIPLE. To grasp. "Well griple in his hand," Topsell's Beasts, p. 213.

GRIPPEL. Same as *Grip*, q. v.

GRIPPEN. A clenched hand. *North.*

GRIPPLE. Greedy; rapacious. See Rowlands' Knave of Clubbs, 1611. Brockett has *grippy.*

GRIP-YARD. A seat of green turf, supported by twisted boughs. *North.*

GRIS. (1) Pigs. See *Grice.* Not obsolete, as stated in Pr. Parv. p. 211. See West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 356.

Wyth *grys*, and gees, and capouns,
Wyth venezon and wyth oyle.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 35.

(2) A costly fur, formerly much esteemed. See Ellis, ii. 15; Gy of Warwike, p. 421; Strutt, ii. 102; Tyrwhitt, iv. 146.

With ryche robys of grete prys,
Furryd wele wyth verre and *grys.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 155.

Gye dud hym bathe full well,
And clothyd hym newe every dell
With ryche robys of verre and *grys.*
Guy of Warwick, Cambridge MS.

GRISARD. Grey. See Topsell, p. 34.

GRISBET. To make a wry face. *Somerset.*

GRISELY. Frightful; ugly. *Yorksh.* It is a common archaism.

GRISLED. Grisly; frightful. *Grislich* occurs in Weber. (*A.-S.*)

GRISLY. Speckled. *Yorksh.*

GRISPING. Same as *Griginge*, q. v.

GRISSE. A grass, or herb.

Tak at the bygynnyng and anoynte the hole with hony, and thane take the powdir of a *grisse*, that mene callis woderofe, and do therto.
MS. Linc. Med. f. 295.

GRISSEL. Grisly. Du Bartas, p. 127.

GRIST. To gnash the teeth. *Wilts.*

GRIT. (1) The sea-crab. *Linc.*

(2) To squeak or grunt. *Somerset.*

GRITH. Grace; protection. (*A.-S.*)

The othere aungels that fel him with,
Whiche forsoke Goddes *grith.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 4.

I gaf hem *grith*, seid oure kyng,
Thorow out alle mery Inglond.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 132

And gif thou have do any trespas,
Falle on knees and aske grace,
And he wille gif the *grith.*
MS. Ibid. f. 55.

Thou purchasest us pes and *gryth*,
So seyth to us the prophete Davyd.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 80.

And that y may wynde hur with,
Into my contré yn pees and *grythe.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 143.

GRIZBITE. To gnash the teeth. *Glouc.*

GRIZLE. A darkish grey. *Devon.*

GRIZZLE. To laugh, or grin. *West.* Also to complain much or grumble.

GRIZZLE-DEMUNDY. A stupid fellow always grinning. *Devon.* "That laughs at her own folly which she mistakes for wit," Dean Milles' MS. Glossary, penes me.

GRO. A kind of rich fur. See Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 26.

GROAN. Among hunters, the noise made by a buck at rutting-time. See Gent. Rec. ii. 76.

GROANDE. Growing. *Lydgate.*

She led hym into a fayre herbere,
Ther frute *groande* was gret plenté.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 118.

GROANING. A lying-in. The terms *groaning-cake*, *groaning-chair*, and *groaning-cheese*, explain themselves as provided for an event of that kind. In MS. Ashmole 36, 37, f. 232, is a piece called a "Preparation for Groaning."

GROAT. It is not worth a groat, i. e. of very small value. *Groat* may here be put for *groot*, a very small Dutch coin.

GROATS. Shelled oats. *Var. dial.*

GROB. To seek for. *Linc.*

GROBBLE. (1) To loiter. *Linc.*

(2) To grovel; to poke about. Also, to make holes. *North.*

GROBIAN. A sloven. *Miege.*

GROBMAN. A sea-bream about two thirds grown. *Cornw.*

GROCER. Originally meant a wholesale merchant who speculated in various things at markets and fairs.

GROCHE. To murmur; to grumble. Hence, *grocher*, a grumbler. "*Murmurator*, a grocher," Nominale MS.

GROCK. A very small child. *Linc.*

GRODE. To devastate. (*A.-S.*)

GROFE. Digged. *Baber.*

GROFEN. Grown. Towneley Myst. p. 63.

GROFFE. *On the groffe*, flat on the ground. *Groflynges*, Towneley Myst. p. 40. To lie grubblings, i. e. with the face downwards, Forby, ii. 143.

Than Gawayne gyrde to the gome, and one the *groffe* fallis,
Alles his grefe was graythede, his grace was no bettyre.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.

GROFT. Growth; produce. *East.*

GROFTS. A kind of stone for building mentioned in Arch. x. 71.

GROG. Angry; excited. *Linc.*

GROGRAIN. A coarse kind of silk taffety, usually stiffened with gum. See Book of Rates, p. 52; Harrison's England, p. 221; *grogeran*, Cotgrave, in v. *Baragant*.

GROGYNGE. Grumbling; murmuring.

> To tempre his byddynge to obey,
> Withoutten *grogynge* or rebelion.
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 50.

GROINE. (1) A nose, or snout. *North.* Chaucer applies it to the snout of a pig. Also, to grunt as a pig, according to Kennett.

(2) To cut grass. *Yorksh.*

(3) A hanging lip. Hence, to grumble; to be discontented. (*A.-N.*) "A froward look," *Skinner.*

GROING-TIME. The spring. *North.*

GROLLENG. Wallowing of the stomach. Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

GROM. (1) A forked stick used by thatchers for carrying bundles of straw. *West.*

(2) Dirty. Also, to soil or make dirty. *Sussex.* Perhaps we should read *grim sir* in the following passage. See *Grim-Sir.*

> He was made a minister, and soe withalle became a scolmaster and teacher of children. He was a man of som fifty years, mean of stature, and a black *grom* sir. *MS. Ashmole* 208.

GROMALY. The herb gromwell.

GROME. A man. See Chron. Vilodun. p. 111. Hence our modern *groom.*

GROMER. A boy, or young *grome*, q. v.

GROMYL. The plant gromwell. See MS. Sloane 5, f. 9; Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 27.

GRON. Ground, as corn is. *West.*

GRONDEN. Ground; beaten; pounded.

GRONDESWYLE. The plant groundsel.

GRONDY. A grandmother. *Cumb.*

GRONE. To groan; to grunt. (*A.-N.*) *Gronne*, grunting, Octovian, 12. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80. *Gront*, groaned.

GRONY. Grumbling. *Pr. Parv.*

GROOM-GRUBBER. An officer in the royal household whose duty it was to see that the barrels brought into the cellar were tight and full, and to draw out the lees from casks that were nearly empty.

GROOM-PORTER. An officer of the royal household whose business it was to see the king's lodging furnished with tables, chairs, stools, and firing; as also to provide cards, dice, &c. and to decide disputes arising at games. Formerly he was allowed to keep an open gambling table at Christmas. Nares, in v. Loaded dice were also sometimes called groom-porters.

GROON. See *Grone*, and *Groine.*

GROOP. A pen for cattle. Also, the place in a stable where the cows or horses dung. *North.*

GROOT. Dry mud. *Devon.*

GROOT-RISE. A ridge of earth, in ploughed land. Dean Milles MS.

GROOVE. A mine, or shaft. *North.* "Robert Rutter was hurt in a *groove*," Chron. Mirab. p. 81. Perhaps, however, the word here means a hole from which the mineral has been taken. See Kennett.

GROOVERS. Miners. *North.*

GROOVES. The turnings within the hole of a screw-plate, and the like hollows in a screw-pin, are called the grooves. *North.*

GROPING. (1) A mode of ascertaining whether geese or fowls have eggs. *Var. dial.*

(2) A mode of catching trout by tickling them with the hands under rocks or banks. Meas. for Meas. i. 2.

GROPING-IRON. A gouge.

> The *groping-iren* than spake he,
> Compas, who hath grevyd the?
> *MS. Ashmole* 61

GROPYS. Chaff of corn. *Pr. Parv.*

GROS. Feared; dreaded. Glossed *dred.*

> The Jew tho asswythe aros,
> Hyt was no wundyr thoȝ hym *gros.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f 52

GROSE-REE. A hut for geese. *North.*

GROSERS. Gooseberries. *North.*

GROSH. Gross; fat; thriving. *Yorksh.*

GROSS. (1) Thick soft food, such as porridge. &c. *Devon.*

(2) Dull; stupid. *Palsgrave.*

(3) A hawk was said to fly gross, when after large birds. See Howell.

GROSSET. A groat. Nominale MS.

GROSSOLITIS. Chrysolites. *Skelton.*

GROSS-UP. To engross up; to buy up all the market. See Pr. Parv. p. 214; Kynge Johan, p. 3, compared with Mark, xii. 40.

GROST. The star-thistle. It is wrongly explained in Arch. xxx. 408.

GROSVAIR. A kind of fur. Strutt, ii. 102.

GROTINDE. Weeping. (*A.-S.*)

GROTONE. To stuff, or surfeit. *Pr. Parv.*

GROUDGE. "I groudge as one dothe that hath a groudgyng of the axes, *je frilonne*," Palsgrave.

GROULING. The first approach of an ague fit. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

GROUN. A greyhound. *Salop.*

GROUND. (1) An old musical term for an air on which variations and divisions were to be made. *Nares.*

(2) The pit of a theatre was formerly so called. It was without benches, and on a level with the stage. See Jonson's Barth. Fair.

(3) To go to ground, i. e. *alvum exonerare.* Gone to the ground, i. e. buried.

(4) A field, or farm. Also, a plantation of willows, &c. *West.*

(5) The bottom or foundation of anything. See MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

GROUND-ASH. An ash-sapling of a few years' growth. *Var. dial.*

GROUND-BAIT. The loche. *North.*

GROUND-CAR. A sledge. *West.*

GROUND-DICE. Blunt-cornered dice.

GROUNDE. To grant. Arch. xxi. 72.

GROUND-ELDER. Dwarf-elder. *South.*

GROUND-EVIL. The shepherd's needle, a plant mentioned by Gerard.

GROUND-FIRING. Roots of trees and bushes given to labourers for fuel.

GROUND-GUDGEON. A small fish, according to Forby, the *cobitis barbatula*, Linn.

GROUND-HALE. The herb gromwell.

GROUND-ISAAC. The yellow wren. *West.*

GROUNDLIER. More profoundly. *Groundely,* State Papers, i. 62.

GROUNDLING. A person who stood on the ground or pit of a theatre. Generally, in contempt. *Jonson.*

GROUND-NEEDLE. A plant, called the *Musked Storke's Bill* in Gerard, p. 796.

GROUND-RAIN. A plentiful but gradual fall of rain, which works its way deep into the ground. *East.*

GROUNDS. Lees; sediment. *Var. dial.*

GROUND-SILL. The threshold of a door. See Harrison's England, p. 187.

GROUND-SOP. A sop or sippet by which the lees or dregs may be soaked up. See Prompt. Parv. p. 216.

GROUND-SWEAT. A person some time buried is said to have taken a ground-sweat. *East.*

GROUND-TABLE. Same as *Earth-table,* q. v.

GROUPE. To sculpture or engrave with a fine gouge. *Lydgate.*

GROUPPADE. Explained by Skinner, "a kind [of] curvet in horsmanship."

GROUSOME. Loathsome; fearful. *Cumb.*

GROUT. (1) Ground malt. Ray explains it, wort of the last running, and Pegge adds that this is drunk only by poor people, who are on that account called *grouters.* Kennett says, "In Leicestershire, the liquor with malt infused for ale or beer, before it is fully boiled, is called *grout,* and before it is tunned up in the vessel is called wort. They have in the west a thick sort of fat ale which they call *grout-ale.*" The grout-ale is sweet and medicated with eggs. In Dean Milles MS. Glossary, p. 136, in my possession, is given the best account of grout-ale,—"a kind of ale different from white ale, known only to the people about Newton Bussel who keep the method of preparing it as a secret; it is of a brownish colour. However, I am informed by a physician, a native of that place, that the preparation is made of malt almost burnt in an iron pot, mixed with some of the barm which rises on the first working in the keeve, a small quantity of which invigorates the whole mass, and makes it very heady."

(2) A masonic process of filling up the interstices between bricks or stones, by pouring fluid mortar, which is the grout, over each course or two to saturation. Hence jocularly applied to one who may happen to take anything fluid late in a meal. *Var. dial.*

(3) To bore with the snout, or dig up like a hog. *Yorksh.*

GROUTED. Begrimed. *Var. dial.*

GROUT-HEADED. Stupidly noisy. *Sussex.* Also, large or great-headed, stupid.

GROUTS. Dregs; lees. *Var. dial.* Thick muddy liquor is *grouty.*

GROUZE. To eat; to devour. *Linc.*

GROVE. (1) To dig. *North.* We have *grove,* dug, in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. *Grovven,* dug, Craven Dial.

(2) A ditch, or drain. *Linc.*

(3) A deep pit sunk into the ground to search for minerals. *North.*

GROVED. Grew. See Towneley Myst. p. 12 Ywaine and Gawin, 354.

GROVE-WOOD. Small timber for the use of mines to support the roof or sides. *North.*

GROW. (1) To be troubled. *North.* Also, to murmur, to repine, to be sulky. *Growht,* Emaré, 669.

(2) To cultivate anything. *Var. dial.* To grow downward, i. e. to get smaller, a common phrase in the provinces.

(3) To be aguish. *Hants.*

GROWBLAR. A digger. *Prompt. Parv.*

GROWER. A cultivator. *Var. dial.* See Ord. and Reg. p. 234.

GROWING. (1) A growing day, i. e. a day that will make plants grow well. *Var. dial.*

(2) The hot fit of an ague. *North.*

GROWME. An engine to stretch woollen cloth with after it is woven.

GROWN. Said of milk when burnt at the bottom of the pot. *Linc.*

GROWNDENE. Ground; sharpened.

Alle gleterande in golde appone grete stedes,
Towarde the grene wode, that with *growndene* wapyne.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

GROWNDER. Founder. Tundale, p. 146.

GROWNDISWELIE. Groundsel. *Grundeswilic,* Reliq. Antiq. i. 37.

GROWNDYNE. Bellowing. Isumbras, 453.

GROWSOME. Genial, generally applied to the weather. *Linc.*

GROWTH-HALFPENNY. A rate so called and paid in some places for the tithe of every fat animal. See Jacob, in v.

GROWTNOUL. A blockhead. We have already had *grout-headed.* "Growte-nowle, come to the king," Promos and Cassandra, p. 81. Strange that Nares should have thought this common word peculiar to Dekker.

GROWZE. To be chill before the beginning of an ague-fit. *North.*

GROY. Old; grey-headed. *Linc.*

GROYNE. To lament; to groan. *Groyning,* discontent, grunting. *Chaucer.*

GROYNEDEN. Grinned. *Wickliffe.*

GROZEN. A grove. *Somerset.*

GROZENS. The weed duck's meat. *West.*

GROZET-EYES. Goggle-eyes. *South.*

GRU. Greek. Warton, i. 74.

GRUB. (1) Food; victuals. *Var. dial.*

(2) To grumble. To ride grub, i. e. to be sulky. The grubs bite him hard, i. e. he is sulky. *East.*

(3) A little dirty animal, applied also to a child. *Suffolk.*

(4) Idle, stupid talk. *Norf.*

GRUB-AXE. A rooting-axe. *Hants.* Called *grubber* in Florio, p. 39.

GRUBBLE. To grub about. *Coles.*

GRUBBY. Poor; shrunken; stunted. Also, testy, peevish. *West.*

GRUBE. (1) A ditch, or drain. *Norf.*

(2) Among cockfighters, to cut the feathers under the wings of a cock.

GRUB-FELLING. Felling trees by cutting away all their roots. *East.* Also called *grub-stubbing* in Suffolk.

GRUBLING-IRON. A gouge. *Palsgrave.*

GRUCCHANDE. Grumbling; murmuring.

> Thane grevyde syr Gawayne at his grett wordes,
> Graythes towarde the gome with *grucchande* herte.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 67.

GRUCHER. A kind of hawk, mentioned in MS. Addit. 11579, f. 98.

GRUDGING. A feeling, or inclination. A grudging of an ague, i. e. a symptom, Beaumont and Flet. vi. 34; Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 28.

GRUDGINGS. Pollard; fine bran. *North.*

GRUE. To pain, or grieve. *Linc.*

GRUEL. Same as *Grudgings*, q. v.

GRUFF. A mine. *Somerset.* Hence *gruffer*, a miner. See Jennings, p. 41.

GRUFFLE. To growl. *Suffolk.*

GRUFTED. Dirtied; begrimed. *Linc.*

GRUGGE. To grumble. Cov. Myst. p. 228.

GRUM. Angry; surly. "And so grum," Cotton's Works, ed. 1734. p. 155.

GRUMBLE-GUTS. A grumbling discontented person. *Var. dial.*

GRUMMEL. Gromwell. Reliq. Antiq. i. 52.

GRUMMUT. An ignorant person. *South.*

GRUMPH. To growl, or grumble. *North.*

GRUMPHEY. A species of jostling among schoolboys, in endeavouring to hide anything which one takes from another. *North.*

GRUMPY. Sulky; surly. *Var. dial.*

GRUMSEL. The dandelion. *Devon.*

GRUN. (1) Ground. *Var. dial.*

(2) The upper lip of a beast. *North.*

GRUNDLIKE. Heartily; deeply.

GRUNDWALLE. A foundation.

> Bot for-thi that na werc may stand,
> Witouten *grundwalle* to be lastand.
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 3.

GRUNDYNE. Ground; sharpened. "With grundyne wapynes," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 68.

GRUNNLESTONE. A grindstone. *North.*

GRUNNY. The snout of a hog. *East.*

GRUNSH. To scrunch. *Salop.*

GRUNT. To try, or endeavour. *West.*

GRUNTER. A pig, or hog. *Var. dial.*

GRUNTING-CHEAT. A pig. An old cant term, given by Dekker.

GRUNTLE. (1) A muzzle. *North.*

(2) To be sulky. "To powt, lowre, *gruntle*, or grow sullen," Cotgrave.

GRUNTLING. A pig.

> But come, my *gruntling*, when thou art full fed,
> Forth to the butchers stall thou must be led.
> *A Book for Boys and Girls*, 1686, p. 32.

GRUP. A trench; a groop, q. v. *East.*

GRUSLE. Gristle. *Weber.*

GRUT. Grit, or gravel. Medulla MS. Still in use in Devon.

GRUTCH. To grudge. Also, to grumble. See Baker's Poems, 1697, p. 78.

GRWELL. Gruel; any kind of pappy food. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 81.

GRY. To have a slight attack of the ague. *North.*

GRYDERN. A gridiron. Pegge, p. 98.

GRYED. Trembled; was agitated. *Gawayne.*

GRYFE. To grieve. Hampole MS.

GRYFFE. The herb dragon-wort.

GRYLE. Horribly. See *Grille.*

GRYNGEN. Grind. Kyng Alis. 4443.

GRYNNIES. Snares; gins. *Apol. Loll.*

GRYNSTONE. A grindstone. *Pr. Parv.*

GRYNSTYNG. Gnashing; grinding. *Baber.*

GRYPPES. Snatches; seizes.

> He *gryppes* hym a grete spere, and graythely hyme hittez
> Thurghe the guttez into the gorre he gyrdes hyme ewyne.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 68.

GRYSE. (1) Grass. *Somerset.*

> Some als *gryse* and treez that mene sese spryng,
> Has beyng and lifyng, bot na felyng.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 189.

(2) To be frightened or terrified.

> Whon the comuynes biȝan to ryse,
> Was non so gret lord, as I gesse,
> That thei in herte biȝon to *gryse*,
> And leide her jolyté in presse.
> *MS. Vernon, Bodl. Lib.*

GRYTHGIDE. Troubled; vexed.

> Thane syr Gawayne was grevede, and *grythgide* fulle sore,
> With Galuthe his gude swerde grymlye he strykes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 80.

GRYZE. To squeeze, or rub. Also, to wear or annoy. *Heref.* To grind between the teeth. *Glouc.* Dean Milles' MS.

GUAGE. To engage. *Palsgrave.*

GUANO. The dung of sea-fowl, found in large quantities on some islands on the coast of Africa, and introduced into this country a few years ago as a valuable species of manure. (*Span.*)

GUARD. (1) A posture of defence.

(2) Same as *Gard*, q. v.

GUARISH. To heal, or cure. *Spenser.*

GUARY-MIRACLE. A miracle-play formerly acted in Cornwall, even as late as the seventeen century. A specimen of one from the Harl. MSS. has been printed by Mr. Davies Gilbert. In the following passage, the term seems to be applied to the recitation or singing of a romance.

> Thys ys on of Brytayne layes,
> That was used by olde dayes,
> Men callys playn the *garye.* *Emaré*, 1032

GUB. (1) A sum of money. *Linc.*

(2) A pander, or go-between. *Devon.*

(3) A rough round stone that will not lay regular in a wall. *Oxon.*

GUBBARN. A foul, filthy place; a gutter, or drain. *Wilts.*

GUBBER. Black mud. *Sussex.*

GUBBER-TUSHED. Said of a person whose teeth project irregularly.

GUBBINGS. The parings of haberdine. Also, any kind of fragments.

GUBBINS. A wild sort of people in Devonshire about Dartmoor. Milles' MS.

GUBBLE-STONE. Same as *Gub* (3).

GUBBY. A crowd. *Devon.*

GUBERNATION. Rule; government. R. Glouc. p. 583; Hall, Henry V. f. 5.

GUD. Good. Reliq. Antiq. i. 82.

GUD-DEVON. Good even. Amadas, 110.

GUDDLE. To guzzle. *Somerset.*

GUDE. To assist; to do good. *East.*

GUDGEN. A cutting of a tree or plant set in the ground. *West.*

GUDGEON. (1) To swallow a gudgeon, i. e. to be caught or deceived, to be made a fool of. To gape for gudgeons, i. e. to look out for impossibilities. A *gudgeon* was also a term for a lie, as appears from Florio, p. 476; and, sometimes, a joke or taunt.

(2) The large pivot of the axis of a wheel. Also, a piece of wood used for roofing. *North.*

GUDGEONS. The rings that bear up the rudder of a ship. *Cotgrave.*

GUDGIL-HOLE. A place containing dung, water, and any kind of filth. *West.*

GUDLY. Courteous. *Gawayne.*

GUE. A rogue, or sharper. It occurs in the 1631 ed. of the White Devil. See Webster's Works, i. 81.

GUEDE. A mistake in Havelok and other works for *Gnede*, q. v.

GUEOUT. The gout. Also, a soft damp place in a field. *Chesh.*

GUERDON. Reward; recompence. Also, to reward. *Guerdonize* occurs in Dolarny's Primerose, 4to. 1606.

GUERDONLES. Without reward. (*A.-N.*)

GUERR. War. State Papers, iii. 141.

GUESS. (1) To suppose, or believe. *Var. dial.*

(2) A corruption of *guests*, common in our old dramatists and early writers.

(3) A term applied to cows when they are dry or barren. *Kent.* Guess-sheep, barren ewes.

GUEST. A ghost, or spectre. *North.* Any person is called a guest in Craven.

GUESTLINGS. The name of certain meetings held at the Cinque Ports.

GUEST-MEAL. A dinner-party. *Linc.*

GUESTNING. A hospitable welcome; a kind reception. *North.*

GUFF. An oaf, or fool. *Cumb.*

GUGAW. A flute. *Prompt. Parv.* This term is probably connected with *gew-gaw*, q. v. Blount has, "*Gugaw*, a Jew's harp, or trifle for children to play with."

GUGE. To judge. This form occurs in Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 133.

GUGGLE. (1) To gargle. *Warw.*

(2) To gull, or cheat. *North.*

(3) A snail-shell, or a snail having a shell. This singular word is in very common use in Oxfordshire and adjoining counties, but has never yet found a place in provincial glossaries. *Cochlea* has been suggested to me as its probable derivation.

GUGGLER. A funnel. *East.*

GUIDERS. The tendons. *North.*

GUIDES. The guides of a waggon are the arcs of circles fastened on the fore-axle as a bearing for the bed of the waggon when it locks. Dorset Gl.

GUIDE-STOOP. A guide-post. *North.*

GUIDON. A kind of standard. See Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 29.

GUIDRESSE. A female guide. *Nares.*

GUIE. To guide. *Fairfax.*

GUILE. A guile of liquor, i. e. as much as is brewed at once. *North.*

GUILERY. Deceit. *Derb.*

GUILE-SHARES. Cheating shares. *Kent.*

GUIL-FAT. A wort-tub; the tub in which the liquor ferments. *North.*

GUILL. To be dazzled. *Chesh.*

GUILTY-CUPS. Butter-cups. *Devon.*

GUIMAD. A fish mentioned by Skinner as caught in the river Dee.

GUINEA-HEN. An ancient cant term for a prostitute. See Othello, i. 3.

GUINIVER. Queen to King Arthur, famous for her gallantries with Launcelot du Lake, and others. Hence the name was frequently applied to any flighty woman.

GUIPON. The jupon, or pourpoint. (*A.-N.*)

GUIRDING. A loud *crepitus ventris.*

GUISERS. Mummers. *North.*

GUISSETTES. In armour, short thigh pieces. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

GUITONEN. A vagrant, a term of reproach. See Middleton, iv. 324.

GUIZENED. (1) Leaky. *North.*

(2) Strangely and carelessly dressed. *Linc.*

GUIZINNY. Foolishly dressed. *Linc.*

GULARDOUS. A form of *Goliards*, q. v.

> A mynstralle, a *gulardous*,
> Come onys to a bysshopes hous.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 31.
>
> And therefore I walde that thou war warre; for I say the sykerly that it es a foule lychery for to delyte the in rymmes and slyke *gulyardy*.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 204.

GULCH. (1) To swallow greedily. *West.* Perhaps connected with *gulch*, wrongly explained by Nares. A *gulch* is a great fat fellow, as clearly appears from Cotgrave, in v. *Bredailler*, *Grand.* "Stuffingly, gulchingly," Florio, p. 65. See below in *Gulchy.*

(2) To fall heavily. *Var. dial.* Also a subst. A plumpendicular gulch is a sudden, awkward and heavy fall. *West.*

GULCHY. Coarsely fat. *Devon.* The term occurs in Florio, p. 132. Also, greedy of drink.

GULDE. Gold. *Ritson.*

GULDER. To speak loud and with a dissonant voice. *Cumb.*

GULE. (1) To laugh, or boast. *Heref.* Also, to grin or sneer.

(2) Lammas Day, the 1st of August.

(3) Gluttony. Nominale MS.

> This vice, whiche so oute of reule
> Hath set us alle, is clepid *gule.*
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 176

GULES. Red. An heraldic term.

GULF. The stomach, or belly. Middleton has the term, but Mr. Dyce, iv. 351, reads *gift.*

GULK. To gulp, or swallow. *Devon.*

GULL. (1) A dupe, or fool. Very common in the old dramatists.

(2) A gosling. Also, the bloom of the willow in spring. *South.*

(3) To sweep away by the force of running water. Also, a breach or hole so made. A creek of water, Harrison, p. 59. *Gulled*, ib. p. 114.

(4) A kind of game. Moor, p. 238.

(5) An unfledged bird. *North.* Wilbraham says, p. 44, that all nestling birds in quite an unfledged state are so called in Cheshire. "As that ungentle gull, the cuckoo's bird," 1 Henry IV. v. 1. There can, I presume, be no doubt about the meaning of the word in that passage, and the reader will be somewhat amused at Mr. Knight's note. See also the "naked gull" in Timon, ii. 1.

(6) To guzzle, or drink rapidly. See Stanihurst's Ireland, p. 16.

(7) A crown. An old cant term.

GULLE. Gay; fine. A.-S. gyl?

> The Jewes alle of that gate
> Wex all fulle *gulle* and grene.
> *MS. Harl.* 4196, f. 206.

GULLERY. Deceit. "*Illusion*, a mockerie, or gullerie," Cotgrave.

GULLET. (1) A small stream. See Harrison's Descr. Britaine, p. 50. From *gull*, to force as water does. See *Gull* (3), and Harrison, ib. p. 31. The term occurs sometimes in old documents apparently in the sense of portions or parts.

(2) The arch of a bridge. *Devon.*

(3) A jack. *North.*

GULLEY. A large knife. *North.*

GULL-GROPERS. Usurers who lend money to the gamesters. This term occurs in Dekker's Satiro-Mastix.

GULLION. (1) The cholic. *East.*

(2) A mean wretch. *North.*

GULLY. (1) A ravine; a small gutter; a ditch; a small stream. *Var. dial.*

(2) A calf's pluck. *North.*

(3) A hand-barrow. *Devon.*

GULLYGUT. A glutton. "A glutton, a gullygut, a gormand," Florio, p. 147. See also Baret, 1580, G. 629.

GULLY-HOLE. The mouth of a drain, sink, or sewer. *Norf.* Florio, p. 64, has *gulfe-hole.*

GULLY-MOUTH. A small pitcher. *Devon.*

GULLY-PIT. A whirlpool. *Devon.*

GULOSITY. Greediness. (*Lat.*) See Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 79.

GULP. The young of any animal in its softest and tenderest state; a very diminutive person. *East.*

GULPH. A mow, or goaf, q. v. *Norf.*

GULSH. Mud; lees; sediment; any uncleanly deposit. *East.*

GULSKY. Corpulent and gross. *East.*

GULT. Injured. *Will. Werw.*

GUM. Insolence. *Var. dial.*

GUMBALDE. Some dish in cookery.

> Tartes of Turky, taste whane theme lykys,
> *Gumbaldes* graythely fulle gracious to taste.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 55.

GUMBLE. To fit very badly, and be too large, as clothes. *Kent.*

GUMBLED. Awaking in the morning the eyes are said to be *gumbled*, when not easily opened. Moor, p. 158. "Thy eyes are *gum'd* with tears," Hawkins, ii. 92. "Her old gummie eyes," Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 121.

GUMMED. Velvet and taffata were sometimes stiffened with gum to make them look shiny or sit better; but the consequence was that the stuff, being thus hardened, quickly rubbed and fretted itself out. See Nares. "Gumm'd velvet," 1 Henry IV. ii. 2. "He frets like gumm'd taffety," Ray's Proverbs, ed. 1813, p. 60.

GUMMY. Thick; swollen. *North.*

GUMP. A foolish fellow. *South.*

GUMPTION. Talent. *Var. dial.*

GUMPY. Very lumpy. *Devon.*

GUMSHUS. Quarrelsome. *East.*

GUN. A large flagon of ale. *North.* Son of a gun, i. e. a merry, jovial, drunken fellow.

GUNDE. To reduce to pieces. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

GUNNER. A shooter. *Suffolk.* It is in use in America.

GUNNING-BOAT. A light and narrow boat in which the fenmen pursue the flocks of wild fowl along their narrow drains. Also called a *gunning-shout.*

GUNSTONE. This term was retained for a bullet, after the introduction of iron shot. *Gonne-stone*, Palsgrave.

GUODDED. Spotted; stained. *Weber.*

GUODE. Good. Amis and Amil. 16.

GUP. Go up! An exclamation addressed to a horse. *Var. dial.*

GUR. (1) The matter of metals before it is coagulated into a metallic form. Kennett's MS. Gloss. MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) Green, as a wound is. *Linc.*

GURDE. (1) Girt; girded. *Hearne.*

(2) To strike. Also the part. pa.

> Ryȝt as gryffones on grene they *gurden* togedur.
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 114
>
> A corner of Otuweles scheld
> He *gurde* out amidde the felde. *Otuel*, p. 79.

GURDS. (1) Fits; starts. *Var. dial.*

(2) Eructations. *Somerset.*

GURGE. A gulf, or whirlpool. (*Lat.*)

GURGEON. A nondescript. *I. Wight.*

GURGEONS. Pollard meal. See Harrison, p. 168; Ord. and Reg. p. 69.

GURGIPING. Stuffed up and stiff. An ancient term in hawking. See Gent. Rec. ii. 62.

GURGY. An old low hedge. *Cornw.*

GURL. To growl. *Somerset.*

GURMOND. A glutton. *Nares.*

GURNET. A gurnard. We have *gurnade* in Ord. and Reg. p. 449.

GURRY-BUT. A dung-sledge. *Devon.*

GURT. Shulled oats. Florio, pp. 5, 67, 72.

GURTE. Struck. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 8.

GURTHELE. A girdle. *Chaucer.*

GUSH. (1) A gust of wind. *East.*

(2) To scare or frighten. *West.*

GUSHILL. A gutter. Kennett, p. 42.

GUSHMENT. Terror; fright. *Devon.*

GUSS. A girth. Also, to girth. *West.*

GUSSCHELLE. A dish in ancient cookery. See MS. Sloane 1201, f. 48.

GUSSETS. Pieces of chain-mail, cut in a triangular lozenge shape, which were fixed to the haustment or garment under the armour by means of arming-points. *Meyrick.*

GUSSOCK. A strong and sudden gush or gust of wind. *East.*

GUSS-WEBB. A woven girdle. *Glouc.*

GUST. To taste. *Shak.*

GUSTARD. The great bustard. See Holinshed, Chron. Scotland, p. 15.

GUSTRILL. A nasty gutter. *Wilts.*

GUT. (1) A wide ditch, or water-course that empties itself into the sea; a bay. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) A very fat man. *Var. dial.*

GUTBELL. The dinner or eating-bell.

GUTH. A girth. *Salop.*

GUTLING. A glutton. *Craven.*

GUT-SCRAPER. A fiddler. *Var. dial.*

GUTTED. Begrimed. *Devon.*

GUTTER. (1) The hollow place in a cross-bow in which the arrow was laid.

(2) A small stream of water deep and narrow. *Yorksh.*

(3) To devour greedily. *Devon.*

GUTTERS. Little streaks in the beam of a hart's head. (*Fr.*)

GUTTER-SLUSH. Kennel dirt. *East.*

GUTTER-TILES. Convex tiles made expressly for drains or gutters.

GUTTIDE. Shrove-tide. See Wilbraham, p. 44; Middleton, ii. 165.

GUTTLE. To be ravenous. *North.*

GUTTLE-HEAD. A forgetful, careless, and thoughtless person. *Camb.*

GUTTONE. To gut an animal. *Pr. Parv.*

GUWEORN. Spurge. MS. Harl. 978.

GUWLZ. Marigolds. This form is from Batchelor's Orth. Anal. p. 134.

GUY. An effigy carried about by boys on Nov. 5th to represent Guy Fawkes. Hence applied to any strange-looking individual.

GUYDEHOME. A guidon, q. v. This form occurs in Hall, Henry VII. f. 47.

GUYED. Guided; directed. (*A.-N.*)

So of my schip *guyed* is the rothir,
That y ne may erre for wawe ne for wynde.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1.

GUYOUR. A guider, or leader. *Hearne.*

GUYTE. A guide. Nominale MS.

GUYZARDS. Men in disguise. See Dekker's Knights Conjuring, p. 54, repr.

GUZZLE. A drain or ditch. *South.* Sometimes, a small stream. Called also a *guzzen.* "Guzzen-dirt, the stinking dirt of mud-pools in summer," Milles MS.

This is all one thing as if hee should goe about to jussle her into some filthy stinking *guzzle* or ditch. *Whateley's Bride Bush*, 1623, p. 114.

GWAIN. Going. *North.*

GWENDERS. A disagreeable tingling arising from cold. *Cornw.*

GWETHALL. Household stuff. *Heref.*

GWINRIS. Guides. *Weber.*

GWODE. A goad. Reliq. Antiq. i. 82.

GWON. Gone. Still in use.

GWYLE. A gully, or ravine; generally applied to wooded ravines. *West.*

GY. To direct, or rule. See *Gie.*

The prosperité of thys land thus they *gy*,
Forthewyth togedere al to the daunce.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 136

GYANE. Gay? "Colours gyane," Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 289.

GYBE. A counterfeit license for begging. See the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, Lond. 1575.

GYBONN. Gilbert. *Pr. Parv.*

GYDE. A guide. See *Gid.*

And I shal be the munkes *gyde*,
With the myght of mylde Mary.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 128.

GYDERESSE. A female guide. *Chaucer.*

GYDERS. Straps to draw together the open parts of armour. Arch. xvii. 292.

GYDLES. Giddy. *Lydgate.*

GYE. (1) The name of different weeds growing among corn. *East.*

(2) A salt-water ditch. *Somerset.*

GYFFENE. Given. Perceval, 206, 2150.

GYGE. To creak. *Craven.*

GYLE. (1) Guile; deceit. Also, to deceive.

Bot ther was ȝit gon a *gyle*. *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 61.

He seyde, welcome alle same,
He lete hymselfe then be *gylyd*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.

Many on trowyn on here wylys,
And many tymes the pye hem *gylys*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 3.

(2) Wort. *Gyle-tubbe*, Unton Invent. p. 3, the vessel in which ale is worked, now nearly obsolete. Generally spelt *gail.* See *gylefatts*, in a note in Pr. Parv. p. 274. *Gylynghous*, Finchale Charters.

GYLE-HATHER. Is he that will stand by his master when he is at dinner, and bid him eat no raw meat, because he would eat it himself. Frat. of Vacabondes, 1575.

GYLKELADE. A dish in cookery described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 53.

GYLTED. Gilt. *Palsgrave.*

GYME. To girn; to grin. *North.*

GYMELOT. A gimlet. *Pr. Parv.*

GYMMES. Gems. Kyng Alisaunder, 3152.

GYNFUL. Full of tricks, or contrivances. See Piers Ploughman, p. 186.

GYOWNE. Guy, pr. n. See Roquefort, Supplement in v. *Guion.*

Dewke Loyer, seyde *Gyowne*,
Why have ye do thys treson?
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 182.

GYP. At Cambridge, a college servant is called a gyp, said to be from Gr. *γυψ*.

GYRON. A kind of triangle. An heraldic term. See Test. Vetust. p. 231.

GYRSOM. A fine or composition paid beforehand. *Durham.*

GYRTHE. Protection; peace. (*A.-S.*)

If thou here any thondur
In the moneth of December,
We shal thorow the grace of oure Lorde,
Have pees and *gyrthe* goode acorde
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 9

GYST. (1) A joist. *Palsgrave.*

(2) Gettest. Songs and Carols, x.

(3) Juice? Nominale MS.

Do hyt stampe and take gode wyne,
And take the *gyste* and put theryn,
And all that therof drynke,
They schall lerne for to wynke
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 111.

(4) Deed, action, or adventure.

We wyll telle Blancheflowre
Of thy *gystus* and thyn honowre.
MS Cantab. Ff. ii 38, f. 161.

GYTELSCHEPPE. Recklessness.

Wylland, certes, I dyd it noȝte,
Bot for *gytelscheppe* of thoghte.
R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 2.

GYTHESE. Guise; fashion. *R. de Brunne.*

GYTRASH. A spirit, or ghost. *Craven.*

GYVE. (1) This term is occasionally used as a verb, to keep or fetter, but instances of it in that sense are not very frequently to be met with.

(2) To banter; to quiz. *North.*

GYVES. Fetters. Octovian, 222.

GYWEL. A jewel. Rob. Glouc. p. 508.

HA. A contraction of *have*. Sometimes *has*, or *hast*. *Var. dial.*

HAA. Azure. Anturs of Arther, p. 1.

HAAFURES. Fishermen's lines. *North.*

HAAL. Whole. *Craven.*

HAAM. Home. *North.* This dialect generally changes *o* into *aa*.

HA-APE. To stop or keep back. *Devon.*

HAB. To obtain a thing by hab or nab, i. e. by fair means or foul. *Hab or nab* means properly, rashly, without consideration. "Shot hab or nab at randon," Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 82. See Florio, p. 48; Cotgrave in v. *Conjecturalement*, *Perdu.*

HABADE. Abode; stopped; waited.

The knyghte no lengare *habade*,
Bot on his waye faste he rade.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.

And hymselfe and a certane of menȝe with hym *habade*, and thare he garte make a citee, and called it Alexander after his awenne name. *MS. Ibid.* f. 4.

HABBE. Have; hold. (*A.-S.*)

HABBETH. Have. Rob. Glouc. p. 9.

HABENRIES. Architectural decorations of some kind, but the exact meaning of the term does not appear to be known. It occurs in Chaucer, some copies reading *barbicans.*

HABERDASHER. A schoolmaster. *North.*

HABERDINE. Salted cod. In an old register of Bushey, co. Wilts, it is stated that "Mr. Gale gave a *Haberdine* fish, and half a peck of blue peas, to twenty widows and widowers, once a year." See Reports on Charities, xxv. 330; Tusser, p. 61.

HABERGEON. A breastplate, generally of mail or close steel, but sometimes of leather.

Thin *haberion* is thy body fre,
Thy baner is the rode tre. *MS. Addit.* 11307, f. 65.

Sche me fond palfrey and sted,
Helme, *habyrion*, and odour wed.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 4.

HABID. To abide; to wait for. See the second example in v. *Derne.*

HABILITEE. Ability. *Chaucer.*

HABILLIMENTS. Borders, as of gold, pearl, &c. in ancient dress.

HABITACLE. A dwelling, or habitation. (*A.-N.*) It is sometimes applied to a niche for a statue.

What wondir thanne thouȝ that God by myracle
Withinne a mayde made his *habitacle.*
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 3.

HABITE. To dwell. *Chaucer.*

HABITUDE. Disposition. Table to the Academy of Complements, 12mo. 1640.

HABLE. A sea-port, or haven. (*A.-N.*)

HABOT. An abbot. *Lydgate.*

Als saynt Ambrose sayse, and wretyne it es by a haly *habot* that hyghte Agathone, that thre ȝere he bare a stane in his mouthe to lere hym to halde hym stylle. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 248.

HABUD. Abided; suffered.

The holé cros wyn or he dye,
That Crist *habud* on good Fryday.
MS. Douce 302, f. 29.

HABUNDE. To abound. *Gower.*

HABURDEPAYS. Articles of merchandise that are sold by weight. (*A.-N.*)

HABURIONE. Same as *Habergeon*, q. v.

Disdeyne so thyk his *haburione* hath mayled
Of my desirere that I may se ryth nowthe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 13

HABY. Same as *Abie*, q. v.

The knyghte ansuers in hy,
He salle the bargane *haby*,
That did me this velany.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132

HAC. But. Hearne's Rob. Glouc. p. 653.

HACHE. (1) Pain; fatigue. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Hatchet; axe. *Hearne.*

(3) A rack for hay. See *Hack.*

HACHED. "Clothe of silver *hached* uppon satyn grounde," Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV. p. 160. The editor supposes this to mean cloth slightly embroidered with silver on a satin ground.

HACK. (1) A strong pick-axe, or hoe; a mattock; a spade. *Var. dial.* See example in v. *For-wrought.*

(2) A hatch, or half-door; a rack. *Norf.* Skinner gives it as a Lincolnshire word.

(3) To stammer; to cough faintly and frequently; to labour severely and indefatigably; to chop with a knife; to break the clods of earth after ploughing. *Var. dial.* It occurs in the first sense in Towneley Myst. pp. 111, 116.

(4) The place whereon bricks newly made are arranged to dry. *West.*

(5) The lights, liver, and heart of a boar or swine. Holme, 1688.

(6) A hard-working man. *Suffolk.*

(7) *Hack at*, to imitate. *Yorksh.*

(8) A place where a hawk's meat was placed. Gent. Rec. ii. 62.

(9) To hop on one leg. *West.*

(10) To chatter with cold. *Devon.*

(11) A hedge. *Linc.* From the *A.-S.*

(12) To win everything. *Cumb.*

HACKANDE. Annoying; troublesome. (*A.-S.*)

HACKBUSH. A heavy hand-gun.

HACKED. Chopped, or chapped. *North.*

HACKENAIE. An ambling horse, or pad. (*A.-N.*) See Rom. Rose, 1137.

HACKER. (1) A kind of axe. *West.*

(2) To stutter; to stammer. Hacker and stammer, to prevaricate. *North.*

HACK-HOOK. A crooked bill with a long handle for cutting peas, tares, &c. *South.*

HACKIE. Same as *Goff* (2).

HACKIN. A pudding made in the maw of a sheep or hog. It was formerly a standard dish at Christmas, and is mentioned by N. Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge, 1674, p. 159.

HACKLE. (1) A straw cone of thatch placed over a bee-hive. *South.* The term seems to be applied to any conical covering of hay or straw.

(2) To shackle beasts. *Suffolk.*

(3) To dress; to trim up. *Yorksh.*

(4) Hair; wool; feathers. *North.*

(5) To agree together. *Somerset.*

(6) The mane of a hog. *Wilts.*

(7) An instrument with iron teeth for combing hemp or flax. *North.*

(8) To dig or pull up. *Linc.*

(9) To make hay into rows. A hackle is a row of new-made hay. *Oxon.*

(10) A stickleback. *Devon.*

HACKLED. Peevish; crossgrained. *North.*

HACKLES. The long pointed feathers on a cock's neck. *Var. dial.*

HACKMAL. A tomtit. *Devon.*

HACKNEY. (1) A saddle-horse. *West.*

(2) A common whore. See Cotgrave, in v. *Cantonniere, Putain;* Howell, sect. xxii; Withals, ed. 1608, p. 228. Shakespeare apparently uses the word in this sense in Love's Labours Lost, iii. 1.

HACKNEY-MAN. A person who let out horses for hire. Piers Ploughman, p. 96.

HACKNEY-SADDLE. A riding saddle.

HACK-PUDDING. A mess made of sheep's heart, chopped with suet and sweet fruits. The people used to breakfast on this on Christmas-day at Whitbeck, co. Cumberland. See Jefferson's History and Antiquities of Allerdale Ward, 1842; and *Hackin.*

HACKS. Axes, or hatchets. Meyrick, iii. 45.

HACKSLAVER. A nasty slovenly fellow, both in words and action. *North.* Also, to stammer, or stutter.

HACKSTER. An hacknied person.

HACKSYLTRESE. Axle-trees.

HACKUM-PLACKUM. Barter. *North.*

HACKY. Artful; witty. *Northumb.*

HACONY. A hackney, or whore.

> Fetyd alle abowte as an *hacony* to be hyred.
>
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 44.

HACQUETON. Same as *Acketoun,* q. v.

HAD. Hold. Also, have. *North.*

HADDEN. Pa. t. pl. of *Have.*

HADDER. Heath, or ling. *North.* See Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 95.

HADE. (1) In mines, the underlay or inclination of the vein. *North.*

(2) A ridge of land. This term occurs in Drayton's Polyolbion. See Nares.

HADEN. Ugly; untoward. *West.*

HADFASH. Plague; trouble. *North.*

HADING. A sloping vein. *Derb.*

HAD-I-WIST. That is, had I known the consequences, a common exclamation of those who repented too late. See *Addiwissen;* Towneley Myst. p. 100; Florio, p. 14. "Had I wist comes ever to late," Northern Mothers Blessing, 1597.

HADLEYS. Hardly. *North.* It is occasionally pronounced *hadlins.*

HAD-LOONT-REAN. The gutter or division between headlands and others. *North.*

HAET. Has. Frere and the Boy, st. 47. Explained *hot* by Meriton.

HAFE. Heaved; raised. (*A.-S.*)

> Jhesus tho hys hande up *hafe,*
> And hys blessyng hys modur gafe.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 36.

HAFER. To stand higgling. *Suff.*

HAFEREN. Unsettled; unsteady. *East.*

HAFFET. The forehead, or temples. *North.*

HAFFLE. To stammer; to prevaricate; to falter. *North.* It seems to mean in Cotgrave, in v. *Viedazer,* to abuse, or make a fool of.

HAFIR. Oats. It is the translation of *avena* in Nominale MS.

HAFLES. Wanting. Towneley Myst. p. 152.

HAFT. Loose in the haft, i. e. not quite honest. See Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 339. *By the haft,* a common oath.

HAFTED. A cow is said to be hafted, when, from long retention of milk, the teats have become rigid like the hafts of knives.

HAFTER. A wrangler; a subtle crafty person. This term occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593; Doctour Doubble Ale, n.d.

HAFTS. Little islands or raised banks in a pond or pool for ducks or other water-fowl to build their nests. *Staff.*

HAFVE. Possess; have. (*A.-S.*)

> Wether sa it be knyth or knave,
> My luf sal he ever *hafve.*
>
> *Gy of Warwike, Middlehill MS*

HAG. (1) The belly. *Northumb.*

(2) To hew, chop, or hack. *Var. dial.*

(3) Idle disorder. *Somerset.*

(4) A certain division of wood intended to be cut. In England, when a set of workmen undertake to fell a wood, they divide it into equal portions by cutting off a rod, called a *hag-staff,* three or four feet from the ground, to mark the divisions, each of which is called a *hag,* and is considered the portion of one individual. A whole fall is called a *flag.* The term occurs in Cotgrave, in v. *Degrader.* The

word was also applied to a small wood or inclosure. The park at Auckland Castle was formerly called the Hag. Nares, p. 220, gives a wrong explanation.

(5) A sink or mire in mosses, any broken ground in a bog. *North.* See Dugdale's History of Imbanking, 1662, p. 292.

(6) A white mist; phosphoric light at night-time. *North.*

(7) To haggle, or dispute *West.*

(8) To work by the hag, i. e. by the job, not by the day. *North.*

(9) A witch, or fiend. (*A.-S.*)

HAGAGING. Passionate. *Devon.*

HAGBERRY. The *Prunus padus*, a shrub.

HAGBUSH. See *Hackbush.* "Caste hag-bushes," Hall, 1548, Henry VIII. f. 28. It is sometimes spelt *haybut.*

HAG-CLOG. A chopping-block. *North.*

HAGE. Ague; sickness. *Hearne.*

HAGGADAY. A kind of wooden latch for a door. *Yorksh.*

HAGGAGE. A sloven or slattern. *Devon.*

HAGGAR. Wild; untamed. *Yorksh.*

HAGGARD. (1) A rick-yard. *West.* This word occurs in Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, pp. 44, 148, and also in Hall.

(2) A wild hawk; one that has preyed for herself before being taken. Metaphorically, a loose woman.

HAGGAR-MAKER'S-SHOP. A public-house.

HAGGED. Tired; fatigued. *North.*

HAGGENBAG. Mutton or beef baked or boiled in pie-crust. *Cornw.*

HAGGER. To chatter with cold. *Wilts.*

HAGGIE. To argue. *Exmoor.*

HAGGIS. The entrails of a sheep, minced with oatmeal, and boiled in the stomach or paunch of the animal. *North.* To cool one's haggis, to beat him soundly. See Florio, p. 65; Nomenclator, p. 87.

HAGGISH. An opprobrious epithet for a female. *North.*

HAGGISTER. A magpie. *Kent.* "The eating of a *haggister* or pie helpeth one bewitched," R. Scot, Discoverie of Witchcraft, p. 82. See MS. Lansd. 1033.

HAGGLE. (1) To hail. *North.*

(2) To cut irregularly. *North.*

(3) To tease, or worry. *Oxon.*

HAGGLER. The upper-servant of a farm. *I. Wight.*

HAGGLES. Haws. Milles' MS. Gloss.

HAGGLE-TOOTHED. Snaggle-toothed. *Devon.*

HAGGY. Applied to the broken or uneven surface of the soil, when in a moist state. *East.*

HAGH. A hedge. (*A.-S.*)

> Heraud looked under ay *hagh*,
> Ay fair mayden he ther sagh.
> *Gy of Warwike, Middlehill MS.*

HAGHE. Fear; tremor. (*A.-S.*)

HAGHES. Haws. *North.*

HAGHTENE. The eighth.

> Grete dole forsothe it es to telle,
> Oppone the *haghtene* daye byfelle.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 100.

HAGLER. A bungler. *Var. dial.*

HAGMALL. A woman who dresses herself in a sluttish manner. *Somerset.*

HAGRIDDEN. Entangled. *Devon.* This and some few other terms afford curious traces of old superstitions. The fairy-rings are termed *hag-tracks* in the West of England.

HAG-STAFF. See *Hag* (4).

HAG-THORN. The hawthorn. *Devon.*

HAGUES. Haws. *Craven.*

HAG-WORM. A snake. *North.*

HA-HOUSE. A mansion. *North.*

HAID-CORN. The plants of wheat in winter. *Northumb.*

HAIE. A hedge. *Chaucer.*

HAIFER. To labour, or toil. *East.*

HAIGH. To have. *North.*

HAIHO. The woodpecker. *Salop.*

HAIKE. An exclamation, generally a signal of defiance. *North.*

HAIL. (1) Health. Rob. Glouc. p. 118.

(2) Healthy. "Hail and clear English," Nath. Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge, 1674.

(3) To roar or cry. *Somerset.*

HAILE. Hauled; drawn. *Tusser.*

HAIL-FELLOW. An expression of intimacy. To be *hail fellow well met* with every one, i. e to mix in all sorts of inferior society.

HAILSEN. To salute; to embrace. (*A.-S.*)

HAIL-SHOTS. Small shot for cannon. See Florio, p. 53; Bourne's Inventions, 1578.

HAIN. (1) To raise or heighten. *East.*

(2) To save; to preserve. *North.* Hence, to exclude cattle from a field so that grass may grow for hay.

(3) To own, or possess. *Linc.*

(4) Malice; hatred. *Chesh.*

HAINISH. Unpleasant. *Essex.*

HAIPS. A sloven. *Craven.*

HAIR. Grain; texture; character. This is a common word in old plays. A quibble on it seems intended in Sir Thomas More, p. 43; Citye Match, 1639, p. 51. *Against the hair*, against the grain, contrary to nature.

HAIRE. Same as *Hayre*, q. v.

HAIREVE. The herb cleaver. *Glouc.*

HAIRY-LOCKED. Having side-locks.

HAISH. The ash. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 82.

HAISTER. The fire-place. *Salop.*

HAISTERT. Hoisted about. *Cumb.*

HAIT. Happy; joyful. (*A.-N.*)

HAITCH. A slight shower. *Sussex.*

HAITCHY. Misty; cloudy. *South.*

HAITHE. To heave up. (*A.-N.*)

HAIT-WO. Go to the left! A word of command to horses in a team. A harvest song has the following chorus, "With a hait, with a ree, with a wo, with a gee!" The expression is very ancient.

HAKASING. Tramping about. *Linc.*

HAKATONE. Same as *Acketoun*, q. v.

> Ascadart smote Gyone
> Thorowe hawberke and *hakatone.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 166

HAKCHYP. A hatchet. *Pr. Parv.*

HAKE. (1) A hook. *Var. dial.* The draught irons of a plough are the hakes.

(2) To sneak, or loiter about. *North.* Also, to dally wantonly.

(3) A hand-gun. Egerton Papers, p. 17.

(4) A hawk. Sir Amadas, 55.

HAKED. A large pike. *Cambr.*

HAKEL. See *Brait.* It seems to mean *clothing, dress*, in Warner, p. 97.

HAKERE. A quarter of corn.

HAKERNES. Acorns. Will. Werw. p. 66.

HAKKE. To follow, or run after. (*A.-S.*)

HAKKER. To tremble with passion; to chatter with cold. *West.*

HAL (1) A fool. *Yorksh.*

(2) All; hold. *Hearne.*

(3) Abbreviation for Henry. Obsolete.

HALA. Bashful; modest. *Yorksh.*

HALANTOW. A procession which used to survey the parish bounds, singing a song with that burden, and accompanied with ceremonies, somewhat similar to the *Furry-day*, q. v.

HALCHE. To loop, or fasten. *Gawayne.*

HALCHOO. Same as Hackle, q. v.

HALDE. Kept; held. Also, a prison, fortress, or castle. (*A.-S.*)

HALDEN. Held. *Chaucer.*

HALDER. A plough handle. *Linc.*

HALE. (1) To pull, or draw. *West.* See the Assemblé of Foules, 151; Spanish Tragedy, ap. Hawkins, ii. 122; Harrison, p. 202; Marlowe, i. 156, ii. 14; Reliq. Antiq. i. 2; Brit. Bibl. iv. 93; Stanihurst, p. 11. In early English the word is applied in various ways, but generally implying rapid movement.

(2) Health; safety. *Lydgate.*

(3) Whole; well; strong. (*A.-S.*)

(4) An iron instrument for hanging a pot over the fire. *South.*

(5) To pour out. *Dorset.*

(6) Whole; all. Sir Perceval, 2029. "The hale howndrethe," MS. Morte Arthure.

(7) A tent, or pavilion. "Hale in a felde for men, *tref*," Palsgrave. Nares misunderstands the term. "*Tabernaculum*, a pavilion, tente or hale," Elyot, 1559.

(8) To vex, or trouble; to worry. *Hall.*

(9) To procure by solicitation. *North.*

(10) A rake with strong teeth for getting loose pebbles from brooks. *Devon.*

HALE-BREDE. A lout; a lubber.

HALEGH. A saint. (*A.-S.*) This occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 14.

HALELELY. Wholly. See Minot, p. 17.

> And whenne the oste had herde thire wordes, thay commenedide hym *halelely* with a voyce.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 19.

HALEN. To hawl, or take. (*A.-S.*)

HALES. Plough-handles. *Linc.*

HALESOME. Wholesome; healthy.

HALESTONE. A flint; a fire-stone. *North.*

HALEWES. Saints. Reliq. Antiq. i. 38.

HALEYARDS. Halliards. See Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier, p. 109.

HALF. Half; part; side. (*A.-S.*)

HALF-BAKED. Raw; inexperienced; half silly. *Var. dial.*

HALF-BORD. Sixpence. A cant term.

HALF-CAPS. Half-bows; slight salutations with the cap. *Shak.*

HALFENDELE. Half; the half part. (*A.-S.*) In Somerset, a halfendeal garment is one composed of two different materials.

> He schased the erle in a while
> Mare [then] *halfendele* a myle.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 131

HALFERS. An exclamation among children which entitles the utterer to half of anything found by his companion, unless the latter previously says, "No halfers, findee keepee, loosee seekee," which destroys the claim.

HALF-FACED. Showing only half the face, the rest being concealed by a muffler. See the Puritan, quoted by Nares. Also said of a face drawn in profile. *Half-faced groats* were those which had the king's face in profile.

HALF-HAMMER. The game of hop, step, and jump. *East.*

HALF-KIRTLE. The common dress of courtesans. See 2 Henry IV. v. 4.

HALFLY. Half. Halle's Hist. Ex. p. 39.

HALF-MARROW. One of two boys who manages a tram. *North.*

HALF-MOON. A periwig. *Dekker.*

HALF-NAMED. Privately baptized. *West.*

HALF-NOWT. Half-price. *North.*

HALF-PACE. A raised floor or platform. See Ord. and Reg. pp. 341, 356.

HALFPENNY. To have one hand on a halfpenny, to be cautious, prudent, or attentive to one's interests. *North.*

HALF-ROCKED. Silly. *Var. dial.*

HALF-SAVED. Half-witted. *Heref.* The epithet *half-strained* is also common.

HALF-STREET. A place in Southwark, formerly noted for stews.

HALFULDELE. Same as *Halfendele*, q. v.

HALIDOM. Holiness; sanctity; the sanctuary; a sacrament. Formerly a common oath. Minsheu calls it, "an old word, used by old countrywomen by manner of swearing."

HALIE. To hawl; to pull. (*A.-S.*)

HALIFAX-GIBBET. An instrument of execution formerly used at Halifax.

HALIGH. Holy. This word occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 4.

HALING. A pulling. Harrison, p. 184.

HALING-WHIP. A flexible whip or rod.

HALI-PALMER. A palmer-worm. *West.*

HALIWEY. The balsam tree. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3. The term was also applied to any remedy against sickness.

HALK. Futuo. MS. Ashmole 208.

HALKE. A corner. (*A.-S.*)

> And also thise falce erchedekene that aboute the
> cuntré walke,
> And maynteynen falce preestis in every *halke.*
> *MS. Ashmole* 60, f. 97

HALL. (1) A trammel. *Suffolk.*

(2) A chief house. The manor-house in many parishes is called the Hall.

(3) *A hall! a hall!* The usual exclamation at ancient masques, &c. to make room for the dancers or performers.

HALLABALOO. A noise, or uproar.

HALLACKING. Idling; feasting; making merry. *Hallacks.* An idle fellow. *North.*

HALLAGE. The fee or toll due to the lord of a fair or market. (*Fr.*)

HALLAN. The passage or space between the outer and inner door of a cottage; the partition between the passage and the room. *Hallan-shaker*, an impudent presuming beggar. *North.*

HALLANTIDE. All Saints' day. *West.*

HALLE. (1) Well; healthy. See *Ball* (2).

(2) A dwelling, or habitation. (*A.-S.*)

(3) All. Kyng Alisaunder, 2327.

(4) A plough-handle. *Devon.*

HALLE-E'EN. All Hallow even. *North.*

HALLESYN. To kiss, or embrace. *Pr. Parv.*

HALLIBASH. A great blaze. *North.*

HALLIER. A student in a hall at Oxford. See Harrison's England, p. 152.

HALLING. (1) Trying to see if geese or ducks be with egg. *Devon.*

(2) Tapestry. See Warton, ii. 377.

HALLION. A reprobate. *North.*

HALL-NIGHT. Shrove Tuesday evening. The previous Sunday is sometimes called Hall-Sunday. *Devon.*

HALLOWDAY. A holiday. *East.*

HALLOWMASS. The feast of All Saints. *Halowe Thursdaye*, Holy Thursday.

To see hys nobulle and ryalle arraye
In Rome on *Halowe Thursdaye.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 242.

HALLY. Wholly. *Gower.*

Thane they holde at his heste *hally* at ones.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 98.

HALM. Handle. *Gawayne.*

HALMOT-COURT. The court of a copyhold manor; a court baron. *North.* "Holden his halymotes," i. e. his courts, Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 154.

HALOGHE. A saint, or holy one. (*A.-S.*)

Thou sal noght leve my saule in helle, ne thou sal noght gife thi *haloghe* to se corrupcioun.
MS. Coll. Eton 10, f. 23.

Alle the *halowes* that are in hevene,
And angels ma than manne kanne nevene.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 142.

HALPACE. A raised floor, or stage; the dais of a hall. It is spelt *hautepace* in Hall, Henry VIII. f. 65; Ord. and Reg. p. 153.

HALPE. Helped. *Chaucer.*

He hewe on ther bodyes bolde,
Hys hownde *halpe* hym at nede.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.

HALPED. Crippled. *I. Wight.*

HALPOWRTH. A halfpennyworth.

HALS. The neck; the throat. (*A.-S.*)

Foure fendis se he als,
Hongyng fast aboute hir *hals.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 45.

HALSE. (1) Hazel. *Somerset.*

(2) To salute; to embrace. (*A.-S.*)

HALSENY. Guess; conjecture. *Devon.* Generally, an evil prediction.

HALSFANG. The pillory. *Blount.*

HALSH. To tie; to fasten; to knot. *North.*

HALS-MAN. An executioner. "The halsman's sword," Cleaveland Revived. 1660 p. 75. (*A.-S.*)

HALSON. (1) A kind of hard wood.

(2) To promise or bid fair, good, or bad; to predict. *Devon.*

HALSTER. He who draws a barge alongside a river by a rope. *West.*

HALSUMLY. Comfortably. *Gawayne.*

HALT. (1) A shrub; a copse. It is the translation of *virgultum* in Nominale MS.

(2) Held; kept. Also, holdeth.

For she that *halt* his lif so dere
His modir is, withouten were.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 55.

(3) A strong hamper, such as is used with a pack-saddle. *North.*

(4) Animal deposit. *Somerset.*

HALTE. To go lamely. (*A.-N.*) Also an adjective, lame.

HALTERPATH. A bridle-way. *Dorset.*

HALTERSACK. A term of reproach, intimating that a person is fit for the gallows. "A knavish lad, a slie wag, a *haltersacke*," Florio, p. 81.

HALVANS. Inferior ore. *North.*

HALVENDELE. Same as *Halfendele*, q. v.

Her ys the *halvyndell* of our geste;
God save us, mest and lest.
MS. Arundel, Coll. Arm. 22, f. 4.

HALWE. To hallow, or consecrate. (*A.-S.*)

HALWEN. Saints. Auchinleck MS.

HALWETHURS. Holy Thursday.

HALWYS. Sides. Arch. xxx. 408.

HALY. Hated. *Prompt. Parv.*

HALZEN. The same as *Halson*, q. v.

HALȜEN. Saints. MS. Arundel 57, f. 94.

HAM. (1) Them. Weber's Met. Rom.

(2) A rich level pasture. *West.* A plot of ground near a river.

HAMBERWES. Horse collars. Nominale MS. Kennett has *hameroughs.*

HAMBURGHES. The arm-holes. *Linc.*

HAMBYR. A hammer. *Pr. Parv.*

HAMCH. The hip-joint. *Northumb.*

HAME. (1) Home. Still in use.

(2) Skin. Kyng Alisaunder, 391.

HAMEL. To walk lame. To hamel dogs, to lame them by cutting their hams or houghs. *North.* See Troilus and Creseide, ii. 964, "o fote is hameled of thy sorowe."

HAMELESSE. Hamlets. Langtoft, p. 321.

HAMELIN. Limping; walking lame. *North.*

HAMES. Pieces of wood on the collar of the horse to which the traces are fixed. *Var. dial.*

HAM-FLEETS. A sort of cloth buskins to defend the legs from dirt. *Glouc.*

HAMIL. A handle. *Somerset.*

HAMINE. To aim at anything, to hit it. *Lydgate.*

HAMKIN. A pudding made upon the bones

of a shoulder of mutton, all the flesh being first taken off. *Devon.*

HAMLEN. To tie, or attach. (*A.-S.*)

HAMLET. A high constable. *Grose.*

HAMLING. The operation of cutting the balls out of the feet of dogs.

HAMMARTWARD. Homeward. See the Chron. Vilodun. p. 96. *Hammard* occurs in Sir Degrevant, 1233.

HAMMER. To stammer. Also, to work or labour. *Var. dial.* The hammer of death, i. e., a fist. *Hammer and pincers*, the noise made by a horse when he strikes the hind-foot against the fore-foot. *To live hammer and tongs*, to agree very badly.

HAMMER-AXE. An instrument having a hammer on one side of the handle, and an axe on the other. *North.*

HAMMER-DRESSED. Said of stone hewn with a pick, or pointed hammer.

HAMMER-SCAPPLE. A miser. *North.*

HAMMERWORT. The herb pellitory.

HAMMIL. A village; a hovel. *North.*

HAMPER. To beat. *North.*

HAMPER-CLOT. A ploughman. *North.*

HAMPERLEGGED. Led away or overborne by another. *Warw.*

HAMPERY. Out of repair. *Kent.*

HAMPSHIRE-HOG. A derisive name for a native of Hampshire.

HAMRON. The hold of a ship. *Blount.*

HAMS. Breeches. A cant term.

HAM-SAM. Irregularly. *Cumb.*

HAMSHACKLE. To fasten the head of an animal to one of its forelegs.

HAMSTICKS. Part of the harness fixed to a horse's collar. *North.*

HAM-TREES. The hames, q. v. *Devon.*

HAMUR. A hammer. *Pr. Parv.*

HAMWARD. Homewards. *Hearne.*

HAMWOOD. A hoop fixed round the collar of a cart-horse, to which the chains are attached. *South.*

HAN. (1) Hence. Sevyn Sages, 494.

(2) To have. Still in use in the North for the pres. plur.

(3) The voice wherewith wood cleavers keep time to their strokes.

HANABOROUGH. A coarse horse-collar, made of reed or straw. *Devon.*

HANAP. A cup. Test. Vetust. p. 99.

HANAPER. A hamper, or basket. Hanaper Office, where the writs were deposited in a basket, and still so called.

HANBY. Wanton; unruly. *North.*

HANCELED. Cut off. *Skinner.*

HANCE-POTTS In the inventory of Archbishop Parker's plate, *Archæologia*, xxx. 25, is "ij. *hance-potts*, withe angells wings chased on the bellies, withe covers annexed, weyinge xliij. oz. ½."

HANCLE. A great many. *North.*

HANCUTCHER. A handkerchief. *North.*

HAND. (1) *At any hand*, at any rate, at all events. *To make a hand on*, to waste, spoil, or destroy. *To be on the mending hand*, to be in a state of convalescence. *To have the hand in*, to be accustomed to business. *To swap even hands*, to exchange without advantage. *He's any hand afore*, ready and prepared for any undertaking. *To hand with*, to cooperate with.

(2) To sign. *East.* My own hand copy, i. e. my autograph copy.

(3) The shoulder-joint of a hog, cut without the blade-bone. *Suff.*

(4) A bunch of radishes. *Cambr.*

(5) Performance. Also, a doer or workman in any business or work.

HAND-BALL. Stowe mentions a custom of playing at hand-ball on Easter-day for a tansy-cake, the winning of which depended chiefly upon swiftness of foot. Survey of London, ed. 1720, b. i. p. 251.

> And belyfe he gerte write a lettre, and sent it tille Alexander, and therwith he sent hym a *handballe* and other certane japez in scorne.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 7

HANDBAND. Possession. (*A.-S.*)

HANDBEATING. Cutting off the turf with a beating axe. *Devon.*

HANDBOW. The long or common bow.

HAND-BREDE. A hand's breadth. (*A.-S.*)

HAND-CANNON. A musket. *Hall.*

HAND-CLOTH. A handkerchief. *Linc.*

HAND-CLOUT. A towel. *North.*

HANDE. Hanged?

> Alexander gart rayse up twa pelers of marble, and by-twixe thame he *hande* a table of golde.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 40.

HANDECHAMP. A ruffle. *Craven.*

HANDELL. A fuller's instrument. *Pegge.*

HANDER. The second to a pugilist. *Linc.*

HANDERHAMP. A ruffle. *Craven.*

HANDERSOME. Handy; meddling. *North.*

HANDEWARPS. A kind of cloth, formerly much made in Essex.

HANDFAST. Hold; custody; confinement. Also, connection or union with. See Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, pp. 6, 134. The custom of handfasting, or contracting for marriage, needs no more than a passing observation.

HANDFUL. The measure of a hand, or four inches; a span. *Blount.*

HANDGUN. A culverin. *Palsgrave.*

HAND-HOVEN-BREAD. Oatmeal-bread, kneaded very stiff, with little leaven. *Lanc.*

HANDICAP. A kind of game, mentioned in Pepys's Diary.

HAND-IN-AND-HAND-OUT. A game played in the following manner. A company of young people are drawn up in a circle, when one of them, pitched upon by lot, walks round the band, and, if a boy, hits a girl, or if a girl, she strikes a boy whom she chooses, on which the party striking and the party struck run in pursuit of each other, till the latter is caught, whose lot it then becomes to perform the same part. A game so called was forbidden by statute of Edw. IV.

HAND-IN-POST. A guide-post. *Oxon.*

HANDLASS. A small windlass; the handle of a windlass. *West.*

HAND-LIME. A ciron, or hand-worm.

HANDLOCKED. Handcuffed. *Dekker.*

HAND-OUT. A kind of game mentioned by Sir John Harrington.

HAND-OVER-HEAD. Thoughtlessly extravagant; careless; at random; plenty. Hemp is said to be dressed *hand over head*, when the coarse part is not separated from the fine.

HANDPAT. Fluent. See *Antpat.*

HAND-RUFF. A shirt ruffle. *Hall.*

HANDRUNNING. Continuously. *North.*

HANDSMOOTH. Quite flat. Forby explains it, uninterruptedly, without obstacle, entirely. It occurs in Palsgrave.

HAND-SPIKE. A wooden leaver, shod with iron. *Craven.*

HAND-STAFF. The handle of a flail.

HANDSTRIKE. A strong piece of wood used as a lever to a windlass. *Var. dial.*

HAND'S-TURN. Assistance. *Var. dial.*

HANDSUM. Dexterous; very handy.

HAND-TABLE. A table-book. *Pr. Parv.*

HAND-WHILE. A moment; a short time.

HAND-WOMAN. A midwife. *Devon.*

HAND-WRISTS. The wrists. *Somerset.*

HANDY. (1) A piggin. *North.*

(2) Ready; expert; clever. *Var. dial.*

HANDYCUFFS. Blows. See Yorkshire Ale, p. 10; Florio, p. 20. *Handy-blows*, Spanish Tragedy, ap. Hawkins, ii. 9.

HANDY-DANDY. A game thus played by two children. One puts something secretly, as a small pebble, into one hand, and with clenched fists he whirls his hands round each other, crying, "Handy-spandy, Jack-a-dandy, which good hand will you have?" The other guesses or touches one; if right, he wins its contents; if wrong, loses an equivalent. This game is not obsolete, and is mentioned in Piers Ploughman, p. 69; King Lear, iv. 6; Florio, p. 57. "The play called handie dandie, or the casting or pitching of the barre," Nomenclator, p. 297, which seems to refer to another amusement.

HANDYFAST. Holding fast. *Devon.*

HANDYGRIPES. "*Alle strétte*, at grapling or *handygripes*," Florio, ed. 1611, p. 20.

HANE. (1) To throw. *Devon.*

(2) Protection; safeguard. *Linc.*

HANG. (1) A crop of fruit. *East.*

(2) A declivity. *East.* To hang out, to lean over as a cliff does.

(3) To stick, or adhere. *West.* Also, to tie or fasten. *Somerset.*

(4) *It's hang it that has it*, there is little or no difference. *To hang out*, to give a party. *To hang an arse*, to hang back or hesitate. The last phrase occurs in Hudibras. *To hang the lip*, to pout, to look sullen. *To hang in the bell-ropes*, to be asked in church and then defer the marriage. *To hang in one's hair*, to scold or abuse.

HANGBY. A hanger-on; a dependent.

HANGE. The lights, heart, and liver, or pluck of an animal. *West.*

HANGEDLY. Reluctantly. *North.*

HANGEN. Same as *Hang* (2).

HANGER. (1) A pot-hook. *Var. dial.*

(2) The fringed loop or strap appended to the girdle, in which the dagger or small sword usually hung.

> Mens swords in *hangers* hang fast by their side,
> Their stirrops hang when as they use to ride.
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, ii. 133

(3) A hanging wood on the declivity of a hill *South.*

HANGEREL. Same as *Gambrel*, q. v.

HANGER-ON. A dependent. *Var. dial.*

HANG-GALLOWS. A villain; a fellow who deserves the gallows. *Var. dial.*

HANGING. Tapestry. See Warton, ii. 429 Taylor's Workes, 1630, ii. 133.

HANGING-LEVEL. A regular level or plain an inclined plane. *East.*

HANGING-MONTH. November. *Var. dial.*

HANGING-SIDE. The higher side of a vein that is not perpendicular.

HANGING-WALL. The wall or side over the regular vein. *Derbysh.*

HANG-IT. A common exclamation of disappointment or contempt. *Var. dial.*

HANGLES. The iron moveable crook, composed of teeth, and suspended over the fire for culinary purposes. *North.*

HANGMAN. A term of endearment. Heywood's Edward IV. p. 82.

HANGMAN'S-WAGES. Thirteen pence halfpenny. See Grose.

HANGMENT. (1) To play the hangment, i. e to be much enraged. *North.*

(2) Hanging; suspension. *Pr. Parv.*

HANGNAILS. Small pieces of partially separated skin about the roots of the finger-nails. *Var. dial.*

HANGNATION. Very; extreme. *East.*

HANG-SLEEVE. A dangler. *Suffolk.*

HANG-SUCH. Same as *Hang-gallows*, q. v.

HANGULHOOK. A fish-hook.

> The fisshere hath lost his *hangulhook.*
> *Excerpt. Hist.* p. 161.

HANK. (1) To hanker after. *North.*

(2) A skein of thread, or worsted; a rope or latch for fastening a gate. Hence, to fasten. To keep a good hank upon your horse, to have a good hold of the reins. The rope that goes over the saddle of the thill-horse is termed the thill-hanks. To make a ravelled hank, to put anything into confusion. To have a hank on another, to have him entangled. To catch a hank on one, to take advantage of or be revenged on him.

(3) A habit, or practice. *North.*

(4) A body, or assemblage. *Warw.*

(5) A handle. *Somerset.*

(6) An ox rendered furious by barbarous treatment. *Middl.*

HANKETCHER. A handkerchief. *East.*

HANKLE. To entangle, or twist. *North.*

HANKTELO. A silly fellow. *South.*

HANNA. Have not. *Var. dial.*

HANNIEL. A bad fellow. *North.* Skelton has *haynyarde*, i. 282.

HANNIER. A teasing person. *Yorksh.*

HANNIKIN-BOBY. An old English dance.

HANS. Quantity; multitude. *Hall.*

HANSE. (1) The upper part of a door frame. "*Antlantes*, ymages of antique sette over doores in the corners of an haunce," Elyot, 1559. "The haunse, or lintell of a doore," Cotgrave, in v. *Claveau;* "the haunse of a dore, *un dessus de porte.*" Florio, p. 507, apparently makes it synonymous with threshold, and early scientific writers use it occasionally for the spring of an arch.

(2) To enhance, exalt. Chester Plays, i. 168.

HANSEL. A gift, reward, or bribe. See Reynard the Foxe, p. 146; Depos. Ric. II. p. 30; Piers Ploughman, p. 96. It is a new year's gift, an earnest or earnest penny, any gift *or purchase* at a particular time or season; also, the first use of anything. The first money received in the morning for the sale of goods is the hansel, and it is accounted fortunate to be the purchaser. Hansel-Monday is the first Monday in the year, when it is usual to make presents to children and servants. "To hansel our sharp blades," to use them for the first time, Sir John Oldcastle, p. 29. In Beves of Hamtoun, p. 113, it means the first action. "In the way of good hansell, *de bonne erre,*" Palsgrave. In the Vale of Blackmore, a present to a young woman at her wedding is called a good handsel. The first purchaser in a shop newly opened *hansels* it, as the first purchaser of the day does a market. "The first bridall banket after the wedding daye, the good *handzell* feast," Nomenclator, p. 80; "Gossips feasts, as they tearme them, good handsel feasts," Withals, ed. 1608, p. 291. "Handselled, that hath the handsell or first use of," Cotgrave, in v. *Estreiné.* "Haffe hansell for the mar," Robin Hood, i. 87. From the following very curious passage, it appears the writer disbelieved the common superstition respecting the good fortune of the hansel, or hancel.

> Of *hancel* y can no skylle also,
> Hyt ys nouȝt to beleve tharto;
> Me thynketh hyt ys fals every deyl,
> Y beleve hyt nouȝt, ne never shal weyl.
> For many havyn glad *hancel* at the morw,
> And to hem or evyn cometh mochyl sorw.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 3.
>
> Therfore thou haste feble *hansell*,
> And warse betyde the schall.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 116.

HANSELINE. A kind of short jacket, mentioned by Chaucer.

HANS-EN-KELDER. A Dutch phrase, meaning *Jack in the cellar*, but formerly applied jocularly to an unborn infant.

HANT. Have not. *Var. dial.*

HANTETH. Frequenteth; maketh much use of *Hearne.*

HANTICK. Mad; cracked. *Exmoor.*

HANTINGS. The handles which fix on to the sneed of a scythe. *North.*

HANTLE. A handful; much; many; a great quantity. *Var. dial.*

HANTY. Wanton; restive. *North.*

HANYLONS. The wiles of a fox. See Piers Ploughman, p. 181.

HAP. (1) To wrap up; to clothe. Hence, covering. Still in use.

> The scheperde keppid his staf ful warme,
> And *happid* it ever undur his harme.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

(2) Chance; fortune. (*A.-S.*)

> He sendyth yowrys bothe *hap* and hele,
> And for yow dyed my dere sone dere.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.

(3) To encourage or set on. *North.*

HAP-HARLOT. A coarse coverlet. Baret says, "a course covering made of divers shreds." Upton, MS. additions to Junius, gives a strange etymology,—"Hapharlet, or close coverlet, etym. q. d. a *harlot* by *hap* to keep one warm."

HAPNEDE. Happened; chanced. "Us es fulle hapnede," MS. Morte Arthure. "It happeneth me well, whiche sayeing we use whan of a good dede good and welthe hath foloweth *il me prent bien,*" Palsgrave.

HAPNY. A halfpenny. *West.*

HAPPA. What think you? *North.*

HAPPE. To happen. *Chaucer.*

HAPPEN. Perhaps; possibly. *North.*

HAPPEN-ON. To meet with. *Linc.*

HAPPER. To crackle; to patter. *West.*

HAPPILY. Haply. *Cotgrave.*

HAPPING. A coarse coverlet. Also, any kind of covering. *North.* See the Test. Vetusta p. 454, a will dated 1503.

HAPPY. (1) Rich. Ben Jonson, ii. 404.

(2) *Happy go lucky*, any thing done at a venture. *Happy man be his dole*, may happiness be his lot. *North.*

HAPPYLYCHE. Perhaps. See an early gloss in MS. Egerton 829, f. 78.

HAPS. (1) A hasp. *Var. dial.*

(2) The lower part of a half-door. *Devon.*

HAPT. Happed, or wrapped up. *Leland.*

HAQUE. A hand-gun, about three-quarters of a yard long. *Haquebut*, an arquebus.

HAR. (1) Hair. Kyng Alisaunder, 5025.

(2) Their. *Ritson.*

(3) The hole in a stone on which the spindle of a door or gate rests. *Durh.* The *har-tree* is the head of the gate in which the foot or bottom of the spindle is placed.

(4) Higher. *Northumb.*

(5) A drizzling rain, or fog. *North.*

HARAGEOUSE. Violent; stern; severe.

> Howelle and Hardelfe, happy in armez,
> Sir Herylle and sir Herygalle, thise *harageouse*
> knyghttez. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 71.
>
> Strawe be he never so *harrageouse*
> *Occleve, MS. S c. Antiq.* 134, f. 381

HARAS. A stud of horses; a stable. "*Equicium*, a hares," Nominale MS. Cf. Depos. Ric. II. p. 15.

> Than lopen about hem the Lombars,
> As wicked coltes out of *haras*.
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 205.

HARBEGIERS. Persons whose duty it was to provide lodgings for the king, or their masters. *Harbeshers*, Hall, Henry VIII. f. 36, is apparently the same word.

HARBENYOWRE. A lodging.

> Nowe ys he come with gret honowre
> To Rome to hys *harbenyowre*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 152.

HARBER. The horn-beam. *East.*

HARBERGAGE. Inn; lodging.

> Hyes to the *harbergage* thare the kyng hovys.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 79.

HARBINGERS. See *Harbegiers.*

HARBOROUS. Hospitable. *Coverdale.*

HARBORROW. Lodging; protection. Also, to lodge in an inn. *Lydgate.*

HARBOUR. The term applied to the lodgment of the hart or hind. See Twici, p. 27. The man who held the lymer was called the *harbourer*, and his business was to go out early in the morning on his ring-walks, and find by his hound where a hart or other beast had gone into the wood from his pasture. He then followed the scent till he thought he was near the lair, and having taken some of the freshest fewmets he could find, went to the place of meeting. This was called harbouring the hart. See also the Gent. Rec.

HARBROUGHE. Harbour; lodging. We have also *harburgerye*, and other forms.

HARBURGEN. See *Habergeon.*

HARD. (1) Sour, said of ale. *Var. dial.*

(2) *Hard of hearing*, deaf. *Hard and sharp*, scarcely, cruelly, harshly. *Hard laid on*, very ill. *Hard-set*, scarcely able; very obstinate.

(3) Hardy; strong. *South.*

(4) Full grown. *Somerset.*

(5) Miserly; covetous; very mean. *North.*

(6) Half tipsy. *Yorksh.*

(7) Sharp; grievous; hardship; sorrowful; terrible; great; hard. *Hearne.* Also, danger.

(9) A hurdle. Nominale MS.

(10) A small marble. *Somerset.*

HARDAUNT. Courageous. *Lydgate.*

HARDBEAM. Same as *Harber*, q. v. It is mentioned in Harrison, p. 212.

HARD-BY. Very near. *Var. dial.*

HARD-CORN. Wheat and rye. *North.*

HARDE. To make hard. (*A.-S.*)

HARDEL. The back of the hand.

HARDELY. Boldly; certainly. (*A.-S.*)

> And *hardly*, aungel, trust therto,
> For doughtles it shal be do.
> *MS. Coll. Trin. Dubl.* D. iv. 18.

HARDEN. (1) To air clothes. *Salop.*

(2) To grow dear. *North.* "At the hardest," or most, Harrison, p. 145.

(3) Strong or coarse cloth. *Linc.*

(4) Hemp. Yorkshire Dial. 1697. "*Stupa*, a hardes," Nominale MS. See *Hards.*

HARDHEAD. Hardihood. *West.*

HARDHEADS. Knapweed. *North.* Also the same game as *Cocks* (2).

HARD-HOLD. A stiff dispute. *Hall.*

HARDHOW. The plant marigold.

HARDIESSE. Boldness. (*A.-N.*)

> And for to loken overmore,
> It hath and schalle ben evermore
> That of knyȝthode the prowesse
> Is grounded upon *hardiesse*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 116.

HARDIMENT. Courage; acts of courage. Carew's Tasso, 4to. 1594.

HARDING. Hardening. (*A.-S.*)

HARD-IRON. Corn crowfoot. *North.*

HARDISHREW. A field-mouse. *Staff.* Also called the *hardistraw.*

HARDLE. (1) To entangle. *Dorset.*

(2) A hurdle. Harrison, p. 184.

HARDLEYS. Scarcely; hardly. *North.* Sometimes, *hardlings.*

HARDMEAT. Corn. *Kennett.*

HARDMEN. Men who, by eating a certain herb, became impervious to shot, except the shot was made of silver.

HARDNESS. Cruelty; severity. (*A.-N.*)

HARDON. Heard. *Hearne.*

HARDS. (1) Coarse flax; the refuse of flax or hemp. "*Grettes de lin*, the hards or towe of flax," Cotgrave. Also, small pieces of coarse linen matted together, with which mattresses are stuffed. See *Harden.*

(2) Very hard cinders. *East.*

HARD-THISTLE. Serratula arvensis. *East.*

HARD-WOOD-TREES. Trees that change their leaves annually. *North.*

HARDWORKEN. Industrious. *West.*

HARDYE. To encourage, embolden. (*A.-N.*)

HARDYSSEDE. Encouraged. *Hardyssy*, hardiness, boldness. *Hearne.*

HARE. (1) Hoary. Perceval, 230, 257, 300, 1780, 2190, 2200.

(2) To hurry, harass, or scare. Hence we may perhaps have *harum scarum.*

(3) A mist, or thick fog. *North.*

(4) Her; she. *Exmoor.*

(5) Their. Octovian, 1092.

HARE-BRAINED. Giddy; thoughtless.

HARECOPPE. A bastard. Very wrongly explained by Nares, in v.

HARENESSE. Hairiness. *Hearne.*

HARE-NUT. An earthnut. *Yorksh.*

HAREODE. A herald. See Sharp's Coventry Mysteries, p. 121.

HARE-PIPE. A snare for hares. See the example given under *Go-bet.*

HARES-EYE. The wild campion.

HARE'S-FOOT. To kiss the hare's foot, i. e., to be too late for anything.

HARE-SUPPER. The harvest-home. *Derb.*

HAREWE. A harrow. (*A.-S.*) *Harewyd*, harrowed, Nominale MS.

HAREWEN. Arrows. Rob. Glouc. p. 394.

HARGUEBUSIER. A soldier who carried a harquebus. *Cotgrave.*

HARIE. (1) To hurry. *Chaucer*

(2) Devastation. Langtoft, p. 157.

HARIFF. Catch-weed. *North.*

HARINGE. A kind of serpent.

HARK. To guess at. *Yorksh.* Hark-ye-but, i. e. do but hear!

HARL. (1) A mist or fog. *North.*

(2) To entangle; to confuse. *Var. dial.*

HARLAS. Harmless. Chron. Vil. p. 5.

HARLE. (1) Hair, or wool. *North.*

(2) Three hounds. *Oxon.* This corresponds to a leash of greyhounds.

(3) To cut a slit in the one of the hinder legs of an animal for the purpose of suspending it.

HARLED. Mottled, as cattle. *North.*

HARLEDE. Drove; hurled. See Rob. Glouc. p. 487; St. Brandan, p. 11.

> And *harleden* heom out of the londe,
> And with tormens manie huy slowe.
> *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 166.

HARLINGS. The hocks of a horse.

HARLOCK. Supposed to mean the charlock, in Drayton and Shakespeare.

HARLOT. A term originally applied to a low depraved class of society, the ribalds, and having no relation to sex. (*A.-N.*)

> Salle never *harlott* have happe, thorowe helpe of my lorde,
> To kylle a crownde kyng with krysome enoynttede.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 79.

HARLOTRY. Ribaldry. (*A.-N.*)

HARLS. The earnest, or token. (*A.-S.*)

> Better it ware to hyme that he ware unborne, than lyfe withowttene grace, for grace es *harls* of that lastand joye that is to come.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 243.

HARLYCHE. Early. "Harlyche and latte," Wright's Seven Sages, p. 21.

HARM. A contagious disease. *West.*

HARMAN-BECK. A constable. *Harmans*, the stocks. Old cant terms.

HARMLES. Without arms. *Hearne.*

HARMS. To mimic. *Yorksh.*

HARN. Coarse linen. *North.*

HARNEIS. Armour; furniture. (*A.-N.*)

HARNEISE. To dress; to put on armour.

HARNEN. Made of horn. *Wilts.*

HARNES. The brains. *North.*

> And of hys hede he brake the bone,
> The *harnes* lay uppon the stone.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 34.

> The clensynge place of the hert is under the armes; the clensyng place of the lyver is bytwyx the thee and the body; and the clensyng place of the *harnes* es under the ere.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 301.

HARNESS. (1) Any kind of implement or machine. *West.* Also as *Harneis*, q. v. Harness-horse, a horse protected by armour. "Harnes-man, *armigere*," Palsgrave.

(2) Temper; humour. *South.*

HARNISH. To harness. *Salop.*

HARN-PAN. The skull. *North.* "*Crinium*, a harnpane," Nominale MS.

HARNSEY. A heron. Hence *harnsey-gutted*, lank and lean. *East.*

HARO. The ancient Norman *hue and cry*; the exclamation of a person to procure assistance when his person or property was in danger. To cry out *haro* on any one, to denounce his evil doings. *Haroll alarome*, an exclamation of astonishment and alarm, mentioned by Palsgrave.

HAROFE. Catch-weed. See *Hariff.*

> Tak wormod, or *harofe*, or wodebynde, and stampe it, and wrynge owt the jeuse, and do it lewke in thyne ere. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 283.

HAROOD. A herald. Torrent, p. 72.

HAROWES. Arrows. *Somerset.*

> So they schett with *harowes* small,
> And sett laddurs to the walle.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 161.

HARP. To grumble. *Northumb.*

HARPER. An Irish shilling, which bore the figure of a harp, and was in reality only worth ninepence. Ben Jonson, vii. 404.

> Although such musique some a shilling cost,
> Yet is it worth but nine-pence at the most.
> *Barnfield's Lady Pecunia*, 1598.

HARPERS-CORD. A harpsichord.

HARPOUR. A harper. *Chaucer.*

HARP-SHILLING. Same as *Harper*, q. v.

> The haberdashers by natural operation of this comet are fortunate, for olde hattes new trimd shall not last long, and *harpe shillings* shall not passe for twelvepence.—*Fearefull and Lamentable Effects of Two dangerous Comets*, 1591.

HARPY. A species of hawk. Gent. Rec.

HARR. To snarl angrily. *North.*

HARRAS. The harvest. *West.*

HARRE. (1) Higher. Chester Plays, i. 134.

(2) The back upright timber of a gate, by which it is hung to its post. Nomenclator, 1580.

(3) *Out of harre*, out of order. See Jamieson. *Herre*, MS. Bodl. 294.

> Thei asken all judgemedt
> Ayene the man, and make hym warre,
> Ther while himselfe stant out of *harre*.
> *Gower*, ed. 1554, f. 6.

HARREN. Made of hair. *East.*

HARRER. Quicker. An exclamation to a horse in Towneley Mysteries, p. 9.

HARREST-DAM. Harvest-home. *Yorksh.*

HARRIAGE. Confusion. *East.*

HARRIDAN. A haggard old woman; a miserable, worn-out harlot. *Grose.*

HARRIDGE. The straight edge of a ruler, or any other thing. *Yorksh.*

HARRIMAN. A lizard. *Salop.*

HARRINGTON. A farthing, so called because Lord Harrington obtained from James I. a patent for making brass farthings. Drunken Barnaby says,

> Thence to Harrington be it spoken,
> For name-sake I gave a token
> To a beggar that did crave it.

HARRISH. Harsh. See Nares, in v.

HARROT. A herald. Ben Jonson, i. 28.

> Ryght sone were thay reddy on every syde,
> For the *harrotes* betwyxte thame fast dyde ryde.
> *MS. Lansd.* 208, f. 20.

HARROW. (1) Same as *Haro*, q. v.

(2) To tear to pieces; to distract; the same as *Harry*, q. v. Hence the title of the piece, the Harrowing of Hell, in Harl. MSS.

(3) To fatigue greatly. *Linc.*

HARROW-BALL. The frame of a harrow, without the spikes. *Linc.*

HARROWER. A kind of hawk. *Blome.*

HARRS. Hinges of a door. *North.* The two ends of a gate are so called. See *Harre.*

HARRY. (1) To spoil, or plunder; to vex; to torment; to impose upon; to drag by force or violence. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A rude clown. *Craven.*

HARRY-BANNINGS. Sticklebacks. *North.*

HARRY-GAUD. A low person. *North.*

HARRY-GROATS. Groats coined in Henry VIII.'s time, of which there were several kinds; but the term was sometimes applied to a peculiar impression. "Spurroyals, Harry-groats, or such odde coine," Citie Match, p. 14. See also Nares.

HARRY-LION. A horse-godmother. See the Christmas Prince, ed. 1816, p. 33.

HARRY-LONG-LEGS. See *Harvest-man.*

HARRY-RACKET. A game played somewhat similarly to *Hide and Seek.*

HARSKE. Dry; astringent. *Pr. Parv.*

HARSLET. A pig's chitterlings. "A haggise, a chitterling, a hog's harslet," Nomen. p. 87.

HARSTANE. The hearthstone. *North.*

HARSTOW. Hearest thou? (*A.-S.*)

HART. (1) Heard. Towneley Myst. p. 274.

(2) A haft; a handle. *Somerset.*

HART-CLAVER. The melilot. *North.*

HARTICHALKS. Artichokes. *Devon.*

HARTMANS. The stocks. *Dekker.*

HART-OF-GREECE. Or *hart of grease*, a fat hart; *a capon of grease*, a fat capon, &c. See Robin Hood, ii. 59.

HART-OF-TEN. A hart that has ten or eleven croches to his horns. See Ben Jonson's Works, vi. 254.

HARTREE. A gate-post. *South.*

HART-ROYAL. A hart that escapes after having been pursued by royalty was ever afterwards termed a hart-royal; and if the king or queen make proclamation for his safe return, he was then called a *hart royal proclaimed.*

HART'S-EYE. Wild ditany. *Topsell.*

HARTYKYN. A term of endearment. Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

HARUM-SCARUM. Very giddy; thoughtless. *Harum*, harm, Havelok, 1983.

HARVE. A haw. *North Essex.*

HARVEST-BEEF. A term applied to any kind of meat eaten in harvest. *Norf.*

HARVEST-CART. Men employed in carting corn are said to be *at harvest cart.*

HARVEST-GOOSE. See *Arvyst-gos.*

HARVEST-LADY. The second reaper in a row, the first and principal reaper, whose motions regulate those of his followers, being called the harvest-lord. The second reaper is also called the harvest-queen.

HARVEST-MAN. The cranefly. *Var. dial.*

HARVEST-ROW. The shrew mouse. *Wilts.*

HARWERE. One who vexes, torments, or plunders. Cov. Myst. p. 160.

HAS. (1) An elliptical expression for *he has*, not unusual in old poetry.

(2) Haste. Sir Perceval, 487.

HASARDOUR. A gamester. (*A.-N.*) Hence *hasardrie*, gaming. "*Aliator*, a haserder," Nominale MS.

HAS-ARMES. See *As-armes.*

HASCHE. Ashes. Translated by *cinis* in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

HASE. (1) A hog's haslet. *Norf.*

(2) Hoarse. See Gloss. to Ritson's Met. Rom.

(3) As. Anturs of Arther, p. 9.

(4) Small rain, or mist; a fog. *North.*

(5) To breathe short. *Linc.*

(6) To beat; to thrash; to rub. *North.*

HASELRYS. A hazle-bush. (*A.-S.*)

HASH. (1) A sloven; one who talks hash, or nonsense. *North.*

(2) Harsh; unpleasant; rough; severe; quick. *Var. dial.*

HASK. (1) Rough; parched; stiff; coarse; harsh; dry. *North.*

(2) A fish-basket. *Spenser.*

HASKERDE. A rough fellow. *Dekker.* Called in the North *haspert.* "Vilane hastarddis," Percy's Rel. p. 25.

HASLE-OIL. A severe beating. *Var. dial.*

HASLET. Same as *Harslet*, q. v.

HASP. The iron catch of a door which falls into a loop. Hence, to fasten. See Gesta Romanorum, p. 464.

HASPAT. A youth between a man and a boy. Also called a *haspenald.*

HASPIN. An idle fellow. *North.*

HASPINFULL. A handful. *Notts.*

HASSELL. An instrument formerly used for breaking flax and hemp.

HASSEN. Asses. *Rob. Glouc.*

HASSOCK. A reed, or rush; a tuft of rushes, or coarse grass. *North.* See Harrison's England, pp. 213, 236. A basket made of hassocks was called a hassock.

> And that *hassocks* should be gotten in the fen, and laid at the foot of the said bank in several places where need required. *Dugdale's Imbanking*, p. 322

HASSOCK-HEAD. A bushy entangled head of coarse hair. *East.*

HASTE. To roast. Hence, perhaps, hasting apples, or pears. *West.*

HASTELETYS. Part of the inwards of a wild boar. Reliq. Antiq. i. 154. There were several dishes in cookery so called.

> Scho fechede of the kytchyne
> *Hasteletes* in galentyne,
> The schuldir of the wyld swyne.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 135.

HASTELICHE. Hastily; quickly; suddenly.

HASTER. (1) A surfeit. *North.*

(2) A tin meat-screen, to reflect the heat while the operation of roasting is going on. Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 48. "Hastlere, that rostythe mete," Pr. Parv. p. 229. These terms may be connected with each other.

HASTERY. Roasted meat. *Lydgate.*

HASTIF. Hasty. *Chaucer.*

HASTIFLICHE. Hastily. (*A.-N.*)

HASTILOKEST. Most quickly, or hastily.

HASTILY. Impatiently. *Hall.*

HASTING-HARNESS. Armour used at a hastilude, or spear play.

HASTINGS. A variety of peas. *Suffolk.*

HASTITE. Haste; rapidity. (*A.-N.*)

> Then coom a doom in *hastité*,
> To hem that longe had spared be.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 19.

HASTIVENESSE. Rashness; pride. (*A.-N.*)

HASTLER. Same as *Achelor*, q. v.

HASTNER. Same as *Haster* (2).

HASTYBERE. A kind of corn, explained by *trimensis* in Pr. Parv. p. 228.

HASTY-PODDISH. A hasty pudding. It is made with milk and flour. *North.*

HASTYVYTE. Hastiness; rashness. (*A.-N.*)

> Vengeaunce and wrathe in an *hastyvyté*,
> Wyth an unstedefast speryte of indyscrecioun.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 137.

HAT. (1) Hot. Kyng Alisaunder, 3270.

(2) Is called. (*A.-S.*)

> *Hat* not thy fadur Hochon,
> Also have thou blisse?
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

(3) Præt. of *hit.* *Var. dial.*

(4) Ordered; commanded. *Ritson.* It is a subst. in Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 158.

(5) Heated, as hay or corn. *North.*

HATBAT. The common bat. *West.*

HAT-BRUARTS. Hat-brims. *North.*

HATCH. (1) To inlay, as with silver, &c.; to engrave. A sword gilt, or ornamented, was said to be *hatched.* Hence, generally, to adorn or beautify.

(2) To stain, smear, or colour. "Unhatch'd rapier," Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

(3) A wicket, or half-door. *Var. dial.* To leap the hatch, to run away.

(4) To fasten. *Var. dial.*

HATCHEE. A dish of minced meat.

HATCHES. Dams, or mounds. *Cornw.*

HATCHET-FACED. Lean and furrowed by deep lines. *Devon.*

HATCHMENTS. The different ornaments on a sword, &c. Holme, 1688.

HATE. To be named. (*A.-S.*)

HATEFUL. Full of hatred. (*A.-S.*)

HATERE. (1) Hotter. (*A.-S.*)

> That nede of a drope of watere
> Thare he brenned, nevere thynge *hatere.*
> *MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 70.

(2) Dress; clothing. (*A.-S.*)

> Sche strypyd of hur *hatere*,
> And wysche hur body in clene watere.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 33.

HATEREDYNE. Hatred. (*A.-S.*)

> Ane ès *hateredyne* to speke, or here oghte be spokene, that may sowne unto gude to thaym that thay hate. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 218.

HATEREL. The crown of the head.

> Also fro the *haterel* of the croun
> To the sole of the foot ther doun.
> *MS. Ashmole* 41, f. 17.

HATERING. Dressing; attire. (*A.-S.*)

HATERLYNGE. "Snatching," ed. 1597.

> Mekely hym answere and noght to *haterlynge*,
> And so thou schalt slake his mode, and be his derlynge. *The Goode Wif thaught hir Doughter.*

HATE-SPOT. The ermine. *Topsell.*

HATHE. (1) *To be in a hathe*, to be matted closely together. *West.*

(2) A trap-door in a ship. Howell, 1660.

HATHELEST. Most noble. (*A.-S.*)

> I am comyne fra the conquerour curtaise and gentille,
> As one of the *hathelest* of Arthur knyghtez.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 64

HATHELL. A nobleman, or knight. See Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 33.

HATHENNES. Heathendom. (*A.-N.*)

HATHER. Heath, or ling. *North.*

HATIE. Haughtiness. *Hearne.*

HATIEN. To hate. (*A.-S.*)

HATKIN. A finger-stall. *Suffolk.*

HATOUS. Hateful. Hardyng, f. 52.

HATREN. Garments; clothes. (*A.-S.*)

> Befyl hyt so upon a day
> That pore men sate yn the way,
> And spred here *hatren* on here barme,
> Aȝens the sonne that was warme.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 37

HATREX. Hatred. Langtoft, p. 124.

HATS-OF-ESTATE. Caps of dignity, used at coronations, and in processions.

HATTENE. Called; named. (*A.-S.*)

> The secunde dedely synne es *hattene* envy; that es, a sorowe and a syte of the welefare, and a joy of the evylle fare of oure evenecristene.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 218.

HATTER. (1) To entangle. *North.*

(2) To expose to danger; to weary out; to wear out; to harass, or trouble.

HATTEROL. The same as *Haterel*, q. v.

HATTERS. Spiders? *Palsgrave.*

HATTIL. A thumb-stall. *Derb.*

HATTLE. Wild; skittish. *Chesh.*

HATTOCK. A shock of corn. *North.*

HATTON. Same as *Acketoun*, q. v.

> Befyse dud on a gode *hatton*,
> Hyt was worthe many a towne.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 10

HATTOU. Art thou named? (*A.-S.*)

HATURE. Poison; venom. (*A.-S.*)

> Then was ther a dragon grete and grymme,
> Fulle of *hature* and of venym.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 246.

HAUBER-JANNOCK. An oat-cake. *North.*

HAUBERK. A coat of mail. (*A.-N.*)

> Syr Mador alle redy was
> With helme, and shelde, and *hauharke* shene.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 105.

HAUCEPYS. Hancepys?

> Also men taketh hem yn puttys, and with nedles and with *haucepys*, or with venemous powdres that men gyveth hem yn flesh, and many other maneres.
> *MS. Bodl.* 546.

HAUCH. (1) To gore as a bull. *West.*

(2) To speak a broad accent. *Devon.*

HAUCHEE-PAUCHEE. Said of potatoes boiled to a mash. *Devon.* Sometimes it is, *all to pauch.*

HAUD. Hold; stop; go. *North.*

HAUF-ROCKTON. Quite silly. *Yorksh.*

HAUF-THICK. Half fat. *North.*

HAUGH. Flat ground by a river-side. Also, a hillock. *North.*

HAUGHT. Proud; haughty. *Nares.* Spelt *haulte* in Arch. xxviii. 106.

HAUGHTY. Windy. *Norfolk.*

HAUK. A cut, or wound. A term formerly used in fencing. Holme, 1688.

HAUKIT. Very ugly. *South.*

HAUL. The hazel. *Somerset.*

HAULEN. To halloo. "The hunteres thay haulen," Robson, p. 3.

HAULM. Straw; stubble; stalks of plants. Also, to cut haulm. *Var. dial.*

HAULTE. High. Stanihurst, p. 19.

HAULTO. A three-pronged dung-fork.

HAUM. To lounge about. *Leic.*

HAUM-GOBBARD. A silly clown. *Yorksh.*

HAUMPO. To halt. *Lanc.*

HAUMS. The skin. (*A.-S.*)

HAUMUDEYS. A purse. (*A.-N.*)

HAUNCE. To raise; to exalt. (*A.-N.*)

HAUNCH. (1) To fondle; to pet. *Linc.*

(2) To throw; to jerk. *North.*

HAUNDYLT. Handled. Rel. Ant. i. 86.

HAUNKEDE. Fastened. See *Hank* (2).

> And forthi ere thay callede dedely synnes, for thay gastely slaa ilke manes and womanes saule that es *haunkede* in alle or in any of thayme.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 217.

HAUNT. Custom; practice. (*A.-N.*)

HAUNTE. To practise; to pursue; to follow; to frequent. (*A.-N.*)

> Judas wel he knew the stude
> That Jhesus was *hauntonde.*
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 97.

HAUNTELERE. The antler of a deer.

HAUPORTH. An awkward uncouth person; a worthless bargain. *North.*

HAURLL. To drag, or pull. *North.*

HAUSE. The neck, or throat. *North.* See the old form *hals.* Hause-col, a steel gorget for the neck.

HAUST. (1) High. *Hearne.*

(2) A cough; a cold. *North.*

(3) A hop-kiln. *Sussex.*

HAUSTMENT. A stiff under-garment to keep the body erect.

HAUT. High; lofty; proud. *Lydgate.*

HAUTEHEDE. Haughtiness. (*A.-N.*)

HAUTEIN. Haughty. Also, loud. *Hautein falcon,* a high-flying hawk.

HAUTEPACE. See *Halpace.*

HAUTESSE. Highness; greatness. (*A.-N.*)

HAUVE. (1) The helve of an axe. *West.*

(2) To come near, applied to horses.

HAUZEN. Same as *Halse,* q. v. Grose has *hawze,* to hug or embrace. See *Hause.*

HAUȜT. Ought. Apol. Loll. p. 59.

HAV. The spikelet of the oat. Oats when planted are said to be haved. *Devon.* See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80.

HAVAGE. (1) Race; family. *Devon.*

(2) Sort, or kind. *Exmoor.*

HAVANCE. Good manners. *Devon.* Perhaps from *have,* to behave.

HAVE. *To have ado,* to meddle in a matter. *To have a mind to one,* to be favourable to him. *To have good day,* to bid good day. *To have on,* to wear. *Have with you,* I will go with you.

> I have brouȝt the undur grene wod lyne;
> Fare wel and *have gode day.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v 48, f. 13.

HAVED. Head. More commonly *heved.*

> Wot he defendes hym hardily,
> Many a *haved* he made blody.
>
> *Gy of Warwike, Middlehill MS.*

HAVEING. Cleaning corn. *Chesh.*

HAVEKE. A hawk. "Of *haveke* ne of hounde," Reliq. Antiq. i. 125.

HAVEL. (1) The slough of a snake. *East.* Also as *Avel,* q. v.

(2) A term of reproach. *Skelton.*

HAVELES. Poor; destitute.

> I say not sche is *haveles,*
> That sche nis riche and wel at ese.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 143.

HAVENET. A small haven. See Harrison, p. 58. The same writer, p. 53, calls haven, "a new word growen by an aspiration added to the old."

HAVER. (1) To talk nonsense. *North.*

(2) The lower part of a barn-door; a hurdle *Salop.*

(3) A gelded deer. Kennett's MS. Gloss.

(4) Oats. *Haver-cake,* an oat-cake. *Haver-sack,* an oatmeal-bag.

> Take and make lee of *havyre-straa,* and wasche the hede therwith ofte, and sall do hare awaye.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 282.
>
> Tak a hate *havyre-cake,* and lay it downe, and lay thyne ere therone als hate als thou thole it, and if ther be schepe louse or any other qwik thynge in it, it salle sone crepe owte. *MS. Ibid.* f. 283.

HAVER-GRASS. Wild oats. *Cotgrave.*

HAVERIDIL. A sieve for oats, or haver.

HAVERIL. A half-fool. *North.*

HAVERING. A gelded buck. *Durham.*

HAVERS. Manners. *Var. dial.* Shakespeare has *haviour,* behaviour. See also Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 52.

HAVES. Effects; possessions. (*A.-S.*)

HAVEY-SCAVEY. Helter-skelter. *Cumb.* Wavering; doubtful. *Grose.*

HAVILER. A crab. *Sussex.*

HAVING. Same as *Haves,* q. v.

HAVOCK. The cry of the soldiers when no quarter was given. See the Ancient Code of Military Laws, 1784, p. 6.

HAVOIR. Wealth; property. (*A.-N.*)

HAW. (1) A yard, or inclosure. *Kent.* Chaucer has it for a churchyard.

(2) The ear of oats. See *Hav.*

(3) Hungry. West. and Cumb. Dial.

(4) To look. *Look haw,* look. *Kent.*

(5) A green plot in a valley. In old English, azure colour.

(6) An excrescence in the eye. "The *haw* in the eghe," MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 285.

HAWBUCK. A silly clown. *North.* Can this have any connexion with the Chaucerian word *hawebake,* Cant. T. 4515?

HAWCHAMOUTH. A person who talks indecently. *Devon.*

HAWCHEE. To feed foully. *Exmoor.*

HAWELI. Holy. St. Brandan, p. 32.

HAWEN. Hawthorn-berries. *Hawethen*, the hawthorn.

HAWFLIN. A simpleton. *Cumb.*

HAWID. Hallowed. Apol. Loll. p. 103.

HAWK. (1) A lopping-hook. *Oxon.*

(2) *He does not know a hawk from a hernshaw*, he is very stupid. Corrupted into *handsaw! Hawk of the first coat*, a hawk in her fourth year. See the Gent. Rec.

(3) *Hawkamouthed*, one who is constantly hawking and spitting. *West.*

(4) A fore-finger bound up.

HAWKEY. (1) The harvest supper. *Hawkey-load*, the last load. *East.*

(2) A common game, played by boys with sticks and a ball, pronounced *hockey.*

HAWKIE. A white-chèeked cow. *North.*

HAWKIN. Diminutive of Harry.

HAWKS'-FEET. The plant columbine. See a list in MS. Sloane 5, f. 4.

HAWKS'-HOODS. The small hoods which were placed over the heads of hawks.

HAWLEGYFE. Acknowledgeth.

HAWL-TUESDAY. Shrove Tuesday. *Devon.*

HAWM. A handle, or helve. *Derb.*

HAWMELL. A small close, or paddock. *Kent.*

HAWMING. Awkwardness. *Linc.*

HAWN. A horse-collar. *North.*

HAWNTAYNE. Haughty. (*A.-N.*)

> Thus theese fowre lettes hys insyght,
> That he knawes noght hymself ryght,
> And mase hys hert fulle *hawntayne*,
> And fulle fraward to hys soverayne.
>
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 19.
>
> I was so *hawtayne* of herte whills I at home lengede. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 81.

HAWPS. An awkward clown. *North.*

HAWRAWDE. A herald. (*A.-N.*)

> An *hawrawde* hyes before, the beste of the lordes,
> Hom at the herbergage, owt of tha hyghe londes.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 85.

HAWSE. The hose. *Yorksh.*

HAWTE. To raise; to exalt. (*A.-N.*)

HAWTHEEN. The hawthorn. *Pegge.*

HAWTHER. A wooden pin or nail for a coat, &c. It is also spelt *hawthern.*

HAWTIST. Oughtest. Apol. Loll. p. 37.

HAWVELLE. Silly idle nonsensical talk.

HAWYN. To have. Arch. xxx. 408.

HAWȜE. To confound with noise.

HAXTER. Same as ***Hackster***, q. v.

HAY. (1) A net, used for catching hares or rabbits. See Collier, ii. 264.

> I dar not sit to croppe on hawe,
> And the wyves be in the way:
> Anon she swerith be cockes mawe,
> Ther is a stoute hare in hir *hay.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 110.

(2) A hedge. Still in use in Norfolk, but growing obsolete.

(3) A hit! An exclamation in old plays, from the Italian. It was also the cry of hunters.

(4) A round country dance. "Hayes, jigges, and roundelayes," Martin's Month's Minde, 1589. See Howell, 1660.

> Shall we goe daunce the *hay?*
> Never pipe could ever play
> Better shepheard's roundelay.
>
> *England's Helicon*, p. 228.

(5) An inclosure. See *Haw.*

HAY-BAY. Noise; uproar. *North.*

HAY-BIRD. The willow-wren. *West.*

HAYCROME. A kind of hay-rake. The term appears to be obsolete.

HAYDIGEE. An ancient rural dance. The phrase *to be in haydigees*, high spirits, is in use in Somersetshire, and is no doubt a relic of the old term.

HAY-GOB. The black bind-weed. *Warw.*

HAY-GRASS. The after-grass. *West.*

HAYHOFE. The herb *edera terrestris.*

HAY-HOUSE. A hay-loft. *Palsgrave.*

HAY-JACK. The white-throat. *East.*

HAYLE. Same as *Hale*, q. v.

> *Hayle* and pulle I schall fulle faste
> To reyse housys, whyle I may laste.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 61

HAYLER. The rope by which the yards are hoisted. A sea term.

> The very same thyng also happened to us in the boat by defawt and breaking of a *hayler.*
>
> *MS. Addit.* 5008.

HAYLESED. Saluted. See Degrevant, 162.

> When Tryamowre come into the halle,
> He *haylesed* the kyng and sythen alle.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.

HAYLLY. Holy. (*A.-S.*)

> Sythen lyfed he alle *haylly*,
> That now men callys saynte Fursy,
>
> *R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes*, p. 3

HAYLWOURTH. The plant *cidamum.*

HAYMAIDEN. Ground ivy. *West.*

HAYMAKER. See *Harvest-man.*

HAYN. To lay in ground for hay, by taking the cattle off, &c. *Oxon.* Also, to hedge or fence. *Var. dial.*

HAYNE. An inclosure; a park.

> Grete hertes in the *haynes*,
> Faire bares in the playnes.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 130.

HAY-PINES. Hay seeds. Milles' MS. Gloss.

HAYRE. A garment made of goat's hair. *Hayrester*, a maker of hayres.

HAY-REE. Go on! A carter's address to his horses. A very ancient phrase.

HAYS. Flat plains. *Staff.*

HAY-SCALED. Hare-lipped. *Yorksh.*

HAY-SELE. Hay-time. *East.* (*A.-S.*)

HAY-SPADE. A sharp heart-shaped spade, used for cutting hay with. *West.*

HAY-STALL. A small portion of wood on the outskirts of a large wood. *Heref.*

HAYSUCK. A hedge-sparrow. *Glouc.*

HAYT. Haughty; proud. *Hearne.*

HAYTHENE. A heathen. *Gower.*

HAY-TIT. The willow-wren. *Linc.*

HAYTY-TAYTY. A board used in the game of see-saw. *West.*

HAYWARD. Originally a person who guarded the corn and farm-yard in the night-time, and gave warning by a horn in case of alarm from robbers. The term was afterwards applied to a person who looked after the cattle, and prevented them from breaking down the fences; and the warden of a common is still so called in some parts of the country.

HAZARD. A pool for balls in some ancient games of chance; the plot of a tennis court.

HAZE. (1) To dry linen, &c. *East.*

(2) A thin mist or fog. *North.*

HAZE-GAZE. Wonder; surprise. *Yorksh.*

HAZELY-BRICKEARTH. A kind of loam, found in some parts of Essex.

HAZENEY. To foretell evil. *Dorset.*

HAZLE. (1) The first process in drying washed linen. *East.*

(2) Stiff, as clay, &c. *Essex.*

(3) To beat, or thrash. *Craven.*

HAZON. To scold. *Wilts.*

HAȜER. More noble. *Gawayne.*

HAȜT. Hath. MS. Cott. Psalm. Antiq.

HE. (1) Is often prefixed, in all its cases, to proper names emphatically, according to Saxon usage. Tyrwhitt, p. 113. Country people reverse this practice, and say, "Mr. Brown he said," &c. It is also frequently used for *it*, in all cases; and constantly means, *they*, *she*, *them*, *this*, *who*, and sometimes, *you*, but seldom in the last sense.

(2) High. Ritson's Anc. Songs, i. 106.

> The gret beauté tellyth owt
> Of such a maide of *he* parage.
> *Gower, MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 70.

HEAD. (1) *To be off the head*, to suffer in intellect. *To go at head*, to have the first bite at anything. *To head points*, to put the irons on them. *To give one's head for washing*, to submit to be imposed upon. *To drive a-head*, to force a passage through anything. *He took it up of his own head*, he taught himself. *To set their heads together*, to consult or conspire. *To turn the head*, to attend to. *To be upon the head of it*, very close to the jack, a phrase used at bowling. *Head nor tail*, nothing at all. *To head out*, to come to the earth or surface. *Heads and holls*, pell-mell, topsy-turvy. *Heads and plucks*, the refuse of timber-trees. *Heads and tails*, a common game of tossing up pence, and guessing the side before they touch the ground.

(2) To behead a man. *Palsgrave.*

(3) *To your head*, to your face. *Shak.* Still in use in the North of England.

(4) A head-dress. *Palsgrave.*

HEAD-ACHE. Corn poppy. *East.*

HEADBOROW. "Signifies him that is chief of the Frankpledge, and that had the principal government of them within his own pledge," Blount, in v.

HEAD-CORN. Mixed corn. *Yorksh.*

HEAD-GO. The best. *Var. dial.*

HEADGROW. Aftermath. *Salop.*

HEAD-KEEP. The first bite. *Norf.*

HEADLANDS. Same as *Adlands*, q. v.

HEADLETS. Buds of plants. *West.*

HEADLINE. To attach a rope to the head of a bullock. *Somerset.*

HEAD-MONEY. A kind of tax. "Heed money, *truaige*," Palsgrave. Blount mentions head-pence.

HEAD-PIECE. The helmet. See Holinshed, Chron. of Ireland, p. 5.

HEAD-SHEET. A sheet which was placed at the top of the bed. Holme, 1688.

HEAD-SHEETS. A sloping platform towards the stern of a keel. *Newc.*

HEADSMAN. An executioner. *Shak.*

HEADSTRAIN. A nose-band for a horse.

HEADSWOMAN. A midwife. *East.*

HEAD-WAD. A hard pillow, sometimes carried by soldiers. *Blome.*

HEAD-WARK. The headache. *North.* A very common term in early receipts.

HEADY. Self-willed. See Gifford on Witches, 1603; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 83. Explained *brisk* in Craven Gloss.

HEAL. To lean or lie on one side, as a ship does. Spelt *heeld* in Bourne's Inventions, 4to. Lond. 1578. Hence, to hold downwards, or pour out of a pot, &c. Also, to rake up a fire. *South.* See further in *Hele.*

HEALER. A slater, or tiler. *West.*

HEALING-GOLD. Gold given by the king when touching for the evil. "Privy-purse healing-gold, £500," is mentioned in a Treasury Warrant dated November 17th, 1683, in my possession.

HEALINGS. The bed-clothes. *Oxon.* It occurs in MS. Gough, 46.

HEALTHFUL. In sound health. *West.*

HEAM. The secundine, or skin that the young of a beast is wrapped in.

HEAN. The hilt of any weapon. *Howell.*

HEAP. (1) A wicker basket. *North.*

(2) A large number. *Var. dial.* Hence *Heap-full*, brim-full.

(3) A quarter of a peck. *North.* To live at full heap, i. e. abundantly.

HEAPINGSTOCK. A stepping-stone. *Devon.*

HEAR. *To hear ill*, to be ill spoken of. *To hear well*, to be well spoken of.

HEARDEN. A headland. *Beds.*

HEARE. A furnace, or kiln.

HEARING-CHETES. The ears. *Dekker.*

HEARINGLES. Deaf. List of old words in Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

HEARKEN. *Hearken to the hinder end*, hear the rest of the story. *Yorksh.*

HEARN. Coarse linen cloth. *Newc.*

HEARSE. The name of the hind in its second year. Gent. Rec. ii. 75.

HEART. (1) The stomach. *Var. dial.*

(2) *Out of heart*, discouraged. *To have the heart in the mouth*, to be very much frightened. *To be heart and hand*, to be fully bent. *To tire one's heart out*, to be excessively troublesome. *To break the heart of anything*, to have almost completed it. *In good heart*, in good order. *Next the heart*, in a

morning fasting. *Poor heart*, an exclamation of pity. *As heart may think or tongue may tell*, a very common expression in old works, conveying intensity. *To feel one's heart come to one*, to take courage. *To have one's heart in a nutshell*, to be very penurious or mean-spirited, to act cowardly.

> For the payne thare es more bytter and felle
> Than hert may thynk or twng may telle.
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 86

HEART-AT-GRASS. To take heart at grass, i. e. to take courage. *Var. dial.* It is often spelt *Heart-of-Grace*.

HEART-BREAKER. A love-lock. *Nares.*

HEARTFUL. In good spirits. *Heref.*

HEARTGROWN. Very fond of. *North.*

HEARTGUN. The cardiacle. *Devon.*

HEARTS. Friends; bosom companions. See the Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 14.

HEART-SCAD. Grief; vexation. *North.*

HEART-SCIRTS. The diaphragm. *Yorksh.*

HEARTSOME. Merry; lively. *North.*

HEART-SPOON. The navel. *Yorksh.*

HEART-TREE. The part of a gate to which the bars are fastened. *North.*

HEARTWHOLE. In good spirits, or order. *West.* Also spelt *heartwell.*

HEARTY. Having a good appetite; well.

HEASY. Hoarse. *North.*

HEAT. (1) Heated. See Nares, in v.

(2) To run a heat, or race. *Shak.*

HEATH. A kind of Staffordshire coal. Kennett. MS. Lansd. 1033.

HEATHER-BLEET. The bittern. *North.*

HEATHPOWT. A black-cock. *Cumb.*

HEAULDY. Tender; delicate. *Yorksh.*

HEAVE. (1) To pour corn from the scuttle before the wind. *North.*

(2) To throw; to lift. *Var. dial.*

(3) The horizontal dislocation which occurs when one lode is intersected by another having a different direction. A mining term.

(4) To supplant. *Dorset.*

(5) *Heave, how, and Rumbelow*, an ancient chorus, which is frequently alluded to under various forms. *With heave and how*, with might and main. A reference to Cotgrave, in v. *Cor*, would have extricated Nares, p. 228, from a difficulty.

(6) To rob. Dekker's Belman, 1616.

(7) A place on a common on which a particular flock of sheep feeds. *North.*

(8) To weigh. *Var. dial.*

HEAVER. A crab. *Kent.*

HEAVE-UP. A disturbance. *Devon.*

HEAVING. Lifting up; swelling.

> Where ground beares naturally store of chamocks, the cheese that is made off from such ground the dayry-women cannot keep from *heaving*.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.* p. 300.

HEAVING-DAYS. Easter Monday and Tuesday, so called from the custom of lifting at that time. *Warw.*

HEAVING-OF-THE-MAW. A game at cards. See Archæologia, viii. 149.

HEAVISOME. Very dull or heavy. *North.*

HEAVLE. A dung-fork. *Heref.*

HEAVY-CAKE. A flat, compact, currant cake, so called in Cornwall.

HEAVYISH. Somewhat heavy. *Var. dial.*

HEAZE. To cough, or spit. *North.*

HEBBE. To heave. Rob. Glouc. p. 17.

HEBBEN. To have. Kyng Alisaunder, 4940.

HEBBER-MAN. A fisherman on the Thames below London Bridge.

HEBBLE. (1) A narrow, short, plank-bridge. *Yorksh.* See Hallamsh. Gl. p. 113.

(2) To build up hastily. *North.*

HEBEN. Ebony. (*A.-N.*) The juice of it was formerly considered poisonous.

HEBERD. Harboured; lodged. *Langtoft.*

HEBOLACE. A dish in cookery, composed of onions, herbs, and strong broth.

HE-BRIMMLE. A bramble of more than one year's growth. *Somerset.*

HECCO. The green woodpecker. *Drayton.*

HECH. (1) Each. See Rob. Glouc. p. 240.

(2) A hatch, or small door. *North.*

HECHELE. A hatchel for flax. See the Reliq. Antiq. ii. 78, 81, 176.

HECK. The division from the side of the fire in the form of a passage in old houses; an inclosure of open-work, of slender bars of wood, as a hay-rack; the bolt or bar of a door. "With hek and mangeor," Arch. xvii. 203. *Heck-board*, the board at the bottom of a cart. *Heck-door*, the inner door, not closely panelled, but only partly so, and the rest latticed. *Half-heck*, the half or lower part of a door. *North.*

HECK-BERRY. The bird-cherry. *Yorksh.*

HECKEMAL. The tom-tit. *Devon.*

HECK-FAR. A heifer. Huloet, 1552.

HECKLE. (1) To dress tow or flax; to look angry, or to put oneself into an impotent rage to beat. *North.*

(2) An artificial fly for fishing; a corslet or any other covering, as the heckle of a fighting-cock; the skin of an ox. *North.*

(3) Busy interference; intrusive meddling; impertinence. *Yorksh.*

(4) The name of an engine used for taking fish in the Owse. *Blount.*

HECKLED. Wrapped. *Skinner.*

HECKLE-SPIRE. Same as *Acrospire*, q. v.

HECKSTOWER. A rack-staff. *Yorksh.*

HECKTH. The highest. *Glouc.*

HECLEPYN. Called. *Ritson.*

HECTE. Highest. *Hearne.* We have *hecth*, height, Akerman's Wiltsh. Gloss.

HED. (1) Heeded; cared for. *Derbysh.*

(2) Head. (*A.-S.*) *On his hed*, on pain of losing his head. *To laie the hed in wed*, to kill or slay. *Hed mas peny*, a penny offered at the mass said for a person's soul at his funeral. See Blount.

HEDARE. One who beheads. *Pr. Parv.*

HEDDE. Hidden. *Chaucer.*

HEDDER. Hither. See Tundale, p. 40.

HEDDIR. An adder. See Apol. Loll. p. 97. *Heddre*, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 273.

HEDDLES. The small cords through which the warp is passed in a loom, after going through the reed. *North.*

HEDE. (1) To behead. See Torrent, p. 90.

(2) Habit; dress. Perceval, 1103. (*A.-S.*)

HEDEN. A heathen. *Weber.*

HEDER. A male sheep. *Linc.*

HEDE-RAPYS. Head-ropes. A sea term.

> Thane was *hede-rapys* hewene that helde upe the mastes;
> Thare was conteke fulle kene, and crachynge of chippys.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 91.

HEDGE. To mend hedges. "Thresh and dig and hedg," MS. Ashmole 208. *The sun shines both sides of the hedge*, said of summer. *To be on the wrong side of the hedge*, to be mistaken. *To hedge in a debt*, to secure it cunningly.

HEDGE-ACCENTOR. The hedge-sparrow. *East.* See Forby, ii. 155.

HEDGE-ALEHOUSE. A very small obscure ale-house. *Var. dial.*

HEDGE-BELLS. Great bindweed. *South.*

HEDGE-BORE. Rough, unskilful, applied to a workman. *West.*

HEDGE-BOTE. Timber; fire-wood. (*A.-S.*)

HEDGE-CREEPER. A wily crafty vagabond and thief. "*Un avanturier vagabond qui fait la regnardiére de peur des coups*, a hedge-creeper," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

HEDGE-HOGS. Small stunted trees in hedges unfit for timber. *Chesh.*

HEDGE-HOUND. A stinking species of fungus growing in hedges. *Var. dial.*

HEDGE-MARRIAGE. A secret clandestine marriage. *North* The term *hedge* in composition generally implies deterioration. *Hedge-priest*, a very ignorant priest. *Hedge-whore*, a very common whore. "A doxie, common hackney, hedgewhore," Cotgrave, in v. *Cantonniere.*

HEDGE-RISE. Underwood used for making up hedges. *North.*

HEDGE-SPEAKS. Hips. *Glouc.*

HEDGE-TACKER. A hedge-mender. *Devon.*

HEDLAK. A kind of cloth.

HEDLY-MEDLY. Confusion. *Hall.*

HEDLYNG. Headlong. *Weber.*

HEDOES. Hideous. See Robson, p. 64.

HEDON. Went. Chronicon Vilodun. p. 118.

HEDOYNE. A kind of sauce?

> Sythene herons in *hedoyne* hyled fulle faire,
> Grett swannes fulle swythe in silveryne chargeurs.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 55.

HEDUR-COME. Arrival; hither-coming.

HEDYRWARDE. Hitherward. "Herkenes now hedyrwarde," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 53.

HEE. (1) Eye.. Wright's Seven Sages, p. 71.

(2) High. Still in use in the North.

> To se the dere draw to the dale,
> And leffe the hilles *hee*,
> And shadow hem in the leves grene
> Undur the grene-woode tre.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 125.

HEEDER. A male animal. *Linc.*

HEEDISH. Headstrong; testy; flighty.

HEEDS. Necessity. *Northumb.*

HEEL. (1) The inside thick part of the hand, from the second joint of the thumb to the wrist. *Cornw.*

(2) The rind of cheese. *Var. dial.* Also, the crust of bread. *Dorset.*

(3) To upset a bucket. *Glouc.*

(4) *To kick one's heels*, to stand idly in a place waiting for something. *Var. dial.*

HEELE. Danger. *Ritson.*

HEELER. A quick runner, from a fighting-cock, formerly so called. *North.*

HEEL-RING. The ring which secures the blade of a plough. The wedges are called heel-wedges. *Var. dial.*

HEELS. (1) The game of nine-pins.

(2) *To turn up the heels*, to die. *To take to the heels*, to run away. *Out at heels*, in debt.

> He toke a surfet with a cup,
> That made hym *tourne his heels up.*
> *The Boke of Mayd Emlyn.*

HEEL-TAP. The heel-piece of a shoe. Also, wine or liquor left at the bottom of a glass. *Var. dial.*

HEEL-TREE. The swing-bar at the heels of a horse drawing a harrow. *Linc.*

HEEM. Near; handy; convenient. *Salop.*

HEENT. Have not. *Suffolk.*

HEERS. A hearse. Archæologia. x. 95.

HEEST. Highest. *Craven.*

HEET. Commanded. *Weber.*

HEEZE. To elevate; to raise. *North.*

HEFDE. The head. *Rob. Glouc.*

HEFE. Lifted up. Also, to lift up.

> A man *hefe* ones at the fonte
> A mayde chylde, as men are wonte.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f 64

HEFFLE. To hesitate; to prevaricate. *North.*

HEFFUL. A woodpecker. *Craven.*

HEFLY. Heavenly. Cov. Myst. p. 255.

HEFT. (1) Weight; pressure. A common term in provincial architecture. Metaphorically, need or great necessity. As a verb, to lift. *To be done to the heft*, exhausted, worn out.

(2) A haft, or handle. *Loose in the heft*, of dissipated habits. See Howell, p. 14.

(3) A haunt. *North.*

(4) A heaving, or reaching. *Shak.*

(5) Command; restraint. *Weber.*

HEFTED. Accustomed; usual. *Durham.*

HEFTERT. After. *North.*

HEFTPOIP. A temporary handle used in grinding knives, &c. *Yorksh.*

HEFY. Heavy. Hampole's Stim. Conscien.

HEGE. A hedge. *Somerset.*

> Tho thou thorowe the *hege* ren,
> Thou shal be hongut be the throte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 110

HEGEHEN. Eyes. *Ritson.*

HEGGAN. A hard dry cough. *Devon.*

HEGGE. A hag. "A witche that chaungeth the favour of children, the hegge or fairie," Elyot, in v. *Strix.* Harrison, p. 218, says, old coins found in Kent were called *hegs pence* by the country people.

HEGGLING. Vexatious; trying; wearisome. *Sussex.* Hall uses the word.

HEGH. A hedge. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 83.

HEGHE. To exalt. MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.

> For-thi God hase *heghede* hyme, and gyffene hym name that es abowne al that name beres.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 246.

HEGHTE. Eight. MS. Morte Arthure.

> Sir Degrevaunt, that hende knyght,
> With *heghte* helmys on hyghte.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17. f. 131.

HEGHTENE. The eighth. (*A.-S.*)

> And one the *heghtene* viij. day, thay fande a basilisc, that mene callez a cocatrys, a grete and ane horrible.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 38.

HEGHYN. To hedge; to inclose. It occurs in MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 78.

HEGLICHE. Highly. Sevyn Sages, 2028.

HEI. (1) They. Weber, i. 232. Also, high.

(2) An egg. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 83.

HEIAR. Higher. See Apol. Loll. p. 31.

HEIDEGYES. Sports; dances.

> Kisse Endimion, kisse his eyes;
> Then to our midnight *heidegyes.*
> *Lilly's Endimion*, 1632, sig. E. iv.

HEIE. Tall. See Havelok, 987. (*A.-S.*)

HEIFKER. A heifer. *Norf.*

HEIGH. An exclamation to arrest any one's progress. *Var. dial.*

HEIGHAW. A woodpecker. "*Oriot*, a heighaw or witwall," Cotgrave.

HEIGHE. To hie, or go in haste. *All in heighe*, all in haste. Still in use. *On heigheing*, in haste. See Lay le Freine, 214.

HEIȜHEING. Command, or proclamation.

HEIGHEN. To heighten. *Norf.*

HEIGH-GO-MAD. In great spirits; highly enraged. *North.*

HEIGH-HOW. (1) To yawn. *North.*

(2) An occasional assistant in a house or kitchen. Lincolnshire MS. Gloss.

HEIGHMOST. The highest. *Yorksh.*

HEIGHT. To threaten. *Height nor ree*, neither go nor drive, said of a wilful person.

HEIHOW. The herb alehoof.

HEIK. To swing, or jerk. *Yorksh.* A board for see-saw is called a *heikey*.

HEIKE. The same as *Huke*, q. v.

HEILD. Decrease; wane. *Nash.*

HEILDOM. Health. Sir Tristrem.

HEIND. A hand. *Weber.*

HEIR. (1) To inherit from any one. *North.*

(2) A young timber tree. *Hants.*

HEIRE. Air. Also, higher. See Ritson.

HEIRERES. Harriers. Twici, p. 58.

HEISED. Eased. *R. de Brunne.*

HEISTE. Highest. See Chester Plays, ii. 143.

HEISUGGE. The hedge-sparrow. *Chaucer.*

HEIT. To throw, or toss up. *West.*

HEIVY-KEIVY. Tottering; hesitating; uncertain. Hence, tipsy. *North.*

HEIȜING. Speed. Will. Werw. p. 88.

HEIȜTTE. Was called. (*A.-S.*)

HEK. Also. *Hearne.*

HEKES. Racks. See *Heck.*

> *Hekes* and hakkenays, and horses of armes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 77

HEL. A hill. See Weber, ii. 237.

> And now this day is corven oute of stone,
> Withoute hondis, of that holy *hel.*
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 12

HELASS. Alas! *Palsgrave.*

HELDAR. Rather; before. *North.* More, in a greater degree. *Gawayne.*

HELDE. (1) To throw, or cast; to put; to give way, or surrender. It occurs in the last sense in the Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln.

(2) Fidelity; loyalty. *Hearne.*

(3) The wild tansy. *Culpeper.*

(4) Covered. Sir Degrevant, 1185.

(5) Health. See Wright's Seven Sages, p. 40.

(6) Beheld. Also, hold. *Weber.*

(7) To incline, or bend. *Pr. Parv.*

(8) To ride; to follow; to move; to advance; to go down, to lead. *Gawayne.*

(9) A very small apple. *Devon.*

HELDING. Quick; fast; pelting. *West.*

HELDISH. Bucolic; appertaining to cattle.

HELE. (1) Health; salvation. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Also, to heal, to help. It is common in early English.

(2) To hide; to cover. (*A.-S.*) Hence, in Devon, to roof or slate, to earth up potatoes, to cover anything up.

> Onder the schadow of thi wynges *hele* me fra the face of the wicked, that me has tourmentid.
> *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 24.

(3) To pour out. *Wilts.*

HELELES. Helpless. *Chaucer.*

HELEN. Caves. (*A.-S.*)

HELFRINGWORT. The plant *consolida media* See a list in MS. Sloane 5, f. 4.

HELING. Hidden. MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.

HELINGS. The eyelids. *Palsgrave.*

HELISE. Elysium. *Chaucer.*

HELKS. Large detached crags. Also, large white clouds. *North.*

HELL. (1) A term at the game of *Barley-break*, q. v. See Patient Grissel, p. 26.

> These teach that dauncing is a Jezabell,
> And barley-break the ready way to *hell.*
> *Randolph's Poems*, 1643 p. 105.

(2) A tailor's hell was the place where he deposited his cabbage.

(3) To pour out, as *Hele*, q. v. It occurs in MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 287.

> And belyve he garte *helle* downne the water on the erthe before alle his mene, and whenne his knyghtis saw that, thay ware hugely comforthede.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 27.

(4) A cant term for the darkest and worst part of the *hole*, an obscure dungeon in a prison Massinger, ed. Gifford, iv. 7.

HELLA. The nightmare. *West.*

HELL-CAT. A furious vixen or scold. *Grose.*

HELLECK. A rivulet. *Miege.*

HELLERED. Swollen. *Yorksh.*

HELLFALLERO. A great tumult. *South.*

HELL-HOUND. A wicked fellow.

HELLIER. A thatcher, or tiler. *West.* Wat

Tyler is called Walterus Helier by Walsingham. See MS. Lansd. 1033.

HELLIN. Hardened soot. *Yorksh.*

HELL-KETTLES. The name given to three pools of water near Darlington. Bishop Tonstall is said to have ascertained their wonderful depth by putting a goose into one of them, which was afterwards found in an adjoining river. See Harrison, p. 130; Brome's Travels, p. 166.

HELL-O-ONE-SIZE. At a great rate; the whole hog. *South.*

HELL-RAKE. A large rake, with long iron teeth. *Var. dial.*

HELL-WAIN. A supernatural waggon, seen in the sky at night. *North.*

HELLY. Hellish. See Nares and Todd, in v.

HELM. (1) A handle. Also, a hovel; a kind of outhouse. *North.*

(2) A heavy mountain cloud. *Cumb.*

(3) To cut the ears of wheat from the straw before thrashing it. *Glouc.*

HELME. A helmet. Perceval, 1225. *Helmed*, armed with a helmet.

HELME-HOOP. A helmet. (*A.-S.*)

HELOE. Bashful; modest. *North.* "Hee is verie maidenly, shamefac'de, *heloe*," Cotgrave, in v. *Coiffé.*

HELON. To cover; to hide. *Sussex.*

HELP. To mend, or repair. *North.*

HELPLY. Helping; helpful; assisting.

HELP-UP. To assist, or support. *East.*

HELSUM. Wholesome. Apol. Loll. p. 6.

HELT. (1) Poured out. See Ritson, i. 16.

(2) Healthy. *Hearne.*

(3) Likely; probable; perhaps. *Lanc.*

(4) To soil, or dirty; to make a mess of. *Linc.*

HELTER. A horse-collar made of hemp. Also, a halter. *North.*

With quat pride come this Lorde thider,
As a kyng shuld do?
Barleg on a *heltird* horse,
And ȝet barfote also.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 88.

HELTER-SKELTER. Confusedly; disorderly; promiscuously. See Florio, pp. 20, 96.

HELVE. (1) A stone pitcher. *Glouc.*

(2) A haft. Sevyn Sages, 384. *To throw the helve after the hatchet*, to be in despair.

(3) To gossip. Also a subst. *Sussex.*

HELWALLS. The end outside walls of a gable house. *Oxon.*

HELYCH. Loudly. (*A.-S.*)

They herde in theire herbergage hundrethez fulle many,
Hornez of olyfantez fulle *helych* blawene.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

HEM. (1) Very. *Sussex.*

(2) Them; he, or him. *West.* The first sense is common in old English.

(3) Home. See Cov. Myst. p. 30.

(4) The partition between the hearth and the oven, open at the top, in a place for baking calamine. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

HEM-A-BIT. Certainly not. *Sussex.*

HEMATITE. The blood-stone.

HEMBLE. A hovel; a stable; a shed. *North.*

HEMELY. Closely; secretly. (Dan.)

HEMEN. Them. (*A.-S.*)

That ys to say, alle thynges that ye wylle that men do to ȝow, do ȝe the same to *hemen.*

MS. Rawl. Poet. 145.

HEMINGES. A piece of the hide of an animal slain in the chase, cut out to make shoes for the huntsmen. (*A.-S.*)

HEMMES. Tops; sides. (*A.-S.*)

Fyndez theme helmede hole and horsesyde on stedys,
Hovande one the hye waye by the holte *hemmes.*

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

HEMPEN-WIDOW. The widow of a man who has been hanged. *Var. dial.*

HEMP-HECKLER. A flax-dresser. *North.*

HEMPY. Mischievous. *North.*

HEMSELVE. Themselves. (*A.-S.*)

HEMTON. Hempen; made of hemp.

A *hemton* halter then he tooke,
About his necke he put the same,
And with a greevous pittious looke
This speech unto them did he frame.

Deloney's Strange Histories, 1607.

HEMUSE. A roe in its third year. See Hawkins, iii. 238; Gent. Rec. ii. 75.

HEN. (1) To throw. *Somerset.*

(2) Money given by a wedded pair to their poor neighbours to drink their healths.

(3) Hence. Still in use in Lincolnshire.

Damysell, seyde Befyse then,
Speke on and go *hen.*

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 102.

HEN-AY. A hen's egg. (*A.-S.*)

HEN-BAWKS. A hen-roost. *North.*

HENBELLE. Henbane. It is mentioned in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 287.

HEN-CAUL. A chicken-coop. *North.*

HENCE. Sylvester makes a verb of *to hence*, to go away. See his Panaretus, p. 875, quoted by Nares, p. 229.

HENCH-BOY. A page; an attendant on a nobleman, sovereign, or high personage. More usually called a *henchman*, as in Chaucer.

HEN-COWER. The position of a person sitting on his heels. *Durh.*

HEND. (1) At hand; near at hand. See Beves of Hamtoun, p. 61. "Nether fer ne hende," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

(2) To seize, take, or hold. *Spenser.*

HENDE. Gentle; polite. (*A.-S.*) *Hendelich*, politely, Arthour and Merlin, p. 54; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 97.

Hys kynne was woudur yoyfulle than
That he waxe so feyre a man;
Hende he was and mylde of mode,
All men speke of hym grete gode
With a swyrde he cowde welle pleye,
And pryck a stede in a weye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.

HENDELAYK. Courtesy. *Gawayne.*

HENDER. More gentle; kinder. (*A.-S.*)

HENDY. Same as *Hende*, q. v.

And he is curteys and *hendy*,
Thi God him lete wel endy.

MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. 1.

HENE. Abject; in subjection. (*A.-S.*)

HENEN. Hence. *Chaucer.*

HENEPE. Same as *Hen-pen*, q. v.

HENES. Behests; commands. *Lydgate.*

HENETE. A lizard. Nominale MS.

HEN-FAT. Same as *Fat-hen*, q. v.

HENG. To hang. *Chaucer.*

> For I dar never, said the scheref,
> Cum before oure kyng;
> For if I do, I wot serten
> For sothe he wil me *heng*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 131.

HENGE. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal. See the Ord. and Reg. p. 96.

HENGET. Hung up. *Lydgate.*

HENGLE. A hinge. Nominale MS.

HEN-GORSE. Ononis arvensis. *North.*

HEN-HARROW. A kind of buzzard. *North.*

HEN-HURDLE. A hen-roost. *Chesh.*

HENHUSSY. A meddling officious person; a cotquean. *West.*

HENK. Ink. See the Apol. Loll. p. 91.

HENKAM. Henbane. Lincoln MS.

HENNES. Hence; from this time. (*A.-S.*)

HENNOT. Have not. *North.*

HEN-PEN. (1) The dung of fowls. *North.*

(2) The herb yellow-rattle. *Var. dial.*

HEN-POLLER. A hen-roost. *Norf.*

HEN-SCRATTINS. Same as *Filly-tails*, q. v.

HEN'S-NOSE-FULL. A very small quantity of anything. *East.*

HENT. (1) The plough up the bottom of the furrow. Craven Gloss. i. 222.

(2) To wither; to dry, or become dry. *Somerset.*

(3) Hold; opportunity. *Shak.*

(4) To sow corn. Dean Milles' MS. Glossary.

HENTE. To seize, hold, or take. (*A.-S.*) Sometimes the part. past.

> He starte up verament.
> The steward be the throte he *hente*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

> The pore man *hente* hyt up belyve,
> And was therof ful ferly blythe.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 37.

> A knyfe in hir hande she *hent* ful smerte,
> And smote hir modur to the herte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48 f. 44.

HENTER. A thief. *Lydgate.*

HENTING. (1) A rude clown. *North.*

(2) A furrow. *Hent-furrow*, the last one.

HEO. She; he; they; this. (*A.-S.*)

HEORE. Their. *Ritson.*

HEOTE. Ordered; commanded. (*A.-S.*)

HEPE. (1) A hip, or fruit of the dog-rose. See Robin Hood, i. 37. "*Cornus*, a hepe tre," MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 40. *Hepen*, Kyng Alisaunder, 4983, ap. Weber, i. 207.

(2) A company; a troop. (*A.-S.*)

HEPE-BOON. A hip-bone.

> Woundyd sore and evyll be-gone,
> And brokyn was hys *hepe-boon*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 122.

HEPPEN. Dexterous; handy; active; ready; neat; handsome. *North.* Sometimes for *unheppen*, not dexterous, &c.

HEPPING-STOCK. A horse-block. *Cornw.*

HER. Hair; their; here; hear; ere, or before; higher. In the provinces, it is heard indiscriminately for *he*, *she*, or *him*.

HERALDIZED. Blazoned. *Warner.*

HERALDYE. Misfortune. (*A.-N.*)

> As he whiche hath the *heraldye*
> Of hem that usen for to lye.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134 f. 63.

HERAUDE. A herald. *Chaucer.*

> Tille on a tyme that it befelle,
> An *heraude* comys by the way.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 91.

HERB-A-GRACE. Rue. It is jocularly used by Dekker, ap. Hawkins, iii. 195.

HERBARJOURS. The king's harbingers.

> Thane come the *herbarjours*, harageous knyghtez.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 79

HERBARS. Herbs. *Spenser.*

HERB-BENNET. Hemlock. *Gerard.*

HERBELADE. A confection of herbs. See MS. Sloane 1201, ff. 32, 52.

HERBER. Lodging. It is also used for an harbour, or a garden. See Hall, 1548, Henry VIII. f. 97.

> Within hys awen modyr body,
> Whare hys *herber* wythin was dyght.
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 94.

HERBERGAGE. A lodging. (*A.-N.*)

> They herde in theire *herbergage* hundrethez fulle many
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 67.

> He came to hys *herbergye*,
> And fonde hys felowes hendlye.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 170

> Tharfore maketh he none *herbergerye*
> There he fyndeth byfore envye.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 67

HERBERY. A cottage garden; a herb garden. *Devon.* See *Herber.*

HERBIVE. The forget-me-not. *Gerard.*

HERB-PETER. The cowslip. *Gerard.*

HERBROWLES. Without lodging. (*A.-S.*)

> I thursted, and ye yave me to drinke; I was *herbrowles*, and ye herbrowde me; I was nakid, and ye clothid me. *MS. Rawl.* C. 209, f. 12.

HERD. (1) Fallen; prostrate. *Linc.*

(2) A keeper of cattle. *North.*

> The kyng to the *herde* seid than,
> Off whens art thou, gode man?
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v 48, f. 47

(3) In hunting, this term was applied to flocks or companies of harts, wrens, swans, cranes, &c. MS. Porkington 10.

HERDELES. Hurdles. *Pegge.*

HERDES. Coarse flax; dressed flax. *Chaucer.* Still in use in Shropshire.

HERDESS. A shepherdess. *Browne.*

HERDESTOW. Heardest thou. *Weber.*

HERDLENGE. Dressing the roebuck, after he has been killed in a chase. Gent. Rec. ed. 1686, ii. 87.

HERDOM. Whoredom. *Hearne.*

HERE. (1) Host; army. (*A.-S.*)

> Ʒe salle hym knawe thurghe alle the *here*;
> Ʒoure sleve he wille hafe on his spere.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 106.

> Tho come Avelot into this londe,
> With hoste gret and *here* strong.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 106

(2) To hear. Nominale MS.

Sum man myȝt *here* the,
The were bettur be stille.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

(3) *That is neither here nor there*, nothing to the purpose. A very common phrase.
(4) Hair. *Heren*, made of hair. (*A.-S.*)
(5) Hire; reward. Kyng Alisaunder, 5221.
(6) To plough. Apol. Loll. p. 112.
(7) Hoar frost; mist. *Lanc.*

HEREAWAYS. Hereabout. *Var. dial.*

HEREDE. Praised. *Hearne.*

HEREHOUNE. The herb horehound.

HERE-LACE. A hair-band. *Skelton.*

HERELY. Early. *Lydgate.*

Then come he withe gret haste to his grave one the Sondaye *herely* at morne, and toke agayne his blissede body owt of the grave, and wente forthe thurghe his aghene myght.
MS. Lincoln A. i 17, f. 186.

HEREMITE. A hermit. (*A.-N.*)

HERENCE. Hence. *West.*

HERERIGHT. Directly; in this place. *West.*

HERES. The eyelashes. *W. Bibblesworth.*

HERE'S-NO. *Here's no vanity*, an ironical expression implying that there is great abundance of it, applied to any object. *Nares.*

HERE'S-TO-YE. A rustic form of drinking healths common in the Northern counties.

HEREY. Hairy. *Skelton.*

HERFEST. A harvest. *Wickliffe.*

HERFOR. For this reason.

HERGED. Invaded; plundered. (*A.-S.*)

In fourty houres after his ded *herged* he helle.
MS. Egerton 927.

HERIE. To honour. (*A.-S.*)

That thou arte as thou arte, God thanke and *herie.*
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 259.

HERIGAUS. Upper cloaks. (*A.-N.*) See Rob. Glouc. p. 548, absurdly glossed *dew-claws, spurrs.*

HERIOT. Warlike apparatus. (*A.-S.*)

HERITAGELIK. Inheritably; in fee simple. See Langtoft, p. 251. *Heriter*, an inheritor, MS. Addit. 5467, f. 71.

HERIȜYNG. Praising. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 225.

HERKYN. Hearken; listen.

Joly Robyn, he seid, *herkyn* to me
A worde er tweyne in priveté.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

HERLE. Twist; fillet. *Gawayne.*

HERLOTE. A ribald, or *harlot*, q. v.

HERLOTS. White latchets formerly used to tie the hose with. (*A.-N.*)

HERMAN. A soldier. (*A.-S.*)

HERMELINE. Ermine. See Topsell, p. 218.

HERN. (1) A heron. *Cotgrave.*
(2) Hers; belonging to her. *Var. dial.*

HERNAYS. Harness; armour.

HERNDE. An errand. See *Arnd.*

His lif and his soule worthe i-shend,
That the to me this *hernde* haveth send.
MS. Digby 86.

HERNE. A corner. (*A.-S.*) Still applied to a nook of land. See Forby, ii. 157.

HERNE-PANNE. The skull. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 78. (*A.-S.*)

Of wilke the prykkes ware swa scharpe thane,
That they percede nere thurghe the *herne-panne.*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 190.

Hittes hym on the hede that the helme bristis;
Hurttes his *herne-pane* an haunde-brede large.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 77.

HERNIST. Yearnest; desirest. (*A.-S.*)

HERNSEWE. A kind of strainer used in ancient cookery.

HERNSHAW A heron. "*Ardeola*, an hearnesew," Elyot, 1559. *Hernsue*, MS. Linc. Gloss. *Herunsew*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 88.

HEROD. The fierceness of this character in the old mysteries has been well illustrated by the Shakespearian commentators. Hence the expression, *it out-Herod's Herod*, his language being always of the most fiery and extravagant character.

HERONERE. A hawk made to fly only at the heron. (*A.-N.*)

HEROUD. A herald. Sir Degrevant, 1141.

HERPLE. To walk lame; to creep. *North.*

HERRE. (1) Same as *Harre*, q. v.

The londe, the see, the firmament,
They axen also juggement
Aȝen the man, and make him werre,
Therwhile himselfe stante oute of *herre.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 37.

(2) A hinge. *Prompt. Parv.*

HERRET. A pitiful little wretch. *West.*

HERRIN. Urine. *Salop.*

HERRINGCOBS. Young herrings. It was formerly a generic term for anything worthless. "The rubbish and outcast of your herringcobs invention," A Pil to Purge Melancholie, n. d. *Herring-fare*, the season for catching herrings.

HERRORIOUS. Full of error? "Lorde Cobham herrorious," Hardyng, f. 208.

HERRY. To plunder, or spoil. *Herry with long nails*, the devil. *North.*

HERSALL. Rehearsal. *Spenser.*

HERSE. (1) A dead body. *Heywood.*
(2) A framework whereon lighted candles were placed at funerals. Also, a frame set over the coffin, whereon was placed a cloth called the *herse-clothe*, which was often richly embroidered. See Account of the Grocers' Company, p. 13.

HERSTOW. Hearest thou? (*A.-S.*)

Herstow, felow? hast thou do
The thyng that I seid the to?
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

HERSYVE. A hair-sieve. *Pegge.*

HERTE. (1) Hurt. *Chaucer.*
(2) To be heartened, or encouraged.

Bere it to sir Howelle that es in harde bandez,
And byd hyme *herte* hym wele, his enmy es destruede.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66

HERTECLOWRE. The plant germander.

HERTELES. Without courage. (*A.-S.*)

HERTEN. Buckskin. Ritson, iii. 293

HERTHE. Earth; mould. *Lydgate.*

HERTLES. Cowardly. *Pr. Parv.*

HERTLY. Hearty; strong; severe.

The hethene harageous kynge appone the hethe lygges,
And of his *hertly* hurte helyde he never.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.

HERT-ROWEE. A dish in cookery, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 79.

HERTS. Whortleberries. *West.* See Sherwen's Introd. to an Examination, 1809, p. 16.

HERTYS-OF-GRESE. Fat harts.

> Me thynke his *hertys of grese*
> Berys na letters of pese.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 131.

HERUNDE. An errand. See Chron. Vil. p. 136.

HERVESTEN. To make harvest. (*A.-S.*)

HERY. Hairy. *Lydgate.*

> Her armes *hery* with blac hide,
> Her elbowes were sett in her side.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Col. Trin. Cantab.* f. 51.

HERYE. To plunder, or spoil. (*A.-S.*)

> To his manere he wente;
> A faire place was ther schent,
> His husbandes that gaffe hym rent
> *Heryede* in plighte *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 130.

HERYING. Praise. *Chaucer.*

HES. Has. Towneley Mysteries.

HESELYCHE. Hastily. *Hearne.*

HESLYNE. Composed of hazle trees. "*Corulus*, a hesyl tre," Nominale MS.

> Holtis and hare woddes, with *heslyne* schawes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 80.

HESP. A hasp, or latch. *North.* "A hespe, *haspa*," Nominale MS.

HESPALL. To harass. *Heref.*

HESPE. A hank of yarn. *North.*

HESTE. A command; a promise. (*A.-S.*)

HESTERN. Of yesterday. *Nares.*

HESTRIS. State; condition. (*A.-N.*)

HET. (1) Heated. *North.* It occurs in Gifford's Dialogue on Witches, 1603.

(2) It. Also, to hit or strike. *West.*

(3) Promised. Towneley Mysteries, p. 39.

(4) Hight, or named. *Lanc.*

(5) Have it. *North.*

HETCH. (1) A thicket; a hedge. *Suffolk.*

(2) To turn upside down. *North.*

HETE. (1) To promise. Also a subst. (*A.-S.*)

> The scheperde seid, I wille with the goo,
> I dar the *hete* a foule or twoo.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

(2) To be called, or named. (*A.-S.*)

HETELICH. Hotly; eagerly. "Hethely in my halle," MS. Morte Arthure.

> And Guy hent his sword in hand,
> And *hetelich* smot to Colbrand.
> *Romance of Guy of Warwick.*

HETEL-TONGUED. Foul-mouthed. *Durh.*

HETHCROPPER. A horse bred on a heath. *Dorset.*

HETHEN. Hence. (*A.-S.*)

HETHENNES. Heathen land.

> Farre in *hethennes* ys he
> To werre in Goddys grace.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

HETHER. (1) An adder. *Salop.*

(2) Nearer. Holinshed, Chron. Scotl. p. 31.

(3) Rough; ugly; bearish. *North.*

HETHEVED. A head. (*A.-S.*)

HETHING. Contempt; mockery. (*A.-S.*)

> Skorne he had and grete *hethyng*
> Of them that made so grete bostyng.
> *MS Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 126.
> And alle that hym aboute stode
> Wende that man hade bene wode,
> And low3 hym to *hethyng.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 54.
> Tille the was done thare at the begynnyng
> Many fawlde dispyte and *hethynge.*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 190

HETING. A promise. (*A.-S.*)

> This *hetynge* was that tyme ful mykel,
> But his was ful fals and fikel.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 5.

HETLIK. Fiercely; vehemently. (*A.-S.*)

> *Hetlik* he lette of ilk fere;
> To Godd self wald he be pere.
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 4.

HETTER. Eager; earnest; keen; bitter; cross; ill-natured. *North.*

HETTLE. Hasty; eager. *Yorksh.*

HEUCK. A crook, or sickle. Also, the hip-bone of a cow. *Heuck-fingered*, thievish. *North.*

HEUDIN. The leather connecting the hand-staff of a flail with the swingle. *North.*

HEUF. A shelter; a home. *Yorksh.*

HEUGH. A rugged steep hill-side; a ravine. *North.*

HEUKS. The hiccough. *Devon.*

HEUNT. A mole. *Worc.*

HEUSTER. A dyer. Nominale MS. "Diers and hewsters," Chester Plays, i. 7.

HEVE. To heave; to raise; to labour; to put in motion. (*A.-S.*)

HEVED. A head. (*A.-S.*) *Hevedlond*, a head-land, MS. Arund. 220.

HEVEDE. (1) Had. MS. Harl. 2253.

(2) To behead. See *Head.*

> Sithen of Jones baptizyng,
> And how him *heveded* Heroude the kyng.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. [illegible]

HEVEL. Fine twine. *Somerset.*

HEVELLE. Evil. Chron. Vilodun. p. 91.

HEVEN-QUENE. The queen of Heaven; the Virgin Mary. (*A.-S.*)

HEVENRICHE. The kingdom of heaven.

> As he whiche is his nexte liche,
> And forthest fro the *hevenriche.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 82

HEVENYNG.

> But God, that for3eteth nothyng,
> He sente tharfore grete *hevenyng.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 65.

HEVESONG. Evening song. Chron. Vil. p. 40.

HEVIED. Become heavy. This occurs in MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii. Ps. 37.

HEVYS. Hives. See Lydgate, p. 154.

HEWE. (1) Colour; appearance. (*A.-S.*)

> For penaunce chaunged was hys *hew.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 30

(2) A husbandman; workman. (*A.-S.*)

(3) In cookery, to cut or mince.

(4) To knock one ankle against the other. *North.*

(5) "I hewe in a dere as they do that set the wyndlesse, *je hue*," Palsgrave. "Go hewe the dere whyle I seke me a standynge," ib.

(6) A corn, or bunnion. *Somerset.*

HEWED. Coloured. *Chaucer.*

HEWER. A coal-worker. *Lanc.*

HEWFUN. Heaven. Nominale MS.

HEWING. A method of cutting wheat with one hand. *Devon.*

HE-WITCH. A wizard. *Lanc.*

HEWKES. Heralds' coats. *Percy.*

HEWSON. (1) The leather which is placed on the top of a horse's collar. *Beds.*

(2) A term of reproach, applied to a blind inconsiderate person. *North.*

HEWSTRING. Short-breathed. *Exmoor.*

HEWT. High; haughty. "Such *hewt* exploits," MS. Ashmole 208.

HEWYLL. Evil. Nominale MS.

HEWYRYN. An iron chisel, held in a twisted hazle-rod, and used in cutting portions from bars of iron.

HEXT. Highest. (*A.-S.*)

> The erchebischop of Canturberi,
> In Engelonde that is *hext.*
> *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.

HEY. (1) High. *Lydgate.*

(2) To make haste. *Yorksh.* Also, to sport, play or gambol; to kick about.

(3) A term of exaltation. *To play hey*, to be in a very great passion.

(4) Yes. Also, to have. *North.*

HEY-BA. A great noise. *Yorksh.*

HEYEN. Eyes. See Weber, ii. 33.

HEYERE. To hear. It occurs in Lydgate.

> Lo, my sone, now as thou myth *heyere*
> Of al thys thyng to my matyere.
> *Gower, MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 41.

HEYET. Height. Apol. Loll. p. 41.

HEYGYNG. Urging. Chron. Vilodun. p. 104.

HEYHOE. The green woodpecker. See Ray's English Words, ed. 1674, p. 84.

HEYHOVE. The plant *edera terrestris.* See a list in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

HEYING. Haste. *Weber.* (*A.-S.*)

HEYLAW. A halloo. *Cotgrave.*

HEYLDE. Aileth. Lydgate, Rawlinson. MS. *Heylyght*, Coventry Myst. p. 139.

HEYLE. To hide, or conceal. (*A.-S.*)

> Yf y have ony thyng myswroght,
> Say hyt now, and *heyle* hyt noght,
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 33.

HEYLUNSY. A headlong fall. *Beds.*

HEYLY. Highly; honourably. (*A.-S.*)

> In hire wrytynge and in here bokis oolde
> Of apostelis most *heyly* magnified.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 21.

HEYMAN. A nobleman. (*A.-S.*)

HEYMENT. A boundary, or fence. *Salop.* More properly *haynent.*

HEY-MUSE. The name of the roebuck in his third year. More commonly *He-muse*, q. v.

HEYN. Eyes. Wright's Seven Sages, p. 13.

HEYNDLY. Courteously. (*A.-S.*)

> Herkynes me *heyndly*, and holdys ȝow stylle,
> And I salle telle ȝow a tale that trewe es and nobylle.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 53.

HEYNE. (I) Hence. *North.*

> Hye us hastylye *heyne* or we mone fulle happene.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 79.

(2) A miser; a worthless person.

(3) To raise, or exalt. *Pr. Parv.*

HEYNȜOUS. Heinous; disgraceful.

> Hethely in my halle, wyth *heynȝous* wordes,
> In speche disspyszede me and sparede me lyttille.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 55.

HEY-PASSE. A term used by jugglers. See Kind-Harts Dreame, 1592.

HEYRES. Young timber trees. *East.*

HEYSE. (1) Same as *Barton*, q. v.

(2) Ease. Ritson's Anc. Songs, i. 69.

HEYVE-KEYVE. Tottering. *Yorksh.*

HEYVOL. See *Ayfull.* This word is wrongly spelt in Rob. Glouc. pp. 194, 377.

HEYȜ. Hay. Psalms, Rawlinson MS.

HEZ. Hath. *Linc.* Gil gives this word in his Logon. Anglic. 4to. Lond. 1619.

HEZZLE. Loose; sandy. *Yorksh*

HEȜER. Higher. See Robson, p. 58.

HEȜTIST. Promisest. (*A.-S.*)

> Adam, quoth the kyng, blessed thou be!
> Here is bettur then thou *heȝtist* me.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

HI. They. See the Forme of Cury, p. 99.

> Costroye there was, the amiral,
> With vitaile great plenté,
> And the standard of the sowdon royal,
> Toward Mantrible ridden *hi.*
> *Sir Ferumbras, ap. Ellis*, ii. 394.

HIBBY. A colt. *Devon.*

HICE. To hoist up anything. *Palsgrave.*

HICHCOCK. To hiccough. Florio, p. 501. Also, a term of contempt.

HICK. To hop, or spring. *Var. dial.*

HICKERY. Ill-natured. *North.*

HICKET. The hiccough in horses. See Topsell's Beasts, p. 435.

HICKEY. Tipsy. *Grose.*

HICKINGLY. A term applied by Topsell, p. 377, to a hacking cough.

HICKLE. To manage, or make shift. *East.*

HICKLEBARNEY. Hell. *Northumb.*

HICKLEPY-PICKLEBY. In confusion. *Higledy pegledy, higledepigle*,—Florio, pp. 20, 96. *Var. Dial.*

HICKOL. A woodpecker. *West.*

HICK-SCORNER. There was an interlude under this title printed by Wynken de Worde. Hick-Scorner is represented as a libertine who scoffs at religion, and the term appears to have been applied to any one who did so, and to the vice in a play. "The vice or hicscorner," Stanihurst, Desc. Ireland, p. 14.

HICK'S-MARE. Higins, Nomenclator, 1585, p. 298, mentions "a kind of gamball called the haltering of Hix Mare."

HICKUP-SNICKUP. The hiccough. *North.*

HICKWAY. A woodpecker. "A hicway, or woodpecker, *virco*," Withals, ed. 1608, p. 21. *Hickwall*, Florio, p. 203. *Highawe*, Cotgrave. in v. *Bequebo, Epeiche, Epiche.* "Hygh-whele, *picus*," MS. Arundel 249, f. 90.

HICTIUS-DOCTIUS. A canting phrase among jugglers, said to be corrupted from *hic est inter doctos.* See Blount, in v.

HIDE. (I) To beat, or flog. *Var. dial.*

(2) *Hide and find*, a common game amongst children, consisting in one of them hiding, and the remainder searching him out. More

usually now called *Hide and Seek*, as in Cotton s Works. 1734, p. 80. The game is called *Hidy-buck* in Dorset.

(3) A field. Kyng Alisaunder, 458.

HIDE-BOUND. Stingy. *Var. dial.*

HIDE-FOX. A game mentioned in Hamlet, iv. 2, supposed to be the same as *Hide and Seek*. It was, perhaps, the same as the game of *Fox* mentioned by Cotgrave, in v. *Lamibaudichon*, "a word used among boyes in a play (much like our Fox), wherein he to whom tis used must runne, and the rest indevor to catch him."

HIDEL. A hiding-place; an ambush. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

> And whenne the pryncez that slewe Darius wiste that Alexander was comene into the citee, thay went and helde thame in *hidils* ay tille thay myȝte gete knaweynge of Alexander will.
>
> *Life of Alexander, Lincoln MS.* f. 20.

HIDERWARD. Hitherto. *Hearne.*

HIDE-THE-HORSE. A gambling game mentioned in the Times, June 6th, 1843.

HIDE-WINK. To blind; to hoodwink. Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

HIDLANDS. Secretly. *North.* In some counties we hear *hidlock*, and *hidnes* occurs in Langtoft, p. 77, explained *secret places.*

HIDOUS. Dreadful; hideous. (*A.-N.*)

> Y wyst myself *hydus* and blak,
> And nothyng hath so moche lak.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 83.

HIDUR. Hither.

> *Hidur* thei come be mone-liȝt,
> Eete therof welle apliȝt,
> And schewe no curtasye.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

HIE. Haste; diligence. (*A.-S.*) *In hie, on hie,* in haste. Spelt *hieghe* in Wickliffe. *Highe,* Beves of Hamtoun, p. 107. The verb is still in use in the North of England.

> And callyd the portar, gadlyng, be gone,
> And bad hym come faste and *hye* hym soon.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 240.

HIERDESSE. A shepherdess. (*A.-S.*)

HIERE. Higher. (*A.-S.*)

HIESSEN. To forbode evil. *Dorset.*

HIG. A passion; a sudden and violent commotion of any kind. *North.*

HIGGLE. To effect anything slowly and pertinaciously. *East.*

HIGGLER. A huckster. *North.*

HIGH-DAYS. Great feasts. *Var. dial.* "High days and holidays."

HIGH-DE-LOWS. Merry-makings. *Devon.*

HIGHENESSE. The top. *Baber.*

HIGH-IN-THE-INSTEP. Proud. *West.*

HIGH-JINKS. An absurd mode of drinking, by throwing the dice in order to determine who shall empty the cup. See further in Guy Mannering, ed. 1829, ii. 83. *He is at his high jinks*, he is out larking.

HIGH-KICKED. Conceited. *Var. dial.*

HIGH-LONE. See *A-High-Lone.*

HIGH-LOWS. High shoes, fastened by a leather tape in front. *Var. dial.*

HIGH-MEN. A term for false dice, so loaded as to produce high throws. See Florio, p. 186; Middleton, ii. 313.

HIGH-ON-END. Dear. *Yorksh.*

HIGH-PAD. The high way. *Harman.*

HIGH-PALMED. Said of a stag whose horns are full grown. *Drayton.*

HIGHT. (1) Called. Also, promised. (*A.-S.*) Still used in the North.

(2) To dandle, or dance up and down; to hop; to change one's position often. *Linc.*

(3) To deck, adorn, or make fine. Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

HIGH-TIME. Quite time. *Var. dial.* See the Leicester Letters, p. 386.

> The kyng his stede he can stride,
> And toke his leve for to ride;
> Hym thoȝt it was *hye tyme.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 51

HIGHTY. (1) Pleasant; cheerful. *West.*

(2) A child's name for a horse. *North.*

HIGRE. The name for the violent and tumultuous influx of the tide into the mouth of the Severn, and for similar effects in other rivers. *Nares.* Drayton mentions it in his Polyolbion. See *Acker*, and *Eager.*

HII. They. (*A.-S.*) Also, high.

HIKE. To swing; to put in motion; to toss; to throw; to strike; to hoist; to go away; to hurry. *Var. dial.* Toads killed by being jerked from a plank are said to be *hiked.*

HIKEY. A swing. *North.*

HILBACK. Extravagance in apparel. It occurs in Tusser. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

HILD. (1) Held. *Shak.* This form is often used by Warner. It also occurs in Hall.

(2) The sediment of beer. *East.*

(3) To lean, or incline. *Palsgrave.* "Hildes doune," Reliq. Antiq. i. 54.

(4) To skin an animal. See Pegge, and Gesta Rom. p. 134. "*Hylt*, flead, skin pulled off," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

> And take ij. shepe-hedys that ben fatte, and lete *hylde* hem, and clene hem, and sethe hem til they be tendyr, and than take, &c. *MS. Med. Rec.*

HILDEBRAND. The family name of Pope Gregory VII., who was so abused by the early reformers, that his name became proverbial for violence and mischief.

HILDER. The elder. *Norf.* This form occurs in MS. Arundel 220.

HILDING. A low person. A term of reproach, formerly applied to both sexes. Kennett explains it "an idle jade." The word is still in use in Devon, pronounced *hilderling*, or *hinderling.*

HILE. (1) To cover over. (*A.-S.*) See Depos. Ric. II. p. 25; Ord. and Reg. p. 471; Langtoft, p. 224; Ywaine and Gawin, 741. Still in use, applied to plants.

> Thei *hiled* hem, I telle hit the,
> With leves of a fige tre.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 5
>
> When thaire horses were *hilled*,
> Thay prikkede fast thorow the felde,
> Bathe with spere and with schelde,
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 134

(2) A cock of wheat-sheaves, generally consisting of eleven. *South.*

(3) To strike with the horns. *West.*

(4) To offer; to present. *Linc.*

HILING. A covering. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 35. See Chester Plays, i. 29; Florio, p. 122. Now spelt *hilling.* Left unexplained by Ritson, iii. 180, coverlets.

HILL. To pour out. *Wilts.*

HILLARIMESSE. Hilary-tide. (*A.-S.*)

HILLERNE. The elder tree. *Pr. Parv.*

HILLETS. Hillocks. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 131.

HILL-HOOTER. An owl. *Chesh.*

HILLOCKY. Full of hillocks. *North.*

HILT. (1) The handle of a shield.

(2) A young sow for breeding. *West.*

HILTS. Cudgels. *Jonson.* She is loose in the hilts, i. e. frail; a common phrase.

HILWORT. The herb pennyroyal. *Gerard.*

HIM. To believe. *Somerset.*

HIMP. To halt; to limp. Upton's MS. Additions to Junius, in the Bodl. Lib.

HIMPE. The succour of a tree.

HIMSELF. He is not himself, i. e., he is out of his mind. *North.*

HIMSEN. Himself. *Leic.*

HINCH. To be miserly. *Linc.*

HINCH-PINCH. "*Pinse morille,* the game called, Hinch pinch, and laugh not," Cotgrave. Compare Miege.

HIND. A servant or bailiff in husbandry. *North.* See *Hine.*

HIND-BERRIES. Raspberries. *North.*

HIND-CALF. A hind of the first year. See Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 66.

HINDER. (1) Remote; yonder. *Var. dial.*

(2) To bring damage, or hurt. *Palsgrave.*

(3) To go backwards. *Somerset.*

HINDER-ENDS. Refuse, applied especially to refuse of corn. *North.*

HINDEREST. The hindmost. (*A.-S.*)

HINDERS. Fragments. *Salop.*

HINDERSOME. Retarding; hindering.

HINDGE-BAND. The band in which the hinge of a gate is fastened. *Hall.*

HIND-HECK. The back end-board of a cart. *North.*

HIND-HEEL. The herb tansey. *North.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. "*Ambrosia,* hindehele," MS. Harl. 978. *Hyndehale,* MS. Sloane 5, f. 2. Culpeper explains it, the wild sage.

HINDROUS. Same as *Hindersome,* q. v.

HINE. (1) A servant, serf, rustic, or labourer. (*A.-S.*) It was sometimes applied to any person in an inferior grade of society.

> The knyght went on his waye,
> Whare the ded mene laye,
> And says oft in his playe,
> Thir were stoute *hyne.*
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 137.
>
> His *hyne* holly and he
> Trewely trowede thare to the.
>
> *MS. Ibid.* f. 233.

(2) Hence; before long. *North.* Hine of a while, i. e. after a while.

(3) Behind; posterior. *Somerset.*

(4) A hert, or hind. Nominale MS.

HINEHEAD. Kindred; a distant degree of relationship. *Linc.*

HING. To hang. *North.* This form is very common in early writers. *To hing for rain,* to look like rain. *Hynkyng,* hanging. *Weber.*

> He *hynge* himselfe upon a stake.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 81.

HINGE. Active; supple; pliant. *Chesh.* Off the hinges, i. e. out of health. *To hinge up,* to entangle, to get in a mess.

HINGERS. The ears. *North.*

HINGIN. A hinge. *Suffolk.*

HINGLAND. England. *R. de Brunne.*

HINGLE. (1) A small hinge. Also, a snare of wire. *East.*

(2) The neck of a bottle. *Linc.*

HINNEY-HOW. An exclamation of surprise, accompanied with gladness.

HINNY. (1) To neigh. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A favourite term of endearment. A corrupted form of *honey.*

HINT. (1) Seized; took.

> Levy for wrooth a ȝerde *hint,*
> And smot him on the heed a dint.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 76.

(2) A cause, or subject. *Shak.*

HIP. (1) *To have any one on the hip,* to have the advantage of him. "*Estre au dessus du vent encontre,* to have the wind, advantage, or upper hand of, to have on the hip," Cotgrave. *Hip and thigh,* completely, entirely.

(2) To hop, or skip over.

HIP-BRIAR. The wild rose. *North.*

HIPE. To push; to rip or gore with the horns of cattle. *North.* Also, to make mouths at, or affront; to censure.

HIPHALT. Lame in the hip. This term occurs in Gower and Lydgate.

HIPPANDE. Limping; hopping. (*A.-S.*)

> Som gas wrythande to and fraye,
> And som gas *hippande* als a kae.
>
> *John de Wageby*, p. 8.

HIPPANY. A wrapper for the hips of an infant. *East.*

HIPPED. Melancholy. *Var. dial.*

HIPPETY-HOPPETY. In a limping and hobbling manner. *West.*

HIPPING-HOLD. A loitering place; a corner for idle gossips. *North.*

HIPPING-STONES. Large stepping-stones in a brook for passengers. *Hippinable,* passable by means of such stones.

HIPPLES. Small hay-cocks. *North.*

HIPPOCRAS. A beverage composed of wine, with spices and sugar, strained through a cloth. It is said to have taken its name from *Hippocrates' sleeve,* the term apothecaries gave to a strainer.

HIR. Of them. Gen. pl. of *he.*

HIRCHEN. A hedgehog. (*A.-N.*) Spelt *hirchoun* in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 83.

HIRD. Heart. *Sir Tristrem.*

HIRDEMEN. Attendants. (*A.-S.*)

HIRDUM-DURDUM. An uproar. *North.*

HIRE. (1) To take a farm. *East.*

(2) To borrow, said of money. *Suffolk.*

(3) Their; her. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To hear. *Somerset.*

> And sayde, A, syster, lett me *hyre*
> Wat ben they that ryden now here.
>
> *Gower, MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 5, f. 7.

(5) A host; an army. (*A.-S.*)

HIREN. Irene, the fair Greek. Peele wrote a play in which this character is introduced. It seems to have been a cant term for a sword. See Dekker, ap. Hawkins, iii. 173.

HIRING. A fair for servants. *North.*

HIRNE. (1) A corner. (*A.-S.*) *Hyrne*, Pr. Parv. p. 93. *Hyron*, Chron. Vil. p. 100.

> The stone that wos reprovyd
> Of men that were biggand,
> In the hede of the *hirne*
> Is now made liggande.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 91.

(2) To run. *Somerset.*

HIRNES. Irons. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84.

HIRPLE. To limp, or walk lame. Also, to bring forth, or litter. *North.*

HIRSEL. (1) A flock of sheep, or lambs. *Cumb.*

(2) To move about; to fidget. *North.*

HIRSELVENE. Herself. (*A.-S.*)

HIRST. That part of a ford in the Severn, over which the water runs roughly. Also, a bank or sudden rising of the ground.

HIRSTE. A branch, or bough. (*A.-S.*)

> Than they heldede to hir heste alle holly at ones
> The hegheste of iche a *hirste*, I hette ȝow forsothe.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 88.

HISK. To draw breath with difficulty. Also, to speak. *North.*

HISN. His own. *Var. dial.* Chapman wrote *hern*, her own, in 1599.

HISPANISH. Spanish. (*Lat.*)

HISSEL. Himself. *Var. dial.*

HIST. The hearing. Arch. xxx. 409.

HISTER. Be off! *Linc.*

HISTORIAL. Historical. (*A.-N.*) Skelton, i. 74, has *historious.*

HIT. (1) A good crop. *West.* Also, to promise well for a good crop.

(2) To find. Also, to agree. *North.*

(3) *To hit the nail on the head*, to take the right course. *Mind your hits*, embrace your opportunity. *To hit on a thing*, to find it. *A decided hit*, any great piece of good luck or clever management.

HITCH. (1) An elevation or depression of a stratum of coal. *North.*

(2) To move; to change places; to fidget; to hop. *North.*

(3) A slight twitching pain. *East.* To have a hitch in his gait, to be lame. A horse is said to hitch, when he knocks his legs in going.

(4) To become entangled. *To hitch up*, to suspend or attach slightly; to fasten, or tie. *West.*

HITCHAPAGY. A Suffolk game. Moor mentions *Hitchy Cock Ho.* Suffolk Words p. 238.

HITCHER. The chape of a buckle. *Cornw.*

HITCHING. Any corner or part of a field ploughed up and sowed, and sometimes fenced off, in that year wherein the rest of the field lays fallow. *Oxon.*

HITE. To hite up and down, to run about idly. *North.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

HITHE. A small port; a wharf. (*A.-S.*)

> For now is Culham *hithe* i-com to an ende,
> An al the contré the better, and no man the worse.
>
> *Lelandi Itinerarium*, ix. 201

HITHEN. Hence. R. de Brunne, p. 26.

HITHER. *Hither and yon*, here and there. *Hithertoward*, towards or up to this time or place. *East.*

HITTEN. To hit. (*A.-S.*)

HITTERIL. Pimples on the skin, attended with itching. *North.*

HITTY-MISSY. At random. *East.* Cotgrave has, "*Conjecturalement.* conjecturally, by ghesse, or conjecture, habnab, hittie-missie."

HITTYNE. To hit. See *Flyne.*

HITY-TITY. (1) See-saw. *Somerset.*

(2) Haughty; flighty. Also, an exclamation of surprise. *North.*

HIVE. To urge in vomiting. *West.*

HIVES. Water-blebs on the skin. *North.*

HIVY-SKYVY. Helter-skelter. *Linc.*

HIWE. Hue; colour. (*A.-S.*)

HIZY-PRIZY. A corruption of *Nisi Prius.*

HIȜR. Her. Arch. xxx. 409.

HIȜTLY. Fitly. *Gawagne.*

HO. (1) Who. Kyng Alisaunder, 6218.

> What art thou, womman, that makyst swych cry?
> *Ho* hath made thy chyld so blody.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 5.

(2) *Out of all ho*, out of all bounds. *There is no ho with him*, he is not to be restrained. *Ho* was formerly an exclamation commanding the cessation of any action, as at tournaments, and hence perhaps these phrases may be derived. "Let us ho," i. e. stop, Towneley Myst. p. 31. See the Erle of Tolous, 153, and further in *Hoo.* There's neither hau nor ho with him, i. e. he is neither one thing or the other, a North country phrase.

> Scollers, as they read much of love, so when they once fall in love, there is no *ho* with them till they have their love. *Cobler of Canterburie*, 1608.

> But alas, alas, we have passed all bounds of modestie and measure; there is no *hoe* with us.
>
> *Dent's Pathway*, p. 43.

> Howbeit they would not crie *hoa* here, but sent in post some of their covent to Rome.
>
> *Stanihurst's Description of Ireland*, p. 26.

(3) To long for anything; to be careful and anxious. *West.*

(4) He; she; they. *Linc.*

HOAP. Helped. *Essex.*

HOAR. Mouldy. Shakespeare has also the verb *hoar*, to become mouldy. "*Horie*, mouldie or fenoed," Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582. Still in use in Somerset.

HOARD. A heap, or collection. *Var. dial.*

HOAR-STONES. Stones of memorial; stones marking divisions between estates and parishes

They are still found in several parts of England, and are frequently mentioned in old cartularies.

HOAST. (1) A cough. Also, hoarse. *North.*

(2) The curd for cheese before it is taken from the whey. *Cumb.*

HOASTMEN. An ancient gild or fraternity at Newcastle, dealing in sea-coal.

HOAZED. Hoarse. *Exmoor.*

HOB. (1) The side of a grate, or the space between that and the chimney. *Var. dial.*

(2) The shoe of a sledge. *Yorksh.*

(3) A country clown. We have *hoball* in Roister Doister, p. 39. It is the short for Robert.

(4) An error, or false step. *North.*

(5) To laugh loudly. *Somerset.*

(6) *Hob and nob*, the act of touching glasses in pledging a health. To hob-nob, to pledge in that way.

(7) A two-year old sheep. *Cornw.*

HOB. A small piece of wood of a cylindrical form, used by boys to set up on end, to put half-pence on to chuck or pitch at with another half-penny, or piece made on purpose, in order to strike down the hob, and by that means throw down the half-pence; and all that lie with their heads upwards are the pitcher's, and the rest, or women, are laid on again to be pitched at.

HOBBETY-HOY. A lad between boyhood and manhood, "neither a man nor a boy," as the jingling rhyme has it. Tusser says the third age of seven years is to be kept "under Sir Hobbard de Hoy." The phrase is very variously spelt. *Hobledehoy*, Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540. Children give this name to a large unmanageable top.

HOBBIL. An idiot. *North.*

HOBBINS. Rank grass, thistle, &c. left in a pasture by cattle. *North.*

HOBBLE. (1) A place for hogs. *East.*

(2) To tie the hind feet of a horse to prevent him straying. *North.*

(3) To trammel for larks. *Palsgrave.*

HOBBLE-BOBBLE. Confusion. *Suffolk.*

HOBBLE-DE-POISE. Evenly balanced. Hence, wavering in mind. *East.*

HOBBLEDYGEE. With a limping movement.

HOBBLERS. Men employed in towing vessels by a rope on the land. *West.*

HOBBLES. (1) Rough stones. *East.*

(2) A wooden instrument to confine a horse's legs while he is undergoing an operation.

HOBBLY. Rough; uneven. *Var. dial.*

HOBBY. (1) A small horse; a poney. The hobby came originally from Ireland. See Harrison's England, p. 220; Stanihurst, p. 20; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 83. *Hobby-headed*, shag-headed like a hobby.

(2) *Sir Posthumous Hobby*, one very fantastical in his dress; a great fop.

(3) A goose. *Durham.*

(4) A very small kind of hawk. See Dorastus and Fawnia, p. 34; *hobe*, MS. Addit. 11579; Harrison, p. 227; Cotgrave, in v. *Hobreau*, *Obeseau.* Still in use.

> As the Reverend Dr. Wren, Deane of Windesore, was travelling in his coach over Marleborough downes, a linnet or finch was eagerly pursued by a *hoby* or sparrow-hawke, and tooke sanctuary in the coach. *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.* p. 160.

HOBBY-HORSE. (1) The dragon-fly. *Cumb.*

(2) An important personage in the morris dance, obsolete for two centuries, although the dance is still practised. The hobby-horse consisted of a light frame of wicker-work, fastened to the body of the person who performed the character, whose legs were concealed by a housing, which, with a false head and neck, gave the appearance of a horse. Thus equipped, he performed all sorts of antics, imitating the movements of a horse, and executing juggling tricks of various kinds. A ladle was sometimes suspended from the horse's mouth for the purpose of collecting money from the spectators. To play the hobby-horse, i. e. to romp. In the following passage, the may-pole is supposed to be speaking:—

> The *hobby-horse* doth hither prance,
> Maid Marrian and the Morris dance,
> My summons fetcheth far and near
> All that can swagger, swil, and swear,
> All that can dance, and drab, and drink,
> They run to me as to a sink. *MS. Harl.* 1221.

HOBBY-HORSE-DANCE. "Bromley Pagets was remarkable for a very singular sport on New Year's Day and Twelfth Day, called the Hobby Horse Dance: a person rode upon the image of a horse, with a bow and arrow in his hands, with which he made a snapping noise, keeping time with the music, whilst six others danced the hay and other country dances, with as many rein-deer's heads on their shoulders. To this hobby-horse belonged a pot, which the reeves of the town kept and filled with cakes and ale, towards which the spectators contributed a penny, and with the remainder maintained their poor, and repaired the church," Mirror, xix. 228.

HOBBY-LANTHORN. An ignis-fatuus. Also termed a Hob-lantern. *Var. dial.*

HOBCLUNCH. A rude clown. See 2 Promos and Cassandra, iii. 2.

HOB-COLLINGWOOD. A name given to the four of hearts at whist. *North.*

HOBELEN. To skip over. (*A.-S.*)

HOBELER. A light horseman; one who rode on a hobby. Formerly, some tenants were bound to maintain hobbies for their use in case of their services being required for the defence of their country in an invasion, and were called hobelers. *Hobellars*, Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 69. See also Octovian, 1598, "hobelers and squyers."

HOBERD. A simpleton; a fool, or idiot.

HOBGOBBIN. An idiot. *North.*

HOBGOBLIN. A ghost, or fiend. Sometimes termed a *Hobhoulard.*

HOB-HALD. A foolish clown. *North.*

HOBKNOLLING. Spunging on the good-nature of one's friends. *North.*

HOB-LAMB. A pet-lamb. *South.*

HOBLER-HOLE. The hinder-hole at a boy's game, alluded to in Clarke's Phraseologia Puerilis, 1655, p. 255.

HOBLERS. Sentinels who kept watch at beacons in the Isle of Wight, and ran to the Governor when they had any intelligence to communicate. MS. Lansd. 1033.

HOBLESHOF. A great confusion.

HOB-MAN-BLIND. See *Hoodman-Blind.*

HOB-NAIL. A rude clown. *Var. dial.*

HOBOY. A hautboy. *Beaumont.*

HOB-PRICK. A wooden peg driven into the heels of shoes. *North.*

HOB-SHACKLED. Having the hands or feet fastened. *Lanc.*

HOBSON'S-CHOICE. That or none. This saying is said to have taken its rise from Hobson, a carrier and livery-man at Cambridge, who never permitted his customers to choose their horses, but compelled them to take them in succession. Hobson died on January 1st, 1631, and was for many years the carrier of letters between London and Cambridge. Many memorials of him are preserved at the last-named town.

HOB-THRUSH. A goblin, or spirit, generally coupled with Robin Goodfellow. See Cotgrave, in v. *Loup-garou*; Tarlton, p. 55. The millepes is called the Hob-thrush-louse.

> If he be no *hob-thrush* nor no Robin Goodfellow, I could finde with all my heart to sip up a sillybub with him. *Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 222.

HOBUB. A hubbub; a hue and cry. Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 156. *Hooboob*, Florio, p. 51. Still in common use.

HOBYING. Riding on a hobby. *Lydgate.*

HOC. The holyhock. (*A.-S.*) *Hocks*, Cotgrave, in v. *Rose.*

HOCCAMORE. Old hock. *Butler.*

HOCHE. A coffer, or chest. *Pr. Parv.*

HOCHEPOT. A mixture of various things shaken together in the same pot. (*A.-N.*) Now spelt *hotch-potch.* See a pun on the term in the Return from Parnassus, p. 262.

HOCHON. Each one. Audelay, p. 50.

HOCK. An old game at cards, borrowed from the Dutch, and mentioned by Taylor.

HOCK-CART. The harvest-home cart; the last loaded waggon. See Herrick, i. 139.

HOCKER. To climb upon anything; to scramble awkwardly; To do anything clumsily; to stammer, or hesitate; to loiter. *North.*

HOCKERHEADED. Rash. *North.*

HOCKET. A large lump. *Glouc.*

HOCKETIMOW. An instrument for cutting the sides of ricks, generally formed of a scythe-blade fixed to a pole or staff. *Warw.*

HOCKEY. Same as *Hawkey*, q. v.

HOCKLE. To hamstring. *Skinner.*

HOCKS. To hack. *West.*

HOCK-TIDE. An annual festival, which began the fifteenth day after Easter. Money was formerly collected at this anniversary for the repairs of the church, &c. Laneham has described the Hox Tuesday play, annually acted at Coventry.

HOCUS. To cheat. Hence the more modern term *hoax.* Spirits that have laudanum put into them are said to be *hocussed.*

HOD. (1) To hold; to snatch. *North.*

(2) A heap of potatoes, covered with straw and soil. *West.*

(3) A hood, cap, or helmet. Also, any kind of covering. (*A.-S.*)

(4) The crick in the neck. *North.*

(5) A hole under the bank of a rock, a retreat for fish. *Yorksh.* See Holinshed, Descr. of Scotland, p. 15.

(6) A chimney-hob. MS. Lansd. 1033.

HODDEN-YOWS. Ewes intended to be kep over the year. *North.*

HODDER. A thin vapour. *Yorksh.*

HODDING-SPADE. A sort of spade principally used in the fens, so shaped as to take up a considerable portion of earth entire. *East.*

HODDON. Had. *Hearne.*

HODDY. Well; in good spirits. *East.*

HODDY-DODDY. (1) A term of contempt, a weak foolish fellow. See Kemp's Nine Daies Wonder, p. 21. *Hoddy-peke* is used in a similar sense. See Hawkins, i 205. Skelton has *hoddypoule.* Florio, p. 98, has *hoddydod* a snail-shell, but I cannot trace any positive evidence of a connexion between the two words. "Hoddymandoddy, a simpleton," Cornw. Gloss. p. 95.

(2) A revolving light. *Devon.*

HODENING. A custom formerly prevalent in Kent on Christmas Eve, when a horse's head was carried in procession. This is now discontinued, but the singing of carols at that season is still called *hodening.*

HODER-MODER. Hugger-mugger. *Skelton.*

HODGE. To ride gently. *North.*

HODGEPOCHER. A goblin. "A hobgoblin, a Robin Goodfellow, a hodgepocher," Florio, p. 190. *Hodge poker*, ibid. p. 191.

HODIT. Hooded. *Lydgate.*

HODMAN. A nickname for a canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

HODMANDOD. (1) A snail-shell. *South.* Sometimes, the snail itself.

> So they hoisted her down just as safe and as well,
> And as snug as a *hodmandod* rides in his shell.
> *The New Bath Guide*, ed. 1830, p. 36

(2) A scarecrow. *West.*

HODMEDOD. Short; clumsy. *West.*

HODRED. Huddled. Langtoft, p. 273.

HODS. Cases of leather, stuffed with wool, put over the spurs of cocks when fighting to prevent their hurting each other.

HOE. Same as *Ho*, q. v.

HOES. Hills. Anturs of Arther, v. 5.

HOFEN. Lifted, or heaved up. (*A.-S.*)

> Bot no sawle may thithen pas,
> Untyl it be als cleene als it fyrst was,
> When he was *hofen* at fount-stane,
> And hys crystendom thare had tane.
> *Hampole, MS Bowes*, p. 98

Hertelike til him he wente,
And Godrich ther fulike shente;
For his swerd he *hof* up heye,
And the hand he dide of fleye,
That he smot him with so sore;
Hw mithe he don him shame more? *Havelok*, 2750.

HOFEY. A cow. *North.* Also, a term used in calling cows.

HOFF. (1) The hock. Also, to throw anything under the thigh. *North.*

(2) To make fun of; to mock. *Linc.*

HOFTE. Head. Skelton, ii. 246.

HOFUL. Prudent; careful. (*A.-S.*)

HOG. (1) A term for a sheep from six months old till being first shorn. Some say from a lamb; others, a sheep of a year old. The last meaning is the one intended by early writers.

(2) Same as *Hod*, q. v.

(3) A shilling. An old cant term. According to some, sixpence.

(4) *To drive hogs*, to snore. *To bring one's hogs to a fine market*, an ironical saying of any one who has been unsuccessful. *A hog in armour*, a person finely but very awkwardly dressed.

(5) To hog a horse's mane, to cut it quite short.

(6) To carry on the back. *North.*

HOGATTES. "*Bidens*, a sheepe with two teeth, or rather that is two yeres old, called in some place hogrelles or *hogattes*," Elyot, 1559.

HOG-COLT. A yearling colt. *Devon.*

HOGGAN-BAG. A miner's bag, wherein he carries his provisions. *Cornw.*

HOGGASTER. A boar in its third year. Twici, p. 32; Reliq. Antiq. i. 151. The term was also applied to a lamb after its first year.

HOGGE. (1) Care; fear. (*A.-S.*) *Hoggyliche*, fearfully, Chron. Vilodun. p. 112.

(2) Huge. Langtoft's Chron. p. 31.

HOGGEPOT. "Gees in hoggepot," Forme of Cury, p. 24. Now termed hodge-podge. *Hogpoch* was used very early in the metaphorical sense, as in Audelay's Poems, p. 29.

HOGGERDEMOW. An instrument used for cutting hedges with. *Warw.*

HOGGERS. Same as *Cockers*, q. v.

HOGGET. A sheep or colt after it has passed its first year. *Var. dial.*

HOGGINS. The sand sifted from the gravel before the stones are carted upon the roads. *Essex.*

HOGGREL. A young sheep. *Palsgrave.*

HOG-GRUBBING. Very sordid. *East.*

HOGH. A hill. See *Hoes.*

HOG-HAWS. Hips and haws. *South.*

HOGHE. (1) Oweth; ought. (*A.-S.*)

And drede wyl make a man sloghe
To do the servyse that he *hoghe.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 34

(2) High. Towneley Mysteries, p. 262.

HOGLIN. (1) A boar.

Be that lay that y leve ynne,
My lytylle spote *hoglyn*,
Dere boghte thy dethe schalle bee.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 66.

(2) An apple-turnover. *East.*

HOGMAN. A kind of loaf. See the Ord. and Regulations, p. 69.

HOGMENA. A name given to December, and to any gift during that month, especially on the last day; a new-year's-day offering. Hogmena-night, New-year's eve. See Brockett.

HOGMINNY. A young girl very depraved. *Devon.*

HOG-MUTTON. A sheep one year old. *Lanc.*

HOGO. A bad smell. *Var. dial.* It meant formerly any strong flavour accompanied with a powerful smell. See Skinner.

HOG-OVER-HIGH. Leap-frog. *East.*

HOG-PIGS. Barrow pigs. *North.*

HOG-RUBBER. A clownish person.

HOG-SEEL. The thick skin on the neck and shoulders of a hog. *East.*

HOGSHEAD. *To couch a hogshead*, to lay down to sleep. A cant phrase.

HOG'S-HOBBLE. See *Hobble* (1).

HOGS-NORTON. "I think thou wast born at Hoggs-Norton, where piggs play upon the the organs," Howell's English Proverbs, p. 16. This proverbial phrase was commonly addressed to any clownish fellow, unacquainted with the rules of good society.

HOG'S-PUDDING. The entrail of a hog, stuffed with pudding, composed of flour, currants, and spice. *South.*

HOG-TATURS. Bad potatoes of a blue colour, only fit for hogs. *Beds.*

HOGWEED. Knot-grass. *Norf.*

HOG-WOOL. The first fleece in shearing lambs. *East.* It is omitted by Forby.

HOGY. Fearful. See Tundale, p. 15.

HOH. High. (*A.-S.*)

Hwan Havelok herde that she radde,
Sone it was day, sone he him cladde,
And sone to the kirke yede,
Or he dide ani other dede,
And bifor the rode bigan falle,
Croiz and Crist bi[gan] to kalle,
And seyde, Loverd, that al weldes,
Wind and water, wodes and feldes,
For the *hoh* milce of you,
Have merci of me, Loverd, now!
Havelok, 1361

HOI. A word used in driving hogs.

HOICE. To hoist. Collier's Old Ballads, p. 77. *Hoising*, Harrison, p. 129.

HOIDEN. The name of some animal remarkable for the vivacity of its motions, conjectured by Gifford to be a leveret. It was formerly applied to the youth of both sexes.

HOIL. To expel. *Sheffield.*

HOILE. Whole; sound. (*A.-S.*)

Wyth multitude hys fader was constrayned,
Mawgré hys myghte, into a toure to fle;
Hys sone unkynde hath of hym disdeyned,
And yette, for alle hys straunge adversyté,
Of his corage the magnanimité
Yn hys persone stode *hoile*, lyst not vary,
Thoughe fortune was to hym contrarie.
Lydgate's Bochas, Rawlinson MSS.

HOILS The beards of barley. *Dorset.* This seems to be the same as *holiz* in an early gloss in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84.

HOINE. To harass, worry, or oppress. Also, to whine. *Linc.*

HOIST. Voice. Also, a cough. *East.*

HOISTER. To support. *Essex.*

HOISTING-THE-GLOVE. A Devonshire custom of carrying a hand with the first two fingers erect, and surrounded by flowers. This was formerly practised at Lammas fair.

HOIT. (1) A newt. *Bucks.*

(2) An awkward boy; an ill-taught child. *North.*

(3) To indulge in riotous and noisy mirth. *Webster.*

(4) A large rod, or stick. *Lanc.*

HOIT-A-POIT. Assuming airs unsuitable to age or station. *East.*

HOITY-TOITY. See *Hity-tity.*

HOK. An oak-tree. See a very early list in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

HOKE. (1) A hood. Nominale MS.

(2) To gore with the horns. *West.*

(3) A nook, or corner. *Kennett.*

(4) To romp, or play; to gambol. *Somerset.*

HOKER. (1) Frowardness. (*A.-S.*) *Hokerlich,* Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 204.

(2) A shoplifter. See Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-light, 1620, sig. B. iii. "A cunning filcher, a craftie hooker," Florio, p. 167. See Harrison's England, p. 183. "Hooking and stealing," Florio, p. 217.

HOKET. (1) Scorn; contempt. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A plaything. (*A.-N.*)

HOKY-POKY. Hocus-pocus. *North.*

HOL. Whole; sound. *Ritson.*

HOLARD. A ribald, or harlot. *Holers,* Rob. Glouc. Chron. p. 26. In Clifton's translation of Vegecius, *holoures* are mentioned as unfit to be chosen knights. MS. Douce 291, f. 10.

HOLBEARDES. Halberts. Unton, p. 1.

HOLD. (1) A fortress. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To cry *hold!* an authoritative way of separating combatants, according to the old military laws at tournaments, &c.

(3) *Hold thee,* i. e. take the letter, &c. See Ben Jonson, ed. Gifford, iv. 347.

(4) A dispute, or argument. *East.*

(5) Trust; faithfulness. *There is no hold in him,* i. e. he is false and treacherous.

(6) To take care; to beware.

(7) A stag was said to take his hold, when he went into cover. See the Gent. Rec.

(8) *To hold one's own,* to persist in the same conduct. *To hold one tack,* to keep close to the point. *To hold for good,* to approve. *To hold household,* to live thriftily. *To hold one in hand,* to persuade him, to amuse in order to deceive. *To hold one with a tale,* to keep him dawdling with trifling conversation. *Hold belly hold,* glutted, satiated. *Not fit to hold the candle to,* very inferior to. *To hold with,* to agree in opinion. *To be in hold,* to be grappling with one another.

(9) To bet a wager. *To hold a penny,* to bet a trifle. *Shak.*

(10) To put a price on a thing. "What hold you this book at?" Also, to agree to a bargain.

HOLDE. (1) Old. Nominale MS.

> O wy ne where y ʒyt a mayde,
> For so thes *holde* wyffys sayde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 2

(2) Held; considered.

> Humilité was tho biholde.
> And pride was a vice *holde.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. [illegible]

(3) Friendship; fidelity. (*A.-S.*) Also an adjective, faithful.

> Ant suore othes *holde,*
> That huere non ne sholde
> Horn never bytreye. *Kyng Horn,* 1259.

HOLDERS. (1) The fangs of a dog. *West.*

(2) Sheaves placed as ridges on corn stacks to hold the corn down before the thatching takes place. *Derb.*

HOLD-FAST. A phrase used to horses to move from one cock of hay to the next in carting it, as well as to caution the men on the top to hold fast. *Var. dial.*

HOLD-FUE. Putrid blood. *North.*

HOLDING. (1) A farm. *Cornw.*

(2) The burden of a song. *Shak.*

HOLDYN. Beholden. Ipomydon, 1849.

HOLDYNLYCHE. Firmly. Translated by *tenaciter* in MS. Egerton 829.

HOLE. (1) A game played by ladies, mentioned by Miege, in v. *Trou.* It consisted in trundling little balls into eleven holes at the end of a bench, and is the same game as *Trunks,* q. v. This game is mentioned in Taylor's Motto, 12mo. Lond. 1622, sig. D. iv. "*Trou Madame,* the game called trunkes, or the Hole," Cotgrave.

(2) The name of one of the worst apartments in the Counter prison. *To hole a person,* to send him to gaol, Craven Dial. i. 231.

(3) To undermine. *North.* To make holes, or bore. Pr. Parv. p. 243.

(4) Entire; whole; sound. (*A.-S.*) "Be hole hundrethez on hye," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 77. Also a verb, to heal or cure.

> Yschalle in a lytulle stownde
> Make thys knyghte *hole* and fere.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 155

(5) Hollow; deep; concave. *North.* Metaphorically, hungry, cheerless, or comfortless.

(6) A scrape, or difficulty. *Var. dial.*

(7) Concealed. See Octovian, 1355.

(8) To earth, as a fox, &c. *North.*

(9) To hide. Middleton, ii. 400.

(10) Middle. See Craven Gloss. i. 231.

(11) *Hole in one's coat,* a blemish or imperfection. *Var. dial.*

HOLELYCHE. Wholly. *Hearne.*

HOLETTEZ. Holes.

> And he hadd grete merveylle, and asked thame if thay hadd any other howsez, and thay ansuerde and said, nay, bot in thir *holettez* duelle we alwaye, and in thir caves. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 30.

HOLGH. Hollow; empty. (*A.-S.*) *Holke,* Forme of Cury, p. 78. *Holket,* hollow, sunk, Anturs of Arther, ix. 12. "His eighen waxes holle," Reliq. Antiq. i. 54.

HOLIMAUL. To beat. *Somerset.*

HOLINTRE. A holly-tree. Reliq. Antiq. i. 82.

HOLITE. Holiness. (*A.-S.*)

> In heven shal thai wone with me,
> Withouten pyne with *holité.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 14

HOLL. (1) To throw. *Var. dial.*
(2) A narrow, or dry ditch. *East.*
(3) Hollow. See *Holgh.*

So it felle that a knyghte of Macedoyne, that hyȝte Zephilus, fand water standynge in an *holle* stane, that was gadird thare of the dewe of the hevene *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 27.

HOLLAND-CHEESE. Dutch cheese. See the Citye Match, fol. 1639, p. 10.

HOLLARDS. Dead branches of trees. *Sussex.*

HOLLARDY-DAY. Holy-rood day. *West.*

HOLLE. Sound; well. (*A.-S.*) "Whil he was *holle* and sounde," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51. It occurs in R. de Brunne.

HOLLEK. A holyhock. Nominale MS.

HOLLEN. The common holly. *North.* See Percy's Reliques, p. 281.

HOLLER. Better in health. (*A.-S.*)

He cussed tho ȝerdes knelyng there,
Was he never *holler* ere.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 51.

HOLLING. The eve of the Epiphany, so called at Brough in Westmoreland, where there is an annual procession of an ash tree, lighted on the tops of its branches, to which combustible matter has been tied. This custom is in commemoration of the star of the wise men of the East.

HOLLOBALOO. A tumultuous noise; confusion, accompanied with noise.

HOLLOCK. A kind of sweet wine. It is mentioned in Gascoigne's Delicate Diet, Lond. 1576; Florio, p. 17.

HOLLOW. *To beat a person hollow*, to gain a contest thoroughly, where much less exertion would have carried the point. *Hollow or flat*, a game mentioned in the Nomenclator, 8vo. Lond. 1585, p. 298.

HOLLOW-MEAT. Poultry, rabbits, &c., any meat not sold by butchers. *East.* Also called *hollow-ware.*

HOLLY. Entirely; wholly. (*A.-S.*) *Hollyche*, Chron. Vilodun. p. 19.

HOLM. (1) Flat land; a small island; a deposit of soil at the confluence of two waters. Flat grounds near water are called holms. "Some call them the holmes, bicause they lie low, and are good for nothing but grasse," Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 43.
(2) The holly. Some apply the term to the evergreen oak, but this is an error.

HOLM-SCREECH. The missel-thrush. *West.*

HOLN. Hid; concealed. (*A.-S.*)

HOLONDIS. High lands; dry ground.

HOLPE. Helped. Still in use. *Holpyn* occurs in the same sense.

And for thou hast *holpyn* me now,
Ever more felowes I and thow.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

HOLSTER. To bustle. *Exmoor.*

HOLSUM. Wholesome. *Lydgate.*

HOLSY. To tie by twisting, &c. *Beds.*

HOLT. (1) A grove, or forest. (*A.-S.*) *Holtes hore*, the hoary woods, a very common expression in early poetry. The term is still in use for a small plantation, and appears even in early times to have been generally applied to a forest of small extent. Brockett says it is "a peaked hill covered with wood," a sense which exactly suits the context in the quotations given by Percy. "A hoult, or grove of trees about a house," Howell.

Now they hye to the *holte*, thes harageous knyghttez,
To herkene of the hye mene to helpene theis lordez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

(2) *Holt* for *holdeth.* See Maundevile, p. 182; Reliq. Antiq. i. 111.
(3) To halt, or stop. *Var. dial.*
(4) A holing, going into a hole, or putting a ball into a hole, which is required at several games. I gained three points at one holt, i. e. at one holing.
(5) Same as *Hod* (5).

HOLTLESS. Careless; heedless. *Heref.*

HOLUS-BOLUS. All at once. *Linc.*

HOLY-BYZONT. A ridiculous figure. *North.*

HOLYMAS. All Saints-day. *East.*

HOLYROP. Wild hemp. *Gerard.*

HOLYS. Hulls; husks. *Warner.*

HOLY-STONE. A stone with a hole through it naturally, and supposed to be of great efficacy against witchcraft. *North.*

HOLY-WAKE. A bonfire. *Glouc.*

HOLY-WATER. *Holy-water font, holy-water vat*, the vessel containing holy-water carried about in religious processions. *Holy-water stone*, the stone vessel for holy-water, placed near the entrance of a church. The latter is called a *holy-water stock* by Palsgrave. *Holy-water clerk*, a satyrical name for a poor scholar. "*Aquebajulus*, a holiwatur clerke," (Nominale MS.) a person who carried the holy-water. The term occurs in Lydgate.

Anthony Knevet hath opteyned the Bisshoprik of Kildare to a symple Irish preste, a vagabounde, without lernyng, maners, or good qualitye, not worthy to bee a *hally-water clerc.* *State Papers*, ii. 141.

HOMAGER. A vassal. (*A.-N.*)

And ever withowttyne askyng, he and his ayers
Be *homagers* to Arthure, whilles his lyffe lastis.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 86.

And aftur kyngys xv.,
That *homagerys* to hym bene.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 107.

HOMARD. Homeward. See the Frere and the Boy, ed. Wright, st. 22.

HOMBER. A hammer. *West.*

HOMBLE. A duck. *Dorset.*

HOME. (1) Them. See Sir Degrevant, 2.
(2) Closely; urgently. *East.*

HOMEBREDS. Young kine, bred at home, or on the premises. *East.*

HOMECOME. Arrival. *North.*

HOME-DWELLERS. Inhabitants of any place, as opposed to strangers.

HOME-HARVEST. A harvest-home. *Linc.*

HOMELINGS. Natives; residents. See Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 6.

HOMELLS. Large feet. *Warw.*

HOMELY. (1) Familiarly. To be homely with a woman, &c. Horman.

Take the spices and drynk the wyne
As *homely* as I did of thyne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.

(2) Saucily; pertly. Ord. and Reg. p. 156.

HOMERE. To mumble. Nominale MS.

HOMERED. Hammered; struck. (*A.-S.*)

HOME-SCREECH. The missle-thrush. *West.*

HOMESTALL. A homestead. *East.*

HOME-TO. Except. *Somerset.*

HOMILELE. Humble. (*A.-S.*)

Love maketh in the land moni *homilele.*
MS. Digby 86.

HOMING. Ridiculous. *Westm.*

HOMLINESSE. Domestic management. (*A.-S.*)

HOMMERED. Decayed; mouldy. *Yorksh.*

HOMPEL. A kind of jacket. *North.*

HOMSOM. Wholesome; agreeable.

That groweth fulle of *homson* flouris fayre.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 12.

HOMUKS. Large legs. *Beds.*

HONDE. (1) A hound, or dog. (*A.-S.*) *Hondes-tonge*, the herb hound's-tongue, MS. Lincoln Medic. Rec. f. 283.

(2) A hand. *And honde I the hete*, I promise you on my hand, Sir Degrevant, 832, 1272.

The Almayns flewe with ther broundys
Bryght drawen in ther *hondys.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 160.

HONDEN. Hands. Chron. Vilod. p. 79.

HONDENE.

Make oure ostage at ese, thise avenaunt childyrene,
And luk ȝe *hondene* them alle that in myne oste lengez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

HONDER. A hundred. *Ritson.*

HOND-HABBING. Stealing. (*A.-S.*)

HONE. (1) Stockings; hose. *North.*

(2) To delay. Towneley Mysteries, p. 11.

(3) Shame; mockery. (*A.-N.*)

Sir Gawayn answerd, als curtays,
Thou sal noght do, sir, als thou sais;
This honowr sal noght be myne,
Bot sertes it aw wele at be thine;
I gif it the her, withowten *hone*,
And grantes that I am undone.
Ywaine and Gawin, p. 154.

(4) A hand. (*A.-S.*) Also, a backbone.

(5) Any. "In hone way," MS. Douce 302.

(6) To long for; to desire. *North.* Lye has this as a Devonshire word.

(7) To swell; to increase. *Var. dial.*

(8) To ill treat, or oppress. *Craven.*

(9) A thin piece of dry and stale bread. *Devon.* Also, an oil-cake.

HONEST. (1) Noble; honourable. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Chaste. This sense is still retained in the phrase, *he has made an honest woman of her*, i. e. married her after having led her astray.

(3) To do honour to. *Jonson.*

HONESTEE. Honour; virtue; decency; good manners. (*A.-N.*)

HONESTNAS. Ornament. Black's notes to Chronicon. Vilodun. p. 64.

HONESTY. The herb bolbonach.

HONEY. To sweeten, or delight; coax, or flatter; to caress. It is still used as a term of endearment. Huloet, in his Abcedarium, 1552, has honeycomb in the latter sense.

HONEY-CRACH. A small plum, very sweet, mentioned by Forby, in v.

HONEY-LINGUED. Honey-tongued. (*Lat.*)

HONEY-POTS. A boy's game. They roll themselves up, and are then pretended to be carried to market by others as honey, the amusement consisting in the difficulty of continuing in the required position.

HONEYSTALKS. Clover flowers, which contain a sweet juice. It is common for cattle to overcharge themselves with clover, and die. *Nares.*

HONEYSUCK. The woodbine. *West.*

HONEYSUCKLE. According to Culpepper. the white honeysuckle and red honeysuckle were names of the white and red sorts of meadow trefoil. In the West of England, the red clover is still called honeysuckle. See also Gerard's Herball, ed. Johnson, p. 1187. The yellow-rattle is likewise so called.

HONGE. To hang. *Lydgate.*

In evylle tyme thou dedyst hym wronge;
He ys myn eme; y schalle the *honge.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii 38, f. 151

HONGET. Hanged. (*A.-S.*)

Sum of theim was bonde sore,
And afturwarde *honget* therfore.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

HONICOMB. A flaw or defect in a piece of ordnance, or small cannon.

HONISHED. Starved with hunger and cold. *Lanc.* Hence, lean and miserable.

HONKOUTH. Strange; foreign. "An honkouth londe," Rembrun, p. 431.

HONORANCE. Honour. (*A.-N.*)

In *honorance* of Jhesu Cryst,
Sitteth stille and haveth lyst. *MS. Addit.* 10036, f. 62.
In the *honurance* of swete Jhesu,
That is Loverd ful of vertu,
Ane partie i-chulle eou rede,
Of is liif and of is childhede. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 11.

HONORIFICABILITUDINITATIBUS. This word is presumed to be the longest in existence. It frequently occurs in old plays.

HONOUR. Obeisance. *Fletcher.*

HONOUR-BRIGHT. A very common protestation of integrity. *Var. dial.*

HONOURIDE. Adorned. (*A.-S*) *Honourmentys*, ornaments, Tundale, p. 59.

HONT. (1) A huntsman. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Haunt. Kyng Alisaunder, 6531.

HONTEYE. Dishonour; infamy. (*A.-N.*)

HONTLE. A handful. *North.*

HONY-SWETE. Sweet as honey. (*A.-S.*)

HOO. (1) Halt; stop. See *Ho* (2).

I see fulle fewe that saumple lere,
Who hathe so moche that can sey *hoo.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 26.

When thou art taghte that thou schuldest *hoo*
Of sweryng, but when hyt were nede,
Thou scornest them that seyn the soo,
Thou takest to myn heestys non hede.
MS. Ibid. f. 17.

(2) A cry in hunting.

Now is the fox drevin to hole, hoo to hym, hoo, hoo!
For and he crepe out he wille yow alle undo.
Excerpta Historica, p. 279.

HOOD. (1) Wood. *Somerset.*

The same as *Coffin*, q. v.

HOOD-END. The hob of a grate. *Yorksh.*

HOODERS. The two sheaves at the top of a shock to throw off the rain. Also called hood-sheaves, and hoods. *North.*

HOODKIN. A leather bottle formerly used by physicians for certain medicines.

HOODMAN-BLIND. Blind-man's buff. See Florio, pp. 26, 301, 480; Nomenclator, p. 298; Cotgrave, in v. *Capifou, Cline-mucette, Savate;* Cooper, 1559, in v. *Mya.* It is called *Hob man blind* in the two Angrie Women of Abington, p. 113, and *Hoodwink* by Drayton. "The hoodwinke play, or hoodmanblinde, in some places called the blindmanbuf," Baret's Alvearie, 1580, H. 597.

HOODMOLD. A moulding projecting over a door or window. *Yorksh.*

HOOFE. To hove, hover, or stand off. (*A.-S.*)

> And kaste downe a stone, and stonye manye knyȝtes,
> Whyle we shalle *hoofe*, and byholde, and no stroke smyte. *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 118.

HOOIND. Much fatigued. *Yorksh.*

HOOK. An instrument of a curved form with which some sorts of corn are cut. The difference between a hook and a sickle is that a hook is broad with a sharp edge, whilst a sickle has a narrow blade with a serrated edge. *By hook or by crook,* by one means or another; a very common phrase. It occurs in Du Bartas, p. 404; Florio, p. 72. *Hook* is a common term of reproach in early writers.

HOOK-BACKED. Hump-backed; crooked.

HOOKER. Same as *Hoker,* q. v.

HOOK-FISHES. Those kind of fishes that are caught by hooks. *Linc.*

HOOK-SEAMS. Panniers. *North.*

HOOLE. Wholly. Nominale MS.

> That arte to God so acceptable and dere,
> That *hoole* his grace is upon the falle.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 2.

HOOLY. Tenderly; gently. *North.*

HOOM. An oven. *Yorksh.*

HOOP. (1) A bull-finch. *Somerset.*

(2) A quart pot, so called because it was formerly bound with hoops, like a barrel. There were generally three hoops on the quart-pot, and if three men were drinking, each would take his *hoop*, or third portion. The term is still in use, and explained as a measure consisting of four pecks; some say, one peck. "Half a hoop of corn," Tullie's Siege of Carlisle, p. 22. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, the hoop contained two pecks; but in his Glossary, p. 147, he says only one peck.

(3) *Hoop and Hide*, an in-door game. Daniel's Merrie England, i. 5.

(4) To boast, or brag. *Linc.*

HOOPER. A wild swan. *Kennett.*

HOOR. A whore. *North.* It occurs in the Towneley Mysteries, p. 148.

HOOROO. A hubbub. *Warw.* "Hoo-roo, the devil's to do," a proverb.

HOORS. Hoarse. (*A.-S.*) *Hoos* occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 248. *Hoozy*, Cornwall Gloss. p. 95, and used also in Devon.

HOOSING. The husk of a nut. *North.*

HOOSIVER. However. *Yorksh.*

HOOT. Hotly; eagerly. (*A.-S.*)

> He armyd hym as *hoot*,
> And mannyd hys boot. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 116.

HOOTCH. To crouch. *Heref.*

HOOVING. Hoeing. *Worc.*

HOOZE. A difficult breathing, or half cough, peculiar to cattle. *North.* See the Pr. Parv. and *Hoors.*

HOP. (1) A dance. *Var. dial.* Also a verb, as in the following example.

> But yf that he unto your grace atteyne,
> And at a revell for to se yow *hoppe*. *MS. Fairfax* 16.

(2) *To hop the twig*, to escape one's creditors. Also, to die. The latter is more common.

(3) Wood fit for hop-poles. *Kent.*

(4) To jog, or jolt. *Howell.*

HOP-ABOUTS. Apple-dumplings. *West.*

HOP-ACRE. About half an acre, or that space of ground which is occupied by a thousand plants. *Heref.*

HOP-CREASE. The game of hop-scotch.

HOP-DOG. An instrument used to draw hop-poles out of the ground. *Kent.*

HOPE. (1) Helped. *Var. dial.*

(2) To expect; to trust; to think. Also, expectation. (*A.-S.*) "Some hoped he war the fend of hell," i. e. thought, Sevyn Sages, 2812. The occurrence of the word with the meanings here given has led some modern editors into many strange blunders.

(3) A valley. Also, a hill. *North.* The term occurs in the Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80, "thorowe hopes."

HOPE-RING. A hoop-ring?

> A gret ring of gould on his lyttell finger on his right hand, like a wedding ringe, a *hope-ringe*.
> *MS. Ashmole* 802, f. 55

HOP-HARLOT. See *Hap-harlot.*

HOP-HEADLESS. When a king beheaded a person, he was said to make him *hop headless*, a phrase which occurs in many early writers, and was even applied to decapitation in battle. See Langtoft, p. 179; Hall, Edward IV., f. 3.

> Vaspasiane in the vale the wowarde byholdethe,
> How the hethen *hopped hedles* to the grounde.
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 114.

HOP-HORSES. Ladders for the purpose of horsing hops. See *Horse* (5).

HOPHOULAD. A species of moth which appears in May. *Worc.*

HOPKIN. A treat to labourers after hop-picking. *Kent.*

HOP-O-DOCK. A lame person. *Craven.*

HOPOLAND. A military cloak, made of coarse cloth. See Test. Vetust., pp. 187, 218. The term was applied to several kinds of loose garments.

HOP-O-MY-THUMB. A very diminutive person. *Var. dial.* "Hoppe upon my thombe, *fretillon*," Palsgrave.

HOPPE. Linseed. *Prompt. Parv.*

HOPPEN. A maggot. *Somerset.*

HOPPER. A seed-basket. "A sedelepe or a hopere," MS. Egerton 829. *Hopperarsed.*

applied to a person with large buttocks. Kennett says, "any one whose lameness lies in the hip is called hopperarsed." Howell has the term hopper-hipped. Lex. Tet. sect. 21. *Hopper-cake*, a seed-cake with plums in it, with which the farmers treat their servants when seed-time is finished.

HOPPER-FREES. When the tenants of the manor of Sheffield ground their corn at the lord's mill, some of them were called *hopper-frees*, being privileged in consequence of some extraordinary service which they performed in keeping the weirs upon the river in good repair. Hallamshire Gloss. p. 51.

HOPPER-TROUGH. The box in a mill into which the grain is put for grinding. *West.*

HOPPESTERES. Dancers. (*A.-S.*)

HOPPET. (1) To hop. *Somerset.*

(2) A hand-basket. *Var. dial.* Also, the dish used by miners to measure their ore in.

(3) An infant in arms. *Yorksh.*

HOPPING. (1) The game of prison-bars, in which the persons who play hop throughout the game. *Berks.*

(2) A dancing. A country fair or wake, at which dancing is a principal amusement, is so called in the North of England.

> Men made song and *hopinges*,
> Ogain the come of this kinges.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 132.

HOPPING-DERRY. A diminutive lame person. *North.* Forby has *hopping-giles*, a common appellation of any one who limps.

HOPPING-MAD. Violently angry. *Glouc.*

HOPPIT. A small field, generally one near a house, of a square form. *Essex.*

HOPPLE. To tie the feet of an animal, to prevent it straying. Hence, *Cow-hopples.* Also, to manacle a felon, or prisoner.

HOPPLING. Tottering; moving weakly and unsteadily. *East.*

HOPPY. To hop, or caper. *West.* This form occurs in Skelton, i. 113.

HOP-SCOTCH. A common children's game. The object proposed in this game is to eject a stone, slate, or "dump" out of a form linearly marked on the ground in different directions, by hopping, without touching any of the lines. Called *Hopscore* in Yorkshire.

HOPSHACKLES. Conjectured by Nares to be some kind of shackles imposed upon the loser of a race by the judges of the contest. The term is used by Ascham.

HOP-THUMB. See *Hop-o-my-thumb.*

> A cockney dandiprat *hopthumb*,
> Prettye lad Æneas. *Stanyhurst's Virgil*, 1583, p. 71.

HOP-TO. A grasping fellow, one who jumps at everything. *Suffolk.*

HOQUETON. The gambeson. (*A.-N.*)

HORCOP. A bastard. *Palsgrave.*

> For, syr, he seyde, hyt were not feyre
> A *horcop* to be yowre heyre.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.
> Then was he an *horcopp!*
> Thou seyste sothe, maystyr, be my toppe!
> *MS. Ibid.* f. 138.

HORD. Treasure. (*A.-S.*)

> Hit shalbe thouȝt, if that I mow,
> Hit is wel kept in *horde.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

HORDAN. Whoredom. *Horehame*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 323. *Horedam*, Ritson.

> Covetys, *hordan*, envie and pride,
> Has spred this werld on lenth and wide.
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 11.

HORDE. (1) A point, or edge. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A cow great with calf. Devon MS. Gl.

HORDE-HOWS. A shed for cattle. Also, a treasure house, or treasury.

> Ryghte above Rome yate,
> An *horde-hows* they have let make.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 137.

HORDEYNE. Appointed. R. Glouc. p. 452.

HORDOCK. A plant mentioned in some early 4to. editions of King Lear.

HORE. (1) Whoredom; adultery.

> Syth the tyme that Cryst Jhesu,
> Thorough hys grace and vertu,
> Was in this world bore
> Of a mayd withowt *hore*,
> And the world Crystendom
> Among mankynd first become,
> Many adventures hath be wrouȝt,
> That after men knoweth nouȝt.
> *MS. Coll. Caii Cantab.* 107.

(2) Hoary; aged; grey. (*A.-S.*) To become hoary. Reliq. Antiq. i. 121.

> Leve we now of kyng Quore,
> And speke we of Armyn the *hore.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 122.
> Thys emperour waxe olde and *hore*,
> And thoght to sett hys sone to lore.
> *MS. Ibid.* f. 123

(3) Mercy; grace; favour. (*A.-S.*)

> And mekelyche cryede hurre mercy and *hore.*
> *Chronicon. Vilodun.* p. 78.

HOREHOWSE. A brothel. *Prompt. Parv.*

HORELING. An adulterer. (*A.-S.*)

> And wende bi heom that is wiif
> And hire *horeling* it were. *MS. Laud.* 108, f 116.

HORELL. An adulterer. (*A.-S.*)

HORESHED. Hoarseness. Arch. xxx. 409.

HOREWORT. The herb cudweed.

HORHOWNE. The plant horehound. "An heved hor als horhowne," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 9.

HORN. (1) A corner. *Kent.* (*A.-S.*)

(2) To gore with the horns. *Norf.*

(3) *In a horn when the devil is blind*, spoken ironically of a thing never likely to happen. *Devon.*

HORNAGE. A quantity of corn formerly given yearly to the lord of the manor for every ox worked in the plough on lands within his jurisdiction. See Cotgrave, in v. *Droict.*

HORN-BOOK. A single sheet protected with horn, formerly used by children for learning their alphabet. It was usually suspended from the girdle. Pegge gives the phrase *to break one's horn-book*, to incur displeasure.

HORN-BURN. To burn the horns of cattle with the owners' initials. *North.*

HORNCOOT. An owl. *Bailey.*

HORNED. Mitred. MS. Bodl. 538.

HORNEN. Made of horn. *Var. dial.*

HORNER. (1) A cuckold. *Dekker.*
(2) A maker of horns. *Horneresser*, a female horner. *Palsgrave.*

HORNEY. A falsehood; a cheat. *North.* Also a name of the devil.

HORNEY-TOP. The end of a cow's horn, made like a top for boys to play with.

HORN-FAIR. An annual fair held at Charlton, in Kent, on St. Luke's day, the 18th of October. It consists of a riotous mob, who, after a printed summons dispersed through the adjacent towns, meet at Cuckold's Point, near Deptford, and march from thence, in procession, through that town and Greenwich, to Charlton, with horns of different kinds upon their heads; and at the fair there are sold ram's horns, and every sort of toy made of horn; even the gingerbread figures have horns. It was formerly the fashion for men to go to Horn-Fair in women's clothes. See further in Grose and Brand.

HORNICLE. A hornet. *Sussex.*

HORNKECKE. The fish green-back. *Palsgrave.* It occurs apparently as a term of contempt, a foolish fellow, in Skelton, ii. 77.

HORN-MAD. Raving mad. See the Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, pp. 47, 129, 165; W. Mapes, p. 285. *Hornewood*, Stanihurst, p. 26; Chester Plays, ii. 58.

HORN-PIE. The lapwing. *East.*

HORNS. To make horns at a person, to put the forefinger of one hand between the first and second finger of the other. See Tarlton's Jests, p. 15; Cotgrave, in v. *Ciron.*

HORN-SHOOT. To incline or diverge, said of any stone or timber which should be parallel with the line of the wall. *North.*

HORN-THUMB. A case of horn, put on the thumb, to receive the edge of the knife, an implement formerly used by cut-purses. Hence the term was used generally for a pickpocket.

HORNY-HIC. A boys' game. Moor, p. 238.

HORNY-WINK. The lapwing. *Cornw.*

HOROLOGE. A clock. (*Lat.*)

HORONE. The white horehound. *Pr. Parv.*

HOROWE. Foul. *Chaucer.* Still used in Devon, pronounced *horry.*

HORPYD. Bold. (*A.-S.*)

> Hermyte, me pays wele with thee,
> Thou arte a *horpyd* frere. *MS. Ashmole* 61.

HORRIBLETE. Horribleness. (*A.-N.*)

HORRIDGE. A house or nest of bad characters. *Dorset.*

HORROCKS. A large fat woman. *Glouc.*

HORRY. The hoar-frost. *Suffolk.*

HORS. Horses. *Chaucer.*

HORSAM. Money. *Yorksh.*

HORSBAD. A term of reproach, perhaps corrupted from *whore's-bird.*

HORSBERE. A horse-litter. (*A.-S.*)

HORS-CHARGE. Horse-load. Will. Werw. p. 15.

HORSCHONE. Horse-shoes. *Lydgate.*

HORSE. (1) Hoarse. (*A.-S.*)
(2) An obstruction of a vein or stratum in a mine. *North.*
(3) A machine upon which anything is supported by laying it across. A plank to stand upon in digging in wet ditches is so called.
(4) *Horse and foot*, altogether, entirely. "*Horse and hattock* is said to be the fayery word when they go a gossuping," Urry's MS. Adds. to Ray.
(5) To tie the upper branches of the hop-plant to the pole. *Kent.*

HORSE-BALLET. A dance or ball performed by horses. *Blount.*

HORSE-BAZE. Wonder. *Northumb.*

HORSEBEECH. The hornbeam. *Sussex.*

HORSE-BRAMBLE. The wild rose. *Norf.*

HORSE-CHIRE. The herb germander.

HORSE-COD. A horse collar. *North.*

HORSE-CORN. The small corn which is separated by sifting. *Devon.* Harrison, p. 168, gives this term to beans, peas, oats, &c.

HORSE-COURSER. A horse-dealer. See Marlowe, ii. 178; Harrison's England, p. 220. The term *horse-couper* is still in use in the North of England.

HORSEDE. On horseback.

> The duke was *horsede* agayne,
> He prikked faste in the playne.
> *MS. Lincoln A.* i. 17, f. 134.

HORSE-GODMOTHER. A large masculine woman, coarsely fat. *Var. dial.*

> In woman, angel sweetness let me see;
> No galloping *horse-godmothers* for me.
> *Peter Pindar's Ode upon Ode*

HORSE-GOGS. A kind of wild plum.

HORSEHEAD. *Maris appetens*, applied to a mare. *Somerset.* Also, *horsehod.*

HORSEHELME. A kind of herb, mentioned in MS. Lincoln Med. f. 290.

HORSE-HOE. A break of land. *South.*

HORSE-KNAVE. A groom. (*A.-S.*)

> And trusse here haltris forth with me,
> And am but as here *horse-knave.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 112.

HORSE-KNOP. Knapweed. *Var. dial.*

HORSE-LAUGH. A loud hearty laugh.

HORSELDER. The herb *campanula.* It is called *horselle* in MS. Med. Linc. f. 281, elicampane. Compare Gerard, Suppl.

HORSE-LEECH. A horse-doctor, or farrier.

HORSE-LOAVES. A kind of bread, formerly given to horses. It was anciently a common phrase to say that a diminutive person was no higher than three horse-loaves. A phrase still current says such a one must stand on three penny loaves to look over the back of a goat, or, sometimes, a duck.

HORSE-MA-GOG. All agog. *East.* Also, a large coarse person, the latter being likewise a *horse-morsel*, or *horsemussel.*

HORSE-NEST. A troublesome repetition of an old tale. *Glouc.*

HORSE-NIGHTCAP. A bundle of straw.

HORSE-PENNIES. The herb yellow-rattle.

HORSE-PLAY. Rough sport. *West.*

HORSE-POND. A pond used chiefly for watering horses. *Var. dial.*

HORSE-SHOES. The game of coits, which was formerly played with horse-shoes.

HORSE-STINGER. A gad-fly. *West.*

HORSE-STONE. A horse-block. *Lanc.*

HORSE-STOPPLES. Holes made by the feet of horses in wet land. *South.*

HORSE-THISTLE. The wild lettuce.

HORSE-TREE. The beam on which the timber is placed in a sawpit. *North.*

HORSE-WARE. Horse-wash. *Beds.*

HORSHARDE. A keeper of horses. This term occurs in Nominale MS.

HORSING-STEPS. Same as *Horse-stone*, q. v.

HORSKAME. A curry-comb. "*Calamistrum*, a horskame," Nominale MS.

HORSTAKE. A kind of weapon. "Horstakes, laden with wylde fyer," are mentioned in the State Papers, iii. 543.

HORT-YARD. A garden, or orchard. See Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 93, 138.

HORVE. (1) To be anxious. *Dorset.*

(2) Come nearer! An exclamation usually applied to horses. *Derb.*

HOS. Hoarse. *Ritson.* See *Hoors.*

HOSCHT. Hushed. *Ritson.*

HOSE. (1) The throat; the neck. *Cumb.*

(2) The sheaf of corn. *North.*

(3) Breeches, or stockings, or both in one. The hose appears to have had many various shapes at different periods.

> Of gode sylke and of purpull palle,
> Mantels above they caste all;
> *Hosys* they had uppon, but no schone,
> Barefote they were every chone.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 149.

(4) To embrace. From *Halse*, q. v. See Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

HOSELY. To receive the sacrament. See Hearne's Gloss. to Rob. Glouc. p. 659.

HOSERE. Whosoever.

> Also for *hosere* wold come theder tho.
>
> *Chron. Vilodun* p. 131.

HO-SHOW. The whole show; everything exposed to sight. *South.*

HOSIER. Formerly this term was applied to tailors who sold men's garments ready made.

HOSPITAL. Christ's Hospital was often called the Hospital by old writers. Foundlings were sent there on its first institution.

HOSPITALERS. Religious persons who attended the sick in hospitals. (*Lat.*)

HOSS. A horse. *Var. dial.*

HOSSE. To buzz about. *Palsgrave.*

HOST. (1) Tried. *Lanc.*

(2) To reckon without one's host, i. e. not to consider all circumstances. The following passage gives the original meaning of this phrase, which is still common.

> But thei reckened before their host, and so payed more then their shotte came to.
>
> *Hall, Henry VI.*, f. 49.

(3) To abode, or lodge. *Shak.*

(4) *To be at host*, i. e. at enmity.

HOSTAYE. To make a hostile incursion.

> Bee Estyre, sais the emperour, I ettylle myselfene
> To *hostaye* in Almayne with armede knyghtez.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 59.

HOSTE. To swell, or ferment. Arch. xxx.

HOSTELE. To give lodging; to receive into inn. *Hostellere*, an innkeeper. See Maundevile, p. 214. The students in the ancient *hostels*, or small colleges, at Cambridge and Oxford, were called *hostelers*, Harrison, p. 152. *Hostelrie*, an inn, or lodging-house. Pegge has, *Host-house*, an ale-house for the reception of lodgers.

> And also that soldyors, ne others, shall take no horsemete, ne mannes meate, in the said throughefares and borowghe townes, but at suche price as the *hostlers* maye have a reasonable lyveing, whiche shalle incurrage them to dwell ther.
>
> *State Papers*, ii. 506.

HOSTER. (1) An oyster. *Linc.*

(2) A kind of jug without a handle. *Devon.*

HOSTILEMENTS. Household furniture; any kind of utensils or implements. Sometimes, *hustlements.* (*A.-N.*)

HOSTING. A hostile incursion. See Stanihurst, p. 21; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, pp. 7, 27.

> Some sayeth, the Kinges Deputye useith to make so many greate rodes, jornayes, and *hosteinges*, nowe in the northe partyes of Wolster, now in the southe partes of Mownster, nowe into the west partyes of Conaught, and takeith the Kinges subgettes wyth hym by compulsion. *State Papers*, ii. 13.

HOSTOUR. A goshawk. It is the translation of *ancipiter* in MS. Addit. 11579.

HOSTRIE. An inn. (*A.-N.*)

HOSTYLDE. Hospitable. Also, put up at an inn or hostry. MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i.

HOT. (1) His. *Suffolk.*

(2) A finger-stall. *Lanc.*

(3) A kind of basket used for carrying dung. *Cumb.*

(4) What. *Somerset.*

(5) Hight; ordered. Tristrem Gloss.

(6) *Hot in the spur*, very earnest or anxious on any subject. *Neither hot nor cold*, under any circumstances. *Hot peas and bacon*, a game similar to *Hide and seek*, only the thing hid is often inanimate.

(7) To heat, or make hot. *Notts.*

HOTAGOE. To move nimbly, spoken chiefly of the tongue. *Sussex.*

HOTCH. To shake; to separate beans from peas, after they are thrashed; to limp; to be restless; to move by sudden jerks, or starts; to drive cattle; to boil a quantity of cockles together. *North.* When they shake potatoes in a bag, so that they may lie the closer, they are said to *hotch* them. Cockles also are said to be *hotched*, when a quantity of them has been boiled together. It is likewise used to signify an awkward or ungainly mode of progressing; as the old woman said, "I bustled through the crowd, and she *hotched* after me;" and when a man, walking with a boy, goes at such a rate as to keep the latter on the run, he is described as keeping him *hotching.* Most probably from the French *hocher*, which means to shake, jog, &c. *Linc.*

HOTCHEL. To walk awkwardly, or lamely; to shuffle in walking. *Warw.*

HOTCHENE. To beat? to chop?

Hittis thourghe the harde stele fulle hertly dynttis,
Sonne *hotchene* in holle the hethenne knyghtes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.

HOT-COCKLES. A game in which one person lies down on his face and is hoodwinked, and being struck, must guess who it was that hit him. A good part of the fun consisted in the hardness of the slaps, which were generally given on the throne of honour. It was formerly a common sport at Christmas. See Hawkins, iii. 204; Florio, p. 26; Cotgrave, in v. *Bouchon.* Goldsmith mentions the game in his Vicar of Wakefield, ch. xi. *To sit upon hot cockles*, to be very impatient.

Pamph. It is edicted that every Grobian shall play at Bamberye *hoti cockles* at the four festivalls.

Tant. Indeed, a verye usefull sport, but lately much neglected to the mollefieinge of the flesh.
Old Play, MS. Bodl. 30.

HOTE. (1) A vow, or promise. (*A.-S.*)

Wytnes of othe and of *hote*,
Yn hevene alle thyng they wote.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 19.

(2) Heat. Kyng Alisaunder, 3386.

(3) Promised. Also as *Hot* (5).

And gif thou do as thou has me *hote*,
Then shalle I gif the a cote.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

(4) To shout, or make a noise.

HOT-EVIL. A fever. *Devon.*

HOT-FOOT. Same as *Fote-hot.* q. v.

HOTH. A heath. Launfal, 250.

HOT-HOUSE. (1) A brothel. *Shak.*

(2) In salt-works, the room between the furnace and the chimney towards which the smoke is conveyed when the salt is set to dry.

HOT-PLANETS. The blight in corn.

HOT-POT. A mixture of ale and spirits made hot. *Grose.*

HOT-SHOOTS. A compound made by taking one third part of the smallest of any pit-coal, sea, or charcoal, and mixing them very well together with loam, to be made into balls with urine, and dried for firing.

HOT-SHOT. A foolish inconsiderate fellow. See Melton's Sixefold Politician, 1609, p. 53; Howell's English Proverbs, p. 4.

HOTSPUR. A rash person. "An headlong hotspur," Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, pp. 97, 101. Also an adjective, warm, vehement.

HOTTEL. A heated iron. *North.*

HOTTER. To boil; to rage with passion; to trouble, or vex. *North.*

HOTTES. Huts. Also, oats.

HOTTLE. A finger-stall. *North.*

HOTTS. (1) Water-porridge. *North.*

(2) The hips. Craven Glossary, i. 235.

(3) Round balls of leather stuffed and tied on the sharp ends of the spurs of fighting-cocks, to prevent them from hurting one another.

HOT-WATERS. Spirits. *North.* This term occurs in Ord. and Reg. p. 352.

HOUDERY. Cloudy; overcast. *West.*

HOUGH. (1) A burrow, or den. *East.*

(2) To breathe hard; to pant. *South.*

(3) To disable an animal by cutting its houghs. *inc.* See MS. Lansd. 1033.

They account of no man that hath not a battle axe at his girdle to *hough* dogs with, or weares not a cock's fether in a thrumb hat like a cavalier.
Nash's Pierce Pennilesse, 1592.

(4) A hollow, or dell. *North.* See the Chron. Mirab. ed. Black, p. 4.

HOUGHER. The public whipper of criminals, the executioner of criminals. *Newc.*

HOUGHLE. The shank of beef. *North.*

HOUGHS. A dirty drab. *North.*

HOUGHTS. Large clumsy feet. *Suffolk.*

HOULE. An owl. Nominale MS.

HOUL-HAMPERS. Hollow and empty stomachs. *Craven.*

HOULT. Same as *Holm* (1).

HOUNBINDE. To loosen, or free. (*A.-S.*)

HOUNCES. The ornaments on the collar of a cart-horse. *East.*

HOUNCURTEIS. Uncourteous. (*A.-S.*)

Houncurteis ne willi be,
Ne con I noat on vilté. *MS. Digby* 86.

HOUNCY-JOUNCY. Awkward. *East.*

HOUND. (1) A common term of reproach, still in frequent use. To hound a person, to abuse him. *Yorksh.*

(2) To set on, as a dog, &c. *North.*

HOUNDBENE. The herb hoarhound.

HOUNDBERRY. The nightshade. *Gerard.*

HOUNDED. Hunted; scolded. *Devon.*

HOUND-FISH. The dog-fish. (*A.-S.*) *Howndfyssh*, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 201.

HOUNDYS-BERVE. The plant morel.

HOUNE. (1) A hound. *Chaucer.*

(2) Own. See Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 12.

HOUNLAW. Against law. (*A.-S.*)

HOUNLELE. Disloyal. (*A.-S.*)

HOUNSELE. Unhappiness.

With muchel *hounsele* ich lede mi lif,
And that is for on suete wif. *MS. Digby* 86.

HO-UP. The hunters' halloo. Gent. Rec. 84.

HOUPED. Hooped, or hollowed. (*A.-N.*)

HOUPEN. To hoop, or shout. (*A.-S.*) *Houp* is the word generally used in catching cattle.

HOUPY. A horse. *Craven.*

HOURES. The Romish church service. (*A.-N.*)

HOURNYNG. Adorning. (*Lat.*)

HOURSCHES. Rush?

Bot ȝitte the hathelieste on hy, haythene and other,
All *hoursches* over hede harmes to wyrke.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.

HOUS. Houses. *Hearne.*

HOUSALL. Domestic. *Cotgrave.*

HOUSE. (1) In a farm-house, the kitchen or ordinary sitting-room. Kennett says, the hall. See MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) To put corn in a barn. *South.*

(3) To hide; to get hid. *Yorksh.*

(4) To grow thick, as corn does. *East.*

(5) A deep bing into which block tin is put after smelting. *Derbysh.*

(6) A partition in a chess-board.

(7) *To put the house out of windows*, to cause great disorder. *To be at the house top*, in a great rage. *North.*

(8) To stir up. Tim Bobbin Gloss.

(9) A child's coverlet. *Devon.*

HOUSE-DOVE. A person who is constantly at home. *West.*

HOUSELE. The Eucharist. Also, to administer the sacrament. *To ben houseled*, to receive the sacrament. (*A.-S.*) *Houslyng people*, people who were houseled, or communicants, spelt *husseling people* in Blount.

> With holy wordys into bredd he can hym dresse,
> And there he *housylde* that lady dere.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.
>
> Doo calle me a confessour with Criste in his armes;
> I wille be *howselde* in haste, whate happe so betyddys.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 98.

HOUSELINGS. Tame animals, or rather animals bred up by hand. *North.*

HOUSELL. Housings. *Nicolas.*

HOUSEN. Houses. *Var. dial.* To housenee, to stay at home. *Housing*, Harrison's Britaine, p. 33; Audelay's Poems, p. 33; Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 36.

HOUSE-OF-OFFICE. A jakes. See Fletcher's Poems, p. 117; Arch. x. 401.

HOUSE-PLACE. Same as *House* (1). It is also called the Housestede.

HOUSING. (1) A petticoat. *Linc.*

(2) A niche for a statue. See Bloxam's Gothic Architecture, ed. 1844.

(3) The leather fastened at a horse's collar to turn over the back when it rains. It is scarcely necessary to observe, the term was applied anciently to the coverings of a horse of various descriptions.

HOUSS. (1) Large coarse feet. *East.*

(2) A short mantle made of coarse materials, generally worn as a protection from showery weather. (*Fr.*) Dryden uses the word, and sad work does Forby make of it, ii. 167.

HOUT. Hold. Also, ought, anything.

HOUTE. A dunghill cock? *Junius.*

HOUTING. An owl. *Somerset.*

HOUTS. Pshaw! Nay! *North.*

HOUZE. To lade water. *Yorksh.*

HOVE. (1) To stop, or hover. (*A.-S.*)

> Awhile they *hovid* and byheld
> How Arthurs knightis rode that day.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 89.
>
> Awhile she *hovyd* and byheld.
> *MS. Ibid.* f. 118.
>
> Two knyghtys sawe he *hove* and abyde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.

(2) To lift or heave. *North.* See Kyng Horn, 1277. In the following passages it appears to mean heaved or lifted at baptism.

> Or ȝyf a man have *hove* a chylde,
> God hyt ever forbede and shylde.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701. f. 12.
>
> Of hys godfadrys, maydyn or knave,
> Hys brethren or sustren may at here pay
> Wedde, but he that *hove* never may.
> *MS. Ibid.* f. 12.

(3) To behove. Collier's Old Ballads, p. 55.

(4) To take shelter. *Chesh.*

(5) To move. *Somerset.*

> Quod hee, thanne *hove* oute of my sunne,
> And lete it schyne into my tunne.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 93.

(6) To float on the water, as a ship, &c.

(7) A child's caul. *Palsgrave.*

(8) The ground ivy, or alehoof.

(9) Dregs of oil, impurities floating on the surface. *Prompt. Parv.*

HOVE-DANCE. The court-dance.

> Whereas I muste daunce and synge
> The *hove-daunce* and carolynge,
> Or for to goo the newe fot,
> I may not wel heve up my foot.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 177
>
> With harpe and lute, and with citole,
> The *hove-daunce* and the carole.
> *Gower, MS. Ibid.* f. 246.

HOVEL. A canopy over the head of a statue. *W. Wyrc.*

HOVELLERS. People who go out in boats to land passengers from ships passing by. *Kent.*

HOVEN. Swelled. *Hoven-bread*, leavened bread. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

HOVER. (1) Same as *Hod* (5).

(2) To pack hops lightly in order to defraud the measure. *Kent.*

(3) Light, as ground is. *South.*

(4) Open. *Kent and Sussex.*

HOW. (1) A hunting-cry. See *Hoo* (2).

> Thai halowyd here howndys with *how*,
> In holtis herde I never soche hew.
> *MS. Douce* 302, f. 34.

(2) Whole. Tim Bobbin Gl.

(3) A hill. See Robin Hood, i. 106.

(4) Care. See Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 49; Chron. Vilodun. p. 26; Kyng Alisaunder, 1210. Also an adjective, anxious, careful.

> Wel neighe wode for dred and *howe*,
> Up thou schotest a windowe.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 43
>
> The *howe* wiif anon it fett,
> And yede and held it bi the fer.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 38

(5) Deep, or low; hollow. *North.*

(6) Who. *Kent and Sussex.*

(7) Ought. Apol. for the Lollards, p. 4.

(8) To conglomerate. *Suffolk.*

(9) In such manner as. (*A.-S.*)

(10) An exclamation, Stop!

HOWAY. Come along. *Northumb.*

HOWBALL. A simpleton. Thynne, p. 48.

HOWBERDE. A halbert. MS. Ashm. 208.

HOWD. A strain. *North.*

HOWDACIOUS. Audacious. *Var. dial.*

HOWDEE. A salute; how do ye do?

HOWDER. To walk heavily. *Cumb.*

HOWDON-PAN-CANT. An awkward fall. *Howdon-pan-canter*, a slow, ungraceful mode of riding. *North.*

HOWDY-MAW. The conclusion of the day's labour. *Newc.*

HOWDY-WIFE. A midwife. *North.* As an example of the length to which absurdity in derivation may be carried, here follows the presumed origin of the term,—"Jhesus *hodie* natus est de virgine."

HOWE. Hugh. A proper name. *Pr. Parv.*

HOWED-FOR. Provided for. *Wilts.*

HOWELLED. Splashed; dirtied. *Linc.*

HOWEN. (1) Own. *Weber.*

(2) To hoot, or shout. Nominale MS.

HOWES. (1) Haws. See Isenbras, 167. A Suffolk form, according to Moor.

(2) Hoves; remains; tarries. (*A.-S.*)

> Oure burlyche bolde kyng appone the bente *howes*,
> With his bataile one brede, and baners displayede.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f 74.

HOWGATES. In what manner. (*A.-S.*)

> Thise thre commandementes lerres mane *howgates*
> he salle hafe hym ynence Godd the Trynité
> *MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, f. 201.

HOWGY. Huge; large. *West.* This form occurs in Skelton, ii. 24.

HOWK. To dig; to scoop. *North.*

HOWL. Same as *Hole*, q. v.

HOWLEGLASS. The hero of an old German jest-book, which was translated into English in Shakespeare's time, and his name seems to have been proverbial among our ancestors for any clever rascal.

HOWLET. The barn or white owl. Also, a term of reproach. *North.*

HOWL-KITE. The stomach. *North.*

HOWNTES. Hunts. *Lydgate.*

> And fers foghtande folke folowes theme aftyre,
> *Howntes* and hewes downe the heythene tykes
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 97.

HOWNYD. Honied. Brit. Bibl. iv. 90.

HOW-POND. A fish-pond.

HOWSE. To take a habitation. (*A.-S.*)

> Thereabowte ye shalle yow *howse*,
> And sone after that shalt be hur spowse.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 95.

HOW-SEEDS. Husks of oats. *North.*

HOWSEHILLINGE. Roofing. *Pr. Parv.*

HOWSEWOLD. A household. *Weber.*

HOWSHE. Move on! An exclamation addressed to swine. *Dorset.*

HOWSING. Building; houses. (*A.-S.*)

> Fro seynt Mary at Bowe to London Stone,
> At that tyme was *howsyng* none.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 125.
>
> Thise hende hovez on a hille by the holte eynes,
> Behelde the *howsyng* fulle hye of hathene kynges,
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 67.

HOWSOMEVER. However; howsoever.

HOWTE. To hoot, or howl. Cov. Myst. p. 182.

HOWVE. A cap, or hood. (*A.-S.*)

HOWYN. An oven. Arch. xxx. 409.

HOX. (1) To cut the hamstrings. Lilly's Mother Bombie, ed. 1632, sig. Bb. xii.

(2) To scrape the heels and knock the ancles in walking. *Glouc.*

HOXY. Muddy; dirty. *South.*

HOY. (1) To heave, or throw. *North.* This seems to be the meaning in Tusser, p. 184.

(2) A cart drawn by one horse. *Cumb.*

HOYD. Hovered; abode. *Weber.*

HOYLE. Oil. Apol. Loll. p. 58.

HOYLES. Some mode of shooting arrows for trial of skill. *Drayton.*

HOYND. To make a hard bargain; to screw up. *Chesh.*

HOYSE-CUP. A toss-pot, or drunkard.

HOZED. Finely off. *Exmoor.* Grose has *hozee*, to be badly off. Gloss. p. 85, ed. 1839.

HOȜES. Houghs. *Gawayne.*

HU. Colour; complexion. (*A.-S.*)

HUB. (1) The nave of a wheel. *Oxon.*

(2) A small stack of hay; a thick square sod pared off the surface of a peat-bog, when digging for peat; an obstruction of anything. *North.*

(3) The mark to be thrown at in quoits or some other games. *East.*

(4) The hilt of a weapon. *Up to the hub*, as far as possible. *Suffolk.*

HUBBIN. A small anvil used by blacksmiths in making nails. *West.*

HUBBLE-BUBBLE. A device for smoking tobacco through water, which makes a bubbling noise; also, a person who speaks so confusedly as to be scarcely intelligible.

HUBBLESHOW. Confusion; tumult. Sometimes, hubble-te-shives. *North.* Also explained, a mob.

> With that all was on a *hubble-shubble*.
> *Doctour Double Ale*, n. d.

HUBBON. The hip. Tim Bobbin, Gl.

HUBSTACK. A fat awkward person.

HUCCHE. An ark or chest. (*A.-S.*) See Maundevile's Travels, p. 85.

HUCHONE. Hugh. A proper name.

HUCK. (1) A hook. *Var. dial.* See Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 205.

(2) A husk or pod. *South.*

(3) To higgle in buying. "To haggle, *hucke*, dodge, or paulter," Cotgrave.

(4) Threw; tossed. *West.*

(5) A hard blow or knock. *Sussex.*

(6) In beef, the part between the shin and the round. *Devon.*

HUCKER-MUCKER. Hugger-mugger. Stanihurst's Descr. of Ireland, p. 35.

HUCKLE. The hip. *Var. dial.*

HUCKLE-BONES. A game formerly played by throwing up the hip-bone of some animal, on one side of which was a head of Venus, and on the other that of a dog. He who turned up the former was the winner.

HUCKLE-DUCKLE. A loose woman.

> Here is a *huckle-duckle*,
> An inch above the buckle.
> *Playe of Robyn Hode.*

HUCKLE-MY-BUFF. A beverage composed of beer, eggs, and brandy. *Sussex.*

HUCK-MUCK. (1) A dwarf. *West.*

(2) A strainer placed before the faucet in brewing. *Wilts.*

HUCKSHEENS. The hocks. *Exmoor.*

HUCK-SHOULDERED. Hump-backed.

HUCKSY-BUB. The female breast. *Devon.*

HUD. (1) A hood. Also, to hood.

> He stroked up his *hud* for tene,
> And toke a cuppe, and made it clene.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

(2) A husk, or hull. *Worc.*

(3) To collect into heaps. *Salop.*

(4) To hide. Also, hidden. *Wilts.*

HUDDEL. A heap. *Somerset.*

HUDDERIN. A well-grown lad. *East.* Brockett has *hutherikin-lad*, a ragged youth, an uncultivated boy. Glossary, p. 163.

HUDDICK. (1) A finger-stall. *West.*

(2) The cabin of a coal-barge. *North.*

HUDDLE. (1) To embrace. *Var. dial.*

(2) A term of contempt for an old decrepid person. Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. iv.

(3) To scramble. *Somerset.*

(4) A list of persons, or things. *Linc.*

HUDDLING. A Cambridge term for one of the ceremonies and exercises customary before taking degrees.

HUDE. Went. Chron. Vilodun. p. 91.

HUD-END. A hob. *Yorksh.*

HUDGE-MUDGE. Hugger-mugger. *North.*

HUDGY. Thick; clumsy. *Wilts.*

HUDKIN. A finger-stall. *East.*

HUDSTONE. The hob-stone. *North.*

HUE. He; she; they. *Ritson.*

HUEL. (1) A mine. An old term.

(2) A term of reproach. *North.*

HUEL-BONE. Whalebone; ivory from the teeth of walrus. Weber's Met. Rom. iii. 350.

HUER. Hair. Craven Glossary, i. 237.

HUERS. Persons placed on the Cornish cliffs to indicate to the boats, stationed off the land, the course of the shoals of pilchards and herrings. See Pennant, iv. 291.

HUERT. A heart. *Percy.*

HUFE. Same as *Hove*, q. v.

> He ayers by ȝone hilles, ȝone heghe holtez undyr,
> *Hufes* thare with hale strenghe of haythene kyngez.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 66.

HUFF. (1) To offend; to scold. Also, offence or displeasure. *Var. dial.*

(2) Light paste, or pie-crust. *Glouc.*

(3) A dry, scurfy, or scaly incrustation on the skin. *East.*

(4) Strong beer. *Var. dial.*

(5) In chess, to remove a conquered man from the board. In draughts, to remove an adversary's man which has neglected to take another when an opportunity offered.

HUFF-CAP. (1) A species of pear used for making perry. *West.*

(2) Couch-grass. *Herefordsh.*

(3) Strong ale. "These men hale at *hufcap* till they be red as cockes, and litle wiser than their combs," Harrison's England, p. 202.

(4) A swaggering fellow. *East.*

HUFFING. Swaggering. Dekker, 1608.

HUFFLE. (1) To rumple. *Suffolk.*

(2) To shift; to waver. *Devon.*

(3) To blow unsteadily, or rough. *West.*

(4) A finger-stall. *Grose.*

(5) A merry-meeting; a feast. *Kent.*

HUFF-SNUFF. A bully. "A huff-snuff, one that will soone take pepper in the nose, one that will remember every small wrong and revenge it if hee can," Florio, p. 445.

HUFKINS. A sort of muffins. *Kent.*

HUFTY. A swaggerer. *Yorksh.*

HUFTY-CUFS. Blows. Florio, p. 179.

HUG. (1) To carry anything. *North.*

(2) The itch. *Somerset.*

(3) To huddle; to crouch up in one's bed for cold. *Palsgrave.*

HUG-BONE. The hip-bone. *North.*

HUGGAN. The hip. Craven Gl. i. 237.

HUGGEN-MUFFIN. The long-tailed tit.

HUGGER. An effeminate person.

HUGGERING. Lying in ambush. *Hall.*

HUGGER-MUGGER. In secret; clandestinely See Florio, pp. 54, 72; Earle, p. 252.

HUGGLE. Same as *Hug* (3).

HUG-ME-CLOSE. A fowl's merry-thought, or clavicle. *Var. dial.*

HUGY. Huge. Peele's Works, iii. 5.

HUHOLE. An owl. Florio, p. 496, ed. 1611.

HUIS. A door or threshold. Nominale MS.

HUISSHER. An usher.

> In alle his wey he fyndeth no let,
> That dore can none *huissher* schet.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 75.

HUITAINE. A measure consisting of eight verses. (*Fr.*)

HUKE. (1) A kind of loose upper garment, sometimes furnished with a hood, and originally worn by men and soldiers, but in later times the term seems to have been applied exclusively to a sort of cloak worn by women. Minsheu calls it, "a mantle such as women use in Spaine, Germanie, and the Low Countries, when they goe abroad;" but Howell seems to make it synonymous with a veil, and Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, calls it "a woman's capp or bonnet."

(2) A hook. See the Monast. Angl. iii. 175.

(3) The huckle-bone. *North.*

HUKE-NEBBYDE. Having a crooked nose or bill, like a hawk.

> *Huke-nebbyde* as a hawke, and a hore berde.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 64.

HUKKERYE. Huckstry. (*A.-S.*)

HUL. A hill. Also, held. *Hearne.*

HULCH. (1) A slice. *Devon.*

(2) Crooked. *Hulch-backed*, hump-backed. See Cotgrave, in v. *Bossu*, *Bossuër*, *Courbassé*. "By hulch and stulch," by hook and crook.

HULDE. To flay the hide. (*A.-S.*)

HULDER. (1) To hide, or conceal. *West.*

(2) To blow violently. *Devon.*

HULE. A husk, or pod. *Northumb.*

HULED. Covered. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 39.

HULFERE. The holly. (*A.-S.*)

HULIE. Slowly. Ellis, iii. 329.

HULK. (1) A heavy indolent lubberly fellow. *Var. dial.* The term is applied to a giant in Nominale MS. and Shakespeare has given the title to Sir John Falstaff.

(2) To be very lazy. *Somerset.*

(3) A ship; a heavy vessel.

(4) To gut, or pull out the entrails of any animal. *East.* The term occurs in Philastes.

(5) A heavy fall. *Var. dial.*

(6) An old excavated working, a term in mining *Derb.*

(7) A cottage, or hovel. *North.* Hence to lodge or take shelter.

(8) A hull, or husk. *Pegge.*

HULKING. Unwieldy. *Var. dial.*

HULKY. Heavy; stupid. *Salop.*

HULL. (1) To float. "Hulling in the channell, Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 92.

(2) The holly. *Var. dial.*

(3) A pen for fattening cattle. *North.*

(4) A husk or shell. Any outside covering, as the bark of a tree. Also, to take off the husk. "*Utriculus*, the huske or hull of all seedes," Elyot, 1559. See Cleaveland's Poems, p. 60; Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, p. 12.

(5) To throw, or cast. *West.*

(6) A pigsty; a hovel. *Yorksh.*

(7) Room in a grinding-wheel. *North.*

(8) The proverb alluded to in the following lines is constantly quoted by old writers.

> There is a proverbe, and a prayer withall,
> That we may not to three strange places fall;
> From *Hull*, from Hallifax, from Hell, 'tis thus,
> From all these three, Good Lord, deliver us.
> This praying proverb's meaning to set downe,
> Men doe not wish deliverance from the towne:
> The town's nam'd Kingston, Hul's the furious river,
> And from Hulls dangers, I say, Lord deliver!
> At Hallifax the law so sharpe doth deale,
> That whoso more then 13. pence doth steale,
> They have a jyn that wondrous quicke and well,
> Sends thieves all headlesse unto heav'n or hell
> From Hell each man sayes, Lord, deliver me,
> Because from Hell can no Redemption be:
> Men may escape from *Hull* and Hallifax,
> But sure in Hell there is a heavier taxe.
> Let each one for themselves in this agree,
> And pray, From Hell, good Lord, deliver me!
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, ii. 12-13.

Taylor, the Water Poet, in the same tract, mentions *Hull cheese*. It is, he says, "much like a loafe out of a brewers basket; it is composed of two simples, mault and water, in one compound, and is cousin germane to the mightiest ale in England."

HULLART. An owl. *Somerset.* The north country glossaries have *hullet.*

HULLE. To kiss, or fondle. *Withals.*

HULLIES. Large marbles used at a game, now nearly obsolete, called *Hulliwag.*

HULLINGS. Husks, or shells; chaff. Also, hillings or coverlets.

HULLUP. To vomit. *East.*

HULLY. A long wicker trap used for catching eels. Brome, in his Travels, ed. 1700, p. 160, mentions a machine so called in Yorkshire, "which is much like a great chest, bored full of holes to let in the sea, which at high water always overflows it, where are kept vast quantities of crabbs and lobsters, which they put in and take out again all the season, according to the quickness or slowness of their markets." Compare Jennings, p. 48.

HULSTRED. Hidden. (*A.-S.*)

HULTE. Held. Chron. Vilodun. p. 68.

HULVE. To turn, or throw over. *West.*

HULVER. The holly. *East.* See *Hulfere*, which occurs in Chaucer.

HULVER-HEADED. Stupid. *East.*

HULWORT. The herb poley. *Gerard.*

HULY. Peevish; fretful. *Durh.* (Kennett.)

HUM. (1) To deceive. *Var. dial.* All a hum, i. e. quite a deception. To hum and haw, i. e. to stutter, a common phrase.

> Full many a trope from bayonet and drum
> He threaten'd;—but, behold! 'twas all a *hum.*
> *Peter Pindar*, i. 436

(2) To whip a top. *Kent.*

(3) Very strong ale. It would seem from a passage quoted by Gifford, that the term was formerly applied to a kind of liqueur, but it evidently means strong ale in the Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 30.

(4) To throw violently. *North.*

HUMANE. Courteous. *Palsgrave.*

HUMANITIAN. A grammarian; one skilled in polite literature. Stanihurst, pp. 40-41.

HUMATION. Interment. (*Lat.*)

HUMBLE. (1) To stoop. Shirley, iv. 437.

(2) To break off the beards of barley with a flail. *North.*

(3) To eat humble pie, i. e. to be very submissive. *Var. dial.*

HUMBLE-BEE. A drunkard. *Linc.*

HUMBLEHEDE. Humility. (*A.-N.*)

HUMBLESSE. Same as *Humblehede*, q. v.

HUMBLING. A humming. *Chaucer.*

HUMBUG. A person who hums, or deceives. The term is also applied to a kind of sweetmeat. "A humbug, a false alarm, a bugbear." Dean Milles' MS.

HUMBUZ. (1) A cockchafer. *West.*

(2) A thin piece of wood with a notched edge, which, being swung round swiftly on a string, yields a humming or buzzing sound.

HUMBYBLE. Condescending. (*A.-N.*)

HUMDRUM. A small low cart, drawn usually by one horse. *West.*

HUME. A hymn. *East.*

HUMELOC. The herb hemlock. See a list in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3.

HUMGUMPTION. Nonsense. *South.* "A man of humgumption," one of great self-importance. *Var. dial.*

HUMMAN. A woman. *Var. dial.*

HUMMELD. Without horns. *Craven.*

HUMMER. (1) To neigh. *Var. dial.*

(2) To make a humming noise. *North.*

(3) A falsehood. *Suffolk.* From *Hum* (1).

HUMMING. Strong; heady. "Such humming stuff," Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 6.

HUMMING-TOP. A large hollow wooden top, which makes a loud humming noise when it spins. *Var. dial.*

HUMMOBEE. The humble-bee. *Lanc.*

HUMMOCK. A mound of earth. *West.*

HUMOUROUS. Moist; humid. Also, capricious. *Shak.*

HUMOURS. Manners; qualities; oddities. The term was constantly used with various shades of sense in our early dramatists. A tipsy person was said to be in his humours. Ben Jonson has given a capital history of the word, which seems to have been imitated by the writer of the following epigram:

> Aske Humors what a feather he doth weare
> It is his *humour* (by the Lord) he'll sweare,
> Or what he doth with such a horse-taile locke,
> Or why upon a whore he spendes his stocke,—

He hath a *humour* doth determine so:
Why in the stop-throte fashion he doth goe,
With scarfe about his necke, hat without band,
It is his *humour*. Sweet sir, understand
What cause his purse is so extreame distrest
That oftentimes is scarcely penny-blest;
Only a *humour* If you question why
His tongue is ne'er unfurnish'd with a lye,—
It is his *humour* too he doth protest:
Or why with sergeants he is so opprest,
That like to ghosts they haunt him ev'rie day,
A rascal *humour* doth not love to pay.
Object why bootes and spurres are still in season,
His *humour* answers, *humour* is his reason.
If you perceive his wits in wetting shrunke,
It cometh of a *humour* to be drunke.
When you behold his lookes pale, thin, and poore,
The occasion is his *humour* and a whoore:
And every thing that he doth undertake,
It is a veine for senceless *humour's* sake.

Humor's Ordinarie, 1607.

HUMOURSOME. Capricious. *Var. dial.*

HUMP. (1) A hunch, or lump. *West.* In Norfolk, a small quantity.

(2) To insinuate. *Craven.*

(3) To growl, or grumble. *East.*

HUMPHREY. See *Duke-Humphrey.*

HUMPSTRIDDEN. Astride. *Lanc.*

HUMPTY. Hunch-backed. *Humpty-dumpty*, short and broad, clumsy.

HUMSTRUM. (1) A musical instrument, out of tune, or rudely constructed. A jew's harp.

(2) The female pudendum. *Warw.*

HUNCH. (1) To shove; to heave up; to gore with the horns. *Var. dial.*

(2) A lump of anything. *Var. dial.*

(3) Angry; excited. *Linc.*

HUNCHET. A small hunch. *Grose.*

HUNCH-RIGGED. Hump-backed. *North.*

HUNCH-WEATHER. Cold weather. *East.*

HUNDERSTONES. Thunderbolts. The "vulgar call them" so in Wiltshire, according to Aubrey's MS. History in Royal Soc. Lib.

HUNDES-BERIEN. The herb *labrusca.*

HUND-FICH. Dog-fish. Nominale MS. *Hundefisch*, MS. Morte Arthure.

HUNDRED-SHILLINGS. A kind of apple. See Rider's Dictionarie, 1640.

HUNDY. Same as *Hunch* (1).

HUNGARIAN. An old cant term, generally meaning an hungry person, but sometimes a thief, or rascal of any kind.

HUNGER. To famish. *Craven.* Hungerbaned, bitten with hunger, famished. *Hunger-starved*, Minsheu. *Hungerlie*, hungrily, ravenously, Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 18. *Hunger-poisoned*, ill from want of food.

HUNGERLIN. A kind of furred robe.

HUNGER-ROT. A miser. *North.*

HUNGER-STONE. A quartze pebble. *Linc.*

HUNGRELS. Rafters. *Chesh.*

HUNGRY. (1) Stingy; very mean. *Devon.*

(2) Poor, unproductive, barren soil. *North.*

HUNK. Same as *Hunch*, q. v.

HUNKERED. Elbowed; crooked. *North.*

HUNKERS, Haunches. *North.*

HUNKS. A miser; a mean old man. *Var. dial.*

HUNNE. Hence. MS. Harl. 2277.

HUNNIEL. The same as *Hunks*, q. v.

HUNNY. To fondle. See *Honey.*

HUNSUP. To scold, or quarrel. *Cumb.*

HUNSY. Same as *Hunch*, q. v.

HUNT. (1) A huntsman. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Hounds are said to *hunt change*, when they take a fresh scent, and follow another chase. *To hunt at force*, to run the game down with dogs, in opposition to shooting it. *To hunt counter*, to hunt the wrong way, to trace the scent backwards; also, to take a false trail. See the Gent. Rec.

HUNTING. Most of the principal old hunting terms will be found under their proper heads in the alphabetical order, but the following lists are here given for the use of those who are more especially interested in the subject, or who may have occasion to explain any early passages referring to this genuine old English sport. They are in some degree taken from Sir H. Dryden's edition of Twici, 4to. 1844, and most of the terms will also be found in Blome's Gentleman's Recreations. It should be recollected that in hunting, there is a peculiar phraseology adapted to each separate animal.

1. *Ordure of Animals.*

Hart and hind, *fumes*, *fewmets*, *fewmishings.* Hare, *croteys*, *crotels*, *crotisings*, *buttons.* Boar, *freyn*, *fiants*, *lesses.* Wolf, *freyn*, *lesses*, *fiants*, *fuants.* Buck and doe, *cotying*, *fewmets*, *fewmishings.* Fox, *waggying*, *billetings*, *fiants*, *fuants.* Marten, *dirt*, *fiants*, *fuants.* Roe-buck and doe, *cotying*, *fewmets*, *fewmishings.* Otter, *spraits*, *spraints.* Badger, *werdrobe*, *fiants*, *fuants.* Coney, *crotels*, *croteys*, *crotisings.* Twici applies the word *fiants* to the ordure of the boar, but the proper term in France is *laissees*, and in England *lesses.* The author of the Maystre of the Game applies *cotying* to the buck and roebuck, but no other writers do so.

2. *Dislodgement, or starting.*

Hart and hind, *to unharbour.* Hare, *start*, *move.* Boar, *rear.* Wolf, *raise.* Buck and doe, *dislodge*, *rouse.* Fox, *find*, *unkennel.* Marten, *bay.* Roe-buck and roe, *find.* Otter, *vent.* Badger, *dig*, *find.* Coney, *boll.*

3. *Lodgement of animals.*

Hart and hind, *to harbour.* Hare, *seat form.* Boar, *couch.* Wolf, *train.* Buck or doe, *lodge.* Fox, *kennel.* Martin, *tree.* Roebuck or roe, *bed.* Otter, *watch.* Badger, *earth.* Coney, *sit*, *earth*, *burrow.* The bed of harts, bucks, and roebuck, and their females, is *the lair;* of a hare, *the form;* of a fox, *the earth or kennel;* of a badger, *the earth;* of a coney, *the burrow.*

4. *The terms for skinning.*

Hart and hind, *flean*, *flayed.* Hare, *stripped*, *cased.* Boar and wolf, *stripped.* Buck and doe, roebuck and roe, *skinned.* Fox, marten, otter, badger, coney, *cased.*

5. *Integument and fat.*

Hart and hind, *leather, hide; tallow, suet.* Hare, *skin; grease, tallow.* Boar, *pyles, leather, hide, skin*; *grease.* Wolf, fox, marten, otter, badger, and coney, *pyles, skin; grease.* Buck and doe, *skin, leather. hide; tallow,* suet. Roebuck and roe, *leather, hide; bevy grease.*

6. *Companies of beasts.*

Hart and hind, *herd.* Hare, *huske, down.* Boar, *singular.* Wild swine, *sounder.* Wolf, *rout.* Buck and doe, *herd.* Fox, *skulk.* Marten, *richess.* Roebuck and roe, otter, *bevy.* Badger, *cete.* Coney, *nest.*

7. *Ages of deer.*

THE HART. First year, *calf*, or *hind-calf.* Second, *knobber, brocket.* Third, *spayard.* Fourth, *staggart.* Fifth, *stag.* Sixth, *hart of first head.* Seventh, *hart of second head.* THE HIND. First year, *calf.* Second, *hearse, brocket's sister.* Third, *hind.* THE BUCK. First year, *fawn.* Second, *pricket.* Third, *sorrell.* Fourth, *soar.* Fifth, *buck of first head.* Sixth, *buck, great head.* THE DOE. First year, *fawn.* Second, *teg.* Third, *doe.* THE ROEBUCK. First year, *kid.* Second, *girle.* Third, *hemuse.* Fourth, *buck of first head.* Fifth, *fair roebuck.* THE ROE. First year, *kid.* Fourth, *roe.*

8. *The attire of deer.*

Of a stag, if perfect, the *bur*, the *pearls*, the *beam*, the *gutters*, the *antler*, the *sur-antler*, *royal*, *sur-royal*, and all at the top the *croches.* Of a buck, the *bur*, the *beam*, the *brow-antler*, the *back-antler*, the *advancer*, *palm*, and *spellars.* If you are asked what a stag bears, you are only to reckon the croches he bears, and never to express an odd number; for, if he has four croches on his near horn, and five on his far, you must say *he bears ten;* if but four on the near horn, and six on his far horn, you must say *he bears twelve.*

9. *Noise at rutting time.*

A badger *shrieks;* a boar *freams;* a buck *groans* or *troats;* a fox *barks;* a hare *beats*, or *taps;* a hart *belleth*, or *bells;* an otter, *whines;* a roe *bellows;* a wolf *howls.*

10. *For their copulation.*

A boar goes to *brim;* a buck to *rut;* a coney, to *buck;* a fox, a *clicketting;* a hare to *buck;* a hart, to *rut;* an otter *hunts for his kind;* a roe, to *tourn;* a wolf, to *match* or *make.*

11. *The mark of their feet.*

The *track* of a boar; the *view* of a buck and fallow deer; the *slot* of a hart or red deer; of all deer, if on the grass and scarcely visible, the *foiling;* the *print* or *foot* of a fox; the *prick* of a hare, and, in the snow, her path is called the *trace;* an otter *marks* or *seals.*

12. *Terms of the tail.*

The *wreath* of a boar; the *single* of a buck; the *scut* of a hare or rabbit; the *brush* of a fox; the white tip is called the *chape;* the *single* of the stag or hart; the *stern* of a wolf. A fox's feet are called *pads;* his head, the *front.*

13. *The noises of hounds.*

When hounds are thrown off, and hit upon a scent, they are said to *challenge* or *open.* If they are too busy, and open before they are sure of the scent, they *babble.* When hounds carry the scent well, they are said to be in *full cry.* When hounds lag behind, or puzzle upon the scent, they are said to *tye* or *plod.*

14. *The career of a deer.*

When a deer stops to look at anything, he is said to *stand at gaze;* when he rushes by, he *trips;* and when he runs with speed, he *strains.* When he is hunted, and leave the herd, he *singles;* and, when he foams at the mouth, he is *embossed.* When he smells anything, they say he hath this or that in the *wind;* when he holds out his neck at full length, declining, they say *he is spent;* and, being killed, *he is done.*

The stag, buck, and boar, sometimes *take soil* without being forced; and all other beasts are said to *take water*, except the otter, and he is said to *beat the stream.*

15. *Technical Hunting Terms.*

A cote, is when a dog passes his fellow, takes in, obstructs his sight, and turns the hare. *A form*, where a hare has set. *At gaze*, looking steadfastly at any object when standing still. *A layer*, where a stag or buck has lodged. *Beat counter*, backwards. *Bend*, forming a serpentine figure. *Blemishes*, when they make short entries, and return. *Blink*, to leave the point or back, run away at the report of the gun, &c. *Break field*, to enter before you. *Chap*, to catch with the mouth. *Curvet*, to throw. *Doucets*, the testicles or stones. *Embossed*, tired. *Flourish*, to twist the stern, and throw right and left in too great a hurry. *Going to vault*, a hare's going to ground. *Handicap*, the gentleman who matches the dogs. *Hard-nosed*, having little or no sense of smelling. *Hug*, to run close side by side. *In and in*, too near related, as sire and daughter, dam and son, &c. *Inchipin or pudding*, the fat gut. *Jerk*, an attempt to turn, by skipping out. *Lapise*, to open or give tongue. *Mort*, the death of deer. *Near-scented*, not catching the scent till too near. *Plod*, to hang upon the trajonings or doublings. *Run riot*, to run at the whole herd. *Sink*, to lie down, cunningly drawing the feet close, and bearing the nose on the ground, to prevent the scent flying. *Skirt*, to run round the sides, being too fond of the hedges. *Slip*, losing the foot. *Speans or deals*, the teats. *Spent*, when the deer is nearly dead, which you may know by his stretching his neck out straight. *Straineth*, when at full speed. *Tappish*, to lurk, sculk, and sink. *To carry or hod*, when the earth sticks to their feet. *Trajoning*, crossing and doubling. *Trip*, to force by you. *Tuel*, the vent. *Twist*, a sudden turn of the head, when the scent is caught sideways. *Vick*, to make a low noise. *Watch*, to attend to the other dog, not endeavouring to find his own game, but lying off for advantages. In coursing it is called *running cunning*. *Wiles or Toils* are engines to take deer with. *Wrench*, a half-turn.

HUNTING-POLE. A pole by which hunters turned aside branches in passing through thickets. (Gent. Rec.)

HUNTING-THE-FOX. A boy's game mentioned in the Schoole of Vertue, n. d. There are other games called *Hunting the slipper*, and *Hunting the whistle*.

HUNTING-THE-RAM. A custom formerly prevalent at Eton, but discontinued about the year 1747. It was usual for the butchers of the College to give on the election Saturday a ram to be hunted by the scholars. MS. Sloane 4839, f. 86.

HUNTING-THE-WREN. The custom still prevalent in Ireland, the Isle of Man, and some other places, on St. Stephen's Day, of hunting the wren, is one of very considerable antiquity. Its origin is only accounted for by tradition. Aubrey, having mentioned the last battle fought in the North of Ireland between the Protestants and the Papists, says:—"Near the same place a party of the Protestants had been surprised sleeping by the Popish Irish, were it not for several wrens that just wakened them by dancing and pecking on the drums as the enemy were approaching. For this reason the wild Irish mortally hate these birds to this day, calling them the devil's servants, and killing them wherever they can catch them; they teach their children to thrust them full of thorns; you'll see sometimes on holidays a whole parish running like madmen from hedge to hedge a wren-hunting." In the Isle of Man, on St. Stephen's Day, the children of the villagers procure a wren, attach it with a string to a branch of holly, decorate the branch with pieces of riband that they beg from the various houses, and carry it through the village, singing the following ridiculous lines:—

We'll hunt the wran, says Robin to Bobbin;
We'll hunt the wran, say Richard to Robin;
We'll hunt the wran, says Jack o' th' land;
We'll hunt the wran, says every one.

Where shall we find him? says Robin to Bobbin;
Where shall we find him? says Richard to Robin;
Where shall we find him? says Jack o' th' land,
Where shall we find him? says every one.

In yon green bush, says Robin to Bobbin;
In yon green bush, says Richard to Robin,
In yon green bush, says Jack o' th' land;
In yon green bush, says every one.

How shall we kill him? says Robin to Bobbin;
How shall we kill him? says Richard to Robin;
How shall we kill him? says Jack o' the land;
How shall we kill him? says every one.

With sticks and stones, says Robin to Bobbin;
With sticks and stones, says Richard to Robin;
With sticks and stones, says Jack o' th' land;
With sticks and stones, says every one.

How shall we get him home? says Robin to Bobbin;
How shall we get him home? says Richard to Robin;
How shall we get him home? says Jack o' th' land;
How shall we get him home? says every one.

We'll borrow a cart, says Robin to Bobbin;
We'll borrow a cart, says Richard to Robin;
We'll borrow a cart, says Jack o' th' land;
We'll borrow a cart, says every one.

How shall we boil him? says Robin to Bobbin;
How shall we boil him? says Richard to Robin;
How shall we boil him? says Jack o' th' land;
How shall we boil him? says every one.

In the brewery pan, says Robin to Bobbin;
In the brewery pan, says Richard to Robin;
In the brewery pan, says Jack o' th' land;
In the brewery pan, says every one.

HUNT'S-UP. A tune played on the horn under the windows of sportsmen very early in the morning, to awaken them. Hence the term was applied to any noise of an awakening or alarming nature. "A hunt is up or musike plaid under ones window in a morning," Florio, p. 304. "*Resveil*, a hunts-up, or morning song for a new-maried wife the day after the mariage," Cotgrave. "*Hunsup*, a clamour, a turbulent outcry," Craven Gl. One ballad of the *hunt's-up* commences with the following lines:—

The hunt is up, the hunt is up,
  And now it is almost day;
And he that's a-bed with another man's wife,
  It's time to get him away.

Mr. Black discovered a document in the Rolls-house, from which it appeared that a song of *the Hunt's up* was known as early as 1536, when information was sent to the council against one John Hogon, who, "with a crowd or a fyddyll," sung a song with some political allusions to that tune. Some of the words are given in the information:

The hunt is up, the hunt is up, &c.
The Masters of Árte and Doctours of Dyvynyté
Have brought this realme ought of good unyté.
Thre nobyll men have take this to stay,
My Lord of Norff. Lorde of Surrey,
And my Lorde of Shrewsbyrry:
The Duke of Suff. myght have made Inglond mery

The words were taken down from recitation, and are not given as verse. See Collier's Shakespeare, Introd. p. 288.

Maurus last morn at's mistress window plaid
An *hunts up* on his lute; but she (its said)
Threw stones at him; so he, like Orpheus, there
Made stones come flying his sweet notes to heare.
Wit's Bedlam, 1617

HUORK. Ache; pain. Arch. xxx. 367.

HUP. Hook. Perhaps a corruption.

So what with *hup*, and what with crook,
They make here maystir ofte wynne.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, *f.* 145

HUPE. Hopped; leapt. Rob. Glouc. p. 207. *Huppe*, to hop. (*A.-S.*) *Hupte*, hopped, MS. Harl. 2277.

HURCH. To cuddle. *Somerset.*

HURCHED. Ajar, as a door. *Linc*

HURCHEON. A hedgehog. *Northumb.*

HURDAM. Whoredom. (*A.-S.*)

The syxte comaundyth us also
That we shul nonne *hurdam* do.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 11.

HURDE. Heard. *Hearne.*

HURDEN. Same as *Harden*, q. v.

HURDER. A heap of stones. *North.*

HURDICES. Hurdles; scaffolds; ramparts; fortifications; large shields termed pavises. (*A.-N.*) See Weber's Gl. to Met. Rom.

HURDIES. The loins; the crupper. *North.*

HURDIS. Ropes. *Ritson.*

HURDLE. (1) A gate. *I. Wight.*

(2) The same as *Harle*, q. v.

HURDREVE. The herb centaury.

HURDS. The same as *Hards*, q. v.

HURE. (1) A covering for the head. *Pilleus est ornamentum capitis sacerdotis vel graduati*, Anglice, a hure or a pyllyon, MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 12.

(2) Hair. Also, a whore. *North.*

(3) Hire; reward. (*A.-S.*)

HUREN. Theirs. Gen. pl. (*A.-S.*)

HURE-SORE. When the skin of the head is sore from cold. *Chesh.*

HURGIN. A stout lad. *North.*

HURKLE. To shrug up the back. "Hurckling with his head to his sholders," Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 135.

HURL. (1) A hurdle. *Kent.*

(2) A hole or corner; a closet. *Yorksh.*

(3) To be chilled. Craven Gl.

(4) To rumble, as wind does, &c.

HURL-BONE. A knee-bone. "*Internodium*, a hurlebone," MS. Bodl. 604, f. 4.

HURLEBAT. A kind of dart. *Howell.*

HURLEBLAST. A hurricane. This term occurs in Huloet's Abcedarium, 1552.

HURLEPOOLE. A whirlpool. Florio, p. 81.

HURLERS. A number of large stones, set in a kind of square figure, near St. Clare in Cornwall, so called from an odd opinion held by the common people, that they are so many men petrified, or changed into stones, for profaning the Sabbath-day by hurling the ball, an exercise for which the people of that county have been always famous. The hurlers are oblong, rude, and unhewed, and have been conjectured to be sepulchral monuments. See a Brief Account of Certain Curiosities in Cornwall, 1807, p. 14.

HURLES. The filaments of wax.

It is so sweet that the pigges will eate it; it growes no higher than other grasse, but with knotts and *hurles*, like a skeen of silke. *Aubrey, Ashmole MSS.*

HURLEWIND. A whirlwind. *Harrington.*

HURLING. (1) A young perch. *West.*

(2) Harrowing a field after the second ploughing. *Chesh.*

(3) The game of ball. *West.*

(4) Strife; conflict. Nominale MS.

HURLUK. Hard chalk. *Beds.*

HURLY. A noise, or tumult. *Shak.*

HURN. (1) To run. *Somerset.*

(2) A hole, or corner. *Yorksh.* "From hale to hurne," Wright's Political Songs, p. 150.

HURON. Hers. Chron. Vilodun. p. 74.

HURPLE. The same as *Hurkle*, q. v.

HURR. A thin flat piece of wood, tied to a string, and whirled round in the air.

HURRE. To growl, or snarl. *Jonson.*

HURRIBOB. A smart blow. *North.*

HURRICANO. A water-spout. *Shak.*

HURRION. A slut, or sloven. *Yorksh.*

HURRISOME. Hasty; passionate. *Devon.*

HURROK. Quantity; heap. *Durham.*

HURRONE. To hum, as bees do. *Pr. Parv.*

HURRY. (1) To bear, lead, or carry anything away. *North.*

(2) To subsist; to shift; to shove, or push; to quarrel. *Yorksh.*

(3) A small load of corn or hay. *East.*

HURRYFUL. Rapid; hasty. *West.*

HURRY-SKURRY. Fluttering haste; great confusion. *Var. dial.*

HURSLE. To shrug the shoulders. *Cumb.*

HURST. A wood. (*A.-S.*)

HURT-DONE. Bewitched. *North.*

HURTELE. To meet together with violence; to clash together. (*A.-N.*)

Bot scho mervelle of itt
Why thaire clothis were so slytt,
As thay in *hurtelyng* had bene hitt.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137

Whan thei made here menstracie, eche man wende
That heven hastili and erthe schuld *hurtel* to-gader
William and the Werwolf, p. 180.

The fedrus hemself they burst there tho ato,
And *hurtuldon* so aȝeynne the wall of stone.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 123

HURTER. The iron ring which is in the axis of a cart. *North.*

HURTLE. A spot. *Heref.* It has also the same meaning as *Hurkle*, q. v.

HURTLEBERRY. The bilberry. *Devon.*

HURTYNGE. Hurt; harm.

Wyth the grace of hevyn kynge,
Hymselfe had no *hurtynge*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 154.

HUS. A house. (*A.-S.*)

HUSBAND. (1) A pollard. *Kent.*

(2) A husbandman, or farmer.

(3) A thrifty man; an economist. See Hobson's Jests, p. 32. *Husbandrie*, thrift, economy. (*A.-N.*) It occurs in Chaucer.

HUSBEECH. The hornbeam. *Sussex.*

HUSBOND-MAN. The master of a family. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 7350.

HUSE. A hoarseness. See *Hoors.*

HUSEAN. A kind of boot. (*A.-N.*)

HUSH. To loosen earthy particles from minerals by running water. *North.*

HUSHING. Shrugging up one's shoulders. *Exmoor.*

HUSHION. A cushion. *Yorksh.*

HUSHTA. Hold fast. *Yorksh.* Carr says "hold thy tongue."

HUSK. (1) A disease in cattle.

(2) A company of hares. A term used in ancient hunting. See Twici, p. 32.

(3) Dry; parched. *Linc.*

HUSKIN. A clownish fellow. *Linc.*

HUSPIL. To disorder, destroy, or put to inconvenience. See Salop. Antiq. p. 470: Pr. Parv. p. 255. (*A.-N.*)

HUSS. (1) To buz. See Palsgrave.

(2) The dog-fish. *Rousette*, Palsgrave.

HUSSER. A dram of gin. *South.*

HUSSITES. The followers of Huss.

Of Brownist, *Hussite*, or of Calvinist,
Arminian, Puritan, or Familist.
Taylor's Motto, 1622.

HUST. Silence; whist. (*A.-S.*)

HUSTINGS. A court of judicature for causes within the city of London. MS. Lansd. 1033.

HUSTLE. Same as *Hurkle*, q. v.

HUSTLE-CAP. A boy's game, mentioned in Peregrine Pickle, ch. xvi. It is played by tossing up half-pence.

HUSTLEMENT. Odds and ends. *Yorksh.*

HUTCH. (1) To shrug. *Craven.*

(2) The same as *Hucche*, q. v.

(3) A coop for an animal. *Var. dial.* Also, a trough or bin.

HUTCH-CROOK. A crooked stick. *Yorksh.*

HUTCH-WORK. Small ore as it is washed by the sieve. *Cornw.*

HUTIC. The whinchat. *Salop.*

HUTT. A fire-hob. *Derb.*

HUTTER. To speak confusedly. *North.*

HUWES. Hills. *Gawayne.*

HUXENS. Hocks; ankles. *Devon.*

HUYLDETH. Hold. *Hearne.*

HUYSSELES. Flames, or sparks of fire.

HUZ. (1) Us. *North and West.*

(2) To hum, or buz. Baret's Alvearie, 1580.

HUZZIN. A husk. *North.*

HUZZY. A housewife. *Devon.* Also *huzz.*

HWAN. When. MS. Arundel. 57.

HWAT. What. *Somerset.*

Here may ʒe here now *hwat* ʒe be,
Here may ʒe cnow *hwat* ys that worlde.
MS. Douce 302, f. 35.

HWEL. A whale or grampus. (*A.-S.*)

Grim was fishere swithe god,
And mikel couthe on the flod,
Mani god fish ther inne he tok,
Bothe with neth, and with hok.
He took the sturgiun, and the qual,
And the turbut, and lax withal;
He tok the sele, and the *hwel;*
He spedde ofte swithe wel. *Havelok*, 755.

HWIL-GAT. How; in what manner. (*A.-S.*)

HWOND. A hound. Nominale MS.

He saw an hydous *hwond* dwell
Withinne that hows that was full fell:
Of that hond grette drede he had;
Tundale was never so adrad.
Wen he had seyn that syght,
He bysoght of that angell bryght
That he wold lett hym away steyll,
That he com not in that fowle hell.
Visions of Tundale, p. 25

HWOR. Whereas. Havelok, 1119.

HY. (1) *Upon hy*, on high.

The pellican and the popynjay,
The tomor and the turtil trw;
A hundirth thousand upon *hy*,
The nyʒtyngale with notis new.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v 48, f. 68.

(2) She; they. Also as *Hie*, q. v.

HYAN. A disease amongst cattle, turning their bodies putrid. *North.*

HYDUL-TRE. The elder tree. *Ortus Vocab.*

HYE. An eye. Wright's Seven Sages, p. 23.

HYEE. Quickly. *Weber.*

HYEL. The whole; all. *North*

HYELY. Proudly. (*A.-S.*) "Hyely hailsez that hulke," MS. Morte Arthure. Also, loudly. "He thanked God hylye," MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 65. See Syr Gawayne.

HYEN. A hyena. *Shak.*

HYGHINGLI. Hastily; speedily. (*A.-S.*) *Yn hyghynge*, Emaré, 511.

HYIE. High. Degrevant, 840.

HYL. A heap. (*A.-S.*)

Alle made he hem dun falle,
That in his gate yeden and stode.
Wel sixtene laddes gode.
Als he lep the kok til,
He shof hem alle upon an *hyl;*
Astirte til him with his rippe,
And bigan the fish to kippe. *Havelok*, 892.

HYN. Him; it. *Wilts.* It occurs in the last sense in early English.

HYNDE. Gentle; courteous.

Sche was bothe curtes and *hynde*,
Every man was hur frynde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

HYNNY-PYNNY. "In my younger days I remember a peculiar game at marbles called *hynny-pynny*, or *hyssy-pyssy*, played in some parts of Devon and Somerset. I am unable to explain its precise nature, but a hole of some extent was made in an uneven piece of ground, and the game was to shoot the marbles at some object beyond the hole without letting them tumble in it. The game occasionally commenced by a ceremony of no very delicate description, which sufficed to render the fallen marbles still more ignominious," MS. Gloss.

HYNONE. Eyes. Nominale MS. *hinene.*

He toke his leve with drere chere,
With wepyng *hynone* and hert full cold.
Chron. Vilodun. p 53.

HYRNEHARD. The herb ball-weed.

HYRON. A corner. See *Hirne.*

And sey hem in an *hyron* there so lorche,
And askede hem what they dedon ther tho.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 100.

HYRT. An assembly. (*A--S.*)

HYRYS. Praise. (*A.-S.*)

To the and to alle thy ferys,
I schalle yow ʒylde fulle lethur *hyrys.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 138.

HYSEHYKYLLE. An icicle. Pr. Parv. p 259.

HYYETH. Highest. Octovian, 1771.

HYƷE. (1) An eye. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 4.

I serve, I bowe, I loke, I floute,
Myn *hyʒe* foloweth hire aboute.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 111

(2) High. Nominale MS.

Therefore I schall telle the a saw,
Who so wold be *hyʒe* he schall be law. *MS. Ashmole* 61

HYƷT. (1) Called. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Promised. See further in *Hight.*

My fadur was a Walsshe knyʒt,
Dame Isabelle my modur *hyʒt.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

I. (1) Sometimes repeated in conversation, " I know it, I." Instances are frequent in our early dramatists. This vowel was constantly used for *ay*, yes, and is still found in the provincial dialects in that sense. A curious example occurs in Romeo and Juliet, ed. 1623, p. 66.

(2) An eye. See Skelton's Works, ii. 98.

(3) It is very common in early English as an augment or prefix to the imperfects and participles of verbs, being merely a corruption of A.-S. *ge*. It has been considered unnecessary to give many examples. They will be found in nearly every English writer previously to the sixteenth century, but perhaps the following references will be found useful:—*I-bene*, been, Torrent of Portugal, p. 99; *i-blent*, blinded, Warton, ii. 399; *i-blesced*, blessed, Reliq. Antiq. i. 159; *i-bult*, built, Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 108; *i-cast*, cast, W. Mapes, p. 344; *i-cnowe*, know, Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 90; *i-core*, chosen, St. Brandan, p. 33; *i-kaut*, caught, Reliq. ii. 274; *i-kend*, known, ib. i. 42; *i-last*, lasted, Rob. Glouc. p. 509; *i-lawt*, bereaved, Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 90; *i-melled*, mixed together, St. Brandan, p. 13; *i-mente*, designed, contrived, Chester Plays, i. 18, 103; *i-tened*, injured, Wright's Political Songs, p. 149; *i-pult*, put, Rob. Glouc. p. 466; *i-quytt*, avenged, Torrent, p. 89; *i-sacred*, consecrated, Rob. Glouc. p. 494; *i-siist*, seest, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 277; *i-slawe*, slain, Rob. Glouc. p. 488; *i-spilt*, destroyed, W. Mapes, p. 343; *i-srive*, shrived, confessed, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 276; *i-stounge*, wounded, ibid. ii. 278; *i-strawȝt*, stretched, ibid. ii. 190; *i-swore*, sworn, Robin Hood, i. 37; *i-swrun*, Sir Degrevant, 1054; *i-tâke*, taken, Robin Hood, i. 50; *i-tel*, tell, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 85; *i-the*, prosper, MS. Laud. 108; *i-went*, gone, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211; *i-wonne*, won, Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 339; *i-worred*, warred, Rob. Glouc. p. 3; *i-ȝiven*, given, W. Mapes, p. 342.

I-BAKE. Baked. (*A.-S.*)

> Of fiss and of flesse, of foules *i-bake*,
> He lette senden in cartes to his fader sake.
>
> *MS. Bodl.* 652, f. 10.

I-BEO. Been. See St. Brandan, p. 3.

I-BOEN. Ready; prepared. (*A.-S.*)

I-BOREWE. Born. Sevyn Sages, 826.

I-BUYD. Bowed up. See Wright's Middle-Age Treatises on Science, p. 139.

IBYE. To abie. See Torrent, p. 52.

ICCLES. Icicles. *North.* We have also *ice-shoggles*, *ice-shackles*, &c. Also, spars in the form of icicles.

ICE. *To break the ice*, to open a business or conversation. *Var. dial.*

ICE-BONE. The edge-bone of beef.

ICE-CANDLES. Icicles. *Var. dial.*

ICH. (1) To eke out, or prolong. *North.*

(2) I. Also, each. (*A.-S.*)

ICHET. The itch. *Somerset.*

ICILY. An icicle. *Kent.* Urry MS.

IDEL. *In idel*, in vain. (*A.-S.*)

IDELICHE. Vainly; fruitlessly. (*A.-S.*)

> Thus may ȝe sen my besy whel,
> That goth not *ideliche* aboute.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 111

I-DELVD. Divided. (*A.-S.*)

> Thilke was *i-delvd* in twoo.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 57.

IDLE. Wandering; light-headed. An occasional use of the word in old plays. Also, sterile, barren. Othello, i. 3.

IDLE-BACK. An idle fellow. *North.*

IDLEMEN. Gentlemen *Somerset.*

IDLETON. A lazy person. *Somerset.* This word is formed similarly to *simpleton.* The Soliloquy of Ben Bond the Idleton is printed in the dialect of Zummerzet, 1843, p. 6.

> The old merry monosyllable is quite obliterated, and in its stead, each *idleton*, and loitering school-boy with a previous d—n, writes B—ng.
>
> *Collins' Miscellanies*, 1762, p. 27.

IDLE-WORMS. Worms bred in the fingers of lazy girls, an ancient notion alluded to by Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

I-DO. Done. " What heo wolde hit was i-do," Vernon MS. f. 9.

IDOLASTRE. An idolater. (*A.-N.*)

IEN. Eyes. Nominale MS.

> Of al this ryght nowght y-wis ye reche,
> Ne newre moo myn *ien* two ben drie.
>
> *Chaucer, MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 51.

I-FAKINS. In faith. *North.* In some counties, *i-fags* is common.

IF-ALLE. Although. (*A.-S.*)

> *If-alle* the knyghte were kene and thro,
> Those owtlawes wanne the child hym fro.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 102.

IFE. The yew tree. *Suffolk.*

I-FET. Fetched. " Forre *i-fet* and dere i-bowȝt is goode for ladys," MS. Douce 52, f. 13.

I-FICCHID. Fixed. (*A.-S.*)

> That after-clap in my mynde so depe
> *I-ficchid* is, and hath suche rote cauȝte,
> That alle my joye and mirthe is leyde to slepe.
>
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 255.

IFTLE. If thou wilt. *North.*

IGH. An eye. Nominale MS.

> Noo tunge can telle, noon erthly *igh* may see.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 3869.

IGHT. Owes; possesses? (*A.-S.*)

> The beest to slauȝte shal go thou,
> And the lord that hit *ight.*
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 42.

IGNARO. An ignorant person. (*Ital.*)

> This was the auncient keeper of that place,
> And foster-father of the gyaunt dead;
> His name *Ignaro* did his nature right aread.
>
> *Spenser's Faerie Queene*, I. viii. 31

IGNOMIOUS. Ignominious. *Peele.* Shakespeare has *ignomy* several times.

IGNORANT. Unknown. *Hooper.*

IGNOTE. Unknown. (*Lat.*)

I-GROTEN. Wept. (*A.-S.*)

> The kinges douther bigan thrive,
> And wex the fayrest wman on live;
> Of all thewes w[as] she wis,
> That gode weren and of pris.
> The mayden Goldeboru was hoten;
> For hire was mani a ter *i-groten.* *Havelok*, 285.

I-HALDE. Held. (*A.-S.*)

In a toun, that Cane is calde,
A bridale was there on *i-halde*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 83.

IHIT. Yet. Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 149.

IIS. Ice. Piers Ploughman, p. 476.

IK. I; each; eke, also. (*A.-S.*)

IKE. Contr. of Isaac. *North.*

IKLE. An icicle. Nominale MS.

ILCE. Each. Wright's Seven Sages, p. 6.

ILD. To yield, or requite. *North.*

ILDE. An island. Langtoft, p. 56.

ILDEL. Each deal, or part. Arch. xxx. 409.

ILE. An island.

And the day was y-sett
Of the batell, withowten lett;
In a place where they schulde bee,
Yn an *yle* wythynne the see.
Who was gladd but kynge Adelston,
And hys lordys everychone,
That the pylgryme wolde take on hande
For to fyght wyth Collebrande?
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 212.

ILES. Small flat insects found in the livers of sheep. *Cornw.*

I-LICHE. Alike; equally.

For thouȝe I sumtyme be untrewe,
Hir love is ever *i-liche* newe.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 1.

ILK. The same. (*A.-S.*) *Ilka*, each, every. *Ilkadel*, every part, every one. *Ilkon*, each one, every one. Still in use.

My name, he seid, is Joly Robyn;
Ilke man knowes hit welle and fyne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

The emperowre answeryd also tyte,
I graunte well that he be quyte:
All forgeve y here Tyrrye,
My evyll wylle and my malycolye;
I schall delyvyr hym all hys lande,
And all the honowre into hys hande;
And y wyste where he were,
Y schulde delyvyr hym lesse and more.
Gye answeryd, yf y may,
Ye schall hym see thys *ylke* day.
My frende, he seyde hastelye,
Go seke me Erle Tyrrye.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 209.

ILKE. The wild swan. *Drayton.*

ILKER. Each. (*A.-S.*)

The feste fourti dawes sat,
So riche was nevere non so that.
The king made Roberd there knith,
That was ful strong and ful with,
And Willam Wendut, het his brother,
And Huwe Raven, that was that other,
And made hem barouns alle thre,
And yaf hem lond, and other fe,
So mikel, that *ilker* twent[i] knihtes
Havede of genge, dayes and nithes.
Havelok, 2352.

ILL. To slander, or reproach. *North.* To be *ill in one's self*, to be affected by an internal disease. *Ill-willed*, malevolent. *Ill-a-hail*, bad luck to you! *Illan*, a bad fellow. *Ill-conditioned, ill-contrived*, bad-tempered, perverse, self-willed. *Ill-convenient*, inconvenient. *Ill-farand*, bad conditioned, ill-looking. See Thornton Rom. p. 309. *Ill-part, ill-relished*, disagreeable. *Ill-set*, in difficulties.

ILLE. *Likede swithe ille*, disliked it much. *Ils maked*, ill treated. (*A.-S.*)

Sho was adrad, for he so thrette,
And durste nouth the spusing lette,
But they hire *likede swithe ille*,
Thouthe it was Goddes wille. *Havelok*, 1166

ILLFIT. An ale vat. *Salop.*

ILLIFY. To reproach, or defame. *North.*

ILL-MAY-DAY. A name given to the 1st of May, 1517, when the London prentices rose up against the foreigners resident in that city, and did great mischief. Stowe says their captain was one John Lincoln, a broker. See also MS. Cott. Vesp. A. xxv.

ILL-THING. St. Anthony's fire. *Devon.*

ILLUSTRATE. Illustrious. *Higgins.* Hall has *illustre*, "the union of the two noble and *illustre* famelies of Lancastre and Yorke.'

ILLUSTRE. To bring to light. (*A.-N.*)

ILL-WIND. It is an ill wind which blows no body any good, a common phrase, implying that most events, however untoward to some, are productive of good to others. "That wind blowes ill, where she gaines not something," The Smoaking Age, or the Man in the Mist, 12mo. Lond. 1617, p. 164.

I-LOKE. Locked up. (A.-*S.*)

With on worde of the maide spoke,
The Holy Goost is in here brest *i-loke*.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 28.

I-LOME. Often; frequently. (*A.-S.*) "Over the see caste *i-lome*," St. Brandan, p. 24.

I-LOWE. Lied. *Weber.*

ILT. A gelt sow. *Devon.*

ILTHIN. An inflamed sore. *West.*

IMAGEOUR. A sculptor. *Lydgate.*

IMAGERIE. Painting; sculpture. (*A.-N.*)

IMAGINATIF. Suspicious. (*A.-N.*)

IMAGINOUS. Imaginative. *Chapman.*

IMBARN. To enclose; to shut up.

IMBASE. To degrade. Harrison, p. 205.

Unpittied might he bee,
That *imbases* his degree,
With this indignitie.
Maroccus Extaticus, 1595.

IMBECELLED. Embezzled; stolen.

He brought from thence abundance of brave armes, which were here reposited; but in the late warres, much of the armes was *imbecell'd*.
Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 240.

IMBESIL. To counsel; to advise.

IMBOST. The same as *Embossed*, q. v.

IMBRAID. To upbraid; to reproach.

Sara the daughter of Raguel, desiring to be delivered from the impropery and *imbraiding*, as would appear, of a certain default.
Becon's Works, 1843, p. 12.

IMBREKE. House-leak. *Gerard.*

IMBRERS. Embers. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84.

IMBROCADO. In fencing, a thrust over the arm. (*Ital.*) Florio says, p. 236, "a thrust given over the dagger." See the Troubles of Queen Elizabeth, 1639, sig. D. iv.

IMBUSHMENT. An ambush. *Latimer.*

IMBUTE. Embued; taught. *Hall.*

IME. (1) Hoar frost. *North.*

(2) The tip of the nose. *Somerset.*

I-MELE. Together. (*A.-S.*)

IMEZ. Near. *Warw.*

IMITATE. To try, or attempt. *East.*

IMMANUABLE. Listless. *Topsell.*

IMMARCESSIBLE. Unfading. *Hall.*

IMMOMENT. Unimportant. *Shak.*

IMNER. A gardener. Nominale MS.

I-MOULED. Spotted; stained. (*A.-S.*)

> And with his blode shall wasshe undefouled
> The gylte of man with rust of synne *i-mouled.*
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 25.

IMP. (1) A shoot of a tree; a cutting; a bud; grass, or pasturage; a graft. It is frequently used metaphorically for young offspring, children, &c., and is still in use.

(2) To add; to eke out. Also, an addition, an insertion. In hawking, to insert a new feather in the place of a broken one.

(3) One length of twisted hair in a fishing line. *North.*

(4) To rob a person. *Lanc.*

IMPACY.

> One vow they made religiously,
> And were of one societie;
> And onely was their *impacie*
> The forme of eithers phantasie.
> *Phillis and Flora*, 1598.

IMPALE. To encircle; to enclose.

IMPARLE. To speak; to debate. (*Fr.*)

IMPARTERS. Persons induced to part with their money by artful pretences.

IMPARTIAL. Used sometimes for *partial.*

IMPATIENCE. Anger. *Shak.*

IMPEACHMENT. An hinderance. *Shak.*

IMPED. Planted. *Chaucer.*

IMPER. A person who plants. (*A.-S.*)

IMPERANCE. Command; mastery. (*Lat.*) *Imperate*, commanded, Hardyng, f. 50.

IMPERIAL. (1) A kind of cloth.

(2) A game at cards, mentioned as having been played by Henry VIII.

IMPETRATE. To obtain by entreaty. See Hall, Richard III. f. 22. *Impetre*, Vitæ Patrum, f. 97. (*A.-N.*)

IMPINGANG. An ulcer. *Devon.* It is also called an *impingall.*

IMPING-NEEDLES. Needles used by falconers in imping hawks. See *Imp* (2).

IMPLEACH. To intertwine. *Shak.*

IMPLUNGED. Plunged in.

> That so they might get out of the most dangerous gulfe of ignorance, wherin multitudes are *implunged.*
> *Dent's Pathway*, p. 324.

IMPLY. To fold up; to entangle. *Spenser.*

IMPONE. To interpose. (*Lat.*) Jocularly, to lay a wager. Hamlet, v. 2.

IMPORTABLE. Intolerable; impossible.

> For he alone shall tread down the winepress, and take upon his back the great and *importable* burden of your sins all. *Becon's Works*, 1843, p. 53.

IMPORTANCE. Importunity. Not peculiar to Shakespeare, as supposed by Nares and Todd. The word is used by Heywood. *Important*, importunate. (*Fr.*)

IMPORTLESS. Unimportant. *Shak.*

IMPORTUNACY. Importunity. *Shak.* Chaucer has *importune.*

IMPORTURE. A stratagem. *Hall.*

IMPOSE. Imposition; command. *Shak.*

IMPOSTEROUS. Deceitful; cheating. *Imposturious*, Hamblet, p. 155.

IMPOTENT. Fierce; uncontrollable. (*Lat.*)

IMPRESS. A motto, or device.

IMPRIME. To unharbour the hart. Also the same as *Emprime*, q. v.

IMPRINT. To borrow. (*A.-N.*)

IMPROPERY. Impropriety. *Hall.*

IMPROVE. To reprove; to refute. (*Lat.*) It also means, to prove.

> *Improve*, rebuke, exhort with all longsuffering and doctrine.
> 2 *Tim.* iv. 2, *as quoted in Becon's Works*, 1843, p. 3.

IN. (1) Upon; within. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To carry in corn, &c. *Var. dial.*

> After that herveste *ynned* had his scheves.
> *MS. Bodl.* 221.

(3) *To be in with a person*, to be on good terms with him. A common phrase.

(4) That; if; than. *North.*

INACTIOUS. Anxious. *Leic.*

IN-AND-IN. A gambling game, played by two or three persons with four dice. It was formerly in fashion at ordinaries.

> I call to minde I heard my twelve-pence say
> That be hath oft at Christmas beene at play;
> At court, at th' innes of court, and everywhere
> Throughout the kingdome, being farre and neere.
> At Passage and at Mumchance, at *In and In*,
> Where swearing hath bin counted for no sinne;
> Where Fullam high and low-men bore great sway,
> With the quicke helpe of a Bard Cater Trey.
> *Travels of Twelve-Pence*, 1630, p. 73.

> Your ordinaries, and your gaming-schooles;
> (The game of Mercuries, the mart of fooles)
> Doe much rejoyse when his gold doth appeare,
> Sending him empty with a flea in's eare;
> And when hee's gone, to one another laugh,
> Making his meanes the subject of their scoffe,
> And say, its pity he's not better taught,
> Hee's a faire gamester, but his luck is nought.
> In the meanetime, his pockets being scant,
> Hee findes a lurcher to supply his want,
> One that ere long, by playing *in-and-in*,
> Will carry all his lordship in a skin.
> *The Young Gallant's Whirligig*, 1629.

IN-BANK. Inclining ground. *North.*

INBASSET. An embassy. Cov. Myst. p. 77.

IN-BETWEEN. Between; in a place that is between. *Var. dial.*

IMBOWED. Made in bows or loops.

INBRED. Native. *Somerset.*

INBROTHERING. Embroidering. *Inbrowdyd* occurs in Pr. Parv. p. 261.

INCAPABLE. Unconscious. *Shak.*

INCARNATION-POWDER. A kind of powder "for to clere the syȝte veré welle," thus described in an early MS. of medical receipts xv. Cent.—"Take sowȝ-moterne, ysope, flowres of sowthernewod, calamynte, berys of the jeneper tre, of eche leche moche, and the lekuris of fenelle sede as moche as of alle the erbis, and than make alle these to powdur, and than strew it on metes, or ete it and it wolle kepe the seyȝte, and claryfy the stomoke from alle humeres; and also it wolle make the have a good appetite, and it wolle stere the lownges, and kepe the lyver in gode state."

INCESTANCY. Incest. Middleton, i. 268.

INCH. An island. *Shak.* (Sc.)

INCHES. To be at inches with them, i. e. to be very near to them. *Devon.*

INCHESSOUN. Reason; cause. (*A.-N.*)

For love that was theym bytwene,
He made *inchessoun* for to abyde.

MS. Harl. 2252, f 86.

INCH-MEAL. A word similar in formation and sense to *piece-meal.* Still in use in Warwickshire. *Shak.*

IN-CHORN. The inner pocket or pouch of a fishing-net. *Warw.*

INCH-PIN. The sweet-bread of a deer. See Cotgrave, in v. *Boyau.*

INCIDENTS. Chance, incidental expences.

INCISE. To cut in. (*Lat.*)

INCLEPE. To call upon. (*A.-S.*)

Thei in cartis and thei in hors, but we in the name of oure Lord God schal *inclepe.*

MS. Tanner 16, f. 51.

INCOLANT. An inhabitant. (*Lat.*)

INCOMBROUS. Cumbersome. (*A.-N.*)

INCOME. Arrival. Also, to arrive.

Bot Kayous at the *income* was kepyd unfayre.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.

INCONSTANCE. Inconstancy. (*A.-N.*)

INCONTINENT. Suddenly; immediately. Used for *incontinently*, the adverb.

INCONVENIENT. Unsuitable; unbecoming. A frequent sense in old plays.

INCONY. Fine; pretty; sweet; delicate. A term of endearment.

Love me little, love me long; let musick rumble,
Whilst I in thy *incony* lap do tumble.

Marlowe's Jew of Malta, iv. 5.

O super-dainty canon, vicar *incony*!
Make no delay, Miles, but away;
And bring the wench and money.

A Tale of a Tub, vi. 201.

IN-COS. In partnership. *Sussex.*

INCREATE. Uncreated. (*Lat.*)

Myn owen sone with me *increate*
Schalle doun be sente to be incarnate.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1.

INCULE. To inculcate. (*Lat.*)

INCUSS. To strike. State Papers, i. 280.

INCUSTUMED. Accustomed. *Hall.*

INCUTE. The same as *Incuss*, q. v.

This doth *incute* and beat into our hearts the fear of God, which expelleth sin.

Becon's Works, 1843, p. 63.

INDE. Azure-coloured. (*A.-N.*)

The tother hew next to fynde
Is al blew, men callen *ynde.*

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 62.

INDEED-LA! The exclamation of a whining puritanical person. Shakespeare uses the phrase, the right use of which has not been previously explained.

INDEL. In doors. *Devon.*

INDENT. To bargain. From *Indenture.*

INDER. A large quantity. *East.*

INDEX. A list of the chapters to a book; any explanation prefixed to a piece of entertainment.

INDIFFERENT. Impartial. *Shak.*

INDIGNE. Unworthy. (*A.-N.*)

INDIGNIFY. To insult, or offend.

INDIRLY. Carefully; zealously.

Than whan sche wiste it *indirly*,
Myr hope schulde be the more.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 74.

INDISH. Belonging to India.

INDUCTION. A beginning; an introduction to a poem, or play. (*Lat.*)

INDULTYF. Indulgence; luxury. (*A.-N.*)

Than of brod cloth a ȝerde be my lyf,
Me thinketh this is a verry *indultyf.*

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f 258

INDUMENTS. Endowments. (*Lat.*)

INDURATE. To enure. Arch. xxviii. 148.

INDUTE. Clothed; indued. (*Lat.*)

INDWYNE. To endow. *Prompt. Parv.*

INE. Eyes. Minot's Poems, p. 29.

INEAR. The kidney. *North.*

INECHED. Inserted. (*A.-S.*)

INENNERABLE. Undiscovered; unknown.

INFAME. To defame, or slander.

INFANGTHEFE. The liberty of trying a thief granted to the owner of an estate for a robbery committed within it. (*A.-S.*)

INFANT. A child; a knight. *Spenser.*

INFANTRY. Children. *Jonson.*

INFARING. Lying within. *Somerset.*

INFATIGABLE. Indefatigable. *Drayton.*

INFECTIVE. Contagious. *Palsgrave.*

INFERRE. To bring in; to cause. (*Lat.*)

INFEST. Annoying; troublesome.

IN-FEW. In short; in a few words. *Shak.*

INFORTUNE. Misfortune. (*A.-N.*)

INFRACT. Unbroken; unbreakable. (*Lat.*)

INFUDE. To pour into. *Palsgrave.*

INFUNDID. Confounded. See the list prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

INFUSE. Same as *Insense*, q. v.

ING. A meadow, generally one lying low near a river. *North.*

IN-GA. To go in. This word occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. of the thirteenth century.

INGAN. An onion. *Suffolk.*

IN-GANGE. The porch of a church. *Spenser* has *ingate*, entrance. See also Craven Gloss.

INGENE. Genius; wit. (*Lat.*)

INGENIATE. To contrive. *Daniel.*

INGENIOSITY. Wit; contrivance. Opticke Glasse of Humours, p. 92.

INGENIOUS. Ingenuous. These terms were often transposed by early writers.

INGENNER. To generate. The commentators on Shakespeare have overlooked the occurrence of the word in this sense in Decker's Knight's Conjuring, 1607. It would have gone far towards the explanation of a difficult passage in Othello, ii. 1.

INGENUITY. Ingenuousness.

INGENY. Wit. See Brit. Bibl. i. 302; Opticke Glasse of Humours, p. 42.

According to the nature, *ingeny*, and property of Satan, which is a liar, and the father of all lying.

Becon's Works, 1843, p. 277.

INGINER. An inventor, or creator. (*Lat.*)

> Our worthy poets, *inginers* of wit,
> Pourtray these knights in colours: what for fit
> But to be represented on a stage
> By the shanke buskind actors, who presage
> A dearth of gentlemen, plenty of knights
> Fit for the stewes, but farre unfit for fights.
> *Middleton's Time's Metamorphosis*, 1608.

INGLE. (1) A favourite; a friend; an attendant. Perhaps more correctly, a parasite. The word was used sometimes in the bad sense.

> When the first word that a punke speakes at her *ingles* comming into her chamber in a morning, I pray thee send for some fagots.
> *Vox Graculi*, 1623, p. 9.

(2) A fire; a flame; a blaze. *North.*

(3) The same as *Enghle*, q. v.

IN-GOING. An entrance. (*A.-S.*)

IN-GOOD-WORTH. Well intended.

INGRAM. Ignorant.

> I am ne clerke, but an *ingram* man, of small cideration in suche arogant buke farles.
> *Bullein's Dialogue*, 1573, p. 5.

INGROTON. To stuff, or surfeit. *Pr. Parv.*

IN-GROUND. The same as *In-bank*, q. v.

INHABITED. Uninhabited. (*Fr.*)

INHERIT. To possess, or obtain. *Shak.*

INHIATE. To gape. (*Lat.*)

> How like gaping wolves do many of them *inhiate* and gape after wicked mammon.
> *Becon's Works*, 1843, p. 253.

INHIBIT. To prohibit; to forbid.

> *Inhibityng* them upon a greate payn not once to approche ether to his speche or presence.
> *Hall's Union*, 1548, *Hen. V.* fol. 1.

INHILDE. To pour in. (*A.-S.*)

INHOSPITALL. Inhospitable. *Hall.*

INIQUIETACION. Disturbance. See Hall, Richard III. f. 9.

INIQUITY. One of the names of the vice or buffoon in old plays. He is mentioned as *old iniquity* by Ben Jonson.

INJEST. Almost; very nearly. *West.*

INJOIN. To join together. *Palsgrave.*

INJURE. Injury. (*A.-N.*)

INJURY. To injure. *Middleton.*

INK. In falconry, the neck, or that part from the head to the body of a bird that a hawk preys upon. See the Gent. Rec.

INKHORN. To use inkhorn terms, i. e. to write affectedly, and use fine language. "*Escorche le Latin*, to inkhornize it, or use inkhorn tearmes," Cotgrave.

INKLE. Inferior tape. See Florio, p. 124; Harrison, p. 222.

INKLING. A wish, or desire. *North.*

INK-STANDAGE. An ink-stand. *North.*

INLAID. Laid in; provided. *Yorksh.*

IN-LAWE. To receive. (*A.-S.*)

INLEASED. Entangled; insnared. (*A.-N.*)

IN-LOKE. To look narrowly. (*A.-S.*)

INLY. Inwardly; deeply; thoroughly. (*A.-S.*)

INN. (1) This term was anciently applied to any kind of lodging-house, or residence.

> When he was schryven of his synnes,
> He went hom into his *innes*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 44.

(2) To enclose. *Sussex.*

INNANDE. Within. Arch. xxx. 409.

INNARDS. Entrails. *Var. dial.*

INNATIVE. Innate. *Chapman.*

INNE. In. The adverb. (*A.-S.*)

INNEAW. Presently. *Lanc.*

INNERESTE. Inmost. (*A.-S.*)

INNERMORE. The inner. *North.*

INNING. A harvest, or gathering in of corn; enclosing. *South.* Lands enclosed, when recovered from the sea, are called innings. See Wright's Mon. Letters, p. 105. At cricket, the party at the wicket has the innings.

INNIOLF. Strong thread, such as shoemakers use. *Prompt. Parv.*

INNOCENT. (1) Ignorant; silly. Hence a substantive, an idiot.

(2) Small and pretty, chiefly applied to flowers. *Northampt.*

INNOM-BARLEY. Such barley as is sown the second crop, after the ground is fallowed. *North.*

INNORMITY. Minority; not being of the legal age to reign. (*Lat.*)

INNOWE. Enough. Lydgate MS. *I-nouh* occurs in the Vernon MS. f. 13.

INOBEDIENCE. Disobedience. *Chaucer.*

IN-OPINION. Opiniative. *Palsgrave.*

IN-OVER. Moreover; besides. *Withals.*

INPARTE. To mix things together. *Lydgate.*

IN-PLACE. Present; here; in this place.

INPLIȜED. Implied. Apol. Loll. p. 73.

INPORTABLE. Unbearable. (*A.-N.*)

INPRAVABLE. Not able to be corrupted.

> Set before his eyes alway the eye of the everlasting judge and the *inpravable* judging-place.
> *Becon's Works*, 1843, p. 105.

INPRENNABLE. Impregnable. (*A.-N.*)

INPURTURED. Portrayed; pictured; adorned.

INQUETE. To inquire, or seek for. (*A.-N.*)

INQUIRATION. An inquiry. *East.*

INRED. Red in colour or complexion.

INRISE. To rise in; to arise.

> Sothely fra thythene *inrysea* a gret lufe, and what thynge that it trewely towches, it ravesche it utterly to it. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 192

IN-SAME. Together. (*A.-S.*)

INSCULP. To carve, or engrave. *Shak.*

INSELED. Attested under seal. (*A.-N.*)

INSENSE. To inform; to make a person understand a thing; to convince; to infatuate. *North.* See the Times, Aug. 18th, 1843.

IN-SENT. Sent, or cast in; placed.

INSET. Implanted. *Chaucer.*

INSHORED. Come to shore. Stanihurst, p. 29.

INSIGHT. A road in a coal pit that is driven into the work. *North.*

INSPAYRE. Inspiration?

> And my sawle made thurghe thyne *inspayre*,
> And gaffe me lymmes semly and faire.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 191.

INSTANCE. Motive; cause; proof; example, information. *Shak.*

INSTANT. To importune. State Papers, i. 595.

INSTATE. To place in. See the Troubles of Queene Elizabeth, 1639, sig. A. iii.

INSTAURED. Renovated. *Marston.*

INSTILE. To name, or style. *Drayton.*

INSTORID. Included; contained. *Baber.*

INSTRUCT. To design, or appoint. (*Lat.*)

INSUFFISANCE. Insufficiency. (*A.-N.*)

INSUIT. Suit, or request. *Shak.*

INSURGE. To arise. (*Lat.*) This word is also used by Hardyng.

> What mischiefe hath *insurged* in realmes by intestine devision.
> *Hall, Henry IV.* fol. 1.

INT. A kind of sharper, or rogue; the same as *intaker* in Blount.

INTACK. An inclosure; part of a common field planted or sown, when the other part lies fallow. *North.*

INTELLIGENCER. A spy. *Intelligenciaries*, Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 45.

INTEND. To attend to; to be intent upon; to stretch out; to pretend; to understand; to be at leisure. *Palsgrave.*

INTENDABLE. Attentive. *Hall.*

INTENDMENT. Intention; design.

INTENTION. Intensity of observation on any object. *Shak.*

INTERCOMMON.

> About 1595, all between Easton-Piers and Castle-Comb was a campania, like Coteswold, upon which it borders; and then Yatton and Castle-Combe did *intercommon* together.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Soc. Reg.* p. 290.

INTERDEAL. Traffic, intercourse, or dealing between persons. *Spenser.*

INTERESSE. To interest. Often, to interest or implicate very deeply.

INTERFECTOR. One who kills. (*Lat.*)

INTERGATORY. An interrogatory. *Shak.*

INTERMEAN. Something coming between two other parts. *Ben Jonson.*

INTERMELL. To intermeddle.

> But thay loved eche other passynge well,
> That no spyes durst with thame *intermell.*
> *MS. Lansd.* 208, f. 19

INTER-MEWING. A hawk's mewing from the first change of her coat till she turn white.

INTERMINABLE. Infinite. (*A.-N.*)

INTERMITTING. The ague. *North.*

INTERPARLE. A parley. *Daniel.*

INTERPONE. To interpose. (*Lat.*)

INTHRONIZATE. Enthroned. *Hall.*

INTIL. Into. (*A.-S.*)

> Yif scho couthe on horse ride,
> And a thousande men bi hire syde;
> And sho were comen *intil* helde,
> And Engelond sho couthe welde;
> And don hem of thar hire were queme,
> An hire bodi couthe yeme;
> Ne wolde me nevere ivele like,
> Me thou ich were in hevene riche.
> *Havelok*. 128.

INTIRE. Within. Marlowe, iii. 364.

INTISYNG. Enticement.

> Thorow the fendis *intisyng*,
> The doutȝur thouȝt anodur thyng.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 45.

INTLE. If you will. *North.*

INTO. Within; short of. *Heref.*

INTOXICATE. To poison. (*Lat.*)

INTREAT. To use or treat. *Shak.*

INTREATANCE. Entreaty. It occurs in Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 18.

INTREATY. Treatment. *Painter.*

INTRINSE. Intricate. *Shak.*

INTROATE. To make entries. (*Lat.*)

INTROITS. Psalms said or sang while the priest was entering within the rails of the Communion Table.

INTRUSOUR. An intruder. *Lydgate.*

INTUMULATE. Buried. See Hall, Edw. IV. ff. 34, 61; Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 44.

INTURN. (1) Instead. *Salop.*

(2) A term in wrestling, when one puts his thigh between those of his adversary, and lifts him up.

> Then with an *inturne* following that,
> Upon his backe he threw him flat.
> *Lucan's Pharsalia*, 1614.

INTUSE. A bruise, or contusion. (*Lat.*)

I-NUȜHE. Enough. (*A.-S.*)

INVASSAL. To enslave. *Daniel.*

INVECT. To inveigh. *Nares.*

INVINCIBLY. This word seems sometimes to have the sense of *invisibly.*

INVITATORY. A hymn of invitation to prayer. In the Latin services, the 95th psalm is so called.

INVOCATE. To invoke. *Shak.*

INWARD. Intimate; familiar. See Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 34.

INWARD-MAID. A house-maid. *Suffolk.*

INWARDS. The intestines. *Var. dial.*

INWHELE. The inner wheel of a mill.

INWIT. Conscience; understanding. (*A.-S.*)

INWITH. Within. (*A.-S.*)

IN-ȜETTIS. Gets in. (*A.-S.*)

> This name Jhesu lelely haldyne in mynde drawes by the rote vyces, settys vertus, in-lawes charytee, in-ȝettis savoure of hevenely thynges.
> *MS Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 192.

I-PAYNNED. Ornamented. (*A.-S.*)

> How than, seyst thou, that he is soo lovely, the whyche evydence in dede shewith soo gresly *i-paynned* and unlovely.
> *Caxton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.*

IPOCRAS. (1) Hippocrates.

> And ynto preson put he was;
> And now begynneth the tale of *Ipocras.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 138.

(2) This beverage has been already mentioned, in v. *Hippocras*, but some further explanation may, perhaps, not be unacceptable. The manner of making it is thus described in a MS. of medical and other receipts—"To make ypocrasse for lords with gynger, synamon, and graynes, sugour, and turesoll: and for comyn pepull gynger canell, longe peper, and claryffyed hony. Loke ye have feyre pewter basens to kepe in your pouders and your ypocrasse to ren ynne, and to vj. basens ye muste have vj. renners on a perche, as ye may here see; and loke your poudurs and your gynger be redy and well paryd or hit be beton into poudur. Gynger colombyne is the best gynger; mayken and balandyne be not so good nor holsom. Now thou knowist the propertees of ypocras. Your poudurs must be made

everyche by themselfe, and leid in a bledder in store, hange sure your perche with baggs, and that no bagge twoyche other, but basen twoyche basen. The fyrst bagge of a galon, every on of the other a potell. Fyrst do into a basen a galon or ij. of red wyne; then put in your pouders, and do it into the renners, and so into the seconde bagge. Then take a pece, and assay it; and yef hit be enythyng to stronge of gynger, alay it withe synamon; and yef it be strong of synamon, alay it withe sugour cute. And thus schall ye make perfyte ypocras. And loke your bagges be of boltell clothe, and the mouthes opyn, and let it ren in v. or vj. bagges on a perche, and under every bagge a clene basen. The draftes of the spies is good for sewies. Put your ypocrase into a stanche wessell, and bynde opon the mouthe a bleddur strongly; then serve forthe waffers and ypocrasse." This is printed in the Forme of Cury, p. 161, but I have had no opportunity of seeing the original manuscript, and I am afraid it has not been quite correctly copied in some few instances. Another receipt, much more simple and intelligible, is given in Arnold's Chronicle:—"Take a quarte of red wyne, an ounce of synamon, and halfe an unce of gynger; a quarter of an ounce of greynes, and long peper, and halfe a pounde of suger; and brose all this, and than put them in a bage of wullen clothe, made therefore, with the wyne; and lete it hange over a vessel, tyll the wyne be rune thorowe." A third receipt is given by Cogan,—"Take of cinamon two ounces, of ginger half an ounce, of grains a quarter of an ounce: punne them grosse, and put them into a pottle of good claret or white wine, with half a pound of sugar: let all steep together a night at the least, close covered in some bottle of glasse, pewter, or stone; and when you would occupy it, cast a thinne linnen cloath or a piece of a boulter over the mouth of the bottle, and let so much run through as you will drink at that time, keeping the rest close, for so it will keep both the spirit, odor, and virtue of the wine and spices." Ipocras seems to have been a great favourite with our ancestors, being served up at every entertainment, public or private. It generally made a part of the last course, and was taken immediately after dinner, with wafers or some other light biscuits. According to Pegge, it was in use at St. John's College, Cambridge, as late as the eighteenth century, and brought in at Christmas at the close of dinner.

IPRES. A kind of wine, mentioned in the Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 3.

I-QUERE. Every where. *Gawayne.*

I-RADE. Read; perused. (*A.-S.*)

> Here lettres were not for to layne,
> They were *i-rade* amonge hem alle.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 118.

IRAIN. A spider. See *Arain.*

> To skulk als *irain* thou made saule his.
>
> *Psalms, MS. Cott. Vespas.* D. vii. f. 27.

IRALE. A kind of precious stone.

> Hir payetrelle was of *irale* fyne,
> Hir cropoure was of orpharé.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 149.

IRAN. An eagle. *Skinner.*

IRE. Iron. *West.*

> He let nine platus of *ire*,
> Sumdel thinne and brode. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 92.

IRENESE. Rennet. *Somerset.*

IREN-HARDE. The herb vervain.

IREOS. The orris powder. See *Gerard.*

IRISH. An old game, similar to backgammon, but more complicated.

IRISHRY. The Irish people. Also, Highlanders and Isles-men.

IRISH-TOYLE. According to the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575, "an Irishe Toyle is he that carrieth his ware in hys wallet, as laces, pins, poyntes, and such like. He useth to shew no wares untill he have his almes; and if the good man and wyfe be not in the way, he procureth of the children or servants a fleece of wool, or the worth of xij. d. of some other thing, for a peniworth of his wares." The same character is mentioned in Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. B. iii.

IRK. Tedious; slow; weary.

> Yn Goddys servyse are swyche men *yrk*,
> When they come unto the kyrke.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 30.
>
> Of hyr they were nevyr *yrke*.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

IRNING. The same as *Irenese*, q. v.

IRON. To taste a cheese, by running a cheese-swoop in. *North.*

IRON-MOULDS. Yellow lumps of earth or soft stone found in chalk. *Oxon.*

IRON-SICK. A ship or boat is said to be iron sick, when the speeks are so eaten away with the rust, or the nails so worn, that they stand hollow in the planks, so that the ship takes in water by them.

IRON-SIDED. Rough; unruly. *East.*

IROUR. Anger. Sevyn Sages, 954.

IROUS. Angry; passionate. (*A.-N.*)

> The colerik froward fulle of dyscet,
> *Irous* in hert, prodegalle in expens.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 140.
>
> It es none honour to me to owttray hys knyghttez,
> Thoghe ȝe bee *irous* mene that ayres one his nedez.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 67.
>
> Charyté ys nat *irus*,
> And charyté ys nat coveytous.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 47.

IRP. A fantastic grimace, or contortion of the body. *Ben Jonson.*

IRRECUPERABLE. Incapable of being recovered. See Hall, Henry VII. f. 27.

IRRECURABLE. Incurable. *Hall.*

IRREVERBERATION. Vibration. (*Lat.*)

IRRUGATE. To wrinkle (*Lat.*)

ISAAC. The hedge-sparrow. *Worc.* Corrupted from *Heisugge*, q. v.

ISCHEWE. Issue; progeny.

> There es none *ischewe* of us on this erthe sprongene.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 73.

ISE. I. *West.* In the North, I am, I shall.

ISELBON. An edge-bone of beef. See Arch. xiii. 371. Still in use.

ISENGRIN. The name given to the wolf in the romance of Renard. (*Lat. Med.*)

I-SEȜE. Saw. See St. Brandan, p. 8.

ISHER. High; lofty. *Yorksh.*

ISING. A kind of pudding. See Withals, ed. 1608, p. 124; Wyl Bucke, p. 12. According to some, a sausage.

I-SIWED. Followed. (*A.-S.*)

For threo dawes heo habbez *i-siwed* me,
And nouȝt ne habbeth to mete.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 1.

ISLAND. The aisle of a church, called in medieval Latin *insula!*

ISLANDS. Iceland dogs; shock-dogs.

ISLE-OF-WIGHT-PARSON. A cormorant. *Isle-of-Wight-Rock*, a kind of very hard cheese made there.

ISLES. Embers; hot ashes. *Lanc.* The small black particles of soot are so called in Lincolnshire. "Isyl of fyre, *favilla*," Pr. Parv. p. 266.

I-SODE. Boiled. (*A.-S.*)

More him likede that ilke giste,
Thane ani flechys *i-sode* othur i-rost.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 12.

ISPY. Hide-and-seek. *Var. dial.*

ISRUM. A long stupid tale. *Linc.*

ISSES. Earth-worms. *Hants.*

ISSHEN. To issue, or rush out.

Whan the crie was cried, walkand was non sene,
Bot to innes hied, as ther no man had bene.
The Scottis perceyved wele thei durst not *isshen* oute,
It neghed nere metesel, than ros up alle the route.
At the hie midday went the Scottis men,
Tuo myle was ther way, to the castelle of Metfen.
Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 334.

ISSU. The entrails of an animal.

IST. I will. Also, is it? *North.*

ISTA. Art thou? *Yorksh.*

ISTIA. The following receipt for making "a whyte trett that is callyd plasture *istia* or syne" is from a curious MS. of the fifteenth century:—Take mete oyle, and sett hit one the fyre, and than put thereto literage off gold, sylver, or lede; and than sture them well togethur; and than take whyte lede, and put thereto powder of serews and codilbon therto; and than let them sethe welle, and alwey sture them tille hit be hard and theke; and than take a pynte of oyle and of the literage a quartone, and of whyte led a quartone, and of serus a quorton, and a quarton of codilbone, but loke that hit stonde most be the literage, and this wolbe a gode trett for alle festures and hott sorys. Yt wylle also hele a wownde, withowt eny instrumentes of surgerye; the whiche trett or *istia* wolle garre the matere to yssen owte at the wownde, and hele it in a monyth or letylle more, the wheche wonde wold not be helyd in halfe a yere be the warke of surgeré. And instede of codilbon it ys to be noted that tansy, hempsed, or the croppys, whyle they be grene, maye be takyn; and the schede therof wolle serve alle the yere for the *istia*. Tak also the levys of red cole, mowshere, and bugle, of ecche a handfulle and a halfe, and than stampe thame, and streyne them wyth gode whyte wyne, and so therof drynke every day iij. sponefulle at morne, and as moche at nyȝth, til ȝe be hoole."

I-SUOȜE. In swoon. St. Brandan, p. 1.

IT. Yet. *West.* In the. *North.* Formerly used for *he* and *she*. It also signifies a beating or correction.

The journie semith wondrous long,
The which I have to make,
To teare myselfe and beate my braines,
And all for Wisdomes sake!
And *it*, God knowes what may befall,
And what luck God will send,
If she will loue me when I come
At this my journyes end.
Marriage of Wit and Wisdome, 1579.

ITAILLE. Italy. *Chaucer.*

ITALIANATE. Italianized; having adopted the fashions of Italy.

ITCH. To creep; to jet out. *Kent.* Also, to be very anxious.

ITCH-BUTTOCK. The game of *Level-coil*, q. v. Florio has, "*Giocáre a levacúlo*, to play at levell cule, or itch buttock." Skinner spells it differently, "*Level coyl*, vox tesseris globulosis ludentium propria, a Fr. G. *levez le cul*, culum eleves (i. e.) assurgas, et locum cedas successori, vices ludendi præbeas, nobis etiam *hitch buttock*, imo etiam Italis eodem sensu *Giocare a Léva culo* usurpatur."

ITCHE. I. *Somerset.*

ITCHFULL. Itchy. *Palsgrave.*

ITEM. A hint. *Worc.*

ITEMS. Tricks; fancies; caprices. *Devon.*

ITER. To renew a thing. (*A.-N.*)

I-THE. To prosper. (*A.-S.*)

He is blynde that may se,
He is riche that shalle never *i-the*.
Archæologia, xxix. 325

I-TOYLED. Wearied. (*A.-S.*)

And sone thei hedden on hym leyd
Heore scharpe cloches alle tho;
Hit was in a deolful pleyt,
Reuthliche *i-toyled* to and fro.
For summe were ragged and tayled,
Mid brode bunches on heore bak;
Scherpe clauwes, and longe nayled;
Nas non of hem withouten lac.
Vernon MS. Bodleian Library.

IV. In. *Intiv*, into. *North.*

I-VALID. Deposed; made to descend.

And mighty tyrauntes from hir royall see
He hathe *i-valid* and put adoune.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 38

IVELE. Evil; injury; sickness. (*A.-S.*)

Roberd hire ledde, that was Red,
That have tharned for hire the ded
Of ani havede hire misseyd,
Or hand with *ivele* onne leyd. *Havelok*, 1689
Than him tok an *ivel* strong,
That he we[l] wiste, and underfong.
That his deth was comen him on. *Ibid.* 114

IVIN. Ivy. *North.*

OURE. Ivory. *(A.-N.)*

With golde and *ivoure* that so brighte schone,
That alle aboute the bewtè men may se.
Lydgate, Rawlinson MS. f. 34.

Y. Aubrey mentions a curious custom, which I believe is now quite obsolete. "In several parts of Oxfordshire," he says, "particularly at Lanton, it is the custom for the maid-servant to ask the man for ivy to dress the house, and if the man denies or neglects to fetch in ivy, the maid steals away a pair of his breeches, and nails them up to the gate in the yard or highway."

IVY-BUSH. The ivy-bush was formerly hung out at taverns, to signify that good wine was sold there. The following from a rare work by Braithwaite, Law of Drinking, 12mo. Lond. 1617. is sufficiently curious to be given entire:

A president of binding any one apprentise to the known trade of the Ivy-bush, or Red-lettice; taken out of the ancient register-booke of Potina.

Be it knowne unto all men by these presents, that I Ralph Rednose of Running-Spiggot in the countie of Turne-Tap, bowzer, am tide and fast bound unto Francis Fiery-face in all up-carouses, in twenty pots sterling; that is to say, not by the common can or jug now used, but by the ancient full top and good measure, according to the laudable custome of the Red Lettice of Nip-scalpe; to the which said payment well and truely to be made, I bind me, my heires, ale-squires, pot-companions, lick-wimbles, malt-wormes, vine-fretters, and other faithfull drunkards, firmely by these presents: Dated the thirteenth of Scant-sober, and sealed with *O I am sicke*, and delivered with a bowle and a broome in the presence of the ostler, the tapster, and the chamberlaine.

IVY-GIRL. A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, quoted by Brand, i. 35, mentions a sort of sport used in Kent during the month of February, where the girls were burning in triumph a figure which they had stolen from the boys, called a holly-boy, whilst the boys were doing the same with another figure called an *ivy-girl*. All this ceremony was accompanied with loud huzzas, noise, and acclamations. The writer adds, "what it all means I cannot tell, although I inquired of several of the oldest people in the place, who could only answer that it had always been a sport at this season of the year."

IWE. A Jew. Nominale MS.

Trowe this for no lesyng,
And namely leve her of no *Iwe*,
For al thus dud thei with Jhesu.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab, f. 113.

IWERE. A remedy, or cure. *Pr. Parv.*

I-WHILS. In the mean time.

His modir *i-whils* garte calle a knave,
And highte hym grete gyftis to hafe.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 99.

I-WIS. Certainly; truly; undoubtedly; to wit; especially; besides. *(A.-S.)* After the fifteenth century, this sense of the word seems to have been lost, and it appears to have been regarded as a pronoun and a verb, *I know*.

Berafrynde, i-seid Adam,
I-wysse thou art a wytty man,
Thou shalt wel drynk therfore.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

I am alwayes troubled with the litherlurden,
  I love so to linger;
I am so lasy, the mosse groweth an
  Inch thick on the top of my finger!
But if you list to knowe my name,
  I wis I am to well-knowen to some men;
My name is Idlenes, the flower
  Of the frying-pan!
My mother had ij. whelps at one litter,
  Both borne in Lent;
So we ware both put into a mussellbote,
  And came saling in a sowes yeare ouer sea into
    Kent. *Marriage of Witt and Wisdome*, 1579.

IX. An axle-tree. *Sussex.*

IYRNE. Iron. *North.*

Wyth gunnes gret, and other gret ordinance,
Them to help and to avanc,
With many a prowd pavys;
Gayly peynted and stuffed welle,
Ribawdes armyd with *iyrne* and stele,
Was never better off devyce. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 22.

IZEY-TIZEY. Uncertainty. *Devon.*

IZLE. Hoar frost. *North.*

IZZARD. The letter Z. *Var. dial.* More generally pronounced *izzet.*

IȜEN. Eyes. See Langtoft, p. 229.

DICTIONARY

OF

ARCHAISMS AND PROVINCIALISMS.

JA. A tenon for a mortise. *West.*

JABBER. To talk nonsense. *Var. dial.*

JABELL. A term of contempt, more usually applied to a woman than to a man.

JACE. A kind of fringe. *Devon.*

JACK. (1) A figure outside old public clocks made to strike the bell. It was also called Jack of the Clock, or Clock-house. Till a very recent period, the clock of St. Dunstan's church was furnished with two of these jacks. Dekker gives the phrase to a company of sharpers. See his Lanthorne and Candle-Light, ed. 1620, sig. G. "Strike, like Jack o' th' clock-house, never but in season," Strode's Floating Island, sig. B. ii. *Jacks*, the chimes, Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 53.

(2) A coat of mail; a defensive upper garment quilted with stout leather. The term was more latterly applied to a kind of buff jerkin worn by soldiers; and a sort of jacket, worn by women, was also so termed. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 41; Collier's Old Ballads, p. 7. *To be upon their jacks*, i. e. to have the advantage over an enemy.

(3) A whit. *Somerset.*

(4) Half, or a quarter of a pint. *North.* Perhaps from *Black-Jack*, q. v. It also has the same meaning as black-jack, as in the Troubles of Queene Elizabeth, 1639, sig. C. ii.

(5) To beat. *Craven.*

(6) The knave of cards. *North.*

(7) The male of an animal. *West.*

(8) A farthing. An old cant term.

(9) A kind of water-engine, turned by hand, used in mines. *Staff.*

(10) An ape. Hence, a young coxcomb; a sly crafty fellow; a man of any description.

(11) *Jack-at-a-pinch*, a sudden unexpected call to do anything. Also, a poor parson. *Jack-at-warts*, a little conceited fellow. *Jack of the wad*, an ignis fatuus. *Jack in the basket*, a sort of wooden cap or basket on the top of a pole to mark a sand-bank, &c. *Jack in the box*, an irreverent name for the Sacrament. *Jack with the lanthorn*, an ignis fatuus. *Jack of all trades*, one who has a smattering knowledge of all crafts. *Jack by the hedge*, the herb sauce-alone. See Gerard, p. 650. *Jack of long legs*, the summer fly generally called daddy-long-legs. *Every Jack-rag of them*, every person in the party. *Jack in office*, an insolent fellow in authority. *Jack nasty face* a common sailor. *Jack of Dover*, some article mentioned in the Canterbury Tales as having been sold by the cook, but its precise nature has not been ascertained. *Jack-in-the-green*, a man inside a small house made of flowers and evergreens, who carries it in the procession of the sweeps on May-day morning.

JACK-ADAMS. A fool. *Var. dial.*

JACK-A-DANDY. A pert smart little impertinent fellow. *North.*

JACK-A-LEGS. A large clasp knife. Also, a tall long-legged man. *North.*

JACK-A-LENTS. Stuffed puppets which used to be thrown at during Lent. See Cleaveland's Poems, 1660, p. 64. It is a term of reproach in various instances, as in the Bride, by Nabbes, 4to. Lond. 1640, sig. G. ii. In the West of England the name is still retained for a scarecrow, sometimes called *jaccomite.*

JACK-AN-APES. An ape. See Fletcher's Poems, p. 190. Now used for a coxcomb.

JACK-A-NODS. A simple fellow. *North.*

JACK-BAKER. A kind of owl. *South.*

JACK-BARREL. A minnow. *Warw.*

JACK-BOOTS. Large boots coming above the knees, worn by fishermen. *Var. dial.*

JACK-DRUM. See *Drum* (3), and Topsell's Historie of Serpents, 1608, p. 262.

JACKED. Spavined. A *jacked* horse.

JACKET. A doublet. Sometimes, the upper tunic; any kind of outer coat.

JACKEY. English gin. *Var. dial.*

JACK-HERN. A heron. *I. Wight.*

JACK-IN-BOX. A sharper who cheated tradesmen by substituting empty boxes for similar looking ones full of money. *Dekker.*

JACK-LAG-KNIFE. A clasped knife. *Glouc.*

JACK-MAN. (1) A cream-cheese. *West.*

(2) A person who made counterfeit licenses, &c. Fraternitye of Vacabondes, p. 4.

JACK-NICKER. A goldfinch. *Chesh.*

JACK-PLANE. A coarse plane. *North.*

JACK-PUDDING. A buffoon attendant on a mountebank. See Jones's Elymas, 1682, p. 7; Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 81.

JACK-ROBINSON. *Before one could say Jack Robinson*, a saying to express a very short time, said to have originated from a very volatile gentleman of that appellation, who would call on his neighbours, and be gone before his name could be announced. The following lines "from an old play" are elsewhere given as the original phrase,—

> A warke it ys as easie to be doone,
> As tys to saye, *Jacke! robys on.*

JACK-ROLL. The roller for winding the rope in a draw-well. *North.*

JACKS. (1) The turnip fly. *Suffolk.*

(2) The servitors of the University.

JACK'S-ALIVE. A game, played by passing round and twirling a match or lighted paper, and he in whose hand it dies, pays a forfeit. Moor mentions it, p. 238.

JACK-SAUCE. An impudent fellow. It occurs in How to Choose a Good Wife, 1634.

JACK-SHARP. A prickleback. Also called *Jack-Sharpling*, and *Jack-Sharpnails.*

JACKSON. A silly fellow. *East.*

JACK-SPRAT. A dwarf. *Var. dial.*

JACK-SQUEALER. The swift. *Salop.*

JACK-STRAW. The black-cap. *Somerset.*

JACK-WEIGHT. A fat man. *Var. dial.*

JACOBIN. A grey friar.

JACOB'S-STAFF. A mathematical instrument used for taking heights and distances.

JACOB'S-STONE. A stone inclosed in the coronation chair, brought from Scotland by Edward I. where it was regarded with superstitious veneration. See Hentzner's Travels, p. 252; Heywood's Royall King, sig. A. iv.

JACOUNCE. A jacinth. Skelton, ii. 18.

JACU. The cry of the pheasant.

JADDER. (1) Shaky; infirm. *East.*

(2) A stone-cutter. *Glouc.*

JADY. A term of reproach. *Shak.*

JAG. (1) To carry hay, &c. *West.* As a subst. a parcel, or load. *Var. dial.*

(2) To trim a hedge, tree, &c. *North.* In old English, to cut or slash. "Jaggede hym thorowe," Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. 75.

JAGE. A violent motion. *Craven.*

JAGGEDE. The fashion of jagging garments has already been mentioned, in v. *Dagge.*

> A jupone of Jerodyne *jaggede* in schredez.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 63.

JAGGER. One who works draught horses for hire. *North.*

JAGGING-IRON. An instrument with teeth used in fashioning pastry. *Var. dial.*

JAGOUNCE. The garnet stone. (*A.-N.*) See Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 224.

JAGS. Rags and tatters. *North.*

JAGUE. A ditch. *Somerset.*

JAISTER. To swagger. *North.*

JAKES. A privy. The term is applied in Devon to any kind of filth or litter. *Jakes-farmer*, a person who cleaned out jakes.

JALITE. Lively; sprightly. (*A.-N.*)

JALLOWES. Jealousy. *Dekker.*

JAM. To press, or squeeze. *Var. dial.*

JAMB. The upright side of window, door, chimney, &c.; any upright distinct mass of masonry in a building or quarry.

JAMBALLS. Rolls made of sweet bread.

JAMBEUX. Armour for the legs. (*A.-N.*) *Jambler* in Gy of Warwike, p. 325, perhaps an error for *jambier*, which is the Anglo-Norman word. See Roquefort.

JAMBLEUE. Gambolling. (*A.-N.*)

JAMMOCK. A soft pulpy substance. Also, to beat, or squeeze. *East.*

JAMMY. Short for James. *North.*

JAMS. Wire shirt-buttons. *West.*

JAM'S-MASS. St. James's day. *North.*

JAN. John. *Var. dial.*

JANDERS. The jaundice. *West.*

JANE. A coin of Genoa; any small coin. See Tyrwhitt, iv. 284.

JANGELERS. Talkative persons. Sometimes minstrels were so termed. (*A.-N.*) The verb *jangle*, to prate, is still in use.

JANGLE. To rove about idly. *North.*

JANGLESOME. Boisterous; noisy; quarrelsome. *Suffolk.*

JANNAK. Fit; proper; good; fair and honourable; smart, or fine. *North.*

JANNOCKS. Oaten bread made into hard and coarse large loaves. *North.*

JANT. Cheerful; merry. *North.*

> Where were dainty ducks and *jant* ones,
> Wenches that could play the wantons.
> *Barnaby's Journal.*

JANTYL. Gentle; polite. *Lydgate.*

JANUAYS. The Genoese. Horman, 1530.

JANYVERE. January. (*A.-N.*)

> And the fyrste monyth of the yere
> Was clepyd aftur hym *Janyvere.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 140.

JAPE. To jest, mock, or cajole. (*A.-S.*) It is often used in an indelicate sense, similar to *game.* Also a substantive, a jest. *Japer*, a jester, or mocker. *Japerie*, buffoonery.

> Notwithstandyng, she was wrothe, and said to the senysshalle, *jape* ye with me? *MS. Digby* 185.
> Bot then in hert full gladde was he,
> And ron up and doun in myrthe and *jape.*
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 122.
> Demosthenes his hondis onis putte
> In a wommanis bosum *japyngely.*
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 272.

JAPE-WORTHY. Ridiculous. *Chaucer.*

JAPING. Copulation. *Palsgrave.*

JAR. (1) Discord; anger. *Var. dial.*

(2) To tick, as a clock. *Shak.*

(3) A jar of oil is a vessel containing twenty gallons of it. *West.*

JARBLE. To wet; to bemire. *North.*

JARCK. A seal. An old cant term, mentioned in Frat. of Vacabondes, 1575. *Jarkemen* are given in a list of vagabonds in Harrison, p. 184; Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-light.

JARGLE. To make a jarring noise. Not peculiar to Hall's Satires, p. 99, as supposed by the editor. "Jargles now in yonder bush," England's Helicon, p. 46.

JARME. To bawl, or cry. *Yorksh.*

JARROCK. A kind of cork. *Minsheu.*

JARSEY. A kind of wool which is spun into worsted. Also called *jarnsey;* properly, Jersey yarn. Bailey explains *jarsey*, the finest wool, separated from the rest by combing.

JARWORM. An ugly insect peculiar to wet marshy places. *South.*

JASEY. A bobwig. *Var. dial.*

JATTER. To split, or shatter. *Suffolk.*

JAUL. To scold or grumble. *North.*

JAUM. The same as *Jamb*, q. v.

JAUNCE. (1) To ride hard. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A jaunt. Romeo and Jul. ii. 5, 4to. ed.

JAUNDERS. The jaundice. *Var. dial.* Jaunes, Reliq. Antiq. i. 51. *Jaunis*, Brockett.

> Envyus man may lyknyd be
> To the *jawnes*, the whyche ys a pyne
> That men mow se yn mennys yne.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 27.

JAUP. To splash; to make a splashing noise; to strike; to chip or break by a sudden blow. *North.* See Brockett.

JAUPEN. Large; spacious. *North.*

JAVEL. (1) A gaol, or prison. *North.*

(2) A worthless fellow. "The Lieutenant of the Tower advising Sir Thomas Moor to put on worse cloaths at his execution, gives this reason, because he that is to have them is but a *javel;* to which Sir Thomas replied, shall I count him a *javel* who is to doe me so great a benefit," MS. Lansd. 1033. *Javelyn*, Hall, Henry VI. f. 77. See Digby Mysteries, p. 20.

JAVVER. Idle silly talk. *North.*

JAVVLE. To contend; to wrangle. *Yorksh.*

JAW. (1) A jest. *Lanc.*

(2) Coarse idle language. *Var. dial.*

JAWDEWYNE. A term of reproach, here applied to a Lollard.

> Thow *jawdewyne*, thou jangeler, how stande this togider?
> By verré contradiccioun thou concludist thisilf.
> *MS. Digby* 41, f. 11.

JAWDIE. The stomach of cattle. *North.*

JAWLED-OUT. Excessively fatigued. *Sussex.*

JAWMERS. Stones used for the jambs or jawms of a window.

JAY. A loose woman. *Shak.*

JAYKLE! An exclamation, or oath. *Devon.*

JAYLARDE. A jailor. Chron. Vilodun. p. 82.

JAYPIE. The jay. *Cornw.*

JAZZUP. A donkey. *Linc.*

JEALOUS. Fearful; suspicious; alarmed. A common sense of the word in old plays, and still in use in some counties. "Before the rain came, I *jealoused* the turnips," i. e. was alarmed for them.

JEAN. Genoa. See Strutt, ii. 71.

JEAUNT. A giant. Other MSS. *journey.*

> What, seyde the erle, yf thys be done,
> Thou getyst anodur *jeaunt* sone.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 65.

JED. Dead. *Warw.*

JED-COCK. The jack-snipe. Arch. xiii. 343.

JEE. Crooked; awry. Also, to turn, or move to one side. *North.*

JEEPS. A severe beating. *North.*

JEFFERY'S-DAY. St. Jeffery's day, i. e. never

JEGGE. A gigot or leg of mutton.

JEGGLE. To be very restless. *North.*

JELIING. Jovial. *Craven.*

JELL. A large quantity. *Warw.*

JELU. Gay. "Be thi winpil nevere so *jelu,*" MS. Cott. Cleop. C. vi.

JEMEWDE. Joined with hinges.

JEMMY. A great coat. *Var. dial.*

JEMMY-BURTY. An ignis fatuus. *Cambr.*

JEMMY-JESSAMY. A fop, or dandy.

JENK. To jaunt; to ramble. *North.*

JENKIN. A diminutive of *John.*

JENKIT. A Devonshire dish, made partly of milk and cinnamon.

JENNETS. A species of fur. See Test. Vetust. p. 658; Strutt, ii. 102.

JENNY-BALK. A small beam near the roof of a house. *North.*

JENNY-COAT. A child's bed-gown. *West.*

JENNY-CRONE. A crane. *North.*

JENNY-CRUDLE. A wren. *South.* More commonly called a jenny-wren.

JENNY-HOOKER. An owl. *North.* It is also called a jenny-howlet.

JENNY-QUICK. An Italian iron. *Devon.*

JENNY-TIT. Parus cœruleus. *Suffolk.*

JENTERY. Good breeding; gentility.

> And specyally in youth gentilmen ben tawght
> To swere gret othis, they sey for *jentery;*
> Every boy wenyth it be annext to curtesy.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 39.

JEOBERTIE. Jeopardy. *Harrington.*

JERICHO. A prison. Hence the phrase, to wish a person in Jericho.

JERK. To beat. See Florio, p. 138. *Jerker*, Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 161. Now pronounced *jerkin.* See Craven Gl. i. 250

JERKIN. (1) A kind of jacket, or upper doublet with four skirts. A waistcoat is still so called in the North of England.

(2) The male of a gerfalcon. See Gent. Rec.

JEROBOAM. A large goblet. *East.*

JERONIMO. See *Go-by.*

> That he that is this day magnifico,
> To-morrow may *goe by Jeronimo.*
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, i. 35.

JEROWNDE. See *Jeryne.*

> Thorowe a *jerownde* schelde he jogges hym thorowe.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 84.

JERRYCUMMUMBLE. To shake, or tumble about confusedly. *Var. dial.*

JERYNE. Some part of the armour. See the quotation in v. *Acres.*

JESP. A flaw in cloth. *North.*

JESSE. The Tree of Jesse was a representation of the genealogy of Christ, in the form of a tree. It was formerly a common subject for the professors of the various arts.

JESSERAUNT. A kind of jacket without sleeves, composed of small oblong plates of iron or steel overlapping each other, and sometimes covered with velvet. The term seems also to have been applied to a chain of small gold or silver plates worn round the neck, and likewise to a kind of cuirass.

> Aboven that a *jesseraunt* of jentylle maylez.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 63.

JESSES. The short leather straps round a hawk's legs, having little rings to which the falconer's leash was fastened.

JESSUP. Juice; syrop. *Warw.*

JEST. A mask, pageant, or interlude; a tale, or representation of one.

JESTERNES. Part of light armour, mentioned in Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, p. 32.

JET. (1) To jet, according to Cotgrave, "wantonly to goe in and out with the legs." Palsgrave has, "I jette, I make a countenaunce with my legges."

(2) A large water ladle. *East.*

(3) To strut, or walk proudly. Also, to exult, rejoice, or be proud. It seems sometimes to mean, to encroach upon.

(4) To throw, jog, or nudge. *Devon.*

(5) A descent; a declivity. *Heref.*

(6) To turn round, or about. *North.*

(7) To contrive. Hence, a device.

(8) To jet the heck, to put one to the door. Yorkshire Dial. 1697, p. 104.

JETSEN. Goods cast out of a ship, when in danger of foundering. *Blount.*

JETTER. A strutter, or bragger. *Palsgrave.*

JEUPERTYE. Jeopardy. (*A.-N.*)

> His lyf upon so ȝonge a wyȝte
> Besette wolde in *jeupertye*.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 59.

JEWEL. This term was often used by early writers not merely for a gem or precious stone, but for any piece of jewel-work, or a trinket or ornament worn about the person; sometimes, even, a ring, and constantly a brooch. "A collar, or *jewell*, that women used about their neckes," Baret, 1580, I. 38.

JEWERIE. A district inhabited by Jews.

JEWISE. Judgment; punishment. See Deposition of Richard II. p. 26.

> Avise him if he wolde flitte
> The lawe for the covetise,
> There sawe he redie his *juise*.
>
> *Gower*, ed. 1554, f. 158.
>
> And every man schalle thanne aryse
> To joye or ellis to *juise*,
> Wher that he schalle for ever dwelle.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f 37.
>
> O beste of helle! in what *juise*
> Hast thou deservid for to dye.
>
> *Ibid. MS. Ibid.* f. 69

JEW'S-EARS. A fungus of a beautiful bright red colour, found in old banks adhering to sticks, or trees. See Cotgrave, in v. *Judas*, *Oreille*; Thomasii Dictionarium, 1644, in v. *Bolus*; Brand's Pop. Antiq. iii. 155.

JEW'S-EYE. Worth a Jew's eye, i. e. a great deal. A very common phrase, and sanctioned by Shakespeare.

JEW'S-MONEY. A name given to old Roman coins, found in some parts of England, mentioned by Harrison, pp. 72, 218.

JEW'S-TRUMP. A Jew's-harp. *Yorksh.* See Kind-Harts Dreame, 4to. Lond. 1592.

JEYANT. A giant. Torrent, p. 18.

JIB. (1) Said of a draught-horse that goes backwards instead of forwards. *Var. dial.*

(2) A stand for beer-barrels. *West.*

(3) The under-lip. Hence *to hang the jib*, to look cross. *Var. dial.*

JIBBER. A horse that jibs. *Var. dial.*

JIBBET. Same as *Spang-whew*, q. v.

JIBBY. A gay frisky girl. *East.* Jibby-horse, one covered with finery.

JIB-JOB-JEREMIAH. A juvenile game mentioned in Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 238.

JICE. A very small quantity. *Essex.*

JICKS. The hiccough. *Cornw.*

JIDDICUMJIDY. A see-saw. *North.*

JIFFLE. To be restless. *Var. dial.*

JIFFY. An instant. *Var. dial.* In a jiffy, a very common phrase. It implies excessive rapidity; momentary action.

JIG. (1) To rove about idly. *North.*

(2) A trick. An old cant term.

(3) Cotgrave, in v. *Farce*, mentions "the jyg at the end of an enterlude, wherein some pretie knaverie is acted." A jig was a ludicrous metrical composition, often in rhyme, which was sung by the clown, who occasionally danced, and was always accompanied by a tabor and pipe. The term is also constantly used for any scene of low buffoonery, and many old ballads are called jigs. *Jigmaker*, a maker of jigs or ballads.

JIGE. To creak. *North.*

JIGGAMAREE. A manœuvre. *Var. dial.*

JIGGER. (1) A swaggerer. *North.*

(2) A vessel of potters' ware used in toasting cheese. *Somerset.*

(3) A cleaner of ores *North.*

(4) A constable. *Hants.*

JIGGER-PUMP. A pump used in breweries to force beer into vats.

JIGGETING. Jolting; shaking; flaunting; going about idly. *Var. dial.*

JIGGIN-SIEVE. A fine cloth which sifts the dust from oats or wheat when they are ground. Salop. Antiq. p. 474.

JIGGS. Dregs; sediment. *Suffolk.*

JIGGUMBOBS. Trinkets; knicknacks.

> Kills monster after monster, takes the puppets
> Prisoners, knocks down the Cyclops, tumbles all
> Our *jigambobs* and trinkets to the wall.
>
> *Brome's Antipodes*, 1640.

JIG-PIN. In mining, a pin used to stop a machine when drawing.

JIKE. To creak. *North.*

JILL. A pint of ale, &c. *North.*

JIM. (1) A timber-drag. *East.*

(2) Slender; neat; elegant. *Var. dial.* Spruce; very neat, Tim Bobbin.

JIMCRACKS. Knick-knacks. *Var. dial.*

JIMMERS. Hinges. See *Gimmer.*

JIMMY. The same as *Jim* (2).

JIMP. Slender; indented. *North.*

JINGLE-BRAINS. A wild thoughtless fellow.

JINGLE-CAP. The game of shake-cap. *North.*

JINGLE-JANGLES. Trinkets.

> For I was told ere I came from home,
> You're the goodliest man ere I saw beforne;
> With so many *jingle-jangles* about ones necke,
> As is about yours, I never saw none.
> *The King and a poore Northerne Man.*

JINGO. *By-jingo*, a common oath, said to be a corruption of St. Gingoulph.

JINK. (1) To jingle; to ring money. *East.*

(2) To be very gay and thoughtless. *North.*

JINKED. Said of an animal hurt in the loins or back. *East.*

JINNY-SPINNER. The crane-fly. *North.*

JIRBLE. To jumble. *Northumb.*

JITCHY. Such. *Somerset.*

JITTY. A narrow passage. *Linc.*

JOAN. A kind of cap.

JOB. (1) To scold; to reprove. *Cambr.*

(2) Stercus. *Var. dial.*

(3) To strike, hit, or peck. *East.* It occurs in Pr. Parv. p. 36, byllen or jobbyn.

(4) An affair, or business. *Var. dial.*

(5) A small piece of wood. *North.*

JOBARDE. A stupid fellow. *(A.-N.)*

> Tho seyde the emperour Sodenmagard,
> Then was the erle a nyse *jobarde*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 140.

JOBATION. A scolding. *Var. dial.*

JOBBEL. A small load, generally of hay or straw. *Oxon.* Sometimes called a *jobbet*.

JOBBER. A dealer in cattle. *Var. dial.*

JOBBERHEADED. Dull; stupid. *South.*

JOBBERNOWL. The head. Generally a term of contempt, a blockhead.

JOBBY. (1) Joseph. *Cumb.*

(2) A joist, or beam. *Yorksh.*

JOBLIN. A stupid boy. *Somerset.*

JOBLOCK. A turkey's wattle. *West.*

JOCAUNT. Merry; gay. *(A.-N.)*

JOCE. The deuce. *Warw.*

JOCK. To jolt. *Kent.*

JOCKEY. (1) Gay; very lively. *Suffolk.*

(2) A thin walking-stick. *Devon.*

(3) Rough; uneven. *Kent.*

JOCLET. A small manor, or farm. *Kent.*

JOCONDE. Joyous; pleasant. *(A.-N.)* *Jocundnes*, gladness, Audelay, p. 26.

JOCOTIOUS. Jocose. *Yorksh.*

JOD. The letter J. *Var. dial.*

JOE. A master; a superior. *North.*

JOE-BEN. The great tit-mouse. *Suffolk.*

JOG. To jog his memory, i. e. to remind him of anything. A common phrase.

JOGELOUR. A minstrel; a jongleur; one who played mountebank tricks. *(A.-N.)*

JOGENNY. A donkey. *Somerset.*

JOGGELY. Unsteady; shaky. *Northumb.*

JOGGER. To shake, or jog. *Suffolk.*

JOGGES. Hits; strikes. See the quotation given under *Jerownde.*

JOGGING. A protuberance on the surface of sawn wood. *East.*

JOGGLE. (1) Same as *Jogger*, q. v.

(2) A mason's term for the fitting of stones together. *Var. dial.*

JOG-TROT. A gentle pace. *Var. dial.*

JOHAN. St. John's wort. Arch. xxx. 409.

JOHN. *Sir John*, an old phrase for a priest. *John Sanderson*, the cushion dance, mentioned under this name in Playford's Dancing Master, 1698. *John in the Wad*, an ignis fatuus. *John's silver pin*, a single article of finery amidst a lot of dirt and sluttery. *John-a-dreams*, a stupid dreaming fellow. *John-among-the-maids*, a man who is always dangling after the ladies. *John-and-Joan*, an hermaphrodite. *John-hold-my-staff*, a parasite. *To stay for John Long the carrier*, to wait a very long time; *to send it by John Long the carrier*, i. e. at an indefinite period. See Cotgrave, in v. *Attendre, Borgne, Envoyer.* The phrase occurs in Taylor. *John of Nokes*, a fictitious name formerly used in legal proceedings, similar to John Doe and Richard Roe.

JOHN-APPLE. Same as *Apple-John*, q. v.

JOHN-DORY. A French pirate, whose name seems to have been proverbial. A popular old song or catch so called is frequently referred to. See Nares, in v.

JOHNNY. (1) A jakes. These terms are clearly connected with each other. Also called Mrs. Jones by country people.

(2) A foolish fellow. *Var. dial.* Johnny-Bum, a jackass. *Grose.*

JOHNNY-WOPSTRAW. A farm-labourer.

JOHN-O-LENT. A scarecrow. *South.*

JOIGNE. To enjoin. Rom. Rose, 2355.

JOINANT. Joining. *(A.-N.)*

JOINT. To put a man's nose out of joint, to supplant him in another's affection.

JOINT-GRASS. Yellow bed-straw. *North.*

JOINT-STOOL. A stool framed by joinery work, at first so called in distinction to stools rudely formed from a single block. *Joyned stole*, Unton Inventories, p. 1.

JOIST. To agist cattle. *North.*

JOIT. A sudden stop. *Northumb.*

JOLE. To bump. *Yorksh.*

JOLIF. Jolly; joyful. *(A.-N.)*

JOLIFANT. When two persons ride on one horse, the one on a pillion behind, they are said to ride jolifant. *Devon.*

JOLL. The beak of a bird, or jaw-bone of an animal. Hence, to peck. *Norf.*

JOLLACKS. A clergyman. *Suffolk.*

JOLLE. To beat. *Palsgrave.*

> Ther they *jolledde* Jewes thorow.
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 117.

JOLLIFICATION. A merry feast.

JOLLITRIN. A young gallant. *Minsheu.*

JOLLOP. The cry of a turkey. *Holme.*

JOLLY. Fat; stout; large. *North.* In Devon, pretty. A bitch when *maris appetens* is said to be jolly. *Chesh.*

JOLLY-DOG. A bon vivant. *Var. dial.*

JOLLY-NOB. The head. *Grose.*

JOLTER-HEAD. A stupid fellow. *South.* Properly, thick-headed. *Joulthead*, Cotgrave.

JOLTS. Cabbage plants that in the spring go to seed prematurely. *Warw.*

JOMBRE. To jumble. *Chaucer.*

JONAS. The jaundice. *Yorksh.*

JONATHAN. An instrument used by smokers to light their pipes with. It is a piece of iron, of the size of a short poker, fitted at one end with a handle of wood, and having at the other a protuberance or transverse bar of iron, which is kept heated in the fire for use.

JONGLERIE. Idle talk. *Chaucer.*

JOOK. To crouch suddenly. *North.*

JOOKINGS. Corn which falls from the sheaf in throwing it off the stack. *North.*

JOOPE. A job. *Hampole.*

JOP. To splash in the water. *Yorksh.*

JOPES. Braces in roofs.

JOR. To jostle, or push. *North.*

JORAM. A large dish or jug of any eatables or liquids. *Var. dial.*

JORDAN. A kind of pot or vessel formerly used by physicians and alchemists. It was very much in the form of a modern soda-water bottle, only the neck was larger, not much smaller than the body of the vessel. At a later period the term came to be used for a chamber-pot, having been anciently used occasionally for an urinal.

JORDAN-ALMOND. A kind of large sweet almond, mentioned by Gerard.

JORNAY. A day's journey, or work.

> In this courte thai ar twenty
> At my biddyng to bidde redy
> To do a gode *jornay.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 53.
>
> But if I do Robyn a gode *journé,*
> Ellis mot I hangyt be. *MS. Ibid.* f. 54.

JORNET. A kind of cloak.

JOSEPH. An ancient riding-habit, with buttons down to the skirts.

JOSKIN. A clownish fellow. *Var. dial.*

JOSS. To crowd together. *East.*

JOSSA. Stand still! An address to horses. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 4099. It appears from Moor, p. 188, that *joss* is still in use in the same sense. *Josty,* come to, Tim Bobbin Gl. *Joss-block, jossing-block,* a horse-block.

JOSSEL. A hodge-podge. *North.*

JOSTLE. To cheat. A cant term.

JOSYNG. Rejoicing. Sevyn Sages, 92.

JOT. (1) To touch; to jog, or jolt roughly; to nudge one's elbow. *East.*

(2) Plump; downright. *Suffolk.*

JOT-CART. A cart which has a rough motion, or jolts. *East.*

JOT-GUT. The intestinum rectum. *East.*

JOUDER. To chatter with cold. *Somerset.*

JOUDS. Rags. *Devon.*

JOUISANCE. Enjoyment. Peele, i. 15.

JOUK-COAT. A great coat. *North.*

JOUKE. To sleep. A hawking term.

JOUKERY-PAUKERY. An artifice. *North.*

JOUKES. Rushes. Maundevile, p. 13.

JOUL. A blow. See *Jolle* and *Jowl.*

JOUN. Joined. *Essex.*

JOUNCE. To bounce, or jolt. *East.*

JOURINGS. Scoldings. Devonsh. Dial. 1839 p. 72. It seems to be the same word as that quoted by Nares from Hayman's Quodlibets, 1628, explained *swearings.* Brawlings; quarrellings, *Exmoor.*

JOURMONTE. To vex. (*A.-N.*)

JOURNAL. Daily. *Shak.*

JOURN-CHOPPERS. Regraters of yarn, mentioned in statute 8 Hen. VI. *Blount.*

JOURNEY. The same as *Jornay,* q. v. It is also a day of battle.

JOURS. Cold shiverings. *South.*

JOUSED. Finished; completed. *Worc.*

JOUSTE. A just, or tournament. (*A.-N.*)

JOUSTER. A retailer of fish. *Cornw.*

JOUTE. A battle, or combat. (*A.-N.*)

JOUTES. An ancient dish in cookery so called. See Ord. and Reg. p. 426.

JOVE'S-NUTS. Acorns. *Somerset.*

JOVIAL. Belonging to Jupiter. It occurs in Shakespeare and Heywood.

JOWD. A jelly. *Devon.*

JOWE. A jaw. Maundevile, p. 288.

JOWEL. The space between the piers of a bridge. Also, a sewer.

JOWER. To tire out. *Suffolk.*

JOWL. (1) The same as *Jolle,* q. v.

(2) A large thick dish. *Devon.*

JOWLER. Clumsy; thick. The term is applied to a thick-jawed hound. *North.*

JOWR. To push, or shake. *Cumb.*

JOWS. Juice. Arch. xxx. 409.

JOWYNE. To peck, as birds do. *Pr. Parv.*

JOY. To enjoy. Also, to rejoice, as in the Bride, by Nabbes, 4to. 1640, sig. I. *Joyance,* enjoyment, rejoicing.

JOYFNES. Youth. *Gawayne.*

JOYNE. To enjoin. Apol. Loll. pp. 11, 17.

JOYNETES. Joints. Nominale MS.

> And the *joynetes* of ilk lym and bane,
> And the vaynes ware strydand ilkane.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 190.

JOYNTERS. The joints of armour. "Joynter and gemows," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 84.

JUB. A very slow trot. *East.*

JUBALTARE. Gibraltar. *Chaucer.*

JUBARD. The house-leek. (*A.-N.*)

JUBBE. A vessel for ale, or wine.

JUBBIN. A donkey. *Var. dial.*

JUBE. A rood-loft. *Britton.*

JUBERD. To jeopard, or endanger.

JUCK. (1) A yoke; the oil in the fleece of wool. *Cornw.*

(2) The noise made by partridges.

JUDAS-COLOUR. Red. A red beard was called a Judas-coloured beard.

JUDAS-TORCHES. Large torches formerly much used in ceremonial processions.

JUDGESSE. A female judge. See Heywood's Iron Age, 4to. Lond. 1632, sig. C. iv.

JUDICIAL. A "judicial man," a man of judgement. It was reversed with *judicious,*

> I confesse it to me a meer toy, not deserving any *judicial* man's view. *Pierce Penilesse,* 1592.

JUE. To shrink; to flinch. *North.*

JUG. (1) To nestle together. *North.* It occurs in N. Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge of the World, 8vo. Lond. 1674.

(2) The nickname of Joan.

(3) A common pasture. *West.*

JUGAL. Nuptial. Middleton, iii. 480.

JUGGE. To judge. Also, a judge. (*A.-N.*)

JUGGLE. To jog, or shake. *West.*

JUGGLEMEAR. A swamp, or bog. *Devon.* Also called a *juggle-mire.*

JUGH. A judge. *Hampole.*

JUIL. The month of July. *Chaucer.*

JUISE. The same as *Jewise*, q. v.

JUKE. The neck of a bird. A term in hawking. Gent. Rec. ii. 62.

JULIAN'S-BOWERS. Labyrinths and mazes made of earthwork, the scenes of former rustic amusements.

JULIO. An Italian coin, worth about sixpence. See Webster's Works, i. 70.

JULK. To shake; to splash; to jolt; to give a hard blow. *West.*

JULTY. To jolt. *Devon.*

JUM. (1) The plant darnel. *West.*

(2) A jolt; a concussion; a knock. *Suffolk.*

JUMBLE. Futuo. Florio, p. 75.

JUMBLEMENT. Confusion. *North.*

JUMENTS. Cattle. (*Lat.*)

JUMP. (1) A coffin. *Yorksh.*

(2) A leathern frock; a coat. *North.* "A jump, a half gown or sort of jackett; likewise a sort of boddice used instead of stays," Milles' MS. Holme has the term, 1688. Mr. Hunter explains *jumps*, short stays.

(3) Compact; neat; short. Hence the adverb, nicely, exactly. *North.* "How *jumpe* he hitteth the naile on the head," Stanihurst, p. 34. It is used by Gosson, 1579.

(4) To take an offer eagerly. *Var. dial.* Also, to risk or hazard. *Shak.*

(5) To meet with accidentally. *North.*

(6) *Jump with*, matched. To agree.

> And thou to be *jump with* Alexander.
>
> *Lyly's Alexander and Campaspe*, 1584.

JUMPER. (1) A miner's borer. *North.*

(2) A maggot. *Yorksh.*

(3) The fieldfare? Florio, p. 109.

JUMPING-DICK. A fowl's merry-thought. *North.*

JUMPING-JOAN. A country dance, mentioned in the Bran New Wark, 1785, p. 7.

JUMP-SHORT. Mutton from sheep drowned in the fen ditches. *East.*

JUNAMEY. Land sown with the same grain that it grew the preceding year.

JUNCKER. A contrivance for letting off the superfluous water from a pond or moat. *Suffolk.*

JUNE-BUG. The green beetle. *South.*

JUNIPER. Was formerly burnt to sweeten a chamber. See Ben Jonson, ii. 6.

JUNK. A lump, or piece. *South.*

JUNKET. (1) A sweetmeat; a dainty. See Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, in v. *Dragée.* In Devonshire the term is still used, but restricted to curds and clouted cream.

(2) A long basket for catching fish.

(3) A feast, or merry-making. Also, to gad about, to gossip. *North.* "Junket, or banket," Palsgrave.

JUNO'S-TEARS. The herb vervain.

JUNT. A whore. Middleton, ii. 96.

JUPARTE. To jeopardy. *Palsgrave.*

JUPITER'S-BEARD. Houseleek. *Devon.*

JUPON. The pourpoint, or doublet. It was generally of silk or velvet, and was worn over the armour, being frequently emblazoned with the arms of the owner. In much later times the petticoat seems to have been so called.

> Thorȝ out ys scheld and is haberjone,
> Plates, and jakke, and *joupone.*
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 48.

JUR. To hit, strike, or butt. *North.* A corruption of jarr? The noise made by certain birds was termed *jurring.*

JURDECTOUN. Jurisdiction. (*A.-N.*)

> And fynally bothe oure liberté
> Goeth unto nought of oure *jurdectoun.*
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 23.

JURMUNGLE. A mess; confusion. *Yorksh.*

JURNUT. An earth-nut. *North.*

JUS. Juice. Nominale MS.

> Also the *jus* of selyame and powder of brymstone temperyd togedyr al cold is goode therfore.
>
> *MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.*

JUSSELL. A dish in ancient cookery, described in Ord. and Reg. p. 462-3. Two receipts for it are given in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 35.

JUSTE. (1) A kind of vessel with a wide body and long straight neck.

(2) To joust, or tilt. (*A.-N.*)

> Mekylle was the chevalry,
> That then come to Hungary
> To go *juste* with ther myghte.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 75

JUSTEMENT. Agistment, q. v. See Manners and Household Expences of England, p. 295.

JUSTERS. Horses for tilting. *Weber.*

JUSTICE. To judge. (*A.-N.*) *Justicer*, a judge, a justice of the peace. "A perfect patterne of an upright justicer," Holinshed, Historie of Scotland, p. 63.

JUSTILICHE. Justly; exactly. (*A.-S.*)

JUSTMEN-HOLDERS. Freeholders. *Devon.*

JUST-NOW. Lately; now; presently; immediately. This very common phrase is perhaps most generally used in the Western counties.

JUSTS-OF-PEACE. Peaceable tilts or justs. The method of crying them is given in Arch. xvii. 291. Compare Degrevant, 1261.

JUSTY. The same as *Juste* (2).

> Then seyde Befyse to Tarry,
> Wyll we to-morowe *justy.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 41.

JUT. (1) To throw; to strike. *South.* "To jut, hit, or run against," Baret, 1580.

(2) A pail with a long handle. *Kent.*

JUTER. The fertile coagulating saltish nature of earth. *More.*

JUTTES. Low persons. (*A.-N.*)

JUTTY. A part of a building which projects beyond the rest. *Shak.*

JU-UM. Empty. *North.*

JUVENAL. A youth. *Shak.*

JUVENTEE. Youth. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 402; Dial. Creat. Moral. pp. 157, 209.

JUWET. Judith. *R. de Brunne.*

JYE. To stir; to turn round. *North.*

JYMIAN. A knick-knack. It occurs in Nash's Pierce Penilesse, 1592, and in the Appendix to Skelton's Works, p. 446. Absurdly spelt *jym jam* in Pr. Parv. p. 257.

KA. (1) Quoth. *Suffolk.* "Ka the cloyster-master," Mar-Prelates Epitome, p. 52.

(2) *Ka me, ka thee*, a proverb implying, if you will do me one favour, I will do you another. See the Merie Tales of Skelton, p. 65.

(3) To look; to perceive. *East.*

KAAIKE. To stare vacantly. *Cumb.*

KABANE. The cabin of a vessel.

> Mony *kabane* clevede, cabilles destroyede,
> Knyghtes and kene mene killide the braynes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 91.

KACHONE. To catch. Const. Freem. 380.

KADES. The dung of sheep. *Linc.*

KAE. (1) A cow. J. de Wageby, p. 8.

(2) An interj. of disbelief, or contempt.

KAF. Chaff. *North.* "Ful of kaff," Apol. Lollards, p. 56.

KAFF. A gardener's hoe. *North.*

KAFFLE. To entangle. *Somerset.*

KAIE. A key. Rom. of the Rose, 2080.

KAIL. Greens; cabbage. *Kail-garth*, a kitchen-garden. *Kail-pot*, a pottage pot, a large metal pot for cooking meat and cabbages together, &c. The term and article are nearly out of use. It is a heavy globular iron vessel, holding three or four gallons, and resting on three little spikes. *Kail-yard*, an orchard.

KAILE. To decline in health. *North.*

KAIN. Rent paid in kind. *East.*

KAIRE. To go; to proceed; to depart.

> Comandez the kenely to *kaire* of his landes,
> Ore elles for thy knyghthede encoutre hyme ones.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 67.

KAIRNS. Rude heaps of stones generally found on hills or other conspicuous situations, and supposed to be very ancient funeral monuments. *North.*

KAITE. A dresser of wool.

KAKELE. To cackle. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80. *Kaklynge* is applied by Chaucer to the noise made by geese, in MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 32.

KAL. Hard. A mining term.

KALDE. Cold. Also, cooled, refreshed. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

KALENDAR. A kind of wood, mentioned in Holinshed, Historie of Scotland, p. 59.

KALENDER. A guide, or director. (*Lat.*)

KALTS. Quoits. *Salop.*

KAM. (1) Crooked. *Clean kam*, quite wrong or crooked. "To doe a thing cleane kamme, out of order, the wrong way," Cotgrave.

(2) Came. See Havelok, 863.

KAME. A comb. *North.*

> Me thoghte come to me the speryte of this womane Mergarete, the whilke I sawe byfore in paynes, and me thoghte scho was fulle of stronge wondes, als scho hade bene drawene withe *kames*.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 251.

KAMPE. Contest; war. (*A.-S.*)

> Alle the kene mene of *kampe*, knyghtes and other,
> Killyd are colde dede, and castyne over burdez.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 92.

KANC. A large forest. See Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 210.

KANDLEGOSTES. Goose-grass. *Gerard.*

KANEL. Collar; neck. *Gawayne.*

KANGY. Cross; ill-tempered. *Cumb.*

KANSH. A strain. *Salop.*

KANT. Strong; courageous.

> He come in at a coste,
> With his brage and his boste,
> With many *kant* knyght.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 131.

> The knyghte coueride on his knees with a *kaunt* herte.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 78.

KANTELED. Different pieces of cloth worked together. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 49.

KAPE. Sleeve of a coat. *Weber.*

KARDEVYLE. Carlile. Launfal, 8.

KARECTIS. Characters; marks.

> I make a cercle large and round,
> With *karectis* and fygures.
> *MS. Cott. Tiber.* A. vii. f. 44.

KARER. A sieve. *Derbysh.*

KAREYNE. A carcass; carrion. (*A.-N.*)

KARKE. Care; anxiety.

> Whene maydens ere maryede, it es thaire maste *karke*
> Lesse thay be maryed to menne that hase bene in the parke.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 149.

KARL-HEMP. Late grown hemp. Brockett says, "the largest stalk of hemp."

KARROWS. A set of people formerly in Ireland, who did nothing but gamble. They appear to have been a bad set, and are described by Barnaby Rich as playing away even their clothes. According to Stanihurst, p. 45, "they plaie awaie mantle and all to the bare skin, and then trusse themselves in straw or leaves; they wait for passengers in the high waie, invite them to game upon the greene, and aske no more but companions to make them sport. For default of other stuffe, they pawne their glibs, the nailes of their fingers and toes, their dimissaries, which they leefe or redeeme at the courtesie of the winner."

KARS. Cresses. Howell, sect. xvi.

KARVE. Sliced; cut. See *Carf.*

> When hir fadur on slepe was,
> She hyed to hym a gret pas,
> And *karve* his hart in twoo.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f.

KAS. A case. Wright's Seven Sages, p. 52.

Kepe the now fro swych a *kas*,
Aȝen God no more to trespas.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 3.

KASARDLY. Unlucky. *North.*

KASKE. Strong. Havelok, 1841.

KASSYDONYS. The calcedony, which is thus spelt in Emaré, 128.

KATE. To be lecherous. *North.*

KATEREYNIS. Quadrains; farthings.

KAUCE. The same as *Cauci*, q. v.

KAVERSYN. A hypocrite. (*A.-N.*)

Okerers and *kaversyns*,
As wykked they are as Sarasyns.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 37.

KAW. To gasp for breath. *Devon.*

KAY. Left. *Syr Gawayne.*

KAYLES. The same as *Cailes*, q. v.

KAYN. A nobleman. Havelok, 1327.

KAYNARD. A rascal. (*A.-N.*)

A *kaynard* and a olde folte,
That thryfte hath loste and boghte a bolte.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 55.

KAYRE. Cairo. Also as *Kaire*, q. v.

Strauȝte unto *Kayre* his wey he fongeth,
Where he the souldan thanne fonde.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 78.

KAYSERE. An emperor. (*A.-S.*)

Es there any kyde knyghte, *kaysere* or other.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

KAYTEFTEE. Wretchedness. (*A.-N.*)

Thus es ylk mane, als we may see,
Borne in care and *kayteftee*,
And for to dre with dole his dayes,
Als Job sothely hymselfe sayse.
Hampole, MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 277.

Thus es a man, als we may se,
In wrychednes borne and *kaytyfté*.
Ibid. MS. Bowes, p. 27.

KAZZARDLY. Lean; ill-thriven. *North.* Kennett says, "spoke of cattle subject to diseases and death, or other casualties."

KEA. Go! (The imperative.) *North.*

KEACH. To lade out water. *Warw.* "To keach water," Florio, p. 46. *Keach-hole*, a hole in a brook where the cottagers dip for water. *Var. dial.*

KEAK. (1) A sprain. *Yorksh.*

(2) To raise, or prop up, a cart. *North.*

KEAL. A cough; a cold. *Linc.*

KEALER. A small shallow tub used for cooling liquids. *Sussex.*

KEALT. Cowardly. *Lanc.*

KEAME. To comb. See *Kame.*

Thy hands see thou wash,
  Thy head likewise *keame*,
And in thine apparell
  See torne be no seame.
Schoole of Vertue, n. d.

KEAMER. A kind of ferret. *South.*

KEAMY. Covered with a thin white mould, applied to cider. *West.*

KEANE. To scamper. *Cumb.*

KEANS. The scum of ale, &c. *Yorksh.*

KEATCH. To congeal. *Wilts.*

KEATHER. A cradle. *Lanc.*

KEAUSTRIL. Explained by Meriton, "a great boned coarse creature." *Yorksh.*

KEAVE. To plunge; to struggle. *Cumb.*

KEB. (1) A villain. *Yorksh.*

(2) To pant for breath; to sob. *Linc.*

KEBBERS. Refuse sheep taken out of the flock. "Kebbers or cullers, drawne out of a flocke of sheepe," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 50.

KEBBLE. A white opaque spar. *Derb.*

KEBLOCK. The wild turnip. *North.*

KECCHE. To catch. Kyng Horn, 1377.

KECHYNE. A kitchen. Perceval, 455.

KECK. (1) To be pert. *Lanc.*

(2) To lift; to heave. Hence, to reach; to choke. *Var. dial.* It occurs in Gammer Gurton's Needle, meaning the noise made in coughing. See Hawkins, i. 216.

KECKCORN. The windpipe. *West.* More commonly called the *kecker.*

KECKER. (1) Squeamish. *North.*

(2) An overlooker at a coal-mine. *Newc.*

KECK-HANDED. Wrongly. *Oxon.*

KECKLE. (1) Unsteady. *Lanc.*

(2) To laugh violently. *Yorksh.*

KECKLE-MECKLE. Poor ore. *Derb.*

KECKLOCK. Wild mustard. *Leic.*

KECKY. Anything hollow, like a kex. *Linc.*

KEDD. Known; shown. (*A.-S.*)

Wherefore ther passyth here no men
Wyth strenkyth, but they be *kedd.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.

Tho thai were mounted, y sigge, aplight,
Thai *kedden* her noble might.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 145.

KEDGE. (1) To fill; to stuff. *North.* Hence *kedge-belly*, a glutton.

(2) To adhere; to unite. *Cornw.*

(3) Brisk; active. *East.* It occurs in Prompt. Parv. p. 274, spelt *kygge.*

KEDGER. A fisherman. *Yorksh.*

KEDGY. Pot-bellied. *North.*

KEDLOCK. The charlock. *Salop.*

KEE. Kine; cows. *Devon.*

KEECH. (1) A cake. *Somerset.*

(2) The internal fat of an animal, as rolled up for the tallow-chandler.

(3) To cut grass and weeds on the sides of rivers. *West.* Dean Milles' MS. Glossary.

KEEK. To peep; to look slily. *North.* "Kekyyne, or prively waytyne, *intuor*," Pr. Parv. p. 269. See Brockett.

KEEL. (1) A strong clumsy boat used by the colliers at Newcastle. "Bottoms or keeles," Harrison, p. 6. A keel of coals, 21 tons, 4 cwt.

(2) To cease; to give over. *Cumb.*

(3) A kiln, as for lime, &c. *South.* "A brick-keele," Florio, p. 304.

(4) To cool anything. "While greasy Joan doth keele the pot;" certainly not to *scum*, as stated by certain editors. See *Kele*, the earlier form.

(5) A ruddle for sheep. *North.*

(6) "To give the keele, to carene, as mariners say," Florio, p. 137.

KEELAGE. Keel dues in port. *North.*

KEEL-ALLEY. A bowling alley. *Devon.*

KEEL-BULLIES. Keel-men. *North.* See the Bishopric Garland, 1792, p. 19.

KEEL-DEETERS. The wives and daughters of keel-men, who sweep and clean the keels. See *Deet* (4).

KEELS. Nine-pins. See *Cailes.*

KEELY-VINE. A black-lead pencil. *North.*

KEEN. Kind. *Yorksh.* A cow, *maris appetens,* is said to be *keen to the bull.*

KEEN-BITTEN. Frost-bitten. Also, keen, hungry, sharp-set. *North.*

KEENDEST. *Any keendest thing,* any kind of thing, ever so much. *Devon.*

KEEP. (1) To dwell; to inhabit. *Var. dial.* It occurs in Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

(2) *To keep one short,* to restrain his liberty. *To keep residence,* to reside. *To keep well,* to live on good terms with any one. *To keep the door,* to be a bawd. *To keep cut with,* to follow the example of. *Keep-and-creak,* a hook and eye. *To keep crows,* to guard newly-sown fields from their ravages. *Keep the pot a boiling,* go on with anything furiously.

(3) Pasture. *Out at keep,* said of animals in hired pastures. *Var. dial.*

(4) To maintain. Also, maintenance.

(5) To keep company with. *Var. dial.*

(6) The chief stronghold of an ancient castle.

(7) A large basket. *Somerset.*

(8) To catch. *Lanc.*

(9) A reservoir for fish by the side of a river.

(10) A safe to preserve meat in summer.

KEEPER. A small clasp. *Suffolk.*

KEEPING. The lair of a hart.

KEEPING-ROOM. The room usually sat in by the family. *East.*

KEEP-TOUCH. To keep faith; to be faithful.

> And trust me on my truth,
> If thou *keep touch* with me,
> My dearest friend, as my own heart
> Thou shalt right welcome be.
> *Songs of the London Prentices,* p. 37.

KEER. The mountain ash. *Devon.*

KEEVE. (1) A large tub or vessel used in brewing. *West.*

(2) To heave, or lift up. *North.* Some writers say, to overturn.

KEEVER. A tub. MS. Lansd. 1033.

KEEZER. A sieve. *Devon.*

KEFANS. The same as *Keans,* q. v.

KEFFLE. An inferior horse. *Var. dial.*

> So Richard, having no more to say,
> Mounted his *keffle* and rode away.
> *Richard of Dalton Dale, MS.*

KEFT. Purchased? Havelok, 2005.

KEGGED. Affronted. *Lanc.*

KEGGY. Soft and pulpy, applied to vegetables when decaying. *Linc.*

KEIED. Locked. Harrison, p. 185.

KEIGHT. Caught. *Spenser.*

KEIK. To stand crooked. *Lanc.*

KEIL. A cock of hay. *North.*

KEILD. A spring. *Grose.*

KEINTLICH. Nicely; curiously. *Pegge.*

KEISTY. Dainty; squeamish. *North.*

KEIVER. A bumper of liquor. *Yorksh.*

KEKE. The cry of the cuckoo.

KEL. A kind of soup.

> Thy breakfast thowe gott every day,
> Was but pease-bread and *kel* full gray.
> *MS. Lansdowne* 241

KELCH. A thump. *Linc.*

KELD. (1) The smooth part of a river when the rest of the water is rough. *North.*

(2) A well. *Craven.*

(3) Killed. Octovian, 1063.

(4) To become cold. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211.

(5) To thump. *Northumb.*

KELE. (1) To cool. *Chaucer.*

> And leyde hym flatlyng on the grounde,
> To *kele* hys woundys in that stounde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 99.

> Bot eftyrwarde when it cesses, and the herte *kelis* of love of Jhesu, thanne entyrs in vayne glorie.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 221.

(2) Time; place; circumstance. *Lanc.*

KELF. (1) A foolish fellow. *West.* Kelfin, a great lubberly fellow, or boy.

> One squire Æneas, a great *kelf,*
> Some wandering hangman like herself.
> *Cotton's Works,* 1734, p. 85.

(2) To twist; to wrench. *Warw.*

(3) The incision made in a tree by the axe when felling it. *Warw.*

KELIAGE. The herb arsesmart.

KELING. A large kind of cod.

> *Keling* he tok, and tumberel,
> Hering, and the makerel. *Havelok,* 757.

KELK. (1) To groan; to belch. *North.*

(2) To beat severely. *Yorksh.*

(3) The roe or milt of fish. *North.*

(4) A large detached rock. *Cumb.*

KELL. (1) A kiln, as lime-kell, &c. *South.* "A furnace or kell," Cleaveland, p. 40. See also Harrison's England, p. 233.

(2) A child's caul; any thin skin or membrane. Hence, any covering like network; the cell of a small animal. "Rim or *kell* wherein the bowels are lapt," Florio, p. 340. A womans calle (q. v.) was so called. Sir John "rofe my kelle," said a young lady describing the evils attendant on waking the well, MS Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 111.

> Sussanne cawghte of her *kelle,*
> Butt fele ferles her byfelle.
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f 1.

> With *kelle* and with corenalle clenliche arrayede.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 87.

KELLEN. (1) The same as *Keffle,* q. v.

(2) A batch of bricks. *Suffolk.*

KELLICH. To romp. *Sussex.*

KELLOW. Black-lead. *North.*

KELLUS. A white soft stone found in tin-mines in Cornwall. See MS. Lansd. 1033.

KELP. (1) A young crow. *Cumb.*

(2) A crook for a pot or kettle, to hang it over a fire. *North.*

(3) Seaweed burnt to make a cinder or pot-ash for the potters. *Kent.*

KELTER. (1) Rubbish; stupid talk; a confused mass of persons or things. *North.*

(2) Condition; order. *East.* It is occasionally used as a verb.

(3) An awkward fall. *North.*

(4) Money; cash. *Yorksh.*

KEM. Came. Octovian, 1552.

> Whan he to lond *kem*,
> Men tolde the bischop was is em.
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 93.

KEMB. (1) A stronghold. *North.*

(2) To comb. Still in use. *Kemith*, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 176. (*A.-S.*)

KEMBING. A brewing-vessel. *Linc.* Chaucer has *kemelin*, a tub.

KEMBOLL. Arms on kemboll, i. e. a-kimbo.

KEMELING. The same as *Comeling*, q. v.

KEMMET. Foolish; rather silly. *Salop.*

KEMP. (1) A boar. *Suffolk.*

(2) A kind of eel. *Palsgrave.*

(3) To strive for superiority. *North.*

> There es no kyng undire Criste may *kemp* with hym one. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 81.

(4) A knight; a champion. See Perceval, 47, 118, 1004, 1403, 1422. *Kemperye-man*, soldier, warrior. Percy's Reliques, p. 18.

> I slue ten thowsand upon a day
> Of *kempes* in their best aray.
> *Chester Plays*, i. 259.

KEMPS. Hair among wool. *North.* Kempster, a female who cleaned wool. "*Pectrix*, a kempster," Nominale MS.

KEMSE. A light and loose kind of female garment. See R. de Brunne, p. 122.

KEMYN. Came. See Old Christmas Carols, p. 12; Songs and Carols, st. xi.

KEN. (1) A churn. *North.*

(2) A measure of corn. *Yorksh.* It is a hundred-weight of heavier substances.

(3) Kine; oxen. Octovian, 672.

(4) To know; to be acquainted with. Also, to see; a sight. *North.* Sometimes, to teach. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Tundale's Visions, p. 43.

> For the emperyce of ryche Rome
> Fulle welle he hur *kende*.
> *MS Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 85.

> Crystofere cristenyde thamme ryghte ther,
> And *kend* thamme to leve on Cristis lare.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 128.

> And ȝyve my body for to brenne,
> Opunly other men to *kenne*.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 47.

KENCH. A twist, or sprain. *North.* Also the same as *Canch*, q. v.

KENDAL-GREEN. A kind of forester's green cloth, so called from Kendal, co. Westmoreland, which was famous for their manufacture. *Kendal-stockener*, a little thick-set fellow.

KENE. Sharp; earnest; bold. (*A.-S.*)

> He drank, and made the cuppe ful clene,
> And sith he spake wordis *kene*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

KENEDE. Kennelled. *Hearne.*

KENET. (1) Ash-colour. *Palsgrave.*

(2) A small hound. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 7; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 60.

> Fore ferdnesse of hys face, as they fey were,
> Cowchide as *kenetez* before the kyng selvyne.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 54.

KEN-GOOD. A warning. *North.* Also, a mark or example.

KENLED. Brought forth young. (*A.-S.*)

KENNECIS. Some kind of bird, mentioned in the Archæologia, xiii. 350.

KENNEL. To harbour. A term applied to the fox. See *Hunting.*

KENNELL. A kind of coal. It burns very brilliantly, and is much esteemed.

KENNEN. Half a bushel. *North.*

KENNES. Kind; sort of. *Ritson.*

KENNETS. A coarse Welsh cloth.

KEN-NIFE. A knife. *Cornw.*

KENNING. (1) An inkling. *North.*

(2) The same as *Dalk*, q. v.

(3) The distance a person can see. Also called a *kenny.* See Harrison, p. 60; Hawkins' Engl. Dram. ii. 270; Hall, Henry V. f. 5. "I am within syght, as a shyppe is that cometh within the kennyng, *je blanchis*," Palsgrave, verb. f. 148. See Pr. Parv. p. 272.

KENSBACK. Perverse. *Yorksh.* Sometimes, conspicuous, evident, clear.

KENSILL. To beat. *North.*

KENSPECKLED. Speckled or marked so as to be conspicuous. *North.*

KENT. Was so famous a place for robberies in Elizabeth's time that the name was given to any nest of thieves.

> Some bookes are arrogant and impudent;
> So are most thieves in Cristendome and *Kent.*
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, ii. 124.

KENTAL. For quintal, a cwt. (*Fr.*)

KENTE. Taught. Chester Plays, i. 32.

KENTERS. Kentish-men. *Hearne.*

KENYNG. Recognition. Sevyn Sages, 3235.

KEO. A jackdaw. *Prompt. Parv.*

KEOUT. A mongrel cur. *North.*

KEOVERE. To recover; to obtain. (*A.-N.*)

KEP. To reach, or heave. *North.*

KEPE. (1) Care; attention. (*A.-S.*) Also, to take care, to care.

(2) To meet. Towneley Myst. p. 323.

(3) To leave. Nominale MS.

KEPPEN. To hoodwink. *North.*

KEPPING. Lying in wait. *Yorksh*

KEPPY-BALL. The game of hand-ball.

KEPT. (1) Caught. *North.*

(2) Guarded. See Tyrwhitt, iv. 148.

(3) Resided; lived. See *Keep.*

KEPTE. Cared for. See *Kepe* (1).

KER. Occasion; business. (*A.-S.*)

KERCH. A kind of pan. *Devon.*

KERCHE. A head-cloth. (*A.-N.*) "Upon hir hed a *kerché* of Valence," Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 47.

KERCHEF-OF-PLESAUNCE. An embroidered cloth presented by a lady to her knight to wear for her sake. This he was bound in honour to place on his helmet.

KERCHER. An animal's caul. *Devon.*

KERCHERE. A kerché, q. v. See Cov. Myst. p. 54; *kerchy*, ibid. p. 318. "Kerchew, *ricula*," MS. Arund. 249, f. 88.

KERCHUP. The cry of partridges.

KERE. To recover; to cure. (*A.-S.*)

KERF. (1) An incision. *South.* It occurs in Hampole, cut, carved.

(2) A layer of hay or turf. *West.*

(3) A company of panters. *Cole*

KERL. A loin; a kidney. *West.* Lhuyd's MS. additions to Ray.

KERLEY-MERLEY. A gimcrack. *North.*

KERLOK. The charlock. It is Latinized by *rapistrum* in MS. Sloane 5, f. 9.

KERM. To dig, or hoe. *Somerset.*

KERN. (1) To turn from blossom to fruit, spoken of vegetables. *West.* "To kerne as corne," Florio, p. 217.

(2) To curdle, or turn sour. *West.* Buttermilk is called kern-milk, though perhaps from *kern*, to churn.

(3) To set corn or fruit. *Devon.*

(4) To simmer. *Somerset.*

KERN-BABY. An image dressed up with corn, carried before the reapers to their harvest-home supper, or *kern-supper*. To win the kern, to conclude the reaping.

KERNE. (1) An Irish foot-soldier, of the very lowest and poorest rank. Hence the term was used as one of contempt. Blount says, "we take a *kern* most commonly for a farmer, or countrey-bumkin," and the term occurs in that sense in the King and a poore Northerne Man, 1640.

Acquainted with rich and eke with poore,
And kend well every *kerne* whoore.
Cobler of Canterburie, 1608.

(2) To sow with corn. (*A.-S.*)

Perseyve ȝe and heere ȝe my speche, wher he that erith schal ere al day for to sowe, and schal he *kerne*, and purge his lond. *Wickliffe, MS. Bodl.* 277.

KERNED-BEEF. Salted beef. *Hants.*

KERNEL. (1) A grain. *Var. dial.* See Harrison's Descr. of Britaine, p. 110. Also, the pip of an apple, orange, &c.

(2) The dug of a heifer. *North.*

(3) The bundle of fat before the shoulder; any swelling or knob of flesh. *Var. dial.*

(4) A battlement. (*A.-N.*)

The cowntas of Crasyne, with hir clere maydyns,
Knelis downe in the *kyrnelles* thare the kyng hovede.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 85.

The maydene, whitt als lely-floure,
Laye in a *kirnelle* of a towre.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 107.

KERNING. Corn-bearing. *Kent.*

KERP. To carp, or scold; to speak affectedly; to tyrannize. *Devon.*

KERRE. Rock. *Gawayne.*

KERRY. (1) A large apron. *West.*

(2) With great and rapid force. *Yorksh.*

KERRY-MERRY-BUFF. A kind of material of which jerkins were formerly sometimes made. The phrase seems to have been proverbial, and is often used jocularly.

KERSE. (1) To cover a wall with tile or slate, especially the latter. MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) Boldness; courage. *North.*

(3) A water-cress. (*A.-S.*)

Men witen welle whiche hath the werse,
And so to me nis worth a *kerse*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 88.

(4) A crease in linen, &c. *Linc.*

KERSEN. To christen. *North.* See Middleton, i. 429; Beaum. and Flet. iv. 53. *Kersmas*, Christmas, Middleton, v. 139

KERSOUNS. Water-cresses. *North.*

KERVE. (1) To curdle. See *Carve.*

(2) To cut; to carve. (*A.-S.*) Hence *kervinge* cutting, sharp.

So couched them after thei schuld serve,
Sum for to flee, and sum for to wounde and *kerve.*
Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 25

KESH. A kex, or hollow stem. *North.*

KESLINGS. White bullace. *Devon.*

KESLOP. A stomach used for rennet. *North.*

KESS. A cap. *Devon.*

KESSE. To kiss. (*A.-S.*)

KESSON. A Christian. *Exmoor.*

KEST. (1) To cast. *North.* It has several of the meanings of *Cast*, q. v.

Sore he spwed, and alle up he *kest*
That he had recevyd in his brest.
Colyn Blowbol's Testament

So was the mayden feyre and fre,
That alle hyr love on hym had *keste.*
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 92.

Into the see he hyt *keste.* *MS. Ibid.* f. 128.

(2) Twist; knot. (3) Stratagem. *Gawayne.*

KESTER. Christopher. *North.*

KESTERN. Cross; contentious. *North.*

KESTIN. A kind of plum. *Devon.*

KESTRAN. A worthless fellow. Perhaps from kestril, a castrel, q. v.

I forbud ony *kestran* ou am aw to play boe at my buckler. *MS. Ashmole* 826, f. 106

KET. Carrion; filth. Hence a term of reproach, a slut, an untidy person. *North.*

KETCH. (1) A tub; a barrel. *West.*

(2) To consolidate, as melted wax or tallow when cooling. *West.*

(3) To seize, or catch hold of. *South.* See Doctour Doubble Ale, p. 234.

KETCHER. An animal's caul. *West.*

KET-CRAW. The carrion-crow. *North.*

KETE. Bold; fierce. (*Teut.*)

KETERINS. Irish Scots; marauders who carried off cattle, corn, &c.

KETHE. To make known? (*A.-S.*)

KETLER. Apparently some term of reproach. See Middleton, v. 543. Perhaps from *ket*, q. v.

KETMENT. Filth; rubbish. *North.*

KETTE. To cut. *Lydgate.*

KETTER. (1) Peevish; perverse. *North.*

(2) To diminish in size. *Somerset.*

KETTLE. (1) To tickle. *Northumb.*

(2) A kettle-drum. Hamlet, v. 2.

KETTLE-CASE. The purple orchis. *South.*

KETTLE-HAT. An ancient hat formed of leather. See Pr. Parv. p. 273. "Keste of his ketille-hatte," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 90.

KETTLE-NET. A kind of net used for taking mackerel. *South.*

KETTLE-PINS. Skittles; nine-pins.

KETTLE-SMOCK. A smock-frock. *Somerset.*

KETTY. Nasty; worthless. *North.*

KEVAL. A hard mineral. Also, a coarse sort of spar. *Derb.*

KEVECHER. A head-cloth. *Kevercheffes*, Plumpton Correspondence, p. 202.

KEVEL. (1) A bit for a horse; a gag for the mouth. See Perceval, 424, and my note.

(2) A large hammer. *North.*

KEVERAUNCE. Recovery. (*A.-N.*)

> And how of thraldome bi no chaunce
> Of his foos miȝt he have *keveraunce.*
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 61.

KEVERE. (1) To cover. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To recover. *Chaucer.*

> The flesche that fastenyth them amonge,
> They *kever* hyt nevyr more.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 65.
>
> Whom so thai hitten with ful dent,
> *Keverd* he never verrament.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 303.

(3) To gain; to arrive; to accomplish; to obtain; to bring; to descend. *Gawayne.*

KEVIN. Part of a round of beef. *Heref.*

KEVIR. To blubber; to cry. *Linc.*

KEVISS. To run up and down; to rollick about; to beat. *Linc.*

KEVVEL. To walk clumsily. *Cumb.*

KEW-KAW. Awry; not right. See Depos. Richard II. p. 24. It is spelt *kewwaw* in Taylor's Workes, fol. Lond. 1630, ii. 233.

KEWS. Irons used for the bottoms of shoes. *South.*

KEWTING. Kittening. *Palsgrave.*

KEWTYNE. To mew. Pr. Parv. p. 274.

KEX. A dry hollow stalk of hemlock or similar plant. *Var. dial.* Cotgrave has, "*Canon de suls*, a kex, or elder sticke." It was sometimes used as a substitute for a candle.

KEY. (1) The principal claw in a hawk's foot. *Berners.* Compare the Gent. Rec.

(2) Palsgrave has, "key to knytte walles toguyder, *clef.*" Compare Prompt. Parv. p. 269, "key, or knyttynge of ij. wallys, or trees yn an unstabylle grownde, *loramentum.*"

(3) The fruit of the ash. *Var. dial.* Also called *cats and keys.*

KEY-BEER. Superior ale or beer, kept under lock and key. *East.*

KEY-COLD. As cold as a key. "Key-cold ground," Honest Ghost, 1658, p. 29.

KEYH-WUSS. The left hand. *Lanc.*

KEYS. To wear the keys, i. e. to have the domestic management. *North.*

KEYSAND. Squeamish; nice. *Cumb.*

KEȜTE. Caught. Anturs of Arther, p. 23.

KI. Quoth. *North.*

KIBBAGE. Small refuse; riff-raff. *East.*

KIBBED. Fenced; hedged. *Devon.*

KIBBLE. (1) To bruize or grind coarsely, as malt, beans, &c. *Salop.* Also, to clip stones roughly.

(2) The bucket of a draw-well, or of the shaft of a mine. *Devon.*

(3) A stick with a curve or knob at the end, used for several purposes, but generally for playing the game of nurspell, which is somewhat similar to golf, or trap-ball. The game is sometimes called Kibble and Nurspell, or Kibble and Brig.

(4) To walk lamely. *Beds.*

KIBBLE-COBBLE. To crease. *Oxon.*

KIBBLING-AXE. An axe used for cutting kibbles, or fire-wood. *West.*

KIBBO-KIFT. Any proof of great strength or muscular power. *Chesh.*

KIBBY. Sore; chapped. *Devon.*

KIBE. To jeer, or flout. *Lanc.*

KIBRICK. Sulphur. See Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 375.

KICHEL. A small cake. (*A.-S.*)

KICK. (1) *To kick the bucket, to kick stiff*, to expire. *To kick the wind*, to be hung. "To die or kicke up ones heeles," Florio, p. 180. *A kick up*, a disturbance. *A kick in one's gallop*, a strange whim.

(2) A novelty; a dash; quite the top of the fashion. *Var. dial.*

(3) To sting, as a wasp. *Heref.*

(4) To oppose anything. *Var. dial.*

(5) To stammer. Devonshire Dial. p. 72.

(6) The herb *Palma Christi.*

KICKHAMMER. A stammerer. *Devon.*

KICKING. Smart; showy; well-dressed. *West.* In some counties, *kicky.*

KICKISH. Irritable. *North.*

KICKLE. Uncertain; fickle; unsteady; tottering. *West.*

KICKS. Breeches. A cant term.

KICKSEE-WINSEE. A strange term, implying restlessness. One of Taylor's pieces, Workes, 1630, ii. 33, is entitled, "The Scourge of Basenesse, or the old lerry, with a new kicksey, and a new-cum twang, with the old winsey." As a substantive it may be explained an unruly jade, and figuratively, a wife. Shakespeare has kicky-wicky in All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 3.

KICKSHAW. A dish in French cookery; applied metaphorically to a fantastic coxcomb.

KID. (1) Made known; discovered. (*A.-S.*)

> This selkouth mithe nouth ben hyd,
> Ful sone it was ful loude *kid.* *Havelok*, 1060.

(2) A small tub. *Suffolk.* The term is also applied to a pannier or basket.

(3) A faggot. To bind up faggots. *West.* "Kydde a fagotte," Palsgrave.

(4) The pod of a pea, &c. *Dorset.*

KIDCROW. A calf-crib. *Chesh.*

KIDDAW. "In Cornwal they call the guilliam a kiddaw," Ray, ed. 1674, p. 61.

KIDDIER. A huckster. *East.*

KIDDLE. (1) A dam or open wear in a river, with a loop or narrow cut in it, accommodated for the laying of engines to catch fish. *Blount.*

(2) Saliva; spittle. *West.*

(3) To embrace; to cuddle. *East.*

(4) To collect gradually into a heap. The farmer calls a heap of dung collected by small quantities at different times his kiddle-heap.

(5) Unsettled, generally applied to the weather. *Kent.*

KIDDLE-KITTLE. To tickle. *South.*

KIDDON. A loin of meat. *Devon.*

KIDE. A calf-kide, a place made of boughs in the field, or near the cow-house, in which the calf is kept when sucking.

KID-FOX. A young fox. *Shak.*

KIDNEY. Disposition; principles; habits; humour. *Var. dial.*

KIDS. Kidney potatoes. *North.*

KIDWARE. Peas, beans, &c. *Kent.*

KIE. Cows; kine. *North.*

KIEVEL. A lot, or quantity. *Yorksh.*

KIFFE. Kith; kindred. "For kiffe nor for kin," Tusser, p. xxvii.

KIFT. Awkward; clumsy. *West.*

KIHT. Caught; taken away. *Ritson.*

KIKE. To kick. (*A.-S.*)

KILE. An ulcer; a sore. In MS. Med. Linc. f. 283, is a receipt "for *kiles* in the eres."

> Mak it righte hate, and bynd it on a clathe, and bynde it to the sare, and it sal do it away or garre it togedir to a *kile*. *MS. Lincoln. Med.* f. 300.

> Thai fare as dos a rotyn *kile*,
> That rotys and warkys sore,
> Ay to hit be brokene oute;
> And afterward no more.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 85.

KILES. Small leathers used to fasten chains. A mining term.

KILK. Charlock. *Sussex.*

KILL. (1) A kiln. *Var. dial.*

(2) *To kill up*, to kill the remainder where many have been already killed.

KILLAS. A clay slate. *Derb.*

KILL-CLOTH. Some kind of hood.

KILL-COW. A matter of consequence; a terrible fellow. *North.* "You were the onely noted man, th' onely *kill-kow*, th' onely terrible fellow," Cotgrave.

KILLESSE. In architecture, a gutter, grove, or channel. A hipped roof is said to be *killesed*, and a dormer window is sometimes called a killese window. See Oxf. Gl. Arch.

KILLICOUP. A summerset. *North.*

KILLIMORE. An earthnut. *Cornw.*

KILLING-THE-CALF. A kind of droll performance occasionally practised by vagrants in the North of England. It is said to be a very ancient amusement.

KILL-PRIEST. Port wine. *Var. dial.*

KILLRIDGE. The herb arsesmart. *Cotgrave.*

KILPS. Pot-hooks. *North.*

KILSON. The keel of a barge. *West.*

KILT. (1) Small; lean; slender. *Yorksh.*

(2) To tuck up clothes. *North.*

(3) Killed. *Var. dial.* (Spenser.)

KILTER. To dawdle; to gossip. *East.*

KILTERS. Tools; instruments; the component parts of a thing. *Essex.*

KILVER. The same as *Culver*, q. v.

KIMBERLIN. Strangers. *Dorset.*

KIME. A silly fellow. *Kennett.*

KIMED. Cross; ill-tempered; awry; cracked, or silly. *Salop.*

KIM-KAM. Quite wrong; erroneous.

KIMNEL. Any kind of tub for household purposes. See *Kembing.*

KIMY. Fusty; mouldy. *Linc.*

KIN. (1) Kindred. (*A.-S.*)

> That hire *kin* be ful wel queme.
> *Havelok*, 393.

(2) To kindle; to light. *Staff*

(3) A chap, or chilblain. *North.*

KINCH. A small quantity. *Linc*

KINCHIN-CO. A youth not thoroughly instructed in the art of vagabond knavery. See Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. B. iii. *Kinching-morts*, according to Dekker, Belman of London, 1608, are "girles of a yeare or two old, which the morts (their mothers) cary at their backes in their slates; if they have no children of their owne, they will steale them from others, and by some meane disfigure them, that by their parents they shall never be knowne."

KIND. (1) A cricket. *Somerset.*

(2) Intimate. *Not kind*, unfriendly. *North.*

(3) Nature; natural disposition. *Kindly*, naturally. *Var. dial.* A very common archaism.

> He that made *kynde* may fulfille
> Aȝeyn *kynde* what is His wille.
> *Cursor Mundi, Coll. Trin. Cantab*, f. 68.

(4) Thriving; prosperous. *West.*

(5) Soft; tender. *North.*

(6) Kindred. Sir Tristrem, p. 145.

> Thys ys the fyrst that y fynde,
> Unbuxumnesse aȝens thy *kynde*.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 20

KINDA. Look yonder. *Suffolk.*

KINDER. Rather. *Var. dial.*

KIND-HART. A jocular term for a tooth-drawer. It seems there was an itinerant dentist of this name, or, perhaps, nickname, in Elizabeth's time. He is mentioned in Rowlands' Letting of Humours Blood in the Head Vaine, 1600.

KINDLE. To bring forth young, a term generally applied to rabbits. *North.* Berners calls a litter of cats a kindle.

KINDLESS. Unnatural. *Shak.*

KINDLY. (1) Heartily; well. *Var. dial.*

(2) Natural; native. (*A.-S.*)

> Uche kyng shulde make him boun
> To com to her *kyndely* toun.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 70.

KIND-O. In a manner; as it were. *East.*

KINE. (1) A small chink or opening of any kind. *North.*

(2) A weasel. *Sussex.*

KINER. A child's clout. *Suffolk.*

KINES. Kind. (*A.-S.*)

KING. Friday is sometimes called the king of the week. *Devon.*

KING-ARTHUR. A game used at sea, when near the line, or in a hot latitude. It is performed thus:—A man, who is to represent King Arthur, ridiculously dressed, having a large wig made out of oakum, or some old swabs, is seated on the side, or over a large vessel of water. Every person in his turn is to be ceremoniously introduced to him, and to pour a bucket of water over him, crying, Hail, King Arthur! If, during this ceremony, the person introduced laughs or smiles, to which his majesty endeavours to excite him by all sorts of ridiculous gesticulations, he changes place with him, and then becomes King Arthur, till relieved by some brother tar.

who has as little command over his muscles as himself.

KING-BY-YOUR-LEAVE. "A playe that children have, where one sytting blyndefolde in the midle, bydeth so tyll the rest have hydden themselves, and then he going to seeke them, if any get his place in the meane space, that same is kynge in his roume," Huloet, 1572. This game is mentioned in Florio, pp. 3, 480; Nomenclator, p. 298.

KINGEUX. The herb crowfoot.

KING-GAME. The pageant of the three kings of Cologne. *Nares.*

KING-GUTTER. A main-drain. *Devon.*

KING-HARRY. King Harry Redcap is the goldfinch, and King Harry Blackap is the blackcap. *King-Harry cut*, a slash over the face.

KING'S-CLOVER. The melilot. It is likewise called the *king's crown.*

KING'S-CUSHION. A temporary seat made by two boys crossing their hands. *North.*

KING'S-PICTURE. Money. *North.*

KINIFE. A knife. *Somerset.*

KINK. (1) To twist; to entangle. Also, a twist in a rope. *North.*

(2) To revive; to recover. *East.*

(3) To laugh loudly. *North.* "With ever-kincking vain," Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 156. "To lose breath in coughing," Tim Bobbin. "I laghe that I kynke," Towneley Mysteries, p. 309.

KINKER. An icicle. *Dorset.*

KINK-HAUST. The chincough. *North.*

KINKLINGS. Periwinkles. *Dorset.*

KINREDE. Kindred. *(A.-S.)*

KINSE. Kind; sort. *Yorksh.*

KINSING. Some operation for the cure of a mad dog. *Hall.*

KINSMAN. A cousin-german. *Norf.* A nephew, in Suffolk.

KIP. The hide of a young or small beast. *Var. dial.* "Kyppe of lambe, a furre," Palsgrave. *Kip-leather*, the tanned hide of a kip.

KIPE. (1) Wrong. *Lanc.*

(2) An osier-basket, broader at top than at bottom, left open at each end, used in Oxfordshire, principally for catching pike.

KIPLIN. The more perishable parts of the cod-fish, cured separately from the body. *East.*

KIPPE. To take up hastily. "Thus y kippe ant cacche," Wright's Political Songs, p. 152.

KIPPER. (1) Amorous. *Lanc.* Also, lively, nimble, gay, light-footed.

(2) A term applied to salmon after their spawning. *North.* Hence, kippered salmon.

KIPPER-NUT. An earth-nut. "Th' earth nut, kipper nut, earth chestnut," Cotgrave.

KIP-TREE. The horizontal roller of a draw-well. Dean Milles' MS. Glossary.

KIRCHER. The midriff. *Somerset.*

KIRK. A church. *North.* Hence *kirk-garth*, a church-yard; *kirk-master*, a churchwarden; *kirk-mass*, a fair.

> Kynge Roberd wakenyd, that was in the *kyrke*,
> Hys men he thoȝt woo far to wyrke.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 240

KIRKED. Turning upwards. *Skinner.*

KIRNE. A churn. *North.*

KIROCKS. The same as *Kairns*, q. v.

KIRSOME. Christian. *Nares.*

KIRTLE. A tunic, gown, or jacket. *(A.-S.)* The form of the kirtle underwent various alterations at different times. Palsgrave translates it by *corpset.* It was worn by both sexes. The woman's kirtle of the fourteenth century was a close-fitting dress described in Strutt, ii. 238; and the kirtle is mentioned in Launfal (233) as being laced tightly to the body. It seems to have been a mark of servitude or disgrace to appear in a kirtle only. The term is still retained in the provinces in the sense of an outer petticoat. When a long kirtle is spoken of, or when it is implied that the kirtle is long, it must be understood as having a kind of train or petticoat attached to it; and a half-kirtle is either part of this joint article of dress. See Gifford's Ben Jonson, ii. 260. The upper-kirtle was a garment worn over a kirtle.

KIRTYNE. A kind of sauce in ancient cookery. See the Ord. and Reg. p. 460.

KIRVE. To cut coal away at the bottom. A mining term.

KISK. The same as *Kex*, q. v. Hence *kisky*, dry, juiceless, husky.

KISS. *Kiss me at the garden gate*, the garden pansy. *Kiss me ere I rise*, ibid. *To kiss the hare's foot, to kiss the post*, to be too late for any thing. *To kiss the master*, a term at bowls meaning to hit the jack.

KISSES. Small sugar-plums. *Var. dial.*

KISSING-BUNCH. A garment of evergreens ornamented with ribands and oranges, substituted for mistletoe at Christmas, when the latter is not to be obtained.

KISSING-COMFITS. Sugar-plums perfumed, for sweetening the breath.

KISSING-CRUST. That part where the loaves have stuck together in baking. *Var. dial.*

KIST. (1) A chest. *North.*

> A *kist* ther wos in that place,
> That men put in ther offrande.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 89

(2) To cast. *Somerset.*

> The grave-lid awey thei *kist*,
> And Jhesus loked into the chest
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 89.

(3) Kissed. In the first line it is of course used in the first sense.

> Fy on the baggis in the kiste,
> I hadde i-nowe, yf I hire *kiste.*
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 128

KISTING. A funeral. *North.*

KISTRESS. A kestrel hawk. *Blome.*

KIT. (1) A smear, or dab. *Cornw.*

(2) Cut off. Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

(3) A wooden vessel. *North.*

(4) Brood; family; quantity. *Var. dial.*

(5) Working implements. *North.* Also, the box containing them.

(6) An outhouse for cattle. *West.*

(7) A straw or rush basket for herrings or sprats. *East.* Also used for any kind of basket.

(8) A kind of fiddle. "Fidlers kit," Florio, p. 433.

(9) A country clown. *Linc.*

KIT-CAT. A game played by boys in the East of England easier to play than to describe. Three small holes are made in the ground triangularly, about twenty feet apart to mark the position of as many boys, each of whom holds a small stick about two feet long. Three other boys of the adverse side pitch successively a piece of stick, a little bigger than one's thumb, called *cat*, to be struck by those holding the sticks. On its being struck, the boys run from hole to hole, dipping the end of their sticks in as they pass, and counting one, two, three, &c. as they do so, up to thirty-one, which is game, or the greater number of holes gained in the innings may indicate the winners as in cricket.

> Then in his hand he takes a thick bat,
> With which he us'd to play at *kit-cat.*
> *Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 88.

KIT-CAT-CANNIO. A sedentary game, played by two, with slate and pencil, and decided by the position of certain marks.

KIT-CAT-ROLL. A kind of roller not cylindrical, but somewhat in the form of a double cone meeting in the middle. *East.*

KITCHEN. (1) All sorts of eatables, bread only excepted. *North.* Kitchen-physic, substantial good fare. *Kitchen-stuff*, refuse fat or meat from the kitchen. See the Bride, 1640, sig. C. iii, and Cotgrave.

(2) To be careful, or thrifty. *Linc.*

(3) A tea-urn; a large kettle. *North.*

KITCHEN-BALL. A woodlouse. *North.*

KITCHINESS-BREAD. Thin soft oat cakes made of thin batter. *Lanc.*

KITE. (1) The belly. *Northumb.*

(2) To strike, beat, or cut. *Glouc.*

(3) A sharper. An old cant term.

(4) To keep; to preserve. *Somerset.*

KITELLING. A kitten. "*Catalus*, a kytylyng," Nominale MS. *Kitling*, Hollyband's Dictionarie, 4to. Lond. 1593.

KITELLYNGE. Tickling. (*A.-S.*)

> That nowe er deceyved thurgh quayntes of the devel, and *kitellynge* of thaire fleshe.
> *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 4.

KITH. (1) Kindred; acquaintance. *North.*

(2) Knowledge. *Kyth*, Perceval, 1281.

(3) Country; region. (*A.-S.*)

KITHE. To show, or make known. (*A.-S.*) Hence, to exhibit in fighting, &c.

> What did ȝe in that place
> Swylk maystris to *kythe*.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 131.
>
> The sothe y wylle the *kythe*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 86.
>
> For at the justyng wolde y bene,
> To *kythe* me with the knyghtys kene.
> *MS. Ibid* f. 75.

KITING. A worthless fellow. *North.*

KIT-KARL. Careless. *Suffolk.*

KIT-KEYS. Ash-keys. Bullokar, 1656.

KIT-OF-THE-CANDLESTICK. A vulgar name for the ignis fatuus, mentioned in Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 39. See also R. Scot's Discoverie of Witchcraft, 1584, as quoted in Ritson's Essay on Fairies, p. 45.

KITONE. A kitten. (*A.-N.*)

KIT-PACKS. A kind of buskins. *West.* Spelt *kittibats* by Palmer, p. 59. Dean Milles gives the following enigma:—"Kitteback has what everything has, and everything has what kitteback has," MS. Glossary, p. 160.

KITPAT. The old clogged grease in the stocks of wheels. *Dorset.*

KIT-POLE. A wheel placed horizontally on an upright piece of wood, on which horse-flesh is kept for hounds. *Suffolk.*

KITTEDEN. Cut. (*A.-S.*)

KITTLE. (1) To tickle. *North.* Hence, ticklish, hard, difficult, uncertain, skittish.

(2) To kitten, as cats. *Var. dial.* "*Caller*, to kittle, as a cat," Cotgrave.

(3) *A pretty kittle of fish*, a very bad business, generally meant jocularly. *Kittle-busy*, officious about trifles. *Kittle the chumps*, to stir the fire. *Kittle of hand*, free of hand, apt to strike. *Kittle-pitchering*, a jocular method of effectually interrupting a troublesome teller of long stories by frequent questions.

KITTLE-REAP. Old, young, or unskilful hands, unable to assist in the harvest on equal terms with first-rate workmen, but who help them and do other work at that busy time at higher wages than usual. *Suffolk.*

KITTLE-SMOCK. A smock-frock. *West.*

KITTY. (1) A kit, or company. *West.*

(2) The house of correction. *Newc.*

(3) The bundle of straw by which mines are blasted. *North.*

KITTY-COOT. The water-rail. *West.*

KITTY-KYLOE. A kitten. *Worc.*

KITTY-WITCH. A kind of small crab; a species of sea-fowl; a female spectre. *East.*

KITTY-WREN. The common wren. *Var. dial.*

KITY. To lade out water. *Beds.*

KIVE. (1) Quoth. *North.* See *Ki.*

(2) The same as *Keeve*, q. v.

KIVER. (1) A cover. *Var. dial.*

(2) A kind of shallow tub. *Sussex.*

KIWING. Carving. Havelok, 1736.

KIX. (1) The same as *Kex*, q. v.

(2) A bullace or wild plum. *South.*

KIZENED. Parched; husky; dry. *North.* Also pronounced *kizzard.*

KLEG. A fish, *gadus barbatus.*

KLEMEYN. A claim. See Manners and Household Expences of England, p. 171.

KLEPE. To clip, or embrace. (*A.-S.*)

> Howe *klepet* sche the dede corse, allas!
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 55.

KLEVYS. Rocks; cliffs. (*A.-S.*)

> Here es a knyghte in theis *klevys* enclesside with hilles,
> That I have cowayte to knawe, because of his wordes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 78.

KLICK. (1) A nail, peg, or knob, for hanging articles upon. *North.*

(2) To catch; to hold; to seize. *Var. dial.*

KLICK-HOOKS. Large hooks used for catching salmon by day-light. *North.*

KLIKET. A fox. The following lines describe the properties of a good horse.

Heded of an ox.
Tayled as fox,
Comly as a kyng,
Nekkyd as a dukyng,
Mouthyd as a *kliket*,
Witted as a wodkok,
Wylled as a wedercoke.
MS. Cott. Galba E. ix f. 110.

KLITE. To take, or pull up. *North.*

KLOTE. The same as *Clote*, q. v.

Take the rote of the *klote*, and stampe it, and turne it on whyte wyne or ale, and drynk at ȝeve hoot and at morow kolde. *MS. Med. Rec* xv. Cent.

KLUCKS. Claws; clutches. *North.*

KLUTSEN. To shake. *North.*

KLYNTES. Chasms; crevices. *West.*

So on rockes and *klyntes* thay runne and dryve,
That all brekes in pecies and sodenly doith ryve.
MS. Lansdowne 208, f. 8.

KNAA. To know. *North.*

KNAB. To snatch. *To knab the rust*, to get the worst of a bargain. *South.*

KNABBLER. A person who talks much to little purpose. *Sussex.*

KNACK. (1) To gnash the teeth; to snap; to strike; to crack nuts; to clash; to nick; to speak affectedly. *North.* Knack-and-rattle, a noisy and rapid mode of dancing.

(2) A trick; a dexterous exploit. Hence, a joke, a pretty trifle.

(3) A kind of figure made of a small quantity of corn at the end of the harvest, and carried in the harvest-home procession. *Devon.*

KNACKER. (1) A collar and harness-maker, chiefly employed by farmers. *East.* Knacker's-brandy, a sound beating.

(2) A collier's horse. *Glouc.*

KNACKERS. Two pieces of wood struck by moving the hand. A boy's plaything.

KNACK-HARDY. Fool-hardy. *Somerset.*

KNACK-KNEED. Baker-legged, q. v. *Var. dial.*

KNACKS. The game of nine-holes.

KNACKY. Ingenious; handy. *Var. dial.*

KNAD. A knife. Cov. Myst. p. 384.

KNAG. (1) To gnaw. *Linc.*

(2) The rugged top of a hill. *North.*

(3) A wooden peg for clothes. *Devon.* The term occurs in a similar sense in Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1795, and in Syr Gowghter, 194. *Knaged*, nailed, riveted.

(4) The antler of a deer.

KNAGGY. Ill-tempered. *Var. dial.*

KNAMANDEMENT. Commandment. It occurs in Gascoigne's Supposes, 1566.

KNANG. Grumbling; discontent. *North.*

KNAP. (1) The top of a hill. *North.* "A hillocke, or knap of a hill," Cotgrave.

(2) To strike. Also, a blow. "Knap boy on the thumbs," Tusser, p. 261.

(3) To talk short. *North.*

(4) The bud of a flower. *South.*

(5) To break off short; to snap. *Yorksh.*

Knap the thread, and thou art free,
But 'tis otherwise with me. *Herrick's Works*, i. 179

KNAPE. A lad; a page. (*A.-S.*)

Ac right now a litel *knape*
To Bedingham com with rape.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 289.

So felle it that this cherlische *knape*
Hath lad this mayden where he wolde.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 238.

KNAP-KNEES. Knock-knees. *Suffolk.*

KNAPP. To browze. Said of deer.

KNAPPE. A knop; a button. (*A.-S.*)

KNAPPISH. Cross; peevish. "Answering your snappish *quid* with a knappish *quo*," Stanihurst's Desc. of Ireland, p. 35.

KNAPPLE. To bite, or nibble. *North.*

KNARLE. A dwarfish fellow. *North.*

KNARLY. Strong; hearty. *Somerset.*

KNARRE. A rock, or cliff. *Gawayne.*

KNARRY. Knotty. *Chaucer.*

KNAST. The snuff of a candle.

KNATCH. To strike, or knock. *Linc.*

KNATTER. To nibble. Metaphorically, to find fault with trifles. *North.*

KNATTLE. The same as *Knatter*, q. v.

KNAVATE. A knave. *Skelton.*

KNAVE. A lad; a servant. (*A.-S.*)

We ne have to hete, ne we ne have
Herinne neyther knith ne *knave*. *Havelok*, 456

KNAVE-CHILD. A boy. (*A.-S.*)

In holy churche, as clerkes fynde,
On his douȝtur, agayne kynde,
Ther he gate a *knave-childe*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 43

KNAWANDE. Gnawing. Arch. xxx. 355, l. 191.

KNAWE. To know. *North.* See Havelok, 2785; Kyng Alisaunder, 724. In some countries we have *knawed*, knew.

KNE. Degree. *Hearne.*

KNEDDE. Kneaded. (*A.-S.*)

KNEE. A bent piece of wood. A term used by carpenters. *North.*

KNEE-HAPSED. Said of wheat, when laid by wind and entangled. *South.*

KNEE-HOLLY. The butcher's broom. *South*

KNEE-KNAPT. Knock-kneed. *Devon.*

KNEELER. Explained by Holmes, "Stones that stand upright, that makes a square outward above, and inward below."

KNEEN. Knees. (*A.-S.*)

KNEESTEAD. The place of the knee. *Linc.*

KNEESTRADS. Pieces of leather fastened to the knees to protect them from the ladder, worn by thatchers. *Devon.*

KNEP. To bite gently. *North.*

KNEPPARS. Wooden tongs used for pulling up weeds in corn. *Yorksh.*

KNET. Knit; tied. *Weber.*

KNETTAR. A string, or cord. *South.*

KNEW. A knee. (*A.-S.*)

And sche began mercy to crye,
Upon hire bare *knew*, and seyde,
And to hire fadir thus sche seyde.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134 f. 85

KNIBBERS. Young deer when they first begin to have horns; prickers.

KNICK-A-KNACKS. Same as *Knackers*, q. v.

KNIFE. Appears sometimes to be used by old writers for a sword or dagger.

KNIFE-GATY. Hospitable. *Linc.*

KNIFE-PLAYING. Tossing up knives and catching them, a sport practised by the ancient jogelours. See Weber, iii. 297.

KNIFLE. To steal; to pilfer. *North.*

KNIGHT. A servant. Generally, a servant in war, a soldier; a knight. (*A.-S.*)

KNIGHTHODE. Valour. *Chaucer.*

KNIGHTLE. Active; skilful. *North.*

KNIGHT-OF-THE-POST. A hired witness; a person hired to give false bail in case of arrest. Hence generally, a cheat or sharper; a robber.

> On this account, all those whose fortune's crost,
> And want estates, may turn *knights of the post.*
> *Fletcher's Poems*, p. 258.

KNIP. To pinch; to bite. *North.*

KNIPPERDOLLINGS. A sort of heretics, followers of one Knipperdoling, who lived in Germany about the time of the Reformation. Blount's Glossographia, 1681, p. 359.

KNIT. (1) *To knit one up*, to reprove him. *To knit up a matter*, to finish it. See Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 65. *To knit up a man*, to confine him. The phrase occurs in Palsgrave.

(2) Joined; bound; agreed. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To unite; to hang together. *West.* Also, to set, as fruit blossoms.

KNIT-BACK. The herb comfrey.

KNITCH. A bundle. *Somerset.*

KNITS. Small particles of lead ore.

KNITSTER. A female who knits. *Devon.*

KNITTING-CUP. A cup of wine handed round immediately after the marriage ceremony to those who assisted in it.

KNITTING-PINS. Knitting-needles. *East.*

KNITTLE. A string fastened to the mouth of a sack to tie it with. *Sussex.*

KNOB. A round tumour. *South.*

KNOBBED-STICK. A walking-stick, with a knob at the end. *Var. dial.*

KNOBBER. The hart in its second year. See further in v. *Hunting.* Spelt *knobler* in Gent. Rec. ii. 75.

KNOBBLE. To hammer feebly. *West.*

KNOBBLE-TREE. The head. *Suffolk.*

KNOBBLY. (1) Full of knots or lumps. *Var. dial.*

(2) Stylish. *Somerset.*

KNOBLOCKS. Small round coals. *Lanc.*

KNOBS. To make no knobs of a thing, i. e. to make no difficulty about it.

KNOCK. (1) To move about briskly. *East.*

(2) *To knock a man over*, to knock him down. *Knock back ore*, ore mixed with a coarse sort of spar. *Knocked up*, worn out with fatigue. *Knock me down*, strong ale. *To knock at end*, to persevere.

KNOCKING. The cry of hare-hounds.

KNOCKING-MELL. A large wooden hammer used for bruising barley. *Knocking-trough*, a kind of mortar in which that operation was performed.

KNOCKINGS. Native lead ore. *Derb.*

KNOCK-KNOBBLER. The name of the person who perambulates the church during divine service to keep order. *North.*

KNOCKLEDEBOINARD. A term of reproach; a hard-working clown. *Palsgrave.*

KNOCK-SALT. A stupid lout. *Suffolk.*

KNOCKSTONE. A stone used for breaking ore upon. A mining term.

KNODDEN. Kneaded. *North.*

KNOGS. (1) Ninepins. *Yorksh.*

(2) The coarse part of hemp. *West.*

KNOKLED. With craggy projections.

KNOLL. (1) To toll the bell. Still a common word in the provinces.

(2) A little round hill. *Kent.* It occurs in MS. Egerton 614, xiii. Cent.

(3) A turnip. *Kent.* (Kennett, p. 54.)

KNOP. (1) A large tub. *Cumb.*

(2) The bud of a plant. (*A.-S.*) "Out of the knop," Du Bartas, p. 370.

> Take half a pound of rede roses floures that be gaderyd erly whyle the dewe lastys, and ben fulle sprad, and pulle of the *knoppes*, and clippe hem with a peyre sherys. *MS. Med. Rec.* xv. Cent.

(3) A knob, or handle; the woollen tuft on the top of a cap.

(4) The knee-cap. Nominale MS.

(5) A button. Rom. of the Rose, 1080.

KNOPPED. A term applied to clothes when partially dried. *Linc.*

KNOPPEDE. (1) Buttoned; fastened. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Full of knops, or knobs. (*A.-S.*)

KNOPPIT. A small lump. *East.*

KNOR. A dwarfish fellow. *North.*

KNORNED. Rugged. *Gawayne.*

KNORRISH. Knottish; full of knots.

KNOT. (1) A rocky summit. *North.*

(2) A boss, a bunch of flowers, &c. An architectural ornament. Oxf. Gl. Arch. p. 221.

(3) *To seek a knot in a rush*, to look for a needle in a bottle of hay. See Elyot, in v. *Scirpus.*

(4) A puzzle. *Var. dial.*

(5) A parterre, or garden plat. *West.*

(6) The key or boss of a vault. It means sometimes a finial.

KNOTCHEL. To cry a woman knotchel is when a man gives public notice he will not pay his wife's debts. *Lanc.*

KNOTLINS. Chitterlins. *Somerset.*

KNOTSTRINGS. Laces. *Devon.*

KNOTTE. A bird, the *Cinclus Bellonii* of Ray. See the Archæologia, xiii. 341. Blount calls it a "delicious sort of small fowl," and says its name is derived from Canute, or Knout, who was said to have been very fond of it.

KNOTTILLES. Knobs. *Somerset.*

> He hade a heved lyke a bulle, and *knottilles* in his frount, as thay had bene the bygynnyng of hornes.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 1.

KNOTTINGS. Light corn. *Chesh.*

KNOTTLED. Stunted in growth. *South.*

KNOTTY-TOMMY. Oatmeal eaten with boiled milk poured over it. *North.*

KNOULECHE. To acknowledge. (*A.-S.*)

KNOUT. King Canute. (*A.-S.*) *Knoude*, Chronicon Vilodunense, ed. Black, p. 92.

KNOW. (1) Futuo. Still in use.

(2) Knowledge. Also, to acquire knowledge.

KNOWLECHING. Knowledge. (*A.-S.*)

Of hur for to have a syghte,
Of hur to have *knowlechyng.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 140.

O sothfast Lorde, that haste the *knowlechynge*
Of every thynge, thorowe thy grete myght.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 46.

KNOWLEDGE. *Took his knowledge*, knew him. See Sir Perceval, 1052.

KNOWN. Knew. *Var. dial.*

KNOW-NOTHING. Very ignorant. *East.*

KNOWTH. To know; to acknowledge.

KNOWYNG. Acquaintance. (*A.-S.*)

Thai ar aperte of my *knowyng*,
Thei shalle speke for the to the kyng.
MS Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

KNUBBLE. (1) A small knob. *Suffolk.*

(2) To handle clumsily. *East.*

KNUBLINGS. Small round coals. *Worc.*

KNUCHER. To giggle; to chatter. *Surrey.*

KNUCKER. To neigh. *Kent and Sussex.*

KNUCKLE-DOWN. A phrase at marbles, ordering an antagonist to shoot with his hand on the ground. *Var. dial.* Knuckle-to, to yield or submit. Also, to adhere firmly.

KNUCKLES. The bands of a book.

KNUR. (1) A round hard piece of wood used in the game of knurspell. *North.*

(2) A knot. *Var. dial.* "A bounche or knur in a tree," Elyot, in v. *Bruscum*, ed. 1559.

KNURL. A dwarf. *Northumb.*

KNUTTE. (1) Knights. (2) Knit; tied. *Weber.*

KNYCCHIS. Bundles; sheaves. *Baber.*

KNYLED. Knelt. Percy's Reliques, p. 4.

KNYLLE. To knoll. *North.*

To wakyne Mildore the bryght,
With belles for to *knylle. MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 136

KOCAY. A jakes. *Prompt. Parv.*

KOCOK. A cuckoo. Arch. xxx. 409. It occurs in Nominale MS. spelt *kokoke.*

KOD. Quoth. Robin Hood, i. 92.

KOF. The same as *Cof*, q. v. It means keen, eager, in R. de Brunne, p. 66.

Allas! queth Beves, whan he doun cam,
Whilom ichadde an erldam,
And an hors gode and snel,
That men clepede Arondel;
Now ich wolde geve hit *kof*
For a schiver of a lof. *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 71.

KOISTER. Ill-tempered. *North.*

KOK. A cook. Havelok, 903.

KOKWOLD. A cuckold.

And, as I rede in story,
He was *kokwold* sykerly,
Forsothe it is no lesyng. *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 59.

KOLING. The crab-apple. *Salop.*

KOMBIDE. Combed. "Crispid and kombide," Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.

KONE. To know. (*A.-S.*)

Thys ensample were gode to *kone*,
Bothe to the fadyr and eke to the sone.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8.

KONNE. Boldly? (*A.-S.*)

And alle in fere sey *konne*
That Degary the pryce hath wonne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 247.

KONSYONIS. Conscience. *Lydgate.*

KONY. Canny; fine. *North.*

KONYNGESTE. Most learned, or clever.

The *konyngeste* cardynalle that to the courte lengede
Knelis to the conquerour, and karpes thire wordes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f 87

KOO. A jackdaw. *Palsgrave.*

KOOLESTOCKE. The colewort. Ortus Voc.

KOPPED. Proud; insulting. *North.*

KORBEAU. The miller's thumb. *Kent.*

KOREN. Corn. Havelok, 1879.

KORWE. Sharp. Nominale MS.

KOSTANT. Constantine. *W. Werw.* p. 52.

KOTE. A tunic or coat. (*A.-S.*)

He dede to make yn the somers tyde
A *kote* perced queyntly with pryde.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 23

KOTTE. Caught; catched. *Hearne.*

KOTTEDE. Cut. *Lydgate.*

The *kottede* here forers of ermin,
The yonge children wende therin.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 136

KOUP. To bark, or yelp. *Salop.*

KOUS. The same as *Kex*, q. v. *Lanc.*

KOUSLOPPES. Cowslips. Arch. xxx. 409.

KOUTH. Kindred; acquaintance. (*A.-S.*)

To mi neghburs swithe ma,
Radnes to mi *kouth* als-swa.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 19.

KOVE. *A-kove*, suddenly. (*A.-S.*)

KOWEYNTE. Quaint; cunning.

KOWKE. A cook. Reliq. Antiq. i. 82.

KOWPE. The same as *Chop*, q. v.

KOYCHES? The Cambridge MS. reads *theves*

Fifteen *koyches* com in a stounde
Al slap, and gaf thay me thys wounde;
I mun dye tharof, wol I wate,
Swa icham in ivel state:
Of myself ne nys me noht,
On my lemman es al my thoht.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

KRAFTY. Skilfully made. "Fowre crosselettes krafty," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 88.

KRAIM. A booth at a fair. *North.*

KRAKE. To crack; to break. (*A.-S.*)

With corowns of clere golde that *krakede* in sondire.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

KREEKARS. See *Crakers;* Hall, Henry VIII. f. 119; Baker's Chronicle, ed. 1696, p. 272.

KREEL. A worsted ball, the worsted being generally of different colours. *North.*

KRESS-HAWK. A hawk. *Cornw.*

KRESTE. A crest. Nominale MS.

A *kreste* he beryth in blewe,
Syr Barnarde then hym knewe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 80

KREWELLE. Stern; severe.

With *krewelle* contenance thane the kyng karpis theis wordes,
I praye the kare noghte, syr knyghte, ne caste you no dredis. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 95

KRIB. A hundred square feet of cut glass Holme's Academie of Arms, 1688.

KRIKE. A creek. Havelok, 708.

KRINK. A bend, or twist. *East.*

KROCES. Crosses. *Hearne.*

KROUCHEN. Perched. *North.*

KRYE. To cry; to shout.

With knyghttly contenaunce sir Clegis hymselfene
Kryes to the companye, and carpes thees wordez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70

KRYVE. The grave. Langtoft, p. 91.

KU. A cow. (*A.-S.*)

KUCKUC. A cuckoo. See Mr. Wright's collection of Latin Stories, p. 74.

KUDDE. Showed. (*A.-S.*)

I-hered be oure Lord Crist
That here *kudde* his myȝt.
MS. Coll Trin. Oxon. 57.

KUKE. A cook. Nominale MS.

KULLACK. An onion. *Devon.*

KULN. A windmill. *North.*

KULPY. Thick-set; stout. *Suffolk.*

KUNDERE. Nearer of kin. (*A.-S.*)

KUNGER. A conger. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 174.

KUNTEYNED. Sat; held himself. *W. Werw.*

KUNTIPUT. A clown. *Somerset.*

KUNY. Coin. *Prompt. Parv.*

KUSSYNYS. Cushions.

These fresh ladyes and these lordes ben sette
On *kussynys* of silk togedir to and to.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 142.

KUTHTHES. Manners; habits. (*A.-S.*)

KUTTE. To cut. (*A.-S.*)

KUTTER. A swaggerer; a bully. *Kutting*, the adjective, is also found in the same MS.

I serve the ruffler as the rest,
And all that brage and swashe;
The kuttinge *kutters* of Queen-hyve
And all that revells dashe. *MS. Ashmole* 208.

KYBYTE. A cubit. *Prompt. Parv.*

KYDE. Famous; renowned. (*A.-S.*)

Thane aftyre at Carlelele a Cristynmese he haldes,
This ilke *kyde* conquerour, and helde hym for lorde.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.

KYDEL. A dam in a river for taking fish. See Statute 2 Henry VI. c. 15, quoted in Chitty's Treatise on the Game Laws, 1812, i. 373.

Fishes love soote smell; also it is trewe
Thei love not old *kydles* as thei doe the new
Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 71.

KYE. (1) She. *Hearne.*

(2) To cry. Middleton, ii 485.

KYGHT. Caught. Hartshorne, p. 122.

KYISH. Dirty. *Suffolk.*

KYKE. To look steadfastly. (*A.-S.*)

KYKNYTES. Knights. Cov. Myst. p. 186.

KYLE. A cock of hay. *North.*

KYLOES. Small Highland cattle. *North.*

KYMENT. Stupid. *Heref.*

KYNDE. Begotten. (*A.-S.*)

KYNDONE. A kingdom. (*A.-S.*)

That my fadres dere chyldren bene
Into hys blys and *kyndone* withe me.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 7

KYNE. Kin; kindred. (*A.-S.*)

Now hafe I taulde the the *kyne* that I ofe come.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 81

KYNELD. Brought forth young. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

KYNE-MERK. A mark or sign of royalty. *Kyne-yerde*, a sceptre. (*A.-S.*)

KYNG-RYKE. A kingdom. (*A.-S.*)

I make the kepare, syr knyghte, of *kyng-rykes* manye.
Wardayne wyrchipfulle to weilde al my landes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f 60.

KYNLYME. The hearth-stock. *Pr. Parv.*

KYNREDENE. Kindred. (*A.-S.*)

And here es the *kyredene* that I of come.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln. f. 8

KYNTES. Knights. *Hearne.*

KYPE. (1) An ugly grimace. *Chesh.*

(2) A coarse wicker basket, containing nearly a bushel. *Heref.*

(3) To be very stingy. *Linc.*

(4) Heed; care; attention; study. *West.*

(5) To belch; to vomit. *North.*

KYPTE. Caught; drew out. *Hearne.*

KYRED. Changed; altered. (*A.-S.*)

KYRRE. Quarry. A hunting term. (*A.-N.*) To make the quarry, to cut up the deer, and feed the hounds.

And after, whenne the hert is splayed and ded he undoeth hym, and maketh his *kyrré*, and en quyrreth or rewardeth his houndes, and so he hath gret likynge. *MS. Bodl.* 546

KYRST? A wood. *Oxon.*

KYSE. Chester Plays, i. 80. Qu. *byse?*

KYTTED. Caught. *Weber.*

KYX. The bung of a cask. *Prompt. Parv.* Also the same as *Kex*, q. v.

LA. (1) Lo; behold. (Kennett, MS.)

(2) Low. *North.*

LAA. Law. Nominale MS.

LAB. A tittle-tattle; a blab. Also called a lab-o-the-tongue. *West.* It occurs in Chaucer.

LABARDE. A leopard. Isumbras, 189.

LABBER. (1) To bathe. *Northumb.*

(2) To loll out the tongue; to lick up anything. *Somerset.*

(3) To splash; to dirty. *North.*

LABECYDE. Whipped?

Lett not thy tonge thy evyn-crysten dyspyse,
Ande than plesyst more myn excellens
Than yff thu *labecyde* with grett dylygens
Upon thy nakyde feet and bare,
Tyll the blode folwude for peyn and vyolens.
Mind, Will, and Understanding, p. 20.

LABELL. A tassel. *Huloet.* "Labelles hanging downe on garlands, or crownes." Baret.

LABLYNG. Babbling. See Urry, p. 535.

He speketh here repreeffe and vylenye,
As mannys *lablyng* tonge is wont alway.
Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 61

LABONETTA. An old dance, beginning with the pavian. (*Ital.*)

LABOUR. To cultivate the earth. *To labour on the way*, to go onwards.

LABOURSOME. Laborious. *North.*

LABRUN. To labour. Const. Mas. 273.

LACCHESSE. Negligence. (*A.-N.*)

The firste poynte of slouthe I calle
Lachesse, and is the chef of alle.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 103

LACE. (1) To beat, or thrash. *Var. dial.* The phrase often is, to lace the jacket. *To lace the skin*, to eat enormously, (to tighten it?)

(2) To mix with spirits. *North.* Lac'd coffee. Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 3.

(3) To streak, as with laces on dress; to ornament; to embellish. "What envious streaks do lace the severing clouds," Shakespeare. Compare Macbeth, ii. 3; True Trag. of Richard III. p. 47. Still in use in the North of England. A person splashed with dirt would said to be laced.

(4) A beam. Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 37.

Whenne al was purveide in place,
And bounden togider beem and *lace*,
Thei fond greet merryng in her merk.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 55

(5) To tie; to bind. (*A.-N.*)

LACED-MUTTON. A prostitute. According to Moor and Forby, the term is not yet obsolete. It occurs in Shakespeare.

LACED-TEA. See *Lace* (2).

LACERT. According to Cotgrave, a fleshy muscle, so termed from its having a tail like a lizard. The author of Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 92, compares its shape to that of a crocodile.

LACHE. (1) Sluggish. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A muddy hole; a bog. *Yorksh.*

(3) To catch; to take. (*A.-S.*) "To *lache* fische," Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 17. Hence sometimes, to embrace.

LACHRYMÆ. The title of a musical work by Dowland, frequently alluded to in old plays.

LACK. To blame. *South.* "With-owten lac," without fault, Ywaiñe and Gawin, 264.

LACKADAISICAL. Very affected, generally applied to young ladies. *Var. dial.*

LACKADAISY. Alack; alas! *Var. dial.*

LACKE. To beat. *Weber.*

LACKEE. To wander from home. *West.*

LACKES. Lackeys; companions. *Hearne.*

LACKEY. To run by the side, like a lackey. Heywood's Edward IV. p. 16.

LACKITS. Odd things; odds and ends; small sums of money. *North.*

LACK-LATIN. A person ignorant of Latin; an uneducated man. "A silly clarke, an informer, a pettiefogger, a promooter, a Sir John Lacke-Latine," Florio, p. 162.

LACKY. To beat severely. *Devon.*

LACKY-BOYS. Very thin soled shoes.

LACTURE. A mixture for salads.

LAD. (1) A man-servant. *North.* In old English, a low common person

(2) A thong of leather; a shoe-latchet.

LADDE. Led; carried. (*A.-S.*)

LADDERS. The frame-work fixed on the sides of a waggon. *Var. dial.*

LADDY. The diminutive of *lad.*

LADE. (1) To leak or admit water.

Withynne the ship wiche that Argus made,
Whiche was so staunche it myȝte no water *lade.*
MS. Digby 230.

(2) Laden. Todd's Gower, p. 215.

(3) To fasten anything with bands of iron. A joiner's term. *North.*

(4) A ditch, or drain. *Norfolk.*

(5) To abuse a person thoroughly.

LADE-GORN. A pail with a long handle to lade water out with. *Derb.* Also called a *lade-pail* See Jennings, p. 51.

LADES. The same as *Ladders*, q. v. In Somerset they are called *ladeshrides.*

LADE-SADDLE. A saddle for a horse carrying a load or burthen on its back.

LADGE. To lay eggs. *Devon.*

LADGEN. To close the seams of wooden vessels which have opened from drought, so as to make them hold water. *Chesh.*

LADIES-THISTLE. The *Carduus Benedictus*, Lin. See Palmer, p. 59.

LADILY. Ugly; hideous. (*A.-S.*) Brockett has *laidly* in the same sense.

LADLE. To dawdle. *Norfolk.*

LADLICKED. Licked or beaten by a youth or lad. *Salop.*

LADRON. A thief. (*Span.*)

LAD'S-LOVE. Southernwood. *Var. dial.*

LADUN. A burthen. *South.*

LADY. "The ladie of the wicket, a by-word for a midwife," Cotgrave, in v. *Madame.*

LADY-BIRD. A cant term for a whore.

A cast of lacquyes, and a *lady-bird*,
An oath in fashion, and a guilded sword.
Fletcher's Poems, p. 176 (er. 676.)

LADY-BUDDICK. An early kind of apple.

LADY-CLOCK. The lady-bird. *Yorksh.*

LADY-OF-THE-LAKE. A cant term for a courtezan, perhaps taken from the well-known character of that name in the Mort d'Arthur.

LADY'S-HOLE. A game at cards.

LADY'S-SMOCK. Canterbury bells. This flower is also called the lady's-nightcap.

LADY'S-TASTE. The same as *Claggum*, q. v.

LAER. A barn. *Yorksh.* (Kennett, MS.)

LAFE. Remainder; remnant. *North.*

LAFF. To laugh. *North.* "Then wold you *laffe*," Collier's Old Ballads, p. 60.

LAFT. Left; remained. (*A.-S.*) "And laften the gold," Chron. Vilodun. p. 102.

What foule that sittes or flye,
Whether it were ferre or nye,
Sone with hym it *lafte.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51

LAFTER. The number of eggs laid by a hen before she sits. *North.*

LAG. (1) To crack; to split. *West.*

(2) Late; last; slow. *Var. dial.* Also, the last or lowest part. "The weight would *layge* thee," Heywood's Iron Age, sig. K. iii.

(3) A game at marbles.

(4) The stand for a barrel. Also, the narrow wood or stave. *North*

(5) A law. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

LAGABAG. A lazy fellow. *Suffolk.* Forby has it, but spelt *lagarag.*

LAGE. To wash. *Lagge*, a bundle of clothes for washing. Old cant terms.

LAGGED. Dirtied; splashed. *Palsgrave.*

LAGGEN. (1) The stave of a cask. *North.*

(2) The angle between the side and bottom of a wooden dish. *Northumb.*

LAGGENE. They lay?

Thane theire launces they lachene, theis lordlyche
byernez,
Laggene with longe speres one lyarde stedes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 90

LAGGER. A green lane; a narrow strip of ground. *West.*

LAGH. Law. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 1.

LAGHBERER. A ruler. (*A.-S.*)

LAGHTE. Taken; caught. (*A.-S.*)

And he lordely lyghttes, and *laghte* of his brydille,
And lete his burlyche blonke baite on the flores.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 81.

LAG-LAST. A loiterer. *North.* "Lastly, *lagly*, behind all," Florio, p. 149. *Lagman*, the last of a company of reapers.

LAG-TEETH. The grinders, so called because the last in growth. See Florio, p. 511.

LAG-WOOD. The larger sticks from the head of an oak tree when felled. *Dorset.*

LAID. (1) Killed; dead. *Suffolk.* The common phrase is, *laid by the wall.*

The kyng of Lebe es *laide*, and in the felde levyde,
And manye of his lege mene that there to hym langede.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73

(2) Laid down for a nap. *East.*

(3) Just or slightly frozen. *Norf.*

(4) Plotted; designed; contrived. *Shak.*

(5) *Laid out*, bedecked with finery. *Laid up*, confined from sickness. When a coal-pit ceases working, it is said to be *laid in.*.

(6) Trimmed, as with lace, &c.

LAIE. A lake. (*A.-S.*)

The blod ran in the valaie,
So water out of a *laie*. *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 197.

LAIER. Soil; dung. *East.*

LAIGHTON. A garden. *Yorksh.*

LAIN. A layer of anything. The term occurs in Harrison's England, p. 187.

LAINCH. A long stride. *North.*

LAINE. (1) To lay. (*A.-S.*) It is the imperf. pl. in the following example.

And in a chare they hym *layne*,
And ladd hym home into Almayne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 77.

(2) To conceal. (*A.-S.*) "The sothe es noghte to laine," the truth must not be concealed, a very common phrase in old romances.

Sir Degrevaunt, es noghte to *layne*,
His swerd hase he owt-drawene.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137.

(3) Concealment. From the verb.

When Robyn came to Notyngham,
Sertenly withoutene *layne*,
He prayed to God and myld Mary
To bring hym out save agayne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 126.

Lady, he sayd, withouten *layne*,
This is Launcelottis sheld de Lake.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 94.

LAINERS. Straps; thongs. (*A.-N.*)

LAIR. Soil; land. "Layre of a grounde, *terroy*," Palsgrave. Brockett explains it, mire, dirt. "*Laire*, open pasture, common field," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

Of water his body, is flesshe *laire*,
His heer of fuyr, his honde of ayre.
Cursor Mundi, MS Col. Trin. Cantab. f. 4.

LAIRD. (1) Learned. (*A.-S.*)

Ne riche, ne pour, ne bond, ne fre,
Laird, ne lawed, what sa he be.
John de Wageby, p. 7.

(2) A proprietor of land. *North.* Properly, a lord of the manor.

LAIRIE. An aery of hawks. Florio, p. 129.

LAIRING. Wading through mire, &c. *North.*

LAIRLY. Idle; base, *Cumb.*

LAISTOWE. "The ancient gardens were but dunghils and *laistowes*," Harrison, p. 209. See further in *Lay-stall.*

LAITCH. To be idle and gay; to loiter; to laugh; to titter. *North.*

LAITCHETY. Idle; careless. *South.*

LAITE. To search; to seek for. Still in use in the North of England.

LAITER. The same as *Lafter*, q. v.

LAITH. (1) Loath; loathly. *North.*

(2) To bid, ask, or invite. *Yorksh.*

LAK. Vice; sin; little. *Hearne.*

LAKE. (1) A kind of fine linen. Shirts were formerly made of it. It is mentioned in a laundress's list of articles in MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 141, and by Chaucer. The following passage establishes its colour.

The daisé y-corowned white as *lake*,
An vielettis on bankes be bedene.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 11.

(2) Fault. (*A.-S.*) Octovian, 1394. Kennett explains it, disgrace, scandal.

So ere these bakbytres won,
Thai say the wrast that thai con,
Ever behynde a manys bake
With ille thai fynde to hym a *lake.*
R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 31

For yn the syxte ther y spake,
Y touched of thys yche *lake.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f, 20

(3) To lap up. *Lanc.*

(4) Any small rivulet. *Devon.*

(5) To be costive. *North.*

(6) To play. Also, a play. *North.* Hence *laker*, a player or actor.

William wel with Meliors his wille than dede,
And *layked* there at lyking al the long daye.
William and the Werwolf, p. 38.

(7) To pour water gently. *North.*

(8) To like; to please. Sevyn Sages, 1212.

(9) A den? See Cov. Myst. p. 387.

(10) Lack of anything. *Palsgrave.*

LAKE-WAKE. The ceremony of watching a corpse previously to burial. It is mentioned by Chaucer, Cant. T. 2960, spelt *liche-wake*, more in accordance with its etymology.

LAKIN. (1) See *Byrlakin.*

(2) A plaything; a toy. *North.* "He putt up in his bosome thes iij. lakayns," Gesta Rom. p. 105. *Lakynes*, Nominale MS.

LAL. A petted, spoilt child. *East.*

LALDRUM. A very great simpleton. *East.*

LALL. (1) Little. *North.*

(2) To lounge, or loiter. *Norfolk.*

LALLOP. To beat, or thrash *Var. dial.*

LALLOPS. A slattern. *North.*

LAM. To beat soundly. *Var. dial.* "I'le *lambe* your jackett, sirrah," MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2. Hence *lamb-pie*, a sound beating; and, perhaps, *lamback*, to beat. "*Dob*, beaten, lammed, bethwacked," Cotgrave.

LAMB-HOGS. Lambs before shearing. *North.*

LAMBOYS. The drapery which came from below the tasses over the thighs, sometimes imitated in steel. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

LAMBREN. Lambs. (*A.-S.*)

LAMBS. Ruffians employed at elections to impress upon the persons and property of the peaceable inhabitants the "physical force" doctrine. Times, Nov. 4th, 1844.

LAMBSKIN. A glutinous substance sometimes found in vinegar. *Linc.*

LAMBSKINES. Strokes. See *Lam.*

> And because therof, I did give her three or four *lambskines* with the yerd. Thou servedst her well ynough, said he. *MS. Ashmol.* 208.

LAMBSKINET. A juvenile game at cards. *Salop.* From Fr. *Lansquenet.*

LAMB'S-LEG. Nasal dirt. *Var. dial.*

LAMB'S-QUARTERS. The white goose-foot. *Lamb-sucklings*, the flowers of bird's foot clover. *North.*

LAMB-STORMS. Spring storms, often prejudicial to young lambs. *East.*

LAMB'S-TONGUE. Rib-grass. *South.*

LAMB'S-WOOL. Apples roasted, beaten into a pulp, and well mixed with strong ale.

LAMB'S-WOOL-SKY. A collection of white orbicular masses of cloud. *Devon.*

LAMBYKE. An alembic. Arch. xxx. 409.

LAME. (1) Often. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A lamb. "*Agnus*, a lame; *agna*, a new lame," Nominale MS.

(3) Loam; mud; clay. (*A.-S.*)

> Of erthe and *lame* as was Adam
> Makede to noye and nede,
> We er als he maked to be,
> Whilles we this lyfe salle lede.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 213.

> Ther is a mon that het Jhesus,
> With *lame* he anoynt myne eȝen two.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 84.

(4) A person wounded or injured in any limb was formerly said to be *lame.*

LAMENTABLE. Very. *Var. dial.*

LAMETER. A cripple. *North.* In the West of England a *lamiger.*

LAM-FLOOR. At Wednesbury, co. Staffordshire, the fourth parting or laming in the body of the coal is called the lam-floor.

LAMINGS. The partings of coal. *Staff.*

LAM-LAKENS. See *Bulls-and-Cows.*

LAMM. (1) A plate or scale of metal. An armourer's term. Florio, p. 19.

(2) To catch eels. *Suffolk.*

LAMMEL. Same as *Lambskinet*, q. v.

LAMMING. Huge; great. Formed similarly to *wapping*, &c. from lamming, a beating.

LAMMOCK. To slouch. *Var. dial.*

LAMP. (1) To shine. *Spenser.*

(2) An iron cradle let down with fire into a coal-pit to make a draught of air. *Staff.*

LAMPASS. An excrescence of flesh above the teeth in horses, which prevents their eating. Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 362.

LAM-PAY. The same as *Lam*, q. v.

LAMPER-EEL. The lamprey. *East.*

LAMPLOO. An outdoor boy's game.

LAMPORS. A kind of thin silk. (*Dut.*

LAMPRONS. Lampreys. Ord. and Reg. p. 449

LAMPSED. Lamed; injured. *West.*

LAMPUS. The same as *Lummox*, q. v.

LAM'S-GRASS. Spring, or early grass. *West*

LANCASHIRE. "Lancashire law, no stakes, no draw," a saying to avoid payment of a bet when verbally made.

LANCE. Explained by Hearne, "rouse, start, raise, stir up, shoot at." Apparently connected with *Launche*, q. v.

LANCEGAY. A sort of lance. Blount mentions it as prohibited by statute.

> Me thouȝte a fyry *lancegay*
> Whilom thorow myn herte he caste.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 247.

LANCE-KNIGHT. A foot-soldier. "*Lasquenet*, a lanceknight, or Germane footman," Cotgrave. "Lansnyght, *lancequenet*," Palsgrave. These quotations establish the correctness of Gifford's explanation, which is doubted by Nares. "Our lansquenight of Lowe-Germanie," Dekker's Knights Conjuring, p. 59. Blount says, "lance-knights were anciently such horsemen in war as were armed with lances."

LANCELET. A lancet. *Baret.*

LANCEPESADO. "The lowest range and meanest officer in an army is called the *lancepesado*, or *prezado*, who is the leader or governor of half a file," The Soldier's Accidence. The name is variously written.

LAND. (1) That part of ground between the furrows in a ploughed field. *North.*

(2) Freehold, in contradistinction to copyhold, or leasehold. *Devon.*

(3) The same as *Launde*, q. v.

LAND-CRESS. Winter-cress. *South.*

LAND-DAMN. This word is a Shakespearian puzzle. Perhaps the following passage will explain the mystery,—"*Landan, lantan, rantan*, are used by some Glostershire people in the sense of scouring or correcting to some purpose, and also of rattling or rating severely,' Dean Milles' MS. Glossary, p. 164.

LAND-DRAKE. The land-rail. *Glouc.*

LANDED. Covered or thickly coated with dirt *Linc.* It is generally followed by *up.*

LANDER. A man who attends at the mouth of a shaft to receive the kibble, &c.

LANDERER. A person who washed clothes.

LANDERN. A grate. *North.*

LANDFEATHER. A bay of the sea.

LANDLOUPERS. Persons who fly from the country for crime or debt. *North.* Stanihurst, p. 50, has *landleapers*, apparently in the sense of invaders.

LAND-LUBBER. A sailor's term (in ridicule) for any one not a seaman.

LAND-LUNG. The ash-coloured ground liverwort. *Suffolk.*

LANDMALE. A reserved rent, or annual sum of money, charged upon a piece of land by the chief lord of the fee, or a subsequent mesne owner. Finchale Ch.

LAND-MATE. In Herefordshire he that in harvest time reaps on the same ridge of ground or land with another, they call land-mates. Blount, ed. 1681, p. 366.

LAND-MEND. To level ground with a shovel after wheat has been sown. *Glouc.* This is taken from Milles' MS. Glossary.

LANDREN. Ladders. *Hearne.*

LAND-SCORES. Anciently the greatest part of the country lay in common, only some parcels about the villages being enclosed, and a small quantity in *land-scores* allotted out for tillage. Carlisle's Accounts of Charities, p. 295.

LANDSCRAP. A landscape. *Shirley.*

LAND-SHARE. The headland of a field. *Devon.*

LANDSHUT. A land-flood. *Heref.*

LANDSKIP. A landscape. Arch. x. 405.

> Love's like a *landskip*, which doth stand
> Smooth at a distance, rough at hand.
> *Cleaveland's Poems*, 1660, p 70.

LAND-VINE. A native vine. *Baret.*

LAND-WHIN. The plant rest-harrow. *East.*

LAND-YARDS. Two staves or 18ft. in Cornwall are a land-yard, and 160 land-yards an acre.

LANE. Reward? (*A.-S.*)

> Thorowe Goddis helpe and his knefe,
> Thus hase the geant loste his lyfe;
> Ho loves Gode of his *lane.*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 140.

LANEING. Concealment. *North.*

LANG. Long. *North.* (*A.-S.*)

LANGABERDE. Lombards. *Gawayne.*

LANGAN. The socket of a spade or shovel. *West.* Also called *langit.*

LANGAR. The lash of a whip. *Camb.*

LANG-AVIZED. Long-visaged. *North.*

LANGDEBEF. The herb bugloss.

LANGEE. To long for. *Devon.*

LANGELE. To bind together. *Pr. Parv.* Still in use in the North, to hopple a horse. *Langets*, chains for binding horse's feet. *Langett* occurs in Towneley Myst. p. 26, meaning a strap or thong. "Langot of the shoe, the latchet," Kennett.

LANGELLS. Blankets. Finchale Ch.

LANGET. A strip of ground. *West.* At Islip, co. Oxon, is a field called *Lankot.*

LANGEZ. Belongs; appertains.

> Thow has clenly the cure that to my corouue *langez*,
> Of alle my werdez wele, and my weyffe eke.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 60.

LANGHOLDS. Spaniels upon the feet of horses fastened with a horse-lock to keep them from leaping wrong. *North.*

LANGLE. To saunter slowly. *East.*

LANG-LOANING-CAKE. A cake made for schoolboys in the vacation. *North.*

LANGLY. A long time. (*A.-S.*)

> The horse strekede oute his nekke als ferre als he myghte, and likked Alexander hand; and he knelid doune on his kneesse, and bihelde Alexander in the vesage *langly.* *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 1.

LANGOON. A kind of wine, mentioned in the Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 3.

LANGOT. See *Langele.*

LANGOURE. Weakness; faintness. (*A.-N.*)

LANGREL. Very tall; long; lanky. *Linc.*

LANGRETS. False dice, loaded so as to come up *quater or tray* more frequently than the other numbers.

> His *langrets*, with his hie men and his low,
> Are ready what his pleasure is to throw.
> *Rowlands' Humors Ordinarie*, n. d.

LANGSAMENESS. Listlessness. Ellis, iii. 339. *Langsome*, tedious, tiresome.

LANGSYNE. Long ago. *Langsyners*, persons who lived long since. *North.*

LANGTOE.

> Shee added, withall, the report of her better fortunes; how shee had a swifter and more profitable mutation of her ale in former time, how that first her ale was ale, and then it was *langtoe*, and then it was ale againe. *Rowley's Search for Money*, 1609

LANGUAGER. A linguist. Thynne. p. 30.

LANGURE. To languish. *Chaucer.*

LANGWORT. The white hellebore.

LANIER. A thong of leather. (*A. N.*) "Lanyer of lether," Palsgrave. The lash of a whip is still so called in Suffolk.

LANK. (1) The groin. *Devon.*

(2) Lean; miserable. *North.*

LANNARD. The laner hawk. The *lanier* is the male, and the *laneret* the female. See Markham's Countrey Farme, 1616, p. 714.

LANNOCK. A long narrow piece of land. *Wilts.* See *Langet.*

LANSELE. The herb nibwort. (*A.-N.*)

LANT. (1) Urine. *North.* Cotgrave has, "*Ecloy*, lant, urine."

(2) To beggar, or make poor. *Yorksh.*

(3) Lent. Reliq. Antiq. i. 259.

> In cuntré som tyme was a man
> That *lante* penyes of that he wan.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Col. Trin. Cantab.* f. 87.

LANTERED Hazarded. *Northumb.*

LANTERLOO. A game mentioned in Games Most in Use, 12mo. n. d. The game of *loo* is still termed *lant* in the North.

LANTERN. (1) A lettern. Davies, p. 17.

(2) *Lantern and candle-light*, the old cry of the London belman at night. Its origin is ludicrously accounted for in Hobson's Jests, 1607. One of Dekker's tracts is entitled. "Lanthorne and Candle-Light, or the Bell-mans second Nights-walke, in which he brings to light a brood of more strange villanies then ever were till this yeare discovered," 4to. Lond. 1620. (First ed. 1609.)

LANTERN-FISH. The smooth sole. *Cornw.*

LANTERN-LEET. The horn or glass at the sides of a lanthorn. *North.*

LANTERN-PUFF. A hurry. *Warw.*

LANTERN-STAFF. A logger tied to a horse's foot, to enable a person to catch him more easily. *Beds.*

LANTERN-SWASH. A great consternation.

LANTHORN-JAWED. Thin-faced. *Var. dial.*

LANTREE. The bar hooked to a plough or harrow, to which the traces are attached. *Heref.*

LANYELS. Horse-hopples. *Yorksh.*

LAP. (1) To wrap up; to inclose; to cover. Hall, Richard III. f. 3, describing the murder of the infant princes, says, "this Miles Forest and John Dighton about mydnight, the sely children liyng in their beddes, came into the chaumbred and sodenly *lapped* them up amongest the clothes." Still in use.

> They *lapped* hym in on every syde,
> Ther was no bote but to abyde.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.

> Sewed theme in sendelle sexti faulde aftire,
> *Lappede* them in lede, lesse that they schulde
> Chawnge or chawffe, ȝif thay myghte escheffe.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 77.

(2) Leaped; vaulted. *North.*

(3) The end or bottom of a garment; the skirt or lappet. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To flog, or beat. *Somerset.*

(5) To lay anything in a person's lap, i. e. to put it totally in their power. *To lap up*, to relinquish anything; to express in a proper manner.

(6) Porridge. An old cant term. Forby calls it, "thin broth, weak tea," &c.

(7) A covering? See *Lappe*.

> Apes outwardly resemble men very much, and Vesalius saith that their proportion diffreth from mans in moe things then Gallen observeth, as in the muscles of the breast, and those that move the armes, thelbow and the ham, likewise in the inward frame of the hand, in the muscles moving the toes of the feet, and the feet and shoulders, and in the instrument moving the sole of the foot, also in the fundament and messentary, the *lap* of the liver, and the hollow vain holding it up which men have not
>
> *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 3.

LAPARD. The female pudendum. *Devon.*

LAPASSARELLA. The name of an old dance described in Shak. Soc. Papers, i. 27.

LAP-BANDER. Anything that binds two articles more closely together. *North.*

LAP-CLAP. A loud kiss. *Devon.*

LAP-CLOTH. An apron. *Chaucer.*

LAPE. To walk about in the mud; to go slovenly, or untidily. *North.*

LAPISE. Hounds are said to lapise when they open in the string. Gent. Rec. ii. 78.

LAPLOVE. Corn convolvulus. *North.*

LAPPE. Covering. (*A.-S.*)

> And alle ledis me lowttede that lengede in erthe,
> And nowe es lefte me no *lappe* my lygham to hele.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 88.

LAPPIOR. A dancer. *Cornw.*

LAP-STONE. The stone on which a shoemaker beats his leather. *North.*

LAQUEAR. A ceiling. (Med. Lat.)

LARAS. Any round pieces of wood turned by the turners. *Devon.*

LARD. To baste meat. *North.*

LARDER. Railing; noise. (*A.-N.*)

> Tho was Otuwel fol of mood.
> And faught as he were wood.
> Al the kinges ost anon
> Foleuweden Otuwel echon,
> Roulond and Oliver,
> And maden a foul *larder*.
>
> *Romance of Otuel*, p. 64.

LARDERY. A larder. See Ord. and Reg. p. 21. "*Lardarium*, a lardyrhows," Nominale MS. Still used in Yorkshire.

LARDING-STICK. An instrument for piercing holes, used in cookery for larding certain fowls, &c.

LARDOSE. A screen behind an altar in a cathedral. *Kennett.*

LARE. (1) A rate or tax. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Learning; lore; doctrine. (*A.-S.*)

> The whilke gladely resayves the *lare* of haly kirke thaire moder. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f 12.

> Thay lett by thi *lare* lyghte,
> And covetede the golde bryghte.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 232

(3) A quagmire, or bog. *North.*

LAREABELL. The sun-flower. *Linc.*

LARE-FATHER. A schoolmaster. *North.* According to Kennett, an adviser, a counsellor. See MS. Lansd. 1033.

LAREOVERS. When children are over inquisitive as to the meaning or use of any articles, it is sometimes the custom to rebuke them by saying they are *lareovers for meddlers.*

LARGE. (1) *Large and long* were characters in old music. One large contained two longs; one long two breves.

(2) Range. Skelton, ii. 239.

(3) *At my large*, at my liberty.

> I salle at Lammese take leve, and loge at my *large*
> In delitte in his laundez wyth lordes y-nowe.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 57

(4) Spacious; free; prodigal. (*A.-N.*)

LARGELY. Fully. *Chaucer.*

LARGENESS. Liberality. (*A.-N.*)

> And that Nature the godesse
> Wylle, off hyre fre *largynesse*,
> With erbys and with flourys bothe
> The feldys and the medwys clothe.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 1.

LARGESS. A bounty. The reapers in the Eastern counties ask passengers for a largess, and when any money is given to them, all shout together, Largess! Largess! *Largesse* is not uncommon in early English, meaning bounty, liberality. "Crye a larges when a rewarde is geven to workemen, *stipem vociferare*," Huloet, 1552. It was anciently the cry of minstrels at feasts.

LARGYLYCHE. Largely. Rob. Glouc.

LA-RI. An excl. denoting surprise.

LARIOT. The witwal. Florio, pp. 99, 106.

LARK. A wild fellow; a mad prank. Also to play mad tricks. *Var. dial.*

LARK-HEEL. Long-heeled. *Linc.*

LARKS-LEERS. Arable land not in use; any poor or barren land. *Somerset.*

LARME. An alarum. *Palsgrave.*

LARMY. Sorrowful. *Somerset.*

LARONE. A thief. (*A.-N.*) "Greasie larone," Nabbes' Bride, 1640, sig. F. ii.

LARRICK. Careless. *Yorksh.*

LARRS. Elves, or spirits. *Warner.*

LARRUP. To beat. *Var. dial.*

LARRY. A scolding, or lecture. *West.*

LART. (1) Taught. *Yorksh.*

(2) A wooden floor. *Somerset*

LARTIN-NAILS. Nails used for fixing laths in floors. *Somerset.*

LARUM. To beat a larum on a woman's stiddy, *rem cum aliqua habere.*

> Tell me, I pray thee, what did he, Tibby?
> Did he beat a *larum* on thy stiddy?
>
> *Yorkshire Dialogue*, 1697, p. 53.

LARY. Empty. *West.*

LARYDOODLE. The penis. *Devon.*

LAS. A lace; a snare. (*A.-N.*)

LAS-CHARGEABLE! Be quiet! *West.*

LASCHE. In MS. Sloane 1698, f. 9, is a receipt "for to make rede *lasche* or *lether.*"

LASE. Less. Sir Degrevant, 262.

LASER. Leisure. Plumpton Corr. p. 116.

LASH. (1) *To lash out*, to kick; to be prodigal; to dilate. *To leave in the lash*, in the dirt, mud, or lurch. *Lash*, extravagant, Holinshed, Conq. of Ireland, p. 30.

(2) To comb the hair. *North.*

(3) A string or cord in which beasts are held; a snare. See *Las.*

(4) To beat severely. *North.*

(5) Soft; watery; insipid. *East.*

LASH-COMB. A wide-toothed comb. *North.*

LASH-EGG. A soft-shelled egg. *Suffolk.*

LASHER. A wear. *Oxon.*

LASHIGILLAVERY. A superfluity, especially applied to articles of food. *North.*

LASHING. Lavish. *Taylor.*

LASHINS. Great quantities. *Northumb.*

LASHNESS. Slackness; dulness. (*A.-N.*)

LASK. A diarrhœa. See Fletcher's Differences, 1623, p. 33; MS. Sloane 1585, f. 121. There is a receipt "to stop a laske" in the same MS. f. 152. It is not quite obsolete.

LASKE. To shorten; to lessen; to bring to an end. See Will. Werw. pp. 21, 35.

LASS. Lazy. *I. Wight.*

LASSCHYNGE. Rushing.

> For lyȝte *lasschynge* flame alle the londe over.
>
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A ii. f. 111.

LASSE. To lessen, or decrease. (*A.-S.*)

> So that his owen pris he *lasseth*,
> Whan he suche mesure overpasseth
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 54.
>
> The dayis gon, the moneth passid,
> Hire love encreseth and his *lasseth.*
>
> *Gower, MS. Ibid.* f. 108.
>
> For schame woche may noȝt be *lassyde*
> Off thyng that was to-fore passyde.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 1.

LAST. (1) The groin. *Suffolk.*

(2) To stretch out; to extend. *North.*

(3) *On his last legs*, nearly undone. *Of the last edition*, of the newest fashion.

(4) A measure. It is eighty bushels of corn, twelve barrels of fish, fourteen barrels of pitch, tar, or ashes, twelve dozen hides or skins, twenty thousand herrings, twelve sacks of wool, twenty dickers of leather, &c. "White herringes a laste, that is to saye, xij. barrelles," Ord. and Reg. p. 102.

(5) A court held in the marshes of East Kent, consisting of twenty-four jurats, who levy rates for preserving the marshes.

LASTAGE. "Ballesse or lastage for shippes, *saburra,*" Huloet, 1552.

LAST-DAY. Yesterday. *West.*

LASTE. Loss. Reynard the Foxe, p. 85.

LASTENEST. Most lasting. *Var. dial.*

LASTER. The coming-in of the tide. Also the same as *Lafter*, q. v.

LASTREL. Some kind of hawk.

LASTS. The perindum. *Suffolk.*

LASTY. Lasting. *North.*

LAT. (1) A lath. (*A.-S.*) *Lat-river*, a person who makes laths. *North.* "A latt, *asser,*" Nominale MS.

(2) Slow; tedious. *West.* Lat-a-foot, slow in moving. Wilbraham, p. 53.

(3) To hinder. More usually *let.*

(4) Wet, unseasonable, generally applied to the weather. *North.* See Ray's Words, ed. 1674, p. 29 (wrongly paged 26).

(5) Fashion, or manner. *Scott.*

(6) Leadeth. (*A.-S.*)

> Ac ther the blynde *lat* the blynde,
> In dich thei fallen bothe two.
>
> *Vernon MS. Bodleian Libr*

LATAND. Letting (*A.-S.*)

> In that mene tyme Alexander sent a lettre tille Olympyas, his moder, and tille his mayster Arestotle *latand* thame witte of the batelles and the dyssese that thay suffred. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 46.

LATBRODS. Lath-nails. Finchale Ch.

LATCH. (1) Fancy; wish. *Somerset.*

(2) To measure under the surface of a mine to ascertain how much of it has been used. *North.*

(3) To light or fall. *Suffolk.* Kennett gives these meanings as current in Durham.

(4) To support; to hold. *Var. dial.*

(5) To tarry behind; to loiter.

(6) To catch. See Macbeth, iv. 3. We have had the older form in v. *Lache.* "*Latching*, catching, infecting," Ray, ed. 1674, p. 29. In the following passage, MS. Bodl. 294 has *lacche*, the best reading.

> How Polyphemus whilom wrought,
> When that he Galathe besought
> Of love, whiche he maie not *latche*,
> That made him for to waite and watche.
>
> *Gower*, ed. 1554, f. 27.

(7) A cross-bow. Meyrick, iii. 10.

(8) The same as *Catch* (1).

(9) The same as *Las*, q. v.

(10) *To latch on*, to put water on the mash when the first wort has run off.

LATCH-DRAWER. See *Drawlatch.*

LATCH-PAN. The dripping-pan. *East.* Every cook in Suffolk could settle the dispute on a passage in Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 2. The Athenian's eyes were Puck's *latch-pans*

LATE. (1) The same as *Laite*, q. v.

(2) An evil, or injury. (*A.-S.*)

> He sal whet his tuskes on Pariss ȝates;
> Almayn sal be ful ferd for his *lates.*
>
> *Old Prophecies, Cotton MSS.*

(3) Feature; countenance. In the following passage, manner, behaviour.

> Bot thow in this perelle put of the bettire,
> Thow salle be my presonere for alle thy prowde *lates*
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 86.

LATED. Belated. *Shak.*

LATELEST. Most loathly. (*A.-S.*

LATERED. Delayed. *Chaucer.*

LATESOME. (1) Loathful. It also means, tiresome, tedious. *Warw.*

> But to here of Cristis passioun,
> To many a man it is ful *laytsom.*
> *MS. Ashmole* 60, f. 5.

> He es swyft to speke on hys manere.
> And *latsome* and slawe for to here;
> He prayses awlde men and haldes thaim wyse.
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 35.

(2) Late; backward. Plumpton Corr. p. 21. *Lateward.* Cotgrave in v. *Discourtois.*

LATH. (1) An annual court held at Dymchurch, co. Kent. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) Moveth; bent down.

(3) To place, or set down. *Linc.*

LATHE. (1) A great part or division of a county, containing three or more hundreds. See Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 567; Harrison, p. 153.

(2) A barn. *North.* An old word. It occurs in Plumpton Correspondence, p. 257.

(3) Hateful; injured? Also, injury, harm.

> Sone the erle wexe wrathe,
> And sware many grete athe
> He solde his message be *lathe.*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 131.

(4) Ease; rest. *North.*

(5) To ask; to invite. *Chesh.*

(6) A thistle, or weed of any kind. *Somerset.*

LATHER. (1) Rather. *West.*

(2) Part of a mill. *Var. dial.*

(3) A ladder. See Palsgrave, verb. f. 360; Collier's Old Ballads, pp. 33, 105.

LATHING. An invitation. Kennett says "the use of this word is most proper to Staffordshire." It occurs, however, in Watson. Grose, and Palmer, and is still in use.

LATHY. (1) Strong. *Heref.*

(2) Thin; slender, like a lath. *Var. dial.*

LATIMER. An interpreter. (*A.-N.*) "Lyare wes mi *latymer*," Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 49. It is spelt *latyneres* in Maundevile, p. 58, which is the more correct form, *Latin* having been formerly applied to language in general.

LATING. The same as *Lathe* (1).

LATITAT. A noise; a scolding. *West.*

LATTAGE. An impediment, generally applied to a defect in speech. *West.*

LATTEN. Plate-tin. Palmer says the word is very common in this sense in Devon, and it is also found in the North country glossaries. Shakespeare is said to have given his godson, a child of Ben Jonson, a dozen *latten* spoons, and told the parent he should translate them. The pun is not uncommon in writers of Shakespeare's time, but the old word *latten*, or *latoun*, was not plate-tin, and the provincialism now in use must not mislead us, as it has Brockett, to attribute the same meaning to the archaism. It was a kind of mixed metal, very much resembling brass in its nature and colour. Various articles were made of it, as a cross, Chaucer, Cant. T. 701: a basin, Piers Ploughman, p. 462, &c. According to Mr. Hunter, the old brasses in churches are for the most part of latten.

LATTER. To run about idly. *North.* Also the same as *Lafter*, q. v.

LATTER-END. The seat of honour. *South.*

LATTERMATH. See *Aftermath.* "Lateward hay, latermath," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593 Still in use.

LATTICE. (1) Plate-tin. *Cornw.*

(2) An ale-house. Many inns formerly had this sign, and the ancient ale-house was generally distinguished by a lattice, not by a glass window, the latter substance being, as Gifford supposes, too fragile for the nature of the customers. See Ben Jonson, i. 96.

LATTING. Late; backward. *West.*

LAU. (1) Low. (2) A low or flame. (*A.-S.*)

LAUCHAIDS. Terraces, natural or artificial, on the sides of hills. *Devon.*

LAUDATION. Praise. (*Lat.*) It occurs in Hawkins' Engl. Dram. i. 22.

LAUDE. Praise. *Chaucer.*

LAUDES. The service of matins.

LAUGH. To laugh the other side of one's mouth, i. e. to cry. *Var. dial.*

LAUGH-AND-LAY-DOWN. A juvenile game at cards, in which the winner, who holds a certain combination of cards, lays them down upon the table, and laughs at his good success, or, at least, is supposed to do so. Old writers generally call it *laugh and lie down*, as Florio, p. 74. Sometimes the *double entendre* is not of the most delicate description.

> At *laugh and lie downe* if they play,
> What asse against the sport can bray?
> *Lilly's Mother Bombie*, ed. 1632, sig Dd. ii.

LAUGHE. Taken; captured.

> Lordes of Lorayne and Lumbardye bothene
> *Laughe* was and lede in with oure lele knyghttez.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 85.

LAUGHT. (1) A loft. *Devon.*

(2) Took; caught; received.

> The paiem fel ded to grounde,
> His soule *laught* helle hounde.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 236.

> Boldely hys swyrde he *lawghte*,
> To the gyaunt soche a strok he raghte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 89.

(3) The same as *Laughe*, q. v.

> And ther was Lewlyne *laughte*, and Lewlyns brothere,
> With lordez of Lebe, and lede to theire strenghez
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 72.

LAUK. (1) To weed. *Var. dial.*

(2) To strike; to beat. *North.*

(3) A common exclamation of surprise.

LAUM. To swoon. *Somerset.*

LAUNCE. The sand-eel. *West.*

LAUNCELEY. The herb ribwort. (*A.-N.*)

LAUNCEYNGE. Throwing lances. *Weber.*

LAUNCH. (1) To cry out; to groan. *Worc.*

(2) To launch leeks is to plant them like celery in trenches. *West.*

(3) A trap used for taking eels, &c.

LAUNCHE. To skip. Forby has it, "to take long strides." It occurs in Sevyn Sages, 1904 meaning, to throw or place.

Who lukes to the lefte syde, whenne his horse *launches*,
With the lyghte of the sonne men myghte see his lyvere.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

LAUNDE. A plain place in a wood; an unploughed plain; a park; a lawn. "*Saltus*, a lawnd," Nominale MS.

Now is Gij to a *launde* y-go,
Wher the dragoun duelled tho.
Gy of Warwike, p. 262.

For to hunt at the hartes in thas hye *laundes*
In Glamorgane with glee, thare gladchipe was evere.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.

LAUNDER. (1) Any kind of gutter or channel for conveying water. *Var. dial.*

(2) A washer. Also, to wash. "*Buandière*, launderer." Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. *Laundring gold*, washing it.

LAUNDRE. A laundress. *Palsgrave.*

LAUP. To leap. *Yorksh.*

LAUREAT. Crowned with laurel. (*Lat.*) The laureatship at our universities was a degree in grammar, including poetry and rhetoric, so called because the person who graduated was presented with a wreath of laurel.

LAUREOLE. Spurge-laurel. (*A.-N.*)

LAURER. A laurel. *Chaucer.*

LAUS. Loose. (*A.-S.*)

LAUTER. The laurel. (*A.-N.*)

That worthy was the *lauter* to have
Of poetrie, and the palme to atteyne.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 48.

LAUȜT. Caught; received. (*A.-S.*)

Thenne was Marie Joseph bitauȝt,
And he hir in spousaile *lauȝt*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 67.

LAVALTOE. Same as *Lavolta*, q. v.

For lo! the liveless Jacks *lavaltoes* take
At that sweet musick which themselves do make.
Brome's Songs, ed. 1661, p. 133.

LAVANDRE. A laundress. "A tretise for *lavandres*," Reliq. Antiq. i. 26.

LAVANT. A land-spring. *South.*

LAVAS. Lavish. Romeus and Juliet, p. 20.

LAVAST. Uninclosed stubble. *Kent.*

LAVE. (1) The rest; the remainder. *North.*

(2) To lade or draw water. *Chaucer.* Also, to pour, as in Perceval, 2250; to wash, Piers Ploughman, p. 273.

(3) To gutter, as a candle. *Wilts.*

(4) To hang, or flap down. *Hall.*

LAVE-EARED. Long, or flap-eared. See Topsell's Beasts, p. 366; Hawkins, iii. 357; *Lavelugged*, Northumb. Holloway has *lap-eared* in use in Sussex and Hants.

LAVEER. To work a ship against the wind. An old sea term.

LAVELL. The flap that covers the top of the windpipe. Still used in Devon.

LAVENDER. *To lay in lavender*, to pawn. This is a very common phrase in old plays. "To lay to pawne, as we say to lay in lavander," Florio, p. 27.

LAVENDREY. Washing. (*A.-N.*)

LAVER. (1) The remainder. *North.*

(2) A cistern, trough, or conduit, to wash in. "Laver to washe at, *lavoyr*," Palsgrave. Also, a basin. See Florio, p. 89; Cotgrave, in v. *Esguiere*; Leg. Cathol. p. 154; Reliq. Antiq. i. 7; Davies' Ancient Rites, 1672, p. 130.

And fulle glad, certys, thou schalt bee,
Yf that y wylle suffur the
To holde me a *lavour* and bason to my honde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 144.

(3) A dish composed of a kind of sea-weed well washed and boiled. It is also called *laver-bread*, Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(4) *Laver lip*, a hanging lip.

LAVERD. Lord. (*A.-S.*)

That tay after thaym ne went
To du thayr *laverd* comandement.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

LAVEROCK. The lark. *North.* See Wright's Lyric Poetry, pp. 26, 40; Reliq. Antiq. i. 86; Wright's Purgatory, p. 55; *laverkes*, Beves of Hamtoun, p. 138.

Sche made many a wondir soune,
Sumtyme liche unto the cok,
Sumtyme unto the *laverok*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 152.

Tyrlery lorpyn, the *laverocke* songe,
So meryly pypes the sparow;
The cow brake lose, the rope ran home,
Syr, God gyve yow good morow.
Bliss's Bibl. Miscell. p. 54.

LAVISH. Rank, as grass, &c. *West.*

LA-VOLTA. A kind of very active bouncing waltz, formerly much in fashion. The man turned the woman round several times, and then assisted her in making a high spring.

Leave protestations now, and let us hie
To tread *lavolta*, that is women's walk.
Soliman and Perseda, p. 214.

LAVY. Lavish; liberal. *North.*

LAW. (1) To give a hare good law, i. e. a good start before the hounds. It is in very frequent use by boys at play.

(2) A hill, or eminence. *North.*

(3) Custom; manner. See Ellis, ii. 335.

(4) Low. *North.*

He wist not that hym was gode,
But then he putte doune his hode
On knees he fel downe *lawe*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 56.

LAWAND. Bowing; humbling.

Anely *lawand* thameselfe to the sacramentes of haly kyrke, thof it be swa that thay hafe bene cumbyrde in syne and with syne alle thaire lyfe tyme.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 2[illegible].

LAWE. (1) To laugh. Nominale MS.

(2) Rough; violent; brutal. *West.*

LAWED. Ignorant. See *Laird.*

LAWES. The same as *Kairns*, q. v.

LAWESTE. The lowest. *North.*

Lenges all at laysere, and lokes one the wallys
Whare they ware *laweste* the ledes to assaille.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.

LAWFUL-CASE. An interj. of surprize.

LAWGHE. Low. *Hampole.*

LAWING. (1) Going to law. *Linc.*

(2) Lawing of dogs, i. e. cutting out the balls or three claws of the fore-feet.

LAWLESS-MAN. An outlaw. (*A.-S.*)

LAWN. The same as *Launde*, q. v.

LAWNDER. The sliding iron in the fore-part of a plough. *Var. dial.*

LAWNGELLE. A blanket. *Prompt. Parv.*

LAWNSETYS. Small javelins. (*A.-N.*)

And also *lawnsetys* were leyde on hey,
For to schete bothe ferre an ney.
Archæologia, xxi. 52.

LAWRENCE. An imaginary saint or fairy who presides over idleness. *Var. dial.*

LAWRIEN. A kind of oil, formerly used to anoint the ears of deaf people.

LAWSON-EVE. Low Sunday Eve. Hampson, Med. Kalend. ii. 236.

LAWȜE. To laugh. (*A.-S.*)

I pray yow alle and warne betyme
That ȝe me calle Joly Robyne.
And ȝe shalle *lawȝ* your fille.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

These *lawȝen* for joye thei ben in lende,
These othere wepen in wo withouten ende.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 141

LAX. (1) A part. *Somerset.*

(2) Salmon. Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 151.

LAXATIF. A purging medicine. (*A.-N.*)

LAY. (1) A poor rate. *Linc.*

(2) Law; religious faith. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Summer pasturage for cattle. *North.*

(4) To deliver a woman. *Var. dial.*

(5) A very large pond. *Norf.*

(6) To intend; to lay a plan; to provide; to study; to contrive. *East.*

(7) To lay an edged tool, to re-steel its edge. *Var. dial.*

(8) Belonged. Chron. Vilodun p. 110.

(9) A wager. See Othello, ii. 3.

(10) Unlearned. *Jonson.*

(11) To lay in wait. It occurs in Shakespeare.

(12) Butter-milk. Dekker's Belman, 1616.

(13) Lay of wind, i. e. a calm.

(14) To strike; to beat. *Somerset.*

(15) Any grass land; a bank. *West.*

(16) A low or flame of fire. *North.* See Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(17) *To lay in one's dish, or one's light*, to object to a person, to make an accusation against him. *To lay on load*, to strike violently and repeatedly. *To lay down*, to sow ploughed land with grass. *To lay in steep*, to soak. *To lay on*, to fatten; to beat. *To lay the table*, to prepare the table for dinner. *To lay to one's hand*, to help. *To lay an ear*, to listen. *To lay away*, to put out of the way, to lay aside; to break up school. *To lay by*, to cease. *To lay out a corpse*, to prepare it properly for a coffin.

When tablys were *layd* and clothes sprad,
The scheperde into the halle was lad.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

LAY-BAND. A small roller. *West.* It is explained a *towel* in one MS. glossary.

LAYDLANDS. Untilled lands. *Blount.* "Lay lande, *terre nouvellement, labouree*," Palsgrave. See Sir Cauline, 107.

LAYEN. A stratum, or layer. *South.*

LAYER. (1) A field of clover or grass; young white thorn; quick. *East.*

(2) A slice of meat. *Var. dial.*

(3) The ordure of cows. *North.*

(4) Land; earth.

Laughte hym upe fulle lovelyly with lordliche knyghttez,
And ledde hyme to the *layere* thare the kyng lygges
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 77

LAYERLY. Idle; rascally. *North.*

LAYER-OVER. A whip; a term for any instrument of chastisement. *East.*

LAYERS. The pieces or wood cut and laid in a hedge in spalshing it. *West.*

LAYERY. Earthly.

For it es heghe, and alle that it duellis in it lyftes abowne *layery* lustes, and vile covaytes.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 196.

LAY-FEE. The laity. Henry VIII. uses the term in several of his letters.

LAYSERLY. Leisurely. *Laysyr* occurs in Wright's Seven Sages. p. 43.

LAY-STALL. A dunghill. It is spelt *lay-stout* in More's MS. additions to Ray.

LAYTE. Lightning. (*A.-S.*)

And that ys not full moche wonder,
For that day cometh *layte* and thonder.
MS. Cantab Ff. ii. 38, f. 42

LAYTH. Lay; faith. Hardyng, f. 88.

LAYTHE. Loathsome; bad. (*A.-S.*)

ȝyf thou herdyst a fals thyng or *layth*,
That were spoke aȝens the feyth.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. [illegible]

LAYTHELY, Loathly. *Laytheste*, most loathly "Lucyfere, *lathetheste* in helle," Syr Gawayne, p. 99. Compare Audelay's Poems, p. 32. The editor of Syr Gawayne prints *layeth este*.

We hafe no laysere now these lordys to seke,
For ȝone *laythely* ladde me lamede so sore.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 98

Thase licherouse lurdanes *laytheste* in lede.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 23

LAYVERE. The rest of a spear.

The schafte was strong over alle,
And a welle shaped corynalle,
And was gyrde into the *layvere*,
That he myght not fle ferre nor nere.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 247

LAZAR. A leper. (*A.-N.*)

LAZAROUS-CLAPPER. A door-knocker. This singular phrase occurs in Hollyband, 1593.

LAZE. To be lazy. *East.* "To laze it when he hath most need to looke about him," Cotgrave, in v. *Endormir*.

LAZY. Bad; wicked. *North.* Lazy-weight a scant, or deficient weight.

LAȜ. To laugh. See Audelay, p. 49.

A scheperde abides me in halle;
Off hym shalle we *laȝ* alle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 5

LE. Lie; falsehood. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng that had grete plenté
Off mete and drinke, withoutene *le*,
Long he may dyge and wrote,
Or he have hys fyll of the rote.
MS Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

LEA. (1) A scythe. *Yorksh.*

(2) The seventh part of a hank or skein of worsted. *North.*

(3) Meadow; pasture; grass land.

LE-ACH. Hard work, or fatigue. *North*

LEACH. (1) A lake, or large pool. *Lanc.*

(2) A common way. *Devon.* Leach-road, a road used for funerals.

(3) The leather thong fastened to the jesses of the hawk, by which she is held firmly on the fist. Gent. Rec. ii. 62.

(4) A kind of jelly, made of cream, isinglass, sugar, and almonds, &c. *Holme.*

LEACHMAN. A surgeon. See Nares.

LEACH-TROUGHS. At the salt works in Staffordshire, they take the corned salt from the rest of the brine with a loot or lute, and put it into barrows, the which being set in the *leach-troughs*, the salt drains itself dry, which draining they call *leach-brine*, and preserve it to be boiled again as the best and strongest brine. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

LEAD. (1) To cart corn. *Var. dial.* Also, to carry trusses on horseback. "Cartyne, or lede wythe a carte," Pr. Parv.

(2) A vat for dying, &c. *North.* A kitchen copper is sometimes so called.

(3) To cover a building with lead.

(4) To chance, or happen. *Devon.*

LEADDEN. A noise, or din. *North.*

LEAD-EATER. Indian rubber. *Yorksh.*

LEADER. (1) A tendon.

(2) A branch of a vein of ore in a mine. *North.*

LEAD-NAILS. Nails used by plumbers in covering the roof of a house with lead.

LEADS. Battlements. *Var. dial.*

LEAD-WALLING. "The brine of twenty-four hours boyling for one house," More's MS. additions to Ray, Mus. Brit.

LEAF. (1) Fat round the kidneys of a pig. *Var. dial.* Also, the kidney itself.

(2) To turn over a new leaf, i. e. to change one's conduct. "To advise the kyng to turne the lefe and to take a better lesson," Hall, 1548.

LEAGUER. A camp. See the Autobiography of Joseph Lister, ed. Wright, p. 25.

LEAK. (1) A gutter. *Durham.*

(2) Mingere. Kennett's MS. Glossary. Also, tap a barrel of beer, &c.

LEAM. (1) To teach. *North.*

(2) A collar for hounds; a leash.

LEAM-HOUND. A kind of hound mentioned in Topsell's Foure-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 39, the same as *Lyam*, q. v.

LEAN. The same as *Laine*, q. v. "It is not for to leane," Chester Plays, i. 69.

LEAN-BONES. "A dry, a greedie and hungry fellow, a leane bones," Florio, p. 85. Old writers have the phrase, *as lean as a rake.*

LEANING-STONES. Stone seats, such as are sometimes seen in ancient bay windows.

LEAN-TO. A penthouse. *East.*

LEAP. (1) Half a bushel. *Sussex.*

(2) A weel to catch fish. *Lanc.* "Weele or leape," Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

(3) Futuo. The Citye Match, 1639, p. 13.

(4) To leap over the hatch, i. e. to run away.

LEAP-CANDLE. An Oxfordshire game mentioned by Aubrey. Young girls set a candle in the middle of the room, and "draw up their coats in the form of breeches," then dance over the candle backwards and forwards, saying these verses—

> The tailor of Bicester he has but one eye,
> He cannot cut a pair of green gallicaskins if he were to try.

The game is, I believe, obsolete, but the verses are still favourites in the nursery.

LEAPERS. Grey peas. *West.*

LEAPERY. Leprosy. Ryder, 1640.

LEAP-FROG. A boys' game, in which they jump over one another's backs successively.

LEAPING. The operation of lowering tall hedges for the deer to leap over.

LEAPING-BLOCK. A horse-block. *Glouc.* Also called a leaping-stock.

LEAPINGS. Leaps. Florio, p. 97.

LEAPING-THE-WELL. Going through a deep and noisome pool on Alnwick Moor, called the Freemen's Well, a *sine qua non* to the freedom of the borough; a curious custom, well described by Brockett.

LEAR. (1) To learn. *North.*

(2) Hollow; empty. The lear ribs, the hollow under the ribs. *Var. dial.*

(3) Pasture for sheep. *Chesh.* Stubble-land is generally called leers.

LEARN. To teach. *Var. dial.* "Scole to lerne chyldre in, *escole*," Palsgrave.

LEARNING. Correction; discipline.

LEAR-QUILLS. Very small quills, such as are used to wind yarn on. *Somerset.*

LEARS. The same as *Layers*, q. v.

LEA-SAND. The whetting-stone with which a scythe is sharpened. *North.*

LEASE. A pasture. *Var. dial.* In some places a common is so called.

> Brooke lime (Anagallis Aquatica) &c. the bankes enamel'd with it in the *lease*, cowslip (Arthritica) and primroses (Primula Veris) not inferior to Primrose Hills. *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 119.

LEASES. Corbel stones. *Glouc.*

LEASH. A thong or string by which a dog is led. Hence a pack of hounds was formerly called a leash.

> Lo! wher my grayhundes breke ther *leesshe*,
> My raches breke their coupuls in thre;
> Lo! qwer the dere goos be too and too,
> And holdis over ȝonde mowntene hye.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 121.

LEASING. An armful of hay, or corn, such as is leased or gleaned. *North.*

LEASOW. A pasture-ground. *West.*

LEASTEST. Smallest. *Var. dial.*

LEASTWAYS. At least. *East.* "At the leastwise," Harrison's Britaine, p. 6.

LEASTY. Dull; wet; dirty. *East.*

LEAT. (1) To leak; to pour. *Dorset.*

(2) An artificial brook. *Devon.* Properly one to convey water to or from a mill.

LEATH. (1) Ease or rest. *North.*

(2) Cessation; intermission. *North.*

(3) Soft; supple; limber; pliant. *Derb.*

(4) Loath; unwilling. *Yorksh.*

LEATHER. (1) To beat. *Var. dial.*

(2) Skin, not tanned. *North.* To lose leather, to rub the skin off by riding. In hunting,

only to certain integuments. See *Hunting*, art. 5, and the Gent. Rec.

(3) Rather. *Yorksh.* (Kennett MS.)

LEATHER-COAT. The golden russeting. It is mentioned by Shakespeare.

LEATHERHEAD. A blockhead. *North.*

LEATHER-HUNGRY. An inferior sort of cheese made of skimmed milk. *North.*

LEATHERING. Huge; large. *Warw.*

LEATHERN-BIRD. A bat. *Somerset.* Also called leathern-mouse, leathern-wings.

LEATHER-TE-PATCH. A particular kind of step in a dance. *Cumb.*

LEATHE-WAKE. Nimber; flexible; pliable. *Yorksh.* "Safe, uncorrupted, flexible, and *leathwake*," Davies' Ancient Rites, ed. 1672, p. 105. It is given in MS. Lansd. 1033.

LEAUTE. Loyalty. (*A.-N.*)

LEAVANCE. The barm and meal laid together for fermentation; "to lay the leavance," to put them together for that purpose. *Glouc.* Dean Milles' MS.

LEAVE. (1) To change one's residence; to give leave, or permit; to pass over for others. *Leave hold*, let me go! *Leave tail*, a great demand for anything.

(2) The first offer. *North.*

LEAVEN-KIT. A vessel for preparing the batter for oat-cakes in. *Yorksh.*

LEAVENOR. A luncheon. *Kent.*

LEAVES. Folding-doors, anything shutting or folding up, as the leaves of a table. *North.*

LEAZE. To clean wool. *West.*

LEBARD. A leopard. "Lebarde, a beest, *leopart*," Palsgrave. "*Leopardus*, a leberde," Nominale MS.

LECH. Liege. Sir Cleges, 409.

LECHE. (1) A physician. *Lechecraft*, the art of healing. (*A.-S.*)

> So longe at *leche-crafte* can he dwelle.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 68.

(2) To heal. It occurs in Chaucer.

> And openly bigan to preche,
> And alle that seke were to *leche*.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 2.

(3) A deep rut. *Yorksh.*

(4) To stick, to adhere. *Linc.*

(5) *Leche-lardys*, a dish in ancient cookery, Ord. and Reg. p. 439. *Leche-fryes*, ibid. p. 449. *Leche-Lumbarde*, ibid. p. 472. *Leches* are sometimes cakes or pieces. The term is of constant use in old cookery, meaning generally those dishes which were served up in slices.

LECHOUR. A leacher. (*A.-N.*) It was also applied to a parasite and blockhead.

LECHYDE. Cut into slices.

> Seyne bowes of wylde bores, with the braune *lechyde*.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 55.

LECK. To leak. *To leck on*, to pour on. *To leck off*, to drain off. *North.*

LECKER-COST. Good cheer.

> They lyv'd at ease in vile excesse,
> They sought for *lecker-cost*.
>
> *Riche's Allarme to England*, 1578.

LECKS. Droppings. *Yorksh.*

LECTER. A reader. (*Lat.*)

LECTORNE. A reading-desk. (*Lat.*)

> *Lectornes* he saw befor hem stande
> Of gold and bokys on hem lyggande.
>
> *Visions of Tundale*, p.

LECTUARY. An electuary. *Skelton.*

LEDDE. Completely prostrated. (*A.-S.*)

> Pers fyl yn a grete syknes,
> And as he lay yn hys bedde,
> Hym thoghte weyl that he was *ledde*.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 3

LEDDER. A ladder. *Ledder-staffs*, the transverse bars or rounds of a ladder.

LEDDY. A lady. *North.*

LEDDYRE. Leather; skin. *R. de Brunne.*

LEDE. (1) People. (2) Land. It sometimes signifies a man, Towneley Myst. p. 21.

> That same hoppyng that they fyrst ȝede,
> That daunce ȝede they thurghe land and *lede*.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 61.

> In him was al his trust at nede,
> And gave him bothe londe and *lede*.
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 4.

> Herde ever eni of yow telle,
> In eni *lede* or eni spelle,
> Or in feld, other in toun,
> Of a knight Beves of Hamtoun?
>
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 83.

> Thys tydynges had bothe grete and smalle,
> For fayrer fruyt was nevyr in *lede*,
> Thorow hys myȝt that boght us alle,
> Very God in forme of brede.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.

LEDENE. Speech; language. (*A.-S.*)

LEDER. Lither; bad.

> Of my kyngdome me grevyth noȝt,
> Hyt ys for my gylt and *leder* thoghte.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 243.

LEDGE. (1) To lay hands on; to beat; to lay eggs. *Somerset.*

(2) To allege. *Chaucer.*

> Othar dysagrementes thou shalte not read ne se,
> Amonge the ancyaunt writers, than ys *ledged* to the.
>
> *MS. Lansdowne* 208, f. 2.

LEDGER. A horizontal slab of stone, a horizontal bar of a scaffold, &c. A door made of three or four upright boards, fastened by cross pieces, is called a ledger-door. The bar of a gate, stile, &c. is termed the *ledge*.

LEDGING. Positive. *Leic.*

LEDRON. A leper; a mean person. (*A.-N.*) See Kyng Alisaunder, 3210.

LED-WILL. A strange phrase, applied to one led away by following false lights, Wills o' the Wisp, &c. *East.*

LEE. (1) Joy; pleasure; delight.

(2) A lie. Still in use.

(3) Shelter. See *Lew* and *Loo.*

(4) Urine. Cotgrave, in v. *Escloy.*

(5) Lye of ashes. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 53.

(6) *Lee-lang*, live-long. *Northumb.*

LEECH. A vessel bored with holes at the bottom for making lye. *East.*

LEED-BOWLS. Milk leads. *Yorksh.*

LEEF. Willingly; equally. *Var. dial.*

LEEFEKYN. A term of endearment, occurring in Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

LEEFEST. Dearest. (*A.-S.*)

Go, soule, and flye unto my *leefest* love.
A fayrer subject then Elysium.
The Woman in the Moone, 1597

LEEFTAIL. Quick sale. *Cumb.*

LE-EGGING. Waddling. *Somerset.*

LEEMER. Anxious; miserly; keen after money or gain, and not very scrupulous. *North.*

LEEMERS. Ripe nuts. To leem, to shell or drop out of the husk. *Var. dial.*

LEENER. One who lends. (*A.-S.*)

LEENY. Alert; active. *Grose.*

LEER. (1) Leather. *North.*

(2) The same as *Lear*, q. v. Empty. Hence, perhaps, *leer horse*, a horse without a rider. *Leer* is an adjective, meaning uncontrolled. Hence the *leer drunkards* mentioned by Ben Jonson.

(3 To go or sneak away. *North.*

(4) The flank or loin. *Somerset.*

LEERE. Tape. *Kent.* See Nares, p. 281, who was unacquainted with the term.

LEERSPOOLE. A cane or reed.

LEES. A leash for dogs. (*A.-N.*) "The forsaid leese," Arch. xxix. 336, i. e. a pack? See *Leash.* "A brace or leese of bucks," Gent. Rec. ii. 75.

LEESE. The same as *Lese*, q. v.

LEESH. Active. *Northumb.*

LEET. (1) A manor court.

(2) Little. *Leet rather*, a little while ago. *Leet windle*, a small redwing. *Var. dial.*

(3) To pretend; to feign. *Yorksh.*

(4) To happen; to fall out. *North.*

(5) A meeting of cross-roads. *South.*

(6) To alight. "*Leet*, sir, light off your horse," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

LEETEN. To pretend. See *Leet* (3).

LEETLY. Lightly; little. *Yorksh.*

LEETS. Windows; lights. *North.*

LEEVEN. Believe, pl. Maundevile, p. 108.

LEF. (1) A leaf. W. Mapes, p. 342.

(2) Love; one who is loved.

And seyde how that a-bedde alle warme
Hire *lef* lay nakid in hire arme.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 77.

LEFE. (1) To believe. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Pleasing; dear; agreeable. It sometimes signifies *pleased.* (*A.-S.*)

Be he never so strong a thefe,
Ȝyf he may ȝyve he shal be *lefe.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 9.

The soule of this synfulle wyȝt
Is wonnen into heven bright,
To Jhesu *lefe* and dere
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.

(3) To leave.

Bot if thou come for to feght with us, feghte one, for I late the wele witt that oure symplenes wille we on na wyse *lefe.*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 30.

LEFE-LONG. Long; tedious.

She seid, Thomas, thou likes thi play,
What byrde in boure may dwel with the?
Thou marris me here this *lefe-long* day,
I pray the, Thomas, let me be!
True Thomas, MS. Cantab.

LEFMON. Lemman; lover. "Bicom his lefmon." Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 11.

LEF SILVER. A composition paid in money by the tenants in the wealds of Kent to their lord for leave to plough and sow in time of pannage. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

LEFSOME. Lovely. *Ritson.*

LEFT. (1) Believed. (2) Remained.

(3) *Left over*, left off. *Over the left shoulder*, entirely wrong. I believe you over the left, i. e. not at all.

LEFTNESS. The state of being left-handed Metaphorically, wrong, bad.

LEFULL. Lawful. *Chaucer.*

LEG. (1) A bow. It is very often, if not generally, used in a jocular manner. "Make a curtesie instead of a legge," Lilly, ed. 1632. sig. P. xi. Still in use in Craven.

(2) To walk nimbly. *Var. dial.*

(3) *To put the best leg foremost*, to act energetically. *He has broken his leg*, he has had a child sworn to him. *Black leg*, a great rascal. *To give leg bail*, to fly from justice. *Leg-banded*, said of cattle when the head and leg are joined by a band or cord to prevent their straying.

(4) At marbles, the boy who commences the game last is called a *leg.*

LEGEANS. Leave; license. (*A.-N.*)

He bethouȝt hym and undurstode
In how synfulle life he ȝede,
His synnes he wolde forsake,
And if he myȝt have *legeans*
For his synnes to do penans,
Schrifte he thouȝte to take.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 44

LEGEM-PONE. A curious old proverbial or cant term for ready money.

There are so manie Danaes now a dayes,
That love for lucre, paine for gaine is sold
No true affection can their fancie please,
Except it be a Jove, to raine downe gold
Into their laps, which they wyde open hold.
If *legem pone* comes, he is receav'd,
When *Vix haud habeo* is of hope bereav'd.
The Affectionate Shepheard, 1594

LEGER-BOOK. A monastic cartulary.

LEGESTER. A lawyer. *R. de Brunne.*

LEGGE. (1) To lay; to lay down; to lay, or bet a wager. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To ease. *Chaucer.*

LEGGEREN. A layer. *North.*

LEGGET. A kind of tool used by reed-thatchers. *Norfolk.*

LEGGINGS. Gaiters. *Var. dial.*

LEGHE. To lie; to speak false. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

LEG-RINGS. Fetters. *Marston.*

LEG-TRAPES. A sloven. *Somerset.*

LEIE. To lay. (*A.-S.*)

LEIFER. Rather. *North.* See Topsell's Foure-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 25.

LEIGER. A resident ambassador at a foreign court. See Arch. xxviii. 121

LEIGHER. A liar. (*A.-S.*)

The messanger was foule y-schent,
And oft y-cleped foule *leigher.*
Arthour and Merlin, p. [illegible].

LEIK. Body. Havelok, 2793.

LEIKIN. A sweetheart. *North.* From *like.*

LEIL. Faithful; honest. *North.*

LEISER. Leisure; opportunity. (*A.-N.*)

LEISH. Stout; active; alert. *North.*

LEISTER. A kind of trident used in the North of England for striking fish.

LEITE. Light; lightning. (*A.-S.*)

LEITHS. Joints in coal. *Staff.*

LEITS. (1) Meetings appointed for the nomination or election of officers. *North.*

(2) Tracks; footsteps. *North.*

LEKE. (1) Caught; taken. (*A.-S.*)

Then harde he noyse grete
In a valey, and dyntys *leke.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 246.

(2) A leek. (*A.-S.*) *Not worth a leke*, a common expression in early poetry.

(3) To lock; to shut. *Weber.* Also the part. past, fastened.

(4) To grin frightfully. *Linc.*

LELAND. A cow pasture. *West.*

LELE. Loyal; faithful; true.

Hir love is ever trewe and *lele*,
Ful swete hit is to monnes hele.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 1.
Bot a clene virgyne that es *lele*
Has ȝit more that has the angele.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 120.
Tho loved Jordains and sir Bretel
Sir Arthur with hert *lel.*
Arthour and Merlin, p. 113.

LELELY. Truly; faithfully. The copy in the Cambridge MS. reads *leliche.*

My lufe es *lelely* lyghte
On a lady wyghte. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 132.

LELEN. To sanction, or authorise. (*A.-N.*)

LELLY. Same as *Lelely*, q. v.

To ȝelde hym his lufe hafe I na myghte,
Bot lufe hym *lelly* I sulde tharefore.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 219.
They sal thorue holy kyrke rede
Mynystre *lely* the godes of the dede.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 50.
That for I trewly many a day
Have lovid *lelyest* in lond,
Dethe hathe me fette of this world away.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 101.

LEMANDE. Shining; glittering.

The lawnces with loraynes and *lemande* scheldes,
Lyghtenande as the levenyng and *lemand* al over.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.

LEME. (1) Brightness; light. (*A.-S.*) In the North of England, a flame. "The leme of a fyre," Prompt. Parv. p. 38.

The lyght of heven in a *leme*,
Bryȝter than is the sone beme,
Upon that hert gane lyght.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 1.
The sterres, with her lemyng *lemen*,
Shul sadly falle doun fro heven.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 134.

(2) Limb. Richard Coer de Lion, 3362.

LEMFEG. A doe-fig. *Wilts.*

LEMING-STAR. A comet. From *Leme*, q. v.

LEMMAN. A lover, or gallant; a mistress. (*A.-S.*) See Maundevile's Travels, p. 24; Greene's Works, i. 59; Perceval, 1802. In very early English, the term is sometimes used simply for a dear or beloved person.

Toward the court he can goo,
His douȝtur *lemman* met he thoo,
And alle his cumpanye.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51.
He sayse, *Lemane*, kysse me be-lyve,
Thy lorde me hase the graunte to wvefe,
And Paresche I hafe hym hyght;
And I hete the witterly,
The kynges hevede of Fraunce certanely,
To morowe or it be nyghte!
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 103.

It is a proverbe in England that the men of Tividal, borderers on the English midle marches, have likers, *lemmons*, and lyerbies.
Melbancke's Philotimus, 1583.

LEMON-TREE. The verbena. *South.*

LEMYERED. Glimmered; shone. (*A.-S.*)

LEMYET. Limit.

A breife of the Bounderes, Wayes and Passages of the Midle Marche, all a longe the Border of Scotland begining at Chiveat Hill, being the *lemyet* of the Easte Marche, and ending at Kirsop, the Bounder of the Weste Marche of England.
Egerton Papers, p. 278.

LEN. (1) To lend. Still in use.

(2) To lean. *North.*

LENAGE. Lineage; birth. (*A.-N.*)

LENARD. The linnet. *Palsgrave.* Brockett has it, spelt *lennert*, p. 186.

LENCE. A loan. *Dorset.*

LENCH. To stoop in walking. *Linc.*

LENCHEON. A kind of shelf in a shaft. A miner's term.

LENDE. (1) The loin. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 37. "Gurdithe youre lendys," Gesta Rom. p. 107.

And a grete gyrdelle of golde, withoute gere more
He leyde on his *lendes* with lachettes fulle monye.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 116

(2) Given. Constit. Freemas. p. 27.

(3) To dwell; to remain; to tarry.

The abbot and the convent with good chere
Worschipeden God al i-feere;
And so do we him that sit above,
That he wolde for that maydenes love
Graunten us hevene withouten eende
With him therin for to *leende*:
God graunte us grace that hit so be:
Amen! amen! for charité.
Life of St. Euphrosine, Vernon MS.
Thay putt up pavilyons ronde,
And *lendid* there that nyghte.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131

(4) To land; to arrive. (*A.-S.*)

LENDY. Limber; pliable. *Devon.*

LENE. To give. Hence our word *lend.* The editor of Havelok absurdly prints *leue.*

To hys lorde he can meene,
And preyed hym that he wolde hym *leene*
Wepyn, armowre, and stede.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75

LENGE. To dwell, rest, or remain. (*A.-S.*) Hence, perhaps, our *lounge.*

Lenge at home pur charyté,
Leve soon, y prey the.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 150.
I salle at Lammesse take leve to *lenge* at my large
In Lorayne or Lumberdye, whethire me leve thynkys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 57.

LENGER. Longer. *Chaucer.*

LENGTH. Stature. *North.* Speaking of cannon, it means the barrel.

LENGTHE. To lengthen; to prolong.

Now have we noon wherwith we may
Lengthe oure lif fro day to day.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 34.

LENKETHE. Length. See the Boke of Curtasye, p. 29; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 91.

A feyrer chylde nevyr y sye,
Neyther of *lenkyth* nor of brede.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 98.

LENNOCK. Slender; pliable. *North.*

LENT. (1) A loan. *Somerset.*

(2) Remained; stopped. (*A.-S.*) It has also the meaning of *placed.*

A doufe was fro heven sent.
Li3t doun and theronne *lent.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 67.

On a laund are thay *lent*
By a forest syd. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 133.

LENT-CROCKING. A custom of boys at Shrove-tide going round in the evening to pelt the doors of the inhabitants with pieces of broken crockery. *West.*

LENTED. Stopped; glanced off. *Lanc.*

LENTEN. (1) A linden tree. (*A.-S.*)

(2) The fare in Lent was not very substantial some centuries ago, and accordingly our ancestors seemed to have used the adjective *Lenten* constantly in a sense of deterioration. "A Lenten lover, a bashfull, modest, or maidenly woer, one thats afraid to touch his mistresse," Cotgrave, in v. *Caresme.* *Lenten-fig,* a dried fig, a raisin. *Lenton-stuff,* provision for Lent. A ballad by Elderton under this title commences as follows:—

Lenton Stuff ys cum to the towne,
The clensynge weeke cums quicklye;
Yow knowe well inowghe yow must kneele downe,
Cum on, take asshes trykly,
That nether are good fleshe nor fyshe,
But dyp with Judas in the dyshe,
And keepe a rowte not worthe a ryshe.
MS. Ashmole 48, f. 115.

LENT-EVIL. The ague. MS. Med. Rec.

LENT-GRAIN. The spring crops. *West.*

LENTINER. A hawk taken in Lent.

LENT-ROSE. The daffodil. *Devon.* It is also called the *Lent-lily.*

LENTTE. Given. From *Lene.* (*A.-S.*)

A fulle harde grace was hir *lentte*
Er she owt of this worde wentte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 43.

L'ENVOY. A kind of postscript, *sent with* poetical compositions by early authors. It was sometimes used for a conclusion generally. Cotgrave defines it, the "conclusion of a ballet, or sonnet, in a short stanzo by itselfe, and serving, oftentimes, as a dedication of the whole."

LENYT. Leaned. Lydgate, MS. Bodl.

LEO. The lion. (*A.-S.*) "Wildore then the leo," Reliq. Antiq. i. 125. *Leonine,* belonging to a lion.

LEOPART. A leopard. (*A.-N.*)

LEOS. People. *Chaucer.*

LEPANDE. Leaping. (*A.-S.*)

With lufly launcez one lofte they luyschene togedyr
In Lorayne so lordlye on *leppande* stedes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f.

LEPE. A large basket, such as is used for carrying seeds, corn, &c. *Var. dial.*

The spensere seide, methou3te I bere
A *leep,* as I was wont do er.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 98

LEPES. Stories; lies. Ritson, i. 4.

LEPI. Single. See *Anlepi.*

Wrothlich he seyd to Gii,
Here is gret scorn sikerly,
When that o *lepi* knight
Schal ous do so michel unright!
Gy of Warwike, p 78.

Ne mete ete, ne drank drynke,
Ne slepte onely a *lepy* wynke.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 61.

LEPPIS. Jumps; leaps. (*A.-S.*)

Here my trouthe I the plyghte,
He that *leppis* fulle lyghte
He salle by it, and I fyghte,
For alle 3our mekille pride.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 133.

LEPROSY. The *lues venerea.* This is a very unusual sense of the word. *Shak.*

LERAND. Learning, part. (*A.-S.*)

Bot it sal be notefulle *lerand* the way til heven.
MS. Coll. Eton. f. 3.

LERARE. A learner; a teacher. *Pr. Parv.*

LERCH. To cheat or trick. *North.*

LERE. (1) To learn; to teach. (*A.-S.*) Hence, learning, knowledge, precept.

Then he frayned hym in his ere
If he wolde passilodion *lere.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54

Bot thai on the erth Cristes wordes here,
That sal be to thaim withouten ende a *lere.*
MS. Egerton 927, xv. Cent

(2) Countenance; complexion. (*A.-S.*)

For sorow he leste both strength and might,
The colours changid in his *leyre.*
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 93

(3) Shame. Nominale MS.

LERENDE. Learnt. From *Lere* (1).

So that nother one the see ne on the lande 3e seke na helpe, and that 3e 3eme another manere of doctryne thane we hafe *lerende* of oure doctours.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f 32.

LERENESS. Emptiness. Batman, 1582.

LEREP. To trail slovenly. *South.* Also, to limp or walk lamely.

LERRICK. To beat; to chastise. *Devon.*

LERRY. Learning; lesson. Middleton, i. 281.

LES. Lost. *Hearne.*

LESE. (1) To gather; to select. (*A.-S.*) "To leyse, to pick the slain and trucks out of wheat," Hallamsh. Gl. p. 116. In Devon, picking stones from the surface of the fields is called *leasing;* and throughout the Western counties no other word is used for gleaning corn. "To lese here in hervest," Piers Ploughman, p. 121. *Lesinge,* gleaning, Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 149. "To lease straw for thatching, *seligere et componere;* to lease stones, to pick stones in a field," Dean Milles MS. Glossary, p. 167.

(2) To lose. Still in use. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To deliver; to release. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 7.

(4) Lie; falsehood. (*A.-S.*)

> At every ende of the deyse
> Sate an erle, withowt *lese*.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

(5) Leash; band. Octovian, 767.

LESER. Releaser; deliverer. This occurs several times in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

LESESE. To lose. See Hycke-Scorner, p. 102. It is perhaps an error of the press.

LESEVE. To pasture, or feed. (*A.-S.*) Drayton has *lessow* in this sense.

LESING. A lie; a falsehood. (*A.-S.*) *Lesynge berare*, a liar. See Prompt. Parv. p. 298.

> Then shalle I gif the a cote
> Withowt any *lesyng*.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 48
>
> Lord, he seyd, thou ryche kyng,
> ȝit it wer a foulere thing
> To here a *lesyng* of thy mouthe,
> That thou me seyst nowȝe,
> That I schuld have what I wold,
> Bot nedys a kyng word mot hold.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, xv. Cent.

LESK. The groin or flank. In Lincolnshire the word is in very common use, and frequently implies also the *pudendum*, and is perhaps the only term for that part that could be used without offence in the presence of women.

> The laste was a litylle mane that laide was benethe,
> His *leskes* laye alle lene and latheliche to schewe.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 88.

LESNESSE. Forgiveness; absolution. See Rob. Glouc. p. 173; Reliq. Antiq. i. 42.

LESSE. (1) *Lesse than*, unless. *Maketh less*, extinguishes. *Weber*. Lesse ne mare, i. e. nothing at all.

(2) To lessen; to decrease. This occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 11.

LESSES. See *Hunting*, art. 1.

> And ȝif men speke and aske hym of the fumes, he shal clepe fumes of an hert croteynge, of a bukke and of the roo-bukke, of the wilde boor, and of blake beestys, and of wolfes, he shal clepe it *lesses*.
>
> *MS. Bodl.* 546.

LESSEST. Least of all. *Var. dial.*

LESSIL. A wanton woman. *Cumb.*

LESSON. To give lessons. *Var. dial.*

LESSOW. The same as *Leseve*, q. v.

LEST. (1) Listen. Imperative, sing.

> *Lest*, my sone, and thou schalt here
> So as it hath bifalle er this.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 162.

(2) Inclination; pleasure. (*A.-S.*)

LESTAL. (1) Saleable, applied to things of good and proper weight. *North.*

(2) A mire; a jakes. *North.* Urry's MS. additions to Ray. *Leystals* occurs in Ben Jonson, i. 59.

LESTE. To please. *Chaucer.*

LESTEN. Lost. (*A.-S.*)

> Of Grece and Troie the stronge stryve,
> Ther many a thowsand *lesten* her lyve.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 60, xv. Cent.

LESTYGHT. Lasteth. Cov. Myst.

LESUR. A leasow, or pasture. "*Hæc pascua pascuæ est locus herbosus pascendis animalibus aptus*, Anglice a lesur," MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 13.

LET. (1) Leased off. *Linc.*

(2) To leave; to omit; to leave, or permit; to cause; to hinder. (*A.-S.*) *Let be*, leave off. *To let in*, to cheat. *To let fly at any one*, to abuse him severely. *To let drive*, to attack with violence. *To let light*, to inform, to disclose. *To let wit*, to make known. *Let on*, to light upon. *Let to gate*, went home

(3) To counterfeit; to pretend. *North.*

LETCH. (1) A vessel for making lye. *East*

(2) A wet ditch or gutter. *North.*

(3) An absurd foppish fancy. *Linc.*

LETE. (1) To think, account, or esteem. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Left. See Kyng Alisaunder, 5812. Also, to leave or dismiss any thing.

> Yf thou can a stede welle ryde,
> Wyth me thou schalt be *lete*.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 92.

(3) To be nearly starved. *Yorksh.*

(4) To look? See Gl. to Syr Gawayne.

> Childre, he seide, ȝe luste and *lete*,
> I saw chaf on the watir flete.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 30

LETEWARYE. An electuary. (*A.-N.*)

LETGAME. A hinderer of pleasure.

LETH. Soothing? See Towneley Myst.

> Thus sal man in heven ay fynd joye and *leth*,
> Above him, withinne him, aboute and beneth.
>
> *MS. Egerton* 927.

LETHAL. Deadly. (*Lat.*) See Fletcher's Differences, 1623, p. 7. It appears from the Nat. Hist. Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 165, that Aubrey considered the bite of newts *lethall*.

LETHE. (1) Death. *Shak.*

(2) Supple; limber; pliant. *Palsgrave.*

LETHER. (1) To make a noise, said of horses travelling with great speed. *North.*

(2) Vile; hateful. *Letherand*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 82; *letherly*, MS. Morte Arthure.

> Thou grevyst me, I am not glad,
> To me thou art a *lether* leche.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 3954.
>
> A prowde wrech and a yonge,
> And a *lether* gaddelynge.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 115.
>
> ȝys, for sothe, a wyle can I,
> To begyle owre *lethur* pye.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f 136.

(3) The skin. Still in use.

> Than wete men never whether ys whether,
> The ȝelughe wymple or the *lether*.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 23.

LETHET. Moderated itself.

> Bright and faire the son schone,
> But hit *lethet* sone anon.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 36.

LETHY. (1) Nasty; filthy. *Cumb.*

(2) Weak; feeble; supple. "His ere-lappes waxes *lethy*," Reliq. Antiq. i. 54.

LET-IN. To strike. *South.*

LETTASES. Lattices. Florio, p. 469.

LETTE. Impediment; hinderance.

> Uppon a dey, withouten *lette*,
> The duke with the kyng was sette.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f.

LETTER. To make an entry in a ledger or book. *Somerset.*

LETTERON. The ancient reading-stand in churches. See Davies, ed. 1672, p. 17.

LETTERS-OF-MART. Letters of marque were formerly so called.

LETTICE. A kind of grey fur. "Lettyce a furre, *letice,*" Palsgrave. Whether the *lettice-cap* was a cap in which this fur was introduced I am not certain, but mention is made in an early MS. of "an ermine or lattice bonnet," Planché, p. 262. Nares has fallen into unnecessary conjectures by not understanding this meaning of the term.

LETTIRDE. Lettered; learned. (*A.-N.*)

> And than scho sayd, everylk mane and womane that were *lettirde*, that were in any temptacione, whilke that I rehersede before, saye he this ympne *Veni creator spiritus*, and the devele and the temptacione salle sone voyde fra hym.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 257.

LETTOWE. Lithuania.

> Chasez one a coursere, and to a kyng rydys,
> With a launce of *Lettowe* he thirllez his sydez,
> That the lyver and the lunggez on the launce lengez.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 76.

LETTRURE. Learning; literature.

LEUF. The palm of the hand. *North.*

LEUGH. Laughed. Robin Hood, i. 49.

LEUKE. Luke-warm. Reliq. Antiq. i. 52. It is still in use in Yorkshire.

LEUTERER. A thief; a vagabond.

LEUTH. Shelter. *South.*

LEUWYN. A kind of linen, of which table-cloths were formerly made.

LEUȜE. Laughed. See *Leugh.*

> Than men myght se game i-nowȝe,
> When every cokwold on other *leuȝe*
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 60.

LEVABLE. Able to be levied. See the Archæologia, i. 91.

LEVACION. The elevation of the Host, in the Roman Catholic service. See Gesta Rom. p. 266; Ord. and Reg. p. 89.

LEVAND. Living. *Lydgate.*

LEVE. (1) To leave. Also, to believe. Both senses occur in this couplet.

> Tho sayde Maxent to Kateryn,
> *Leve* thy god and *leve* on myn.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 38.

> Sche *levyd* nothyng in the masse,
> That very God was in forme of bredd.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.

(2) Leave; permission. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Desire; inclination. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Dear; willing. See *Lefe.*

LEVEL. (1) To assess, or levy. *East.*

(2) A straight ruler. *Palsgrave.*

LEVEL-COIL. A rough game, formerly much in fashion at Christmas, in which one hunted another from his seat. Florio, p. 138, mentions "a Cristmas game called *rise up good fellow*, or *itch buttocke*," which refers to the same amusement. "*Jouër à cul-leve*, to play at levell-coyle," Cotgrave. Hence the phrase came to be used for any noisy riot. It was also called *level-sice*, and Skelton, ii. 31, spells it *levell suse.* Blount gives the following very curious explanation, "level-coile is when three play at tables, or other game, by turns, onely two playing at a time, the loser removes his buttock, and sits out; and therefore called also hitch-buttock," ed. 1681, p. 374.

LEVELLERS. Persons who advocate an equalization of property &c. The term was common during the civil wars, when there were many who professed those opinions.

LEVEN. To alleviate. *Lydgate.*

LEVENE. Lightning. (*A.-S.*)

> The thondir, with his firy *levene*,
> So cruel was upon the hevene.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 192

> With sodeyne tempest and with firy *levene*,
> By the goddes sente doun from hevene.
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Digby* 230

> This is the auctor of the hyȝe heven,
> Sette in the sunne clere as any *levenen.*
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 16.

LEVENER. The same as *Bever* (1).

LEVER. (1) One of the chief supporters of the roof-timber of a house, being itself not a prop, but a portion of the frame-work. Also, the lower moveable board of a barn-door.

(2) Rather. (*A.-S.*)

> I shalle the whyte, be hode myne,
> How hade I *lever* a conyne.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

(3) Better; more agreeable.

> Ther come to hym never a *lever* sonde
> Then the fyscher and the fostere.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 121

(4) To deliver to. Plumpton Corr. p. 189.

LEVERS. The yellow-flag. *South.*

LEVESELE. A lattice. Chaucer mentions the gay levesele at the tavern as a sign of the wine there sold, and up to a much later period lattices were the distinguishing features of inns. The explanations of this word given in Tyrwhitt, the Oxford Gloss. Architecture, Pr Parv. p. 300, &c. are certainly erroneous.

> Alle his devocion and holinesse
> At taverne is, as for the moste delle,
> To Bachus signe and to the *levesele*
>
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 253.

LEVET. The blast or strong sound of a trumpet. (*Fr.*) It occurs in Hudibras.

LEVETENNANTE. A deputy. *Levetent*, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 22.

> Salle be my *levetennante* with lordchipez y-newe.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 60.

LEVEYNE. Leaven.

> He is the *leveyne* of the bred,
> Whiche soureth alle the paste aboute
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 87

LEVORE. Lever; mace. *Ritson.*

LEVYNG. Life. Chron. Vilodun. p. 5.

LEVYNGE. Departure; death.

> The aungelle gaf hym in warnynge
> Of the tyme of hys *levynge.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f 243.

LEW. (1) To get into the lew, i. e. into a place sheltered from the wind. *Var. dial.* "Soulegrove sil lew" is an ancient Wiltshire proverb, i. e. February is seldom warm.

(2) Luke-warm. Still in use. *Lewe water*, Ord. and Reg. p. 471.

(3) Weak; faint. Nominale MS.

LEWCOME. See *Lucayne*.

LEWD. Ignorant; lay; untaught; useless. (*A.-S.*) In some later writers, vile, base, wicked. In the remote parts of Yorkshire a vicious horse is termed *lewd*.

LEWDSTER. A lewd person. *Shak.* I follow the usual explanation, but should be rather inclined to consider it as meaning a wretch, and perhaps connected with *leuterer*.

LEWESODE. Loosened. "His fedris weron *lewesode* ychon," Chron. Vilodun. p. 125.

LEWINS. A kind of bands put about a hawk. See Florio, p. 289.

LEWIS. A kind of machine used for raising stones. Archæologia, x. 127.

LEWN. A tax, or rate, or lay for church or parish dues. *Chesh.* A benefaction of fourty shillings is payable to the parish of Walsall to ease the poor inhabitants of their *lewnes*. See Carlisle on Charities, p. 296.

LEWSTRY. To work hard. *Devon.*

LEWTE. (1) Loyalty. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A kind of cup or vessel.

(3) The herb restharrow. *Somerset.*

LEWTH. Warmth; shelter. *West.*

LEWYTH. That which is left.

LEWZERNE. A kind of fur.

LEXST. Lyest; speakest false.

> Morgadour answerd anon,
> Stalworth knight as he was on,
> Thi *lexst* amidward thi teth,
> And therfore have thou maugreth.
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 154.
>
> Cy, quath the justice, swiche mervaile
> Thou *lext*, damisel, saun faile.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 35.

LEY. (1) Latitude; room; liberty; leisure; opportunity; law. *North.*

(2) A lea, or pasture. *West.* "One a launde by a ley," Degrevant, 239. *Ley-breck*, sward once ploughed.

(3) Law; faith; religion. (*A.-N.*)

(4) The standard of metals. *Derb.*

(5) To lie. Reliq. Antiq. i. 60.

(6) A flame, or low. (*A.-S.*)

> For y am yn endles peyne,
> Yn fyre and yn *leye* certeyne.
> *MS. Harl* 1701, f. 44.

(7) A lake. Still in use.

> He made alle a valaye,
> Al so it were a brod *leye*.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 350.

LEYARE. A stonemason. *Pr. Parv.*

LEYCERE. Leisure.

> Now, syres, ye seeyn the lytylle *leycere* here.
> *Chaucer, MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 30.

LEYD. Laid. See *Feyre*.

LEYGHT. Lyeth. *Lydgate.*

> With harmes to greve in wayte *leyght* shee
> To revene mene of welthe and prosperyté.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 157.

LEYNE. Laid; placed. (*A.-S.*)

LEYOND. Laying.

> At the see Jame and Jon he fonde
> As thei were lynes *leyond*.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 82.

LEYTH. Loathly. Audelay, p. 31.

LEYȜTLOCURE. More easily. (*A.-S.*)

LHINNE. A lake. Lhuyd's MSS.

LIALE. Loyal. Wright Pol. Songs, p. 303.

LIANCE. An alliance. *Palsgrave.*

LIAR. "Liar, liar, lick dish," a proverbial address to a liar, chiefly used at schools. It is an old saying, being found in the Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631, sig. I. ii.

LIARD. A horse, properly one of a grey colour. Palsgrave mentions a horse called *Lyarde Urbyn*. "One lyarde stedes," Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

> Stedis stabillede in stallis,
> *Lyarde* and sore. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 130.

LIB. (1) To castrate. *North.* "To capon, to geld, *to lib*, to splaie," Florio, p. 5. See Topsell's Foure-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 68.

(2) A basket, or leep. *South.*

(3) Half a bushel. Kennett MS.

(4) To lay down. A cant term mentioned in Dekker's Belman of London, 1616.

LIBARDINE. The herb wolfbane. See Topsell's Foure-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 40. Also called libbard's-bane.

LIBBARD. A leopard. *Skelton.*

> Then owte starte a lumbarte,
> Felle he was as a *lyburte*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 179.

LIBBEGE. A bed. This old cant term is given by Dekker, Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. C. ii.

LIBBEING. Living. (*A.-S.*)

> For to drawen up all thing
> That nede was to her *libbeing*.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 38.

LIBBER. A man who libs or gelds *North.* "A guelder, a libber," Florio, p. 89.

LIBBET. A billet of wood; a staff, stick, or club. *South.*

LIBBETS. Rags in strips. *West.*

LIBERAL. Licentious; free to excess. It occurs often in this sense in old plays.

LIBERARIE. Learning. *Lydgate.*

LIB-KEN. A house to live in. An old cant term, given by Dekker, Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. C. ii.

LICAME. The body. (*A.-S.*)

> And Jhesus hent up that *licame*
> That lay deed bifore the thronge.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Col. Trin. Cantab.* f. 75.
>
> That ani man to hir cam
> That ever knewe hir *licham*.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 37.

LICCHORIE. Leachery. *Hearne.*

LICHE. (1) The body. *Weber.* Hence the term liche-wake, or lake-wake, q. v.

(2) Alike. (*A.-S.*)

> In kirtels and in copis riche,
> They weren clothid alle *liche*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 111

LICHFOUL. The night-raven. *Rowlands.* Drayton mentions it as the *litch-owl*.

LICH-GATE. The gate through which the

corpse was carried into the church. It had always a roof over it under which the bier was placed, and the bearers rested until the clergyman met the corpse, and read the introductory part of the service as he preceded the train into the church. Several lichgates are still preserved.

LICHWORT. The herb pellitory.

LICIBLE. Pleasant; agreeable.

Percas as whan the liste what thi wyf pley
Thi conceyte holdeth it good and *licible*.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 259.

LICK. To beat, or thrash. Hence, to surpass or excel in anything; to do anything easily. *To lick the eye*, to be well pleased.

LICK-DISH. A term of contempt. See the phrase given in v. *Liar*. A sycophant is still termed a lick-pan. "A lick-sauce, lick-box, *licheron*," Howell.

LICKEN. To compare; to liken. *Craven.*

These ben the enemyes that fawnyng slays,
And sleying fawneth, that *lycken* y can
To Joas, that toke be the chynne Amas.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 14.

LICKER. To grease boots or shoes.

LICKLY. Likely. *North.*

LICKOROUS. Dainty; affected. Used also in the sense of lecherous, or voluptuous. "To cocker, to make *likerish*, to pamper," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

From women light and *lickorous*
Good fortune still deliver us.
Cotgrave, in v. Femme.

LICK-POT-FINGER. The fore-finger.

LICKS. A good beating. *North.*

LICKSOME. Pleasant; agreeable. *Chesh.*

LICKSPITTLE. A parasite. *Var. dial.*

LICK-UP. A small pittance. *East.*

LICLIARE. Likelier; more likely.

LID. A coverlet. *Kent.* It is applied to a book-cover in Nomenclator, p. 7, and I find the term so used as late as 1757, in Dr. Free's Poems, p. 47.

LIDDED. The top of the bearing part of a pipe is said to be lidded when its usual space is contracted to a small compass or width. A mining term.

LIDDEN. (1) Long. *Somerset.*

(2) Saying, song, or story. *West.*

LIDDERON. A lazy idle bad fellow. From *lidder*, or *lither*, q. v.

LIDE. (1) Lydia. *Chaucer.*

(2) The month of March. An old provincial term, now obsolete.

LIDGITTS. Some thirty or fourty years ago, when the fields in the Isle of Oxholme were uninhabited, there were gates set up at the end of the villages and elsewhere to prevent the cattle from straying upon the arable lands; these gates were termed lidgitts. *Linc.*

LIDS. (1) Manner; fashion; way; kind; resemblance. *North.*

(2) Transverse bars of wood supporting the roof of a coal-mine.

LIE. (1) To lay down. *Var. dial.*

(2) To subside, as the wind. *Devon.*

(3) *To lie with a latchet*, to tell a monstrous falsehood. *To lie in wait of one's self*, to be very careful. *To lie by the wall, to lie on the cold floor, to lie a bier*, to lie dead before interment.

(4) To reside. Still in use.

(5) The lees of wine. *Pr. Parv.*

LIE-BOX. (1) A great liar. *West.*

(2) A box wherein the lie from wood-ashes is made. *Var. dial.*

LIEF. The same as *Lefe*, q. v.

LIEF-COUP. A sale or market of goods in the place where they stand. *Kent.*

LIEGEMAN. A subject. *Shak.*

LIEGER. An ambassador. See *Leiger*. Spelt *ligier* in Hall, Henry VIII. f. 158.

LIEGES. Subjects. (*A.-N.*)

LIEKD. Loved. *Cumb.*

LIE-LEACH. A box, perforated at bottom, used for straining water for lie. It is also called a lie-latch, lie-dropper, or lie-lip.

LIE-LEY. To lie in grass. *Yorksh.*

LIEN. Lain. *Chaucer.*

LIENDE. Lying. See *Lien.*

And therto lyounes tweyne *lyende* ther under.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. fol. 111

LIES. Lees of wine. (*A.-N.*)

LIETON. A church-yard. *Wilts.*

LIEVER. Rather. *Var. dial.*

LIF. Permission. (*A.-S.*)

For if that we have *lif* therto,
Ȝoure commaundment shul we do.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 32

LIFE-DAYS. Life-time. "By his lyfe dayes, *de son playn vivant*," Palsgrave.

LIFELICHE. Active; piercing. *Liffly*, like the life, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 257.

And that *lifeliche* launce that lepe to his herte
When he was crucyfiede on crose, and alle the kene naylis,
Knyghtly he salle conquere to Cristyne men hondes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 89

Lyche *lyfly* men among hem day by day.
MS. Digby 232, f 2.

LIFERS. Leavers; deserters.

LIFFY. In Devon, when a man seduces a girl with strong protestations of honour, and afterwards leaves her to her fate, he is said to *liffy* her, and she is said to be *liffied.*

LIFLODE. Living; state of life. (*A.-S.*)

Whedir salle we now gaa, or whate partye may we now chese? Whare schalle we now get any helpe tille oure *lyfelade*.
MS. Lincoln A. i 17, f 49.

LIFT. (1) The air; the sky. (*A.-S.*)

Somme in the erthe, somme in the *lift*,
There thei dreȝe ful harde drift.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 4

Now at the erthe, now at the *lift*,
Or however thou wolt the shift.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Ibid. f. 130

(2) To aid, or assist. *Var. dial.* Perhaps the usual meaning in this passage.

Son, alle the seyntes that be in heyven,
Nor alle the angels undur the Trinité,
On here-breyde out of this peyne
Thei have no pouere to *lift* me.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 68.

(3) A coarse rough gate without hinges, and moveable. *East.*

(4) A joint of beef. *West.*

(5) To carve up a swan. See the Booke of Hunting, 1586, f. 81.

(6) A trick at whist or other games at cards. To lift for dealing, to draw or cut for the deal.

(7) A falsehood. *Somerset.*

(8) To steal. Still retained in the modern term *shop-lifting.* The lifting law, says Dekker, "teacheth a kind of lifting of goods cleane away." Belman of London, 1608.

(9) A bad character. *Devon.*

LIFTER. A thief. See *Lift* (8).

LIFTERS. An old term for mortises.

LIFTING-MONDAY. Easter Monday, when it was the custom for every couple of men to lift up and kiss each woman they met. Lifting on Easter Tuesday, when the women returned the compliment to the men. This was a common custom in Lancashire about fifty years ago, till the disturbances to which it gave rise called for the interference of the magistrates, and it gradually became obsolete; but it is still retained in some parts of the country.

LIFT-LEG. Strong ale. An old cant term, mentioned in Harrison's England, p. 202.

LIG. The same as *Ligge*, q. v. It is sometimes used for a lie, a falsehood.

LIG-A-LAME. To maim. *North.*

LIGEANCE. Allegiance. (*A.-N.*)

LIGGE. To lie down. (*A.-S.*) Still in common use in the North of England.

And they here bidden for to slepe,
Liggende upon the bed alofte.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44.

LIGGEE. A carved coit made of hard wood, used at the game of doddart.

LIGGEMENE. Subjects.

Was warre of syr Lucius one launde there he hovys,
With lordez and *liggemene* that to hymselfe lengede.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.

LIGGER. (1) A plank placed across a ditch for a pathway. *East.*

(2) A line with a float and bait used for catching pike. *East.*

(3) The same as *Ledger*, q. v.

(4) A coverlet for a bed. *Linc.*

LIGGET. A rag or fragment. *West.*

LIGGLE. To lug or carry. *Norfolk.*

LIGGYNG-STEDE. A couch or bed. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

LIGHT. (1) An example. *East.*

(2) To be confined. *Salop.*

And I shalle say thou was *lyght*
Of a knave-childe this nyght.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 107.

(3) To descend, or alight. *Var. dial.* "Set a Begger on horsebacke, and they say he will never *light*," Greenes Orpharion, 1599, p. 19. Sometimes *lighten*, as in the English version of the *Te Deum laudamus.*

(4) To enlighten; to make light or pleasant; to grow light. (*A.-S.*)

The lettres of syr Lucius *lyghttys* myne herte;
We hafe as losels liffyde many longe daye.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.

(5) *Light timbered*, sickly, weak; also, active, nimble. *To light on*, to meet. *Light day*, clear day, open daylight. *Light-headed*, delirious. *Light-heeled*, active, nimble. *Light-o'-fire*, a term of abuse.

(6) Weak; sickly. *Somerset.*

LIGHTENING. The break of day. *North.*

LIGHTER. (1) A less number. *North.*

(2) The same as *Lafter*, q. v.

LIGHT-HEELED. Loose in character. "She is sure a light heeld wench," the Bride, 1640, sig. G. A light-housewife, a married woman of bad character. "An harlot, a brothel, an hoore, a strompet, a light housewyfe," Elyot, in v. *Meretrix.*

LIGHTING. Light. This occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 26.

LIGHTING-STOCK. A horse-block. *West.*

LIGHTLOKER. More lightly, or easily. (*A.-S.*)

LIGHTLY. (1) Commonly; usually; in ordinary cases. See Tusser, p. 71.

(2) Readily; easily; quickly. (*A.-S.*)

LIGHTMANS. The day. A cant term, given in Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. C. ii.

LIGHTNING. *Lightning before death*, a proverbial phrase, alluding to the resuscitation of the spirits which frequently occurs before dissolution.

LIGHT-O'-LOVE. The name of an old dance-tune. It was a kind of proverbial phrase for levity, and a loose woman was frequently so called.

LIGHT-RIPE. Corn has this epithet applied to it, when the stalk or straw appears ripe, and yet the ear contains nothing but a milky juice. *Linc.*

LIGHTS. (1) The lungs. *Var. dial.*

(2) The openings between the divisions of a window, and hence occasionally used by later writers for the windows themselves.

LIGHTSOME. (1) Gay; cheerful. *North.*

(2) Light; full of light. "Lightsome glass-window," Davies, ed. 1672, p. 52.

LIGLY. Likely. *Northumb.*

LIGMANE. Liegeman; subject. (*A.-S.*)

Gret wele Lucius thi lorde, and layne noghte thise
wordes,
Ife thow be *lygmane* lele, late hyme wiet sone.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 57.

LIGNE. Lineage; lineal descent. (*A.-N.*)

LIGNE-ALOES. Lignum aloes. *Chaucer.*

LIGNEY. (1) Active; strong; able to bear great fatigue. *Cumb.*

(2) To lighten. Nominale MS.

LIGS. Ulcers on a horse's lips.

LIKE. (1) Likeness.

That in a mannes *lyke*
The devel to this mayde com. *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.

(2) To please; to delight; to be pleased.

What so thai have it may be myne,
Corne and brede, ale and wyne,
And alle that may *like* me. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 50

(3) In the main. "He is a good sort of man *like.*" It is frequently used as a mere expletive. *Like much,* an equal quantity of each. *I am like to do it,* I must do it. *To like oneself,* to like one's situation. This appears to be the second meaning, to please. *To go upon likes,* to go on trial. *To go a liking,* ibid. *And like your majesty,* if it please your majesty. *Like lettuce like lips,* a proverb implying that bad things suit each other. *Good like,* well looking. *Better nor like,* better than was expected. *Life of,* to approve. *Every like,* every now and then.

(4) To grow; to thrive; to agree with one, as food, drink, &c.

(5) To liken; to compare. (*A.-S.*)

(6) Likely; probably. *Var. dial.* "I and my man wer *like* to byn bothe kild by Captin Hammon that was dronke," Forman's Diary, MS. Ashmole, 208.

LIKELY. Suitable; promising; good-looking; resembling. *Likeliness,* resemblance; probability.

LIKEN. Likely. *Suffolk.* I had likened, i. e. I was in danger of.

LIKER. More like. (*A.-S.*)

> His lips wer great, they hanged aside,
> His eies were hollow, his mouth wide
> He was lothly to looke on;
> He was *lyker* a devill then a man.
>
> *Bevis of Hampton,* n. d.

LIKES. Likelihood; prospect. *West.* It is sometimes pronounced *likeseunce.*

LIKFULLIST. Most pleasant. (*A.-S.*)

LIKING. (1) Appearance; condition. *North.*

(2) Delight; pleasure. *Chaucer.*

LIKKERWISE. Delightful; pleasant. (*A.-S.*)

LIKNE. To imitate; to mimic; to liken, or make a simile. (*A.-S.*)

LILBURN. A heavy stupid fellow.

LILBYLOW. Perspiration; fever. *Linc.* It is also pronounced *lillipooh.*

LILE. Little. *North.*

> Full *lile* we know his hard griefe of mind,
> And how he did long London to ken;
> And yet he thought he should finde it at last,
> Because he met so many men.
>
> *The King and a Poore Northerne Man,* 1640.

LILEWORTH. Of little value. *North.*

LILL. (1) To pant; to loll out the tongue. *Wilts.* "I lylle out the tonge as a beest dothe that is chafed," Palsgrave. "To pant and bee out of breath, or *lill* out the tongue, as a dog that is weary," Florio, p. 15.

(2) To assuage pain. *North.*

LILLILO. A bright flame. *North.*

LILLY. The wild convolvulus. Lilly-royal, the herb penny-royal. *South.*

LILLYCONVALLY. The May-lilly.

LILLYWHITECAKE. A short-cake. *South.*

LILLYWUNS. An exclamation of amazement.

LILT. To jerk, or spring; to do anything cleverly or quickly. *North.*

LILTY-PATTEN. A whore. *North.*

LIMAILE. Filings of metal. (*A.-N.*)

LIMATIKE. A crooked person; a cripple.

LIMB. Explained by Forby, "a determined sensualist." The term seems generally to imply deterioration. A limb of Satan, a limb of the law, &c. The first of these phrases is retained from the early English *feendes lyms.* See Hoccleve, p. 29. According to Pegge, a man addicted to anything is called *a limb for it.* Glossary, p. 98.

LIMBECK. An alembic. *Shak.*

LIMBER. Supple; flexible. *Var. dial.* "His eares is *limber* and weake," Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 185.

LIMBERS. Thills or shafts. *West.*

LIMB-MEAL. Limb by limb. (*A.-S.*)

LIMBO. Hell. Properly, the *limbus* or place where the righteous were supposed to have been confined before the coming of Christ. "Limbo or hell," Florio, pp. 105, 158. It was also used for a prison, in which sense it is still retained.

> Beholde now what owre Lord Jhesu dide one the Saterday, as sune as he was dede. He went downe to helle to owre holy fadyrs that ware in *lymbo* to tyme of his Resureccione.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 186.

LIMB-TRIMMER. A tailor. *North.*

LIME. (1) A limb. (*A.-S.*)

> He was a moche man and a longe,
> In every *lym* styff and stronge.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.

(2) To smear, as with bird-lime

> For who so wol his hondis *lyme,*
> They mosten be the more unclene.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* f. 65

(3) Lime was mixed with wine, sack, &c. to remove the tartness. Egg-shells are now often used for that purpose, and perhaps lime.

(4) Any glutinous substance, as glue, bird-lime, gum, &c. *North.*

(5) Limit; end.

> Ryȝt as we cleye ȝet the same,
> And herrafter shulde withouȝte *lyme.*
>
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 4.

(6) A thong. See *Lime-hound.*

LIME-ASH. A composition of sifted ashes and mortar, beaten together, and laid down as a flooring for kitchens and outhouses. *West*

LIME-BURNER. A dwarfish fellow.

LIMED. Polished; filed. (*A.-N.*)

LIME-HOUND. A common hound or sporting dog, led by a thong called a lime. *Lyne-hounds,* Cotgrave, in v. *Mut.* See Ord. and Reg. p. 325. *Limer,* a blood-hound, Tyrwhitt. "A dogge engendred betwene an hounde and a mastyve, called a *lymmer* or a mungrell," Elyot in v. *Hybris.*

> There ovirtoke I a grete rout
> Of huntirs and of foresters,
> And many relaies and *limers,*
> That hied hem to the forest fast,
> And I with hem, so at the last
> I askid one lad, a *lymere,*
> Say, felowe, who shal huntin here?
> Quod I, and he answered ayen,
> Sir, the emperour Octovyen,
> Quod he, and he is here faste by.
>
> *The Dreme of Chaucer,* 365.

LIME-ROD. A twig with bird-lime; more

usually called a lime-twig. *Lyme-yerd*, Piers Ploughman, p. 170.

> Ile lend thee *lyme-twigs*, and fine sparrow calls,
> Wherewith the fowler silly birds inthralls.
> *The Affectionate Shepheard*, 1594.

LIMIT. A limb. *Shak.*

LIMITATION. A certain precinct allowed to a limitour. (*Lat.*)

LIMITOUR. A begging-friar. Hence in later times, *limit*, to beg.

> The *lymytour* that vesiteth the wieffis,
> I-wys a mane of him ynough may leere,
> To geve pynnys, gerdyllis, and knyeffis,
> This craft is good. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. 1 6, f. 156.

> For they go ydelly a *limiting* abrode, living upon the sweat of other mens travels.
> *Northbrooke's Treatise*, 1577.

LIMITROPHES. Boundaries. This word occurs in the Historie of Palmendos, 1589.

LIM-LIFTER. A term of contempt, perhaps derived from *limitour*. "A scornefull nickname, as we say a lim-lifter," Florio, p. 92.

LIMMER. Mischievous; base; low. Still in use, applied to females.

> Then the *limmer* Scottes hared me, burnt my guddes, and made deadly feede on me, and my barnes. *Bullein's Dialogue*, 1573, p. 3.

LIMMOCK. Very limp. *Var. dial.*

LIMOUS. Sticky; glutinous. *Pr. Parv.*

LIMP. (1) An instrument used for separating lead ore from the stone. Mander explains it, "a small board to skim the sieve with when washing the ore."

(2) Flaccid; limber; supple. *Var. dial.* Also called *limpey*. Stanihurst, p. 11, has *limpeth*, is weak, or unsatisfactory.

(3) Inefficient. *Somerset.*

(4) To chance, or happen.

> The fyfte was Josue, that joly mane of armes,
> That in Jerusalem ofte fulle myche joye *lymppede*.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 89.

LIN. (1) Flax; linen. (*A.-S.*) It is sometimes used for female apparel generally. *Lyn*, MS. Med. Rec. Linc. f. 286, xv. Cent. *Lyne-webbers*, Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 9.

> He dronk never cidre ne wyn,
> Ne never wered clooth of *lyn*.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 79.

> Bothe pallis, clothes and baudekyn,
> And other of wolle and of *lyn*.
> *MS. Addit.* 10036, fol. 49.

(2) To cease; to stop. *North.*

> And never did *lin* towring upward, and still upward, for the space, as I might guess, of one whole hour. *The Man in the Moone*, 1657, p. 46.

> Her husband, a recusant, often came,
> To hear mass read, nor would he ever *lin*.
> *Billingsly's Brachy-Martyrologia*, 1657, p. 200.

(3) A carcase. *Cumb.*

(4) A pool, a cascade, or precipice. "Linnes and huge pooles," Harrison, p. 88. A lake, ibid. p. 130. Still in use in the North.

(5) Lain, or laid. *Sir Tristrem.*

LINAGE. Lineage; family. (*A.-N.*)

LINCELS. Tares in corn.

LINCEUS. Linx-seeing.

> But yet in the end, their secret driftes are laide open, and *linceus* eyes, that see through stone walls have made a passage into the close coverture of their hypocrisie. *Nash's Pierce Pennilesse*, 1592

LINCH. (1) To beat, or chastise. *North.* Urry's MS. additions to Ray.

(2) A balk of land. *Kent.* Any bank or boundary for the division of land. Also called *lincher* and *linchet*.

(3) A haunch of mutton. *North.*

(4) A hamlet. *Glouc.*

(5) A small step; a narrow steep bank, or foot path. *West.*

(6) A ledge; a rectangular projection.

(7) A small inland cliff, generally one that is wooded. *South.*

(8) To prance about lively. Hollyband mentions a *linching horse* as the translation of *cheval coquelineux*, Dictionarie, 1593.

LINCHPIN. A stag's penis. *Salop.*

LINCOLNSHIRE. A primitive custom in Lincolnshire of washing with the excrement of the pig, and burning dried cow-dung, is memorialized in a proverb occasionally quoted:

> What a wonderful county is Lincolnshire,
> Where pigs [emit] soap and cows [void] fire.

The words between brackets have been changed from the original *causa pudoris*, but put it how you will, the couplet is not very elegant. It is quoted at full by Aubrey, MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts. p. 292.

LINDABRIDES. A mistress. An old term, derived from a character in an early Spanish romance. See Nares.

LINDE. The lime-tree. (*A.-S.*) Sometimes used perhaps for a tree in general.

> As he rood undir a *lynde*,
> Beside a roche, as I the telle.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 53

> Than were y gladd and lyȝt as *lynde*,
> Of *parce michi Domine*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 21

> A hert he found ther he ley
> Welle feyre under the *lynd*.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 1

> There come a knyght them fulle nere,
> That hyght sir Barnard Messengere,
> Huntyng aftur an hynde,
> And founde that lady lovely of chere,
> And hur sone slepyng in fere,
> Lyeng undur a *lynde*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

LINE. (1) To beat. *Var. dial.*

(2) To lean; to incline. *Somerset.*

(3) "To line a bitch or cover a mare," Florio, ed. 1611, p. 25. *Lyming*, Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 139. Still in use.

(4) *Line of life*, one of the lines in the hand, a term in palmistry.

(5) A place for laying down. *East.*

LINED. Intoxicated. *North.*

LINENER. A linen-draper. See Nares.

LINERS. Bundles. *Devon.*

LINES. *Marriage lines*, a certificate of marriage. *Yorksh.*

LINET. Tinder. *Wilts.*

LINE-WAY. A straight direct path.

LING. Heath; furze. *North.* "Ling or

heath for brushes," Florio, p. 69. *Ling collins*, burnt ling, West. and Cumb. Dial.

> Ther thei beryed hem both
> In nouther mosse nor *lyng*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 129.

LINGE. (1) To work hard. *Yorksh.*

(2) To loll out the tongue. *Oxon.*

LINGEL. A shoemaker's thread. "*Corigea*, lyngel," MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45. "Lyngell that souters sowe with, *chefgros*," Palsgrave. "Lynger to sowe with, *poulcier*," ibid.

> The cobler of Caunterburie, armde with his aul, his *lingel*, and his last, presents himselfe a judiciall censor of other mens writinges.
> *The Cobler of Caunterburie*, 1590.

LINGER. To long for anything. *Kent.*

LINGET. A linnet. *Somerset.*

LINGY. (1) Active; strong; tall. *North.*

(2) Idle and loitering. *Kent.*

(3) The same as *Limber*, q. v.

LINHAY. An open shed attached to a farm-yard. *West.* When attached to a barn or house, it is called a hanging-linhay.

LINIATION. Mensuration. (*Lat.*)

LINIEL. The same as *Lingel*, q. v.

LINING. (1) The loins. *Somerset.*

(2) A person who succeeded with a woman was said to get within the lining of her smock.

> But as one of the threé chapmen was imploied in his traffike abroad, so the prettie poplet his wife began to be a fresh occupieng giglot at home, and by report fell so farre acquainted with a religious cloisterer of the towne, as that he gat within the *lining* of hir smocke. *Stanihurst's Ireland*, p. 26.

LINK. (1) A sausage. *East.* Hollyband, 1593, explains *lirkes*, "a kinde of meate made of hogges guts kept in brine;" and Holme, 1688, calls them, "a kind of pudding, the skin being filled with pork flesh, and seasoned with diverse spices, minced, and tied up at distances." Howell has, "a link, sausage, or chitterling." Lex. Tet. 1660.

(2) To burn, or give light. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To walk quickly. *North.*

(4) See *Linch* and *Ling.*

LINKERING. Idle. *Salop.*

LINK-PINS. Linch-pins are called *link-pins* and *lin-pins* in the provinces. *Lynpyn* occurs in the Finchale Charters.

LINKS. Sand-hills. *North.*

LINMAN. A flax-seller. *West.*

LINNEN. London. *Devon.*

LINNIT. Lint; tinder. *Dorset.*

LINN-TREE. A lime-tree. *Derb.*

LINNY. The same as *Linhay*, q. v.

LINOLF. Shoemaker's lingel. *Pr. Parv.*

LINSE. To beat severely. *Devon.*

LINSET. The name of the stool on which women sat while spinning.

LIN-SHORDS. To throw lin-shords, i. e. Lent-shords, a custom practised at Ilfracombe, which consists in throwing broken shords into the windows of the houses on one of the days of Lent.

LINSTOCK. A stick with a match or lint at the end used by gunners.

LINT. A halter. *Var. dial.*

LINTEL. When a door or window is square-headed, the upper piece is called a lintel. It is sometimes termed a *lynton* in early writers.

LINTELS. The same as *Lincels*, q. v. Tares are called *lints* in Lincolnshire.

LINTEREL. The same as *Lintel*, q. v.

LINT-WHITE. A lark. *Suffolk.*

LINTY. Idle; lazy; fat. *Var. dial.*

LION. The main beam of a ceiling. *West.* Perhaps from *lie on.*

LIOUR. (1) A mixture. MS. Med. Rec.

(2) The binding or fringe of cloth. "Sett on *lyour*," Boke of Curtasye, p. 19.

LIP. The same as *Lepe*, q. v.

LIPARY. Wet; rainy. *Somerset.*

LIP-CLIP. A kiss. A cant term. *Lip*, to kiss, Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Dd. ii.

LIPE. A fragment; a slip, or portion. *Cumb.* "Of every disshe a *lipet* out to take," Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 52.

LIPIN. To forewarn. *South.*

LIPKEN. A house. See *Lib-ken.*

LIPPED. (1) Laid down. A cant term.

(2) Free; loose; ravelled. *West.* Most probably from *Lipe*, q. v.

LIPPEN. (1) The same as *Lipary*, q. v. *Lippy* is also used in the same sense. *Lipping-time*, a wet season. *Glouc.*

(2) To expect; to rely; to trust to, or place confidence in. *North.*

LIPPER. The spray from small waves, either in fresh or salt water. *North.*

LIPPING-CLOUT. A piece of steel welded to the front of a horse's shoe. *West.*

LIPPIT. Wanton. (*Fr.*)

LIPSEY. To lisp. *Somerset.*

LIP-SHORD. A chip. *Devon.*

LIP-WINGLE. A lapwing. *Beds.*

LIP-WISE. Garrulous. *I. of Wight.*

LIQUIDNESS. Moisture. *Palsgrave.*

LIQUOR. To oil, or anoint. *Glouc.*

LIQUORY-STICK. The plant rest-harrow.

LIRE. (1) Flesh; meat. (*A.-S.*) *Swynes lire*, Ord. and Reg. p. 442. *Lyery*, abounding with lean flesh. *North.*

(2) Face; countenance. (*A.-S.*)

> Hir coloure fulle white it es,
> That lufly in *lyre*.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 132.
>
> So bytterly sche wepyd withall,
> By hyre *lyres* the terys gon fall.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 67.

(3) To plait a shirt. *Linc.* Perhaps connected with the old word *lire*, fringe or binding of cloth.

LIRICUMFANCY. The May lily.

LIRIPOOPS. An appendage to the ancient hood, consisting of long tails or tippets, passing round the neck, and hanging down before reaching to the feet, and often jagged. The term is often jocularly used by writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. "A lirripoop *vel* lerripoop, a silly empty creature, an old dotard," Milles, MS. Devon Gloss. A priest was formerly jocularly termed a *lerry-cum-poop*. It seems to mean a trick or stratagem, in the London Prodigal, p. 111. "And whereas thou takest the matter so farre in snuffe, I will teach thee thy *lyrripups* after another fashion than to be thus malepertlie cocking and billing with me, that am thy governour," Stanihurst, p. 35.

> Theres a girle that knowes her *lerripoope*.
> *Lilly's Mother Bombie*, 1594.

LIRK. To crease; to rumple. *North*. Perhaps *to jerk* in the following passage. *Lirt*, to toss, West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 368.

> I *lyrke* hyme up with my hond,
> And pray hyme that he wolle stond.
> *MS. Porkington* 10.

LIRP. (1) To snap the fingers. "A *lirp* or clack with ones fingers ends, as barbers doe give," Florio, p. 199.

(2) To walk lamely. *Somerset*.

LIRRY. A blow on the ear. Also, to reprove, to upbraid. *Kent*.

LIS. (1) To lose. Arch. xiii. 203.

(2) Forgiveness. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

LISER. The list or fringe of cloth.

LISH. Active; strong. *North*.

LISHEY. Flexible; limber. *Kent*.

LISK. The same as *Lesk*, q. v.

LISSE. (1) To ease, or relieve. (*A.-S.*) See Hardyng, f. 90; Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 57.

> How that they myȝte wynne a speche,
> Hire wofulle peyne for to *lisse*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 93.

> That myȝt yow *lysse* owt of thys peyne.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38. f. 49.

> I have herde of an erbe to *lyss* that peyne,
> Mene seyth it bereth a doubylle floure.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 46.

> *Lys* me now in my longoure,
> And gyf me lysens to lyve in ease.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6.

(2) Joy; happiness; bliss. (*A.-S.*)

LISSEN. A cleft in a rock. *Glouc.* The word is used by Sir Matthew Hale, but spelt by him *lisne*. It is not in common use.

LISSOM. Excessively limber or pliable; light, nimble, or active. *Var. dial.*

LISSUM. A narrow slip of anything. *Somerset*.

LIST. (1) A list house or room, when sounds are heard easily from one room to another. *Kent*.

( ) Cunning; artifice. (*Germ.*) "Tech him alle the listes," Kyng Horn, 239.

(3) "*Le mol de l'oreille*, the lug or *list* of th'eare," otgrave, in v. *Mol*.

(4) A boundary line. See Twelfth Night, iii. 1. opsell, Historie of Serpents, 1608, p. 87, mentions worms "having a black *list* or line running along their backs."

(5) The close dense streak which sometimes appears in heavy bread. *West*.

(6) The flank. *North*. "A list of pork, a bony piece cut from the gammon," Kennett, MS.

(7) The selvage of woollen cloth. It is also called listen. "*Forigo*, a lystynge," Nominale MS. This is a variation of our fourth meaning. Anything edged or bordered was formerly said to be *listed*. "A targe *listed* with gold" is mentioned in Gy of Warwike, p. 312.

LISTE. To please. (*A.-S.*) Also a substantive, pleasure, inclination. Hence *meat-list*, appetite. *Devon*.

> Ȝe that *liste* has to lyth, or luffes for to here.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 53.

LISTEN. To attend to. *Shak*.

LISTLY. Quick of hearing. *East*. Also, easily, distinctly.

LISTOW. Liest thou. *Weber*.

LISTRE. A person who read some part of the church service. (*A.-S.*)

LISTRING. Thickening. *North*.

LISTY Strong; powerful. *North*. "Listy mene and able," Lincoln MS. f. 3.

LIT. To colour, or dye. *North*. "He'll lie all manner of colours but blue, and that is gone to the litting," Upton's MS. additions to Junius.

> We use na clathes that are *littede* of dyverse coloures: oure wiffes ne are noȝte gayly arayed for to plese us. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 33.

LITANY-STOOL. A small low desk at which the Litany was sung or said.

LITARGE. White lead. (*A.-N.*)

LITE. (1) Few; little. *North*. "Litlum and litlum," by little and little, Piers Ploughman, p. 329, an Anglo-Saxon phrase.

(2) To depend upon, or rely. *Linc.*

(3) Strife. Towneley Mysteries, p. 71.

(4) To hinder, tarry, or delay. (*A.-S.*)

LITEN. A garden. *North*.

LITERATURE. Learning. (*Lat.*)

> Worshypfull maysters, ye shall understand
> Is to you that have no *litterature*.
> *The Pardoner and the Frere*, 1533.

LITH. (1) A body. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Possessions; property. "Lond ne *lith*," a common phrase in early poetry. See Langtoft, p. 194; Sir Tristrem, p. 220; W. Mapes, p. 341; Havelok, p. 239.

(3) Alighted. Sevyn Sages, 571.

LITHE. (1) To tell; to relate.

> Lystenyth now to my talkynge
> Of whome y wylle yow *lythe*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 82.

(2) A limb, or joint. (*A.-S.*)

> Fendys bolde, with crokys kene,
> Rente hys body fro *lyth* to *lythe*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 49

> Hur sone that than dwellyd hur wyth,
> He was mekylle of boon and *lyth*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 74

> Was never arowe that greved hym,
> Ne that hym towched *lythe* nor lyme.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 128.

(3) Tender; mild; gentle; agreeable; glad. Also, gladly, tenderly. "*Lithe*, calm, quiet," Kennet. It is used in different shades of meaning, implying *softness*. Alleviation, comfort, Havelok, 1338.

> Sche toke up hur sone to hur,
> And lapped hyt fulle *lythe*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 74

(4) Supple; pliant. *Var. dial.* "Lythe, delyver, *souple*," Palsgrave. Also, to soften, to render lithe or supple.

(5) To thicken. Kennett, MS. Broth is said to be *lithened* when mixed with oatmeal.

(6) Obsequious; humble. *North.*

LITHER. (1) Wicked. (*A.-S.*) Still used in the North, meaning *idle, lazy.*

> How they whanne wyth were wyrchippis many,
> Sloughe Lucyus the *lythyre*, that lorde was of Rome.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 53.

(2) Supple; limber; pliant. *South.* It is not an uncommon archaism.

LITHERNESS. Idleness. *North.*

> Idlenesse, moste delectable to the fleshe, which deliteth above measure in sloth, *lithernesse*, ceasing from occupation. *Northbrooke's Treatise*, 1577.

LITHESOME. Gay; cheerful. *Yorksh.*

LITHEWALE. The herb gromwell.

LITHE-WURT. The plant forget-me-not. The term is still sometimes used.

LITHLICHE. Easily. (*A.-S.*)

LIT-HOUSE. A dyeing house. *North.*

LITHY. (1) Pliant; supple. *South.*

(2) Heavy, warm, applied to the weather.

LITIGIOUS. Injurious. *Var. dial*

LITLING. Very little. *Chaucer.*

LITLUS. The same as *Little-house*, q. v.

LITSTER. A dyer. It is translated by *tinctor* in the Nominale MS. *Lyttesters*, York Records, p. 235.

> Tak the greia of the wyne that mene fyndis in the tounnes, that *litsters* and goldsmythes uses.
> *MS. Linc. Med.* f. 313.

LITT. A sheep-cot. *Somerset.*

LITTEN. A church-yard. *South.* Ray has *liten*, a garden, q. v.

LITTER. (1) Nonsense. *Somerset.*

(2) *To litter up*, or *down*, to put bedding under the horses. *West.*

LITTERMAN. A groom. *Warw.*

LITTLE-A-DOW. Worthless. *Northumb.*

LITTLE-EASE. The pillory, stocks, or bilboes. Also, a small apartment in a prison where the inmate could have very little ease. "A streite place in a prisone called littell ease," Elyot, 1559, in v. *Arca.* The *little ease* at Guildhall, where unruly apprentices were confined, is frequently mentioned by our early writers.

LITTLE-FLINT-COAL. A thin measure of coal, the nearest to the surface. *West.*

LITTLE-HOUSE. A privy. *Var. dial.*

LITTLE-MASTER. A schoolmaster. *Baber.*

LITTLE-SILVER. A low price. *East.*

LITTLEST. Least. Common in the provinces, and sanctioned by Shakespeare.

LITTLE-WALE. The herb gromwell.

LITTOCKS. Rags and tatters. *Berks.*

LITTY. Light; active; nimble. *West.*

LIVAND. Living. *Chaucer.*

LIVE. (1) Life. (*A.-S.*) *On live*, alive. *Lives creatures*, living creatures, *lives body*, &c.

> So fayre ȝit never was figure,
> Ryȝt as a *lyvis* creature.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, fol. 105.

(2) *To live under*, to be tenant to. *To live upright*, to retire from business.

(3) Fresh, as honey, &c. *Somerset.*

LIVELIHOOD. Liveliness; activity. *Shak.*

LIVELODE. Income; livelihood. Also, a pension, largess, or dole to soldiers.

LIVELY. Fresh; gay; neat. *North.* It is so used in Davies' Rites, 1672, p. 8. Sometimes, living.

LIVER. (1) To deliver. *North.*

> And to his men he *liverd* hym hole and feere.
> *MS. Lansdowne* 208, f. 5.

(2) Quick; active; lively. *Palsgrave.*

LIVERANCE. A delivery. *North.*

LIVERED. Heavy, or underbaked. *South.*

LIVEREDE. Red. Rob. Glouc. p. 39.

LIVERING. A kind of pudding made of liver, and rolled up in the form of a sausage. "Two blodynges, I trow, a *leveryng* betwene," Towneley Myst. p. 89. N. Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge 1674, p. 159, mentions liverings.

LIVERSAD. Caked and matted together, applied to ground. *North.*

LIVERSICK. A hangnail. *South.*

LIVERY. (1) A badge of any kind; the uniform given by a baron or knight to his retainers in battle. Hence the different regiments or parts of an army were termed liveries. "In iche leveré," Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 85. The term is used in a variety of senses, and may be generally explained as any grant or allowance at particular seasons. "*Corrodium*, leveraye," Nominale MS. "One that bestowes a livery, or cast of his wit, upon every one he sees," Cotgrave, in v. *Donne-Lardon.*

> Ilke nyghte to *lyveré*
> Bathe corne and haye.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 134.

(2) Delivery. A common law term. *Livery of seisin* is the delivery of property into possession. *To sue one's livery*, to issue the writ which lay for the heir to obtain the seisin of his lands from the King.

(3) Sticky; adhesive. *South.*

LIVERY-CUPBOARD. An open cupboard with shelves, in which the liveries intended for distribution were placed,

LIVING. A farm. *Leic.*

LIVING-DEAR-ENE. An excl. of distress.

LIVISH. Lively.

> If there were true and *livish* faith, then would it work love in their hearts.
> *Becon's Works*, 1843, p. 37.

LIXOM. Amiable. *Heref.*

LIZENED. Shrunk, as corn. *Sussex.*

LIZZAH. Anything easily bent. *West.*

LIZZY. Elizabeth. *Var. dial.*

LIȜT. Little. See *Lite.*

> Felaw, he seid, herkyn a *liȝt*,
> And on myne errand go thou tyte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 32

LO. A large pond. *Yorksh.*

LOACH. A term of contempt for a fool. It occurs in Peele's Jests, p. 26.

LOADED. Bloated. *Devon.*

LOADS. The ditches for draining away the water from the fens. *Load-stone*, a leading-stone for drains.

> It was by a law of sewers decreed that a new drayn or *lode* should be made and maintained from the end of Chauncelors *lode* unto Tylney Smethe.
>
> *Dugdale's Imbanking*, p. 275.

LOADY. Heavy. *Loady-nut*, a double nut.

LOAK. A small quantity. *North.*

LOAL. To mew like a cat. *Yorksh.*

LOAMY. Damp. *Suffolk.* Loamie, Topsell's Beasts, p. 495, coloured like loam?

LOAN. A lane, or passage. *North.*

LOANING. (1) A lane. (2) A place near a village for milking cows. *North.*

LOAST. A wheel-rut. *Sussex.*

LOB. (1) To throw gently. *Sussex.*

(2) A very large lump. *Linc.*

(3) To kick. *East Anglia.*

(4) To hang down; to droop. Still in use in Somerset, according to Jennings, p. 53. *To lob along*, to walk loungingly.

(5) A clown; a clumsy fellow. "A blunt countrie lob," Stanihurst, p. 17. In Somersetshire, the last person in a race is called the lob.

(6) That part of a tree where it first divides into branches. *Beds.*

(7) To cast or throw. *Durham.*

(8) A very large taw. *Hants.*

LOBBATING. Large; unwieldy. *West.*

LOBBING. Tumult; uproar.

> What a *lobbing* makest thou,
> With a twenty Devill!
>
> *Mariage of Witt and Wisdome*, 1579.

LOBBS. Irregular veins of ore. Also, stairs under-ground for the miners.

LOBCOCK. A lubber. A very common term of contempt. "*Baligaut*, an unweldie lubber, great lobcocke," Cotgrave. See Jacke of Dover, p. 49; Hawkins, iii. 32; Roister Doister, p. 39; Cotgrave, in v. *Disme.*

> Much better were the *lobcock* lost then wonne,
> Unlesse he knew how to behave himselfe.
>
> *The Mous-Trap*, 1606.

LOBKIN. A house, or lodging. *Grose.*

LOBLOLLY. Thick spoon meat of any kind. It is thus mentioned by Markham:—"If you rost a goose and stop her belly with whole greets beaten together with egges, and after mixt with the gravy, there cannot be a more better or pleasanter sawce; nay if a man be at sea in any long travel he cannot eat a more pleasant or wholesome meat than these whole *grits* boyled in water till they burst, and then mixt with butter and so eaten with spoons, which though seamen call simply by the name of *loblolly*, yet there is not any meat, however significant the name be, that is more toothsome or wholesome."

LOB'S-COURSE. A dish composed of small lumps of meat mixed up with potatoes and onions, seasoned, and made into a kind of solid stew. It is mentioned in Peregrine Pickle, and is still common.

LOB'S-POUND. An old jocular term for a prison, or any place of confinement. The term is still in use, and is often applied to the juvenile prison made for a child between the feet of a grown-up person.

LOBSTER. The stoat. *East.*

LOBSTERS. Young soles. *Suffolk.*

LOBSTROUS-LOUSE. A wood-louse. *North.*

LOBURYONE. A snail. *Pr. Parv.*

LOBY. A lubber, or looby, q. v.

LOCAL. A local preacher is a dissenting clergyman who preaches at different places.

LOCAND. Looking. *Lydgate.*

LOCH. (1) A lake. *North.*

(2) The rut of a cart-wheel. *Sussex.*

(3) A cavity in a vein. *Derb.*

(4) A place to lay stone in. It is spelt *looch* in Archæologia, x. 72.

LOCK. (1) A lock of hay or wool is a small quantity of it hanging together, a bundle of hay, a fleece of wool. It occurs in Palsgrave, and it is still in use.

(2) To move the fore-wheels of a waggon to and fro. *Devon.* A waggon is said to lock when it is drawn out of its rectilinear motion, so that the fore-wheels make an angle with the hinder ones.

(3) *To be at lock*, to be in a difficulty. *Lock* was any close place of confinement.

(4) A puddle of water. *Heref.*

(5) To grapple. A term in fencing or wrestling, used by Gosson, 1579.

LOCKBANDS. Binding-stones in masonry.

LOCKCHEST. A millepe or wood-louse. I have heard this term in Oxfordshire, and it may probably be used in other counties. "Lokdore, wyrme, or locchester, *multipes*," Pr. Parv. p. 311. [Since writing the above, I have made more particular inquiries, and as I find the word is not in common use, I take the opportunity of substantiating the correctness of my explanation by stating that I am informed by the Rev. Henry Walker of Bletchington, co. Oxon, that a gardener in his employ used to call the wood-louse *lockchester*, which is precisely the term found in the Promptorium.]

LOCKED. (1) Faced, as cards are. *North.*

(2) Caught; fixed; appointed.

LOCKER. (1) A small cupboard or closet; an inner cupboard within a larger one. A drawer under a table or cupboard is still so termed.

(2) Pieces of wood which support the roof of a pit. *Salop.*

(3) To entangle; to mat together. *North.*

LOCKERS. Wooden cells for pigeons fixed to the outer walls of houses. *Oxon.*

LOCKET. The same as *Chape.* (2)

LOCK-FURROW. A furrow ploughed across the balks to let off the water *South.*

LOCKING. The hip-joint. *Somerset.*

LOCKRAM. A kind of cheap linen, worn chiefly by the lower classes. There was a finer sort, of which shirt-bands, &c. were made.

> A wrought wastcoate on her backe, and a *lockram* smocke worth three pence, as well rent behind as before, I warrant you. *Maroccus Extaticus*, 1595.

LOCKRUM. Gibberish; nonsense. *Beds.*

LOCKS-AND-KEYS. Ash-keys. *West.*

LOCKS-AND-LICE. A kind of cloth.

LOCK-SPIT. A small cut with a spade to show the direction in which a piece of land is to be divided by a new fence.

LOCUSTS. Cockchafers; beetles. *North.*

LOD. Load; cargo. (*A.-S.*)

LODAM. An old game at cards, mentioned in Taylor's Motto, 12mo. Lond. 1622, sig. D. iv; Hawkins, iii. 203; Arch. viii. 149. One way of playing the game was called losing-lodam. "*Coquimbert qui gaigne pert*, a game at cards like our loosing lodam," Cotgrave.

LODDEN.

> But had I thought he'd been so *lodden*
> Of his bak'd, fry'd, boil'd, roast and sodden.
> *Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 155.

LODE. (1) A leaning-wall. *Glouc.*

(2) A regular vein of metal ore.

(3) A ford. Dean Milles' MS.

(4) Guidance; behaviour? *Gawayne.*

LODEMANAGE. Pilotage. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 152; Hartshorne, p. 131. Courts of Lodemanage are held at Dover for the appointment of the Cinque Port pilots.

> Mariners that bene discrete and sage,
> And experte bene of here *lodemanage*.
> *MS. Digby*, 230.

LODEMEN. Carters; carriers. Nominale MS.

LODE-PLOT. A flat lode. See *Lode* (2).

LODERS. The same as *Lode-men*, q. v.

LODE-SHIP. A kind of fishing-vessel, mentioned in an early statute. See Blount.

LODESMEN. Pilots; guides. (*A.-S.*)

LODESTAR. The pole-star. *Shak.* It is a very common archaism.

LODE-WORKS. Metal works in high places where shafts are sunk very deeply. *Cornw.*

LODEWORT. The plant water-crowfoot.

LODGE. (1) A meeting or convention of the society of freemasons.

(2) To entrap an animal. *Linc.*

(3) A hunting term. See *Hunting*, sect. 3.

LODGED. Said of grass or corn beaten down by wind or rain. *West.*

LODLY. Loathly. See Tundale, p. 24.

> He shal him travaile day and niȝt,
> And *lodly* his body diȝt.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 46.

LODOLLY. A diminutive girl. *West.*

LOEGRIA. England. This name is sometimes found in old works, and is taken from Geoffrey of Monmouth.

LOENGE. Praising?

> To hewe and brenne in thy service,
> To *loenge* of thy sacrifise.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 113.

LOERT. (1) Lord; sir, but this title was applied to both sexes. *Derb.*

(2) To travel quickly. *Devon.*

LOFF. (1) Low. *Loffer*, lower. *Var. dial.*

(2) To offer. West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 368.

(3) To laugh. It occurs in the tale of Mother Hubbard, and is a genuine old form.

LOFT. (1) *On loft*, on high, a-loft. (*A.-S.*)

(2) An upper chamber. *North.* "The third loft," Acts, xx. 9.

(3) Lofty. Surrey, quoted by Nares.

(4) The floor of a room. *Spenser.*

LOFTY. Massive; superior. *Derb.*

LOG. (1) To oscillate. *Cornw.*

(2) A perch in measure. *Wilts.*

LOG-BURN. An open drain running from a sink or jakes. *West.*

LOGE. (1) A lodge, or residence. (*A.-N.*)

> He has with hym ȝong men thre,
> Thei be archers of this contré
> The kyng to serve at wille,
> To kepe the dere bothe day and nyȝt;
> And for theire luf a *loge* is diȝt
> Fulle hye upon an hille.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

(2) Laughed. Wright's Seven Sages, p. 107.

LOGGATS. An old game forbidden by statute in Henry VIII.'s time. It is thus played, according to Steevens. A stake is fixed in the ground: those who play throw loggats at it, and he that is nearest the stake wins. *Loggats* or *loggets* are also small pieces or logs of wood, such as the country people throw at fruit that cannot otherwise be reached. "*Loggats*, little logs or wooden pins, a play the same with nine-pins, in which boys, however, often made use of bones instead of wooden pins," Dean Milles' MS.

LOGGEN. To lodge, or reside. (*A.-N.*)

LOGGER. (1) The same as *Hobble* (2).

(2) The irregular motion of a wheel round its axle. *Suffolk.*

LOGGERHEAD. (1) The large tiger moth. *North.*

(2) A blockhead. See Florio, p. 69. *To go to loggerheads*, to fight or squabble.

LOGGIN. A bundle, or lock. *North.*

LOGGING. A lodging. *Chaucer.*

LOGGY. Thickset, as cattle. *West.*

LOGH. A lake. See Anturs of Arther, p. 2 Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 23.

LOGHE. Laughed. See *Lughe.*

> Than sir Degrevaunt *loghe*
> Ther he stode undir the boghe.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 133.
> Then *loogh* oure kyng and smyled stille,
> Thou onsweris me not at my wille.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 47.
>
> There-att alle the kynges *loghe*,
> There was joye and gamene y-noghe
> Amonges thame in the haulle!
> The kynge of Fraunce with hert ful fayne,
> Said, Clement, brynge the mantils agayne,
> For I salle paye for alle.
> *Octavian, Lincoln MS.*

LOGHER. Lower. *Rob. Glouc.*

LOGHT. Taken away?

> The fierth case es gode or oght,
> That he fro holy kyrk has *loght*.
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 7.

LOINED. Covered. See Harrison, p. 232. This appears to be another form of *line*.

LOITERSACKE. A lazy loitering fellow.

> If the *loitersacke* be gone springing into a taverne,
> Ile fetch him reeling out.
> *Lilly's Mother Bombie*, 1594.

LOKE. (1) To see; to look upon; to guard, or take care of. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A private road or path. *East.*

(3) Locked; shut up. *Weber.*

(4) The wicket or hatch of a door.

LOKEDES. Ornaments for the head?

> And than the same develle tok wormes, and pykk, and tarre, and made *lokedes*, and sett thame appone hir hede. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 253.

LOKER. A carpenter's plane. *Linc.*

LOKINGIS. Looks.

> Forth with his pitous *lokyngis*,
> He wolde make a womman wene
> To gon upon the fayre grene.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 42.

LOKKEDEN. Locked.

> They wanne with moche woo the walles withinne,
> Mene lepen to anone and *lokkeden* the ȝates.
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 115.

LOLL. (1) To fondle; to dandle. *North.*

> He *loll'd* her in his arms,
> He lull'd her on his breast.
> *North Country Ballad.*

(2) A pet; a spoilt child. *Oxon.*

(3) To box one's ears.

LOLLARDS. Heretics. The followers of Wickliffe were termed Lollards or Lollers, but the term was in use long before the time of that distinguished reformer. It was commonly used as one of reproach for religious hypocrites. A loller is thus described by Audelay,—

> Lef thou me a *loller* his dedis thai wyl hym deme,
> Ȝif he withdraue his deutés from holé cherche away,
> And wyl not worchip the cros, on hym take good eme,
> And here his matyns and his masse upon the haleday,
> And belevys not in the sacrement, that hit is God veray,
> And wyl not schryve him to a prest on what deth he dye,
> And settis noȝt be the sacramentis sothly to say,
> Take him fore a *loller* y tel ȝou treuly,
> And false in his fay;
> Deme hym after his saw,
> Bot he wyl hym withdrawe,
> Never fore hym pray.

LOLLIGOES. Idle fellows. Milles' MS.

LOLLIKER. The tongue. *Somerset.*

LOLLIPOP. A coarse sweetmeat made of treacle, butter, and flour. *Var. dial.*

LOLLOCK. A lump, or large piece. *North.*

LOLLOP. To lounge, or loll about idly. Hence *lollops*, a slattern. *Var. dial.*

LOLL-POOP. (1) A lazy idle fellow. (2) a coaxing wheedling child. *Suffolk.* Called *lolly-pot* in Somerset.

LOLLY-BANGER. Very thick gingerbread, enriched by raisins. *Somerset.*

LOLLY-COCK. A turkey-cock. *Devon.*

LOLLY-SWEET. Lusciously sweet. *East.*

LOLOKE. To look. Possibly an error of the scribe in MS. Sloane 213 for *loke.*

LOMBARD. A banker. The Italian bankers who settled in this country in the middle-ages gave the name to Lombard-street. See a curious notice of Lombards in Arch. xxix. 286.

LOMBARD-FEVER. A fit of idleness.

LOMBREN. Lambs. Reliq. Antiq. i. 264.

LOME. (1) Frequently. "Oft and lome," Octovian, 1944; Ritson's Ancient Songs, i. 72. A common phrase in old English.

> And with his mowthe he cust hit oft and *lome.*
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 98.

(2) A weaver's loom. *Palsgrave.*

(3) An instrument, or weapon; a household utensil. It seems to be some kind of vessel in Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 194; Reliq. Antiq. i. 54. "*Loom*, any utensil, as a tub," Grose. Still in use.

> I se never a wars *lome*
> Stondynge opone mone. *MS. Porkington* 10.

LOMERE. More frequently. (*A.-S.*)

LOMEY. A spoilt child. *Devon.*

LOMMAKIN. (1) Love-making. *Heref.*

(2) Very large; clumsy. *Var. dial.*

LOMPER. (1) To idle. (2) To walk heavily.

LOMPY. Thick; clumsy; fat. *Kent.*

LONCHE. A loud noise. *Pr. Parv.*

LONCHING. "Quasi *launching*, citato gradu et passibus ingentibus incedens," Milles' MS.

LOND. (1) Land. (*A.-S.*) *In lond*, on the ground. *God of lond*, Lord of the world.

(2) To clog with dirt. *East.*

LONDAGE. Landing. "Awaytynge upon his *londage*," Mort d'Arthur, ii. 433.

LOND-BUGGERE. A buyer of land. (*A.-S.*)

LONDENOYS. A Londoner. *Chaucer.*

LOND-EVIL. The epilepsy. It is misread *loud euel* in the Archæologia, xxx. 410.

LONDON-FLITTING. The removal of parties by stealth before the landlord is paid.

LONDREIS. Londoners. *Hearne.*

LONE. (1) *Lone-woman*, a woman unmarried, or without a male protector. *Lonely woman*, a widow, Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 61. *Lone-man*, a man living unmarried by himself. The first of these phrases is used by Shakespeare.

(2) The palm of the hand.

(3) A lodging-house. *Somerset.*

(4) A supplication for alms. *Devon.*

LONG. (1) Two breves in music.

(2) *Long horned one*, a native or inhabitant of Craven. *A long hundred*, six score. *Long length*, at full length. *Long last*, at length, in the end. *In the long run*, ibid. *Long streaked*, at full length. *A long way*, much. *By long and by late*, after a long time and trouble. *To lie in the long feathers*, to sleep on straw. *For the long lane*, when a thing is borrowed without any intention of repayment. *Long in the mouth*, tough.

(3) Tall. Isumbras, 13, 258.

(4) To belong; to belong to. (*A.-S.*)

(5) To long for; to desire. *Chaucer.*

(6) Great. See Forby, ii. 200. This meaning is also given by Grose.

(7) Tough to the palate. *East.*

(8) To reach; to toss. *Suffolk.*

LONGART. The tail or end-board of a cart or waggon. *Chesh.*

LONG-BOWLING. The game of skittles. It is described by Strutt, p. 269.

LONG-BULLETS. A game played by casting stones in the North of England.

LONG-CRIPPLE. The speckled viper. *Devon.*

LONG-CROWN. A deep fellow. "That caps Long-Crown, and he capped the Devil," A Lincolnshire saying in reference to a great falsehood.

LONG-DOG. A greyhound. *Var. dial.*

LONGE. Lungs.

> With hys swyrde the bore he stonge
> Thorow the lyvyr and the *longe.*
> MS. *Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 100.

LONGFULL. Long; tedious. *Var. dial.*

LONG-HOME. To go to one's long home, i. e. to depart this life.

> And thy traveyle shalt thou sone ende,
> For to thy *long home* sone shalt thou wende.
> MS. *Harl.* 1701, f. 61.

LONGING-MARKS. The indelible marks on the skins of children. See Digby of Bodies, 1669, p. 425.

LONG-LADY. A farthing-candle. *East.*

LONG-LANE. The throat. *Var. dial.*

LONG-LIFE. The milt of a pig. *Linc.*

LONG-OF. Owing to.

> Petur, sche seyde, thou myȝt welle see
> Hyt was *long of* my keyes and not on me.
> MS. *Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 132
>
> I have spyed the false felone,
> As he stondes at his masse;
> Hit is *long of* the, seide the munke,
> And ever he fro us passe.
> MS *Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 127.
>
> Alasse, why dost thou me suspect
> Of such a haynous cryme?
> It was not *long of* me, in faith,
> That I went at this time.
> *Gaulfrido and Barnardo*, 1570.

LONG-ONE. A hare. *Var. dial.*

LONG-OYSTER. The sea cray-fish.

LONG-SETTLE. A long wooden seat, with back and arms, somewhat like a sofa. "*Sedile*, a longsetylle," Nominale MS.

LONGSOME. Tedious. *Var. dial.*

ONG-TAILED-CAPON. The long-tailed titmouse. *South.*

ONG-TAILS. An old nick-name for the natives of Kent. See Howell's English Proverbs, p. 21; Musarum Deliciæ, 1656, p. 7. In the library of Dulwich College is a printed broadside, entitled, "Advice to the Kentish *long-tails* by the wise men of Gotham, in answer to their late sawcy petition to the Parliament," fol. 1701.

> Truly, sir, sayd my hoastesse, I thinke we are called *Longtayles*, by reason our tales are long, that we use to passe the time withall, and make our selves merry. Now, good hoastesse, sayd I, let me entreat from you one of those tales. You shall (sayd shee), and that shall not be a common one neither, for it is a long tale, a merry tale, and a sweete tale; and thus it beginnes.
> *Robin Goodfellow, his Mad Prankes*, 1628.

ONG-TO. Distant from. *Var. dial.*

ONG-TONGUE. A tale-teller. "A long-tongued knave, one that uttereth all he knowes," Florio, p. 17.

ONGUT. Longed; desired. (*A.-S.*)

> The kyng red the letturs anon,
> And seid, So mot I the,
> Ther was never ȝoman in mery Ingland
> I *longut* so sore to see. MS. *Cantab.* Ff. v 48, f. 130.

LONG-WAYS. Lengthways. *South.*

LONGWORT. Pellitory of Spain.

LONIR. A blanket. *Devon.*

LONK. (1) The hip-joint. *Heref.*

(2) A small dingle; a hollow. *West.*

(3) Long; tedious. *North.*

(4) A Lancashire man. A sheep bred in that county is also so called.

LONNING. A lane, or by-road. *North.*

LONT-FIGS. Dried figs. *Somerset.*

LOO. *Under the loo*, the leeward. *To loo*, to shelter from the wind. *Kent.*

LOOBS. Slime containing ore. *Derb.*

LOOBY. A silly awkward fellow. "Long-backt, or ill-shaped, *loobie*," Cotgrave.

LOOED. Supplanted; superseded. *West.*

LOOF. To bring a vessel close to the wind, now pronounced *luff* by seamen. It occurs in Wendover's Chronicle. "*Louffe* you from him," Bourne's Inventions or Devises, 1578.

LOOINDY. Sullen; mischievous. *North.*

LOOK. (1) To weed corn. *Cumb.*

(2) *To look as big as bull beef*, to look very stout and hearty, bull beef having been formerly recommended to those who desired to be so. *You look, you may well look*, you are greatly surprised. *To look at the nose*, to frown, to look out of temper. *Lookee d'ye see*, look ye! do you see? a common phrase for drawing one's attention to any object. *To look on*, to regard with kindness and consideration. *To look sharp*, to be quick, to make haste.

(3) To look for; to expect. *North.*

(4) To behold. Kennett says, "in some parts of England they still say, loke, loke."

LOOK-ABOUT-YE. An old game mentioned in Taylor's Motto, 12mo. Lond. 1622, sig. D. iv.

LOOKER. (1) A weeding-hook. *North.*

(2) A shepherd or herdsman. *South.*

LOOM. (1) To appear larger than in reality, as things often do when at sea.

(2) A chimney. *Durham.*

(3) The track of a fish. *West.*

LOON. An idle fellow; a rascal; a country clown; a low dirty person. *Var. dial.*

LOOP. (1) A length of paling. *East.*

(2) The hinge of a door. *North.*

(3) To melt and run together in a mass, said of iron ore. A mining term.

(4) A gap in the paling of a park made for the convenience of the deer.

(5) A loop-hole; a narrow window.

LOOR. To stoop the head. *North.*

LOOS. Honour; praise. (*A.-S.*)

LOOSE. (1) To discharge an arrow from the string; to let off any projective weapon. It is still in use, according to Salopia Antiq. p. 491. "I spyed hym behynde a tree redy to *lowse* at me with a crosbowe," Palsgrave.

(2) *To be at a loose end*, to be very idle. *Loose-ended*, lewd. *Loose hung*, unsteady. "*Effilé*, weakened or loose-hangled," Cotgrave. *To be loosed*, out of service or apprenticeship. *Loose ladder*, a loop slipped down in a stocking

(3) Indecent, as language. *Var. dial.*

(4) The privilege of turning out cattle on commons. *North.*

LOOT. A thin oblong square board fixed to a staff or handle, used in boiling brine to remove the scum. *Staff.*

LOOTH. The same as *Loo*, q. v.

LOOVER. An opening at the top of a dove-cote. *North.* See *Lover* (2).

LOOVEYD. Praised. *Ritson.*

LOOVEYNG. Praise; honour.

> That was a feyre tokenynge
> Of pees and of *looveyng.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 162.

LOOZE. A pig-stye. *West.*

LOOȜ. Laughed. "At hym ful fast thei looȝ," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

LOP. (1) A flea. *North.* (*A.-S.*)

> Ys joy y-now so ye your lyggys streyne,
> Ye lade longe-sydyde as a *loppe.*
> *MS. Fairfax* 16.

(2) To lollop or lounge about. *Kent.*

(3) To hang loosely; to hang down, or droop. *Var. dial.*

(4) The faggot wood of a tree.

LOPE. Leapt. Also, to leap. It seems to be a subst. in the second example.

> As sone as the chylde had spoke,
> The fende ynto hym was *lope.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f 40.

> Tyme goth fast, it is full lyght of *lope,*
> And in abydyng men seyn ther lyghte hope.
> *MS. Rawl. Poet.* 118.

LOP-EARED. Having long pendulous ears like a hound. *Var. dial.*

LOPEN. Leapt. See the Sevyn Sages, 739.

> Whan thy mouthe with shryfte ys opun
> Deth and synne are bothe oute *lopun.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 79.

> The portar set the yatys opon,
> And with that Befyse ys owt *lopon.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 106.

> Anoon was al that feire gederynge
> *Lopen* undir oure lordes wynge.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 111.

> Sythen he ys *lopen* on hys stede,
> He with hym Harrawde dud lede.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 154.

LOPE-STAFF. A leaping-staff. "A lope-staffe wherewith men leape ditches," Cotgrave.

LOPIRD. Coagulated. Still in use. See Forby, Brockett, Grose, Kennett, &c.

> Thare he fande none other fode,
> Bot wlatesome glete and *lopird* blode
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 276.

> Thare dwelled a man in a myrke donjowne,
> And in a fowle stede of corrupcyowne,
> Whare he had no fode,
> Bot wlatsome glette and *lopyrd* blode.
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 25.

LOP-LOACH. The leech used by surgeons for drawing blood. *North.*

LOPLOLLY. A lazy fellow. *West.*

LOPPING. Lame. *Dorset.*

LOP-SIDED. One-sided. *Var. dial.*

LOP-START. The stoat. *East.* It is mentioned in Harrison's England, p. 230.

LOPUSTER. A lobster.

LOPWEBBE. A spider's web. (*A.-S.*)

ff.

> As a *lopwebbe* fileth fome and gnattis,
> Taken and suffren gret files go.
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 287.

LOQUINTUE. Eloquent. *Weber.*

LORD. (1) A title of honour given to monks and persons of superior rank. (*A.-S.*)

(2) *Lord have mercy upon us* was formerly the inscription on houses infected with the plague. *Lord have mercy upon me*, a disease thus mentioned in the Nomenclator, "the Illiake passion, or a paine and wringing in the small guts, which the homelier sort of phisicians doe call, *Lorde have mercy upon me.*"

LORDEYN. See *Fever-Lurden.* "The lurgy-fever, idleness," Craven Glossary, p. 304.

> I trow he was infecte certeyn
> With the faitour, or the *fever lordeyn*,
> *MS. Rawl.* C. 86, xv. Cent.

LORD-FEST. Excessively lordly. (*A.-S.*)

LORDINGS. Sirs; masters. (*A.-S.*) It is often used by later writers in contempt.

LORD-OF-MISRULE. The person who presided over the Christmas revels, by no means an unimportant personage in the olden times. He began his rule on All-hallow eve and continued it till Candlemas day. See a list of expences, dated in 1552, in Kempe's Loseley Manuscripts, pp. 44-54. For further information on the subject, see Brand, i. 272; Arch. xviii, 313-335; Hawkins' Engl. Dram. iii. 156; Strutt, ii. 200; Lilly's Sixe Court Comedies, 12mo. 1632, sig. F.

LORDS-AND-LADIES. See *Bulls-and-Cows.*

LORDSHIP. Supreme power. (*A.-S.*)

LORD-SIZE. The judge at the assizes.

LORD'S-ROOM. The stage-box in a theatre was formerly so called. *Jonson.*

LORDSWYK. A traitor. *Ritson.*

LORE. (1) Knowledge; doctrine; advice. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Lost. Still in use in Somerset.

> The kyng seid, Take me thy tayle,
> For my hors I wolde not the fayle,
> A peny that thou *lore.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

LOREFADYR. A teacher. *Loremastir*, Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 243.

> Of al men they do most evyl,
> Here *lorefadyr* ys the devyl. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 24.

LOREINE. A rein. See Launfal, 888.

> Hys *loreine* lemyd alle with pride,
> Stede and armure alle was blake.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 104.

LOREL. A bad worthless fellow. (*A.-N.*) *Lorels den*, Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 93. *Cocke Lorel* was formerly a generic title for a very great rascal. "Lasy lorrels," Harman, 1567.

LOREMAR. A bit-maker. *Palsgrave.* "Lorimers or bit-makers," Harrison, p. 97.

LORENGE. Iron. (*A.-N.*)

LORER. The laurel-tree. *Chaucer.*

> This Daphne into a *lorer* tre
> Was turnid, whiche is ever grene.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 9

> And plaunted trees that were to preise,
> Of cidre, palme, and of *lorere.*
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f
> 34

LORESMAN. A teacher. (*A.-S.*)

LORING. Instruction. *Spenser.*

LORNE. Lost; undone; destroyed. Still in use, in the sense of *forsaken.* Also, to lose anything.

> Thys cawse y telle wele for the,
> The ordur of preste he hath *lorne.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.

> The stewardys lyfe ys *lorne,*
> There was fewe that rewyd ther on,
> And fewe for hym wepyth.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

LORNYD. Learned.

> I can hit wel and perfitely;
> Now have I *lornyd* a play.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

LORRE. A dish in ancient cookery. It is described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 23. See also Reliq. Antiq. i. 81.

LORRIE-UP. A brawl. *Northumb.*

LORRY. A laurel-tree. Arch. xxx. 368.

LORTY. Dirty. *Northumb.*

LOSARD. A coward. *Weber.*

LOSE. (1) Praise; honour. (2) To praise.

(3) Fame; report. It is used both in a good and bad sense. *Chaucer.*

> There he had grete chyvalry,
> He slewe hys enemyes with grete envy,
> Grete worde of hym aroos:
> In hethennes and yn Spayne,
> In Gaskyn and in Almayne
> Wyt they of hys *loos.*
> *MS. Cantab* Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

LOSEL. The same as *Lorel,* q. v. Cocke Lorel was also called Cocke Losel.

> I holde you a grota,
> Ye wyll rede by rota,
> That he may wete a cota
> In *Cocke Losels* bota.
> *Doctour Doubble Ale,* n. d.

LOSENJOUR. A flatterer; a liar. (*A.-N.*)

> What sey men of thes *losenjours*
> That have here wurdys feyre as flours.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 24.

LOSERS. "Such losers may have leave to speak," 2 Henry VI. iii. 1. It has escaped the notice of the commentators that this is a common proverb. See my notes to the First Sketches of Henry VI. p. 93. It occurs in Stephens' Essayes and Characters, 2d ed. 1615, p. 50.

LOSH. To splash in water. *North.*

LOSSE. The lynx. Reynard, p. 146.

LOSSET. A large flat wooden dish used in the North of England.

LOSSUM. Lovesome; beautiful.

LOSSY-BAG. Lucky-bag. A curious word used by low pedlars and attendant upon fairs, wakes, &c. "Come, put into the lossy-bag, and every time a prize," is the invitation, and the adventurer puts a penny or halfpenny into a bag, and draws out a ticket, which entitles him to a toy or other article of greater or less value than his money, according to his luck.

LOST. (1) Famished. *Heref.*

(2) *To be lost,* to forget one's self. *He looks as if he had neither lost nor won,* i. e. stupid, unconcerned. This phrase occurs in Ben Jonson. *Lost and won,* a redundant idiom, is found in many early writers.

LOSTELL. The cry of the heralds to the combatants that they should return home.

LOT. (1) To allot. (2) To imagine. *West.*

(3) The shoot of a tree.

(4) Dues to the lord of the manor for ingress and egress. A miner's term.

LOTCH. To limp; to jump. *Lanc.*

LOTE. (1) A tribute. (*A.-S.*) Ritson, ii. 288, reads *lok,* not explained in glossary.

> In Inglond he arered a *lote*
> Off iche house that comes smoke.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 39.

(2) A loft; a floor. *South.*

(3) Gesture; aspect. "With grucchande *lotes,*" Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. 68.

LOTEBY. A private companion or bedfellow; a concubine.

> Now ȝif that a man he wed a wyfe,
> And hym thynke sche plese hym noȝt,
> Anon ther rysis care and stryfe;
> He wold here selle that he had boȝt,
> And schenchypus here that he hath soȝt,
> And takys to hym a *loteby.*
> These bargeyn wyl be dere aboȝt,
> Here ore henns he schal aby.
> *Audelay's Poems,* p. 5.

> For almost hyt ys every whore,
> A gentyl man hath a wyfe and a hore;
> And wyves have now comunly,
> Here husbondys and a *ludby.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 20

> But there the wyfe haunteth foly
> Undyr here husbunde a *ludby.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 12.

LOTH. *Loth to depart,* the name of a popular old ballad tune, frequently referred to in old plays.

LOTHE. (1) To offer for sale. Kennett gives this as a Cheshire word.

(2) Harm; hurt; danger.

> Mete and drynke I ȝaf hem bothe,
> And bad hem kepe hem ay fro *lothe.*
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 31.

> Why was God moste with hym wrothe,
> For he dyd the pore man *lothe.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 46

> Hurr twey hostes stoden still and duden no *loth.*
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 99

(3) Perverse; hateful. (*A.-S.*) *Lothes,* that which is hateful.

> We ar neghtburs I and he,
> We were never *loth.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

LOTHER. (1) More hateful. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To splash in water. *North.*

(3) Unwilling. *Salop.* (*A.-S.*)

LOTHLY. Loathsome. *Chaucer.*

LOTIEN. To lay in ambush. (*A.-S.*)

LOT-TELLER. A witch. Maunsell, 1595.

LOTTERY. (1) Witchcraft; divination.

(2) A child's picture or print. *Lottery-babs,* juvenile prints.

(3) To go to lottery, i. e. to quarrel.

LOTYNGE. Struggling; striving together.

LOU. Laughed. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 275.

LOUCH. To walk slovenly. *West.*

LOUD-AND-STILL. *Bothe loude and stille,* always. This is a very common phrase in old romances.

> Thanne it is guod bothe *loude and stille,*
> For to don al his wille.
>
> *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 12.
>
> Then wende sche sche schulde be schente,
> And me be-het londe and rente,
> And hyght me to do my wylle,
> But y myselfe wolde noght,
> Ye were evyr in my thoght
> Bothe *lowde and stylle!*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

LOUGH. (1) See *Lou.* (2) See *Loch.*
(3) A cavity in a rock. *Linc.*

LOUK. (1) A blow; a thump. *North.*
(2) Coarse grass on the moors. *Linc.*
(3) A window lattice. *Suffolk.*
(4) To put in place. *Somerset.*

LOUKED. Locked; fastened.

> For thou buriedest Jhesu licame,
> In an hous therfore we *louked* the.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 108.

LOUKERS. Weeders. *North.* "*Runcator,* lowker," Nominale MS.

LOUKING. Gawky; awkward. *North.*

LOULE. To carry anything. *Var. dial.*

LOUME. Soft; gentle. *Chesh.*

LOUN. (1) See *Loo.* (2) See *Loon.*
(3) To beat; to thrash. *North.* It is also pronounced *lounder.*

LOUNDER. To run or scamper about. *North.*

LOUNDREIS. Londoners. *Hearne.*

LOUNDSING. Lingering. *Camb.*

LOUNER. A large lump of bread. *West.* Brockett has *lounge.*

LOUNT. A small piece of land in a common field. *Chesh.*

LOUP. To leap; to cover. *Loup the long lonnin,* leap-frog. *North.*

LOUPY-DIKE. A term of contempt, applied to an imprudent person. *North.*

LOURAND. Discontented. Sevyn Sages, 462.

> Sir Amoraunt withdrough him
> With *loureand* chere wroth and grim.
>
> *Gy of Warwike,* p. 320.

LOURDE. Disagreeable. (*A.-N.*)

> And thouȝte it was a gret pité
> To see so lusty one as sche
> Be couplid with so *lourde* a wyȝte.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 131.

LOURDY. Sluggish. *Sussex.*

LOURE. To look discontented. (*A.-S.*) *Loury-face,* Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 52.

> Tydynges of Tryamowre herde he none,
> The kyng began to *lowre.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.

LOURY. Threatening rain. *Var. dial.*

LOUSE. (1) To take lice from the person and garments, as beggars do.
(2) To think; to consider. *South.*

LOUSE-TRAP. A small tooth-comb.

LOUSH. The same as *Losh,* q. v.

LOUSTER. (1) To make a clumsy rattling noise; to work hard. *South.*
(2) To idle and loll about. *Devon.* "Lowtryng and wandryng," Hye Way to the Spyttell Hous, p. 11.

LOUTE. (1) To bend; to bow. (*A.-S.*) "Al the erthe lowttede," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 81.
(2) To lurk. See *Lotien.* "To sneak and creep about," MS. Lansd. 1033.
(3) To low, or bellow.
(4) To loiter, tarry, or stay. *Hearne.*
(5) To neglect. Shakespeare has the word in this sense, incorrectly explained by all his editors. See 1 Henry VI. iv. 3.

> *Lowted* and forsaken of theym by whom in tyme he myght have bene ayded and relieved.
>
> *Hall, Henry IV.* f. 6.

(6) To milk a cow. *Liddesdale.*

LOVAND. Praising. This occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 17.

LOVE. (1) To praise. See *Lovand. Loveynges,* praises, MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

> For to wynne me *loveyng*
> Bothe of emperowre and of kynge.
>
> *MS Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 152.

(2) To prefer; to choose. *East.*
(3) "*Digitus,* a play used in Italie, where one holds up his finger, and the other, turning away, gives a guesse how many he holds up: it is called here, and in France and Spain, the play of *love.*"—*Thomasii Dictionarium,* 1644.
(4)To set a price on anything. *Lowfys,* Townele, Mysteries, p. 177.
(5) *To play for love,* without stakes. At whist a party is *two love, three love,* &c. when their adversaries have marked nothing. *Love in idleness, love and idles,* the herb heart's-ease.

LOVE-ACHE. The herb lovage.

LOVE-BEGOTTEN-CHILD. A bastard. Also called a *love-begot,* a *love-child,* &c.

LOVE-BIND. The herb travellers'-joy.

LOVE-CARTS. Carts lent by one farmer to another. *Oxon.*

LOVE-DAY. A day appointed for the settlement of differences by arbitration. Later writers seem to use the term for any quiet peaceable day.

> But helle is fulle of suche discorde,
> That ther may be no *loveday.*
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 37.

LOVE-DREWRY. Courtship. See *Druery.*

LOVE-ENTANGLE. The nigella. *Cornw.*

LOVE-FEAST. An annual feast celebrated in some parishes on the Thursday next before Easter. See Edwards's Old English Customs, 1842, p. 60.

LOVEL. A common name formerly for a dog. According to Stowe, p. 847, William Collingborne was executed in 1484 for writing the following couplet on the king's ministers:

> The Ratte, the Catte, and *Lovell* our dogge,
> Rule all England under the hogge.

LOVE-LIKINGE. Graciousness; peace. (*A.-S.*)

LOVE-LOCKS. Pendant locks of hair, falling near or over the ears, and cut in a variety of fashions. This ridiculous appendage to the person is often alluded to by the writers previous to the Restoration.

> Why should thy sweete *love-locke* hang dangling downe,
> Kissing thy girdle-stud with falling pride?
> Although thy skin be white, thy haire is browne;
> Oh, let not then thy haire thy beautie hide
>
> *The Affectionate Shepheard,* 1

LOVELOKER. More lovely. (*A.-S.*)

LOVE-LONGING. A desire of love. (*A.-S.*)

LOVE-POT. A drunkard. "To gad abrode a gossoping, as a pratling *love-pot* woman," Florio, p. 59.

LOVER. (1) Rather. (*A.-S.*)

> That him was *lover* for to chese
> His owen body for to lese
> Than see so gret a mordre wrouȝte
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 82.

(2) A turret, lantern, or any apparatus on the roof of a building for the escape of smoke, or for other purposes. "*Lover*, a chimney," Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 155. See *Loover.* It means an opening in a chimney in Honoria and Mammon, p. 48. Hall spells it *lovery.* "A loover, or tunnell in the roofe or top of a great hall to avoid smoke," Baret, 1580.

LOVERDINGES. Lords. *Hearne.*

LOVESOME. Lovely. *North.*

> Owre emperour hath a sone feyre,
> A *lovesome* chylde shalle be hys eyre.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 127.
>
> Take thi wyf in thi honde,
> Leve ȝe shul this *lufsome* londe.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 6.

LOVIER. A lover. *Var. dial.* Lovien is the old English verb, to love.

LOVING. Praising. MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.

LOVING-CUP. The same as *Grace-cup*, q. v.

LOVIS. Loaves.

> With *lovis* fyne, thorow his gret foysone,
> Fyve thousande y fynde that he dide fede.
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 26.

LOW. (1) A flame; heat. *North.* It occurs in the first sense in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 28. "Lowe of fyre," Pr. Parv. p. 38. "Rayse a grete lowe," MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 11. *Lowynge*, Degrevant, 1436.

(2) To heap, or pile up. *Devon.*

(3) Low-spirited; melancholy. *Var. dial.*

(4) A small hill or eminence. *North.* "*A low*, a small round hill, a heap of earth or stones; hence the barrows or congregated hillocks, which remain as sepulchres of the dead, are called loughs," MS. Lansd. 1033. It frequently means a bank or hill in early English, as in Chester Plays, i. 120; Reliq. Antiq. i. 120; Kyng Alisaunder, 4348; Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 89; but it should be noticed that the *A.-S.* word is more usually applied to artificial hills, as tumuli, than to natural mounds. The names of many places ending in *low* are thus derived, as Ludlow, &c.; see Mr. Wright's History, p. 13. "A fire on low," Sir Degoré.

> He is, he seide, ther he is won
> With oure sheep upon the *lowe.*
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 46.

(5) Laughed. Reliq. Antiq. i. 60.

LOWANCE. Allowance; largess. *Var. dial.*

LOWANER. To stint in allowance. *West.*

LOW-BELL. A bell used formerly in bird-batting, q. v. It was rung before the light was exhibited, and while the net was being raised, to prevent the birds from flying out too soon. It is not likely that the unexplained phrase "gentle low-bell" in Beaumont and Fletcher refers to this. It more probably means *gentle lamb*, or *sheep*, in allusion to the low-bells hung on the necks of those animals. "A low-bell hung about a sheep or goats neck," Howell, Lex. Tet. 1660.

LOWE. (1) Love. Warton, i. 24.

(2) Lied. Amis and Amiloun, 836.

LOWEDE. Lewd; unlearned. *Weber.*

LOWEN. To fall in price. *East.*

LOWER. (1) To frown, or lour. *West.*

(2) To strike as a clock with a low prolonged sound; to toll the curfew. *Devon.*

(3) To set up the shoulders. *North.*

(4) A lever. *North.*

(5) Hire; reward. (*A.-N.*)

> Thurch ous thou art in thi power,
> Gif ous now our *lower.*
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p 15

LOWERST. To exert. *Devon.*

LOW-FORKS. "*Donne toy garde qu'elle ne te pende en ses basse-fourches*, take heede shee hang thee in her *loweforkes*," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

LOWINGS. The same as *Lunes*, q. v.

LOWL-EARED. Long-eared. *Wilts.*

LOW-LIVED. Low and base. *Var. dial.*

LOWLYHEDE. Meekness. (*A.-S.*)

> And whanne the aungelle saw hire *lowlyhede*,
> And the hooly rednesse also in hire face.
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 2.

LOW-MEN. False dice so made as to turn up low numbers. See Taylor's Travels of Twelve-Pence, 1630, p. 73.

LOWNABYLLE. Qu. *lowvabylle?*

> And if thou wille lelely doo this, ferre fra drede,
> thou salle be gloryus, and *lownabylle* overcommere.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 192.

LOWNE. Loo; sheltered. *North.* "Still and lowne," Du Bartas, p. 357.

LOWNGES. Lungs. Nominale MS.

LOWRE. Money. A cant term. Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. C. ii.

LOW-ROPE. A piece of rope lighted at one end. *North.*

LOWS. Low level land. *Suffolk.*

LOWSEN. To listen. *Dorset.*

LOW-SUNDAY. The first Sunday after Easter. See Cotgrave, in v. *Quasimodo;* Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 25. It was also called Little-Easter-day.

LOWTHE. (1) Loud. *Ritson.*

(2) Lowness. Becon's Works, p. 272.

LOWTHS. Low-lands. *Yorksh.*

LOWTYN. To be quiet. "*Conquiesco, Anglice*, to lowtyn," MS. Bibl. Reg. 12. B. i. f. 88.

LOWȜEN. Laugh, pres. pl.

> And alle the lordynges in the halle
> On the herd thei *lowȝen* alle.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 55.

LOYNE. To carve a sole. This term occurs in the Booke of Hunting, 1586.

LOYOTOUR.

> In a surcott of sylke full selkouthely hewede,
> Alle with *loyotour* over laide lowe to the hemmes.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f 87

LOYT. A lute. *Percy.*

LOZENGE. A lollipop. *East.*

LOZIN. A feast or merry-making when a cutler comes of age. *Sheffield.*

LUBBARD. A lubber. *North.* This form occurs in Florio, p. 50.

LUBBER-COCK. A turkey-cock. *Cornw.*

LUBBER-HEAD. A stupid fellow. *Var. dial.*

LUBBER-LAND. See *Cockney.*

LUBBER-WORT. Any food or drink which makes one idle and stupid.

LUBBY. A lubber-head. *Devon.*

LUBRICITY. Incontinency. This word occurs in a rare tract, printed by Pynson, entitled The Churche of yvell Men and Women, n. d., in the Bodleian Library.

LUC. A small pool of water near the sea-shore. *South.*

LUCAYNE. A window in the roof of a house. Moor spells it *lewcome,* p. 212. Still in use.

LUCE. (1) A rut. *South.*

(2) A pike, which was thus called in its stages of life; first a jack, then a pickerel, thirdly a pike, and last of all a luce. "*Luonus,* a lewse," Nominale, MS. "Lucys or pykys," Piers of Fullham, p. 118. Still in use.

LUCENSE. Light. (*A.-N.*)

> O lux vera, graunt us ȝowr *lucense,*
> That with the spryte of errour I nat seduct be.
> *Digby Mysteries,* p. 96.

LUCERN. (1) A lamp. *Lydgate.*

(2) A lynx, the fur of which was formerly in great esteem. *Luzardis,* Arch. ix. 245. In a parliamentary scheme, dated 1549, printed in the Egerton Papers, p. 11, it was proposed that no man under the degree of an earl be allowed to wear *luzarnes.*

LUCINA. The moon. *Chaucer.*

LUCK. (1) To make lucky; to be lucky. (2) Chance. Palsgrave.

LUCKE. (1) To look. *Hampole.*

(2) To frown; to knit the brows. *North.*

LUCKER. Sort or like. *Devon.*

LUCKING-MILLS. Fulling-mills. *Kent.*

LUCK-PENNY. A small sum of money returned to a purchaser for luck. *North.*

LUCKS. Locks of wool twisted on the finger of a spinner at the distaff. *East.*

LUCKY. (1) *To make one's lucky,* to go away very rapidly. *Var. dial.*

(2) Large; wide; easy. *North.*

LUCKY-BAG. See *Lossy-bag.*

LUDDOKKYS. Loins. Towneley Myst. p. 313.

LUE. To sift. A mining term.

LUEF. Love. *Lufers,* lovers. There are several forms similar to this.

> Let be your rule, seid Litull Jon,
> For his *luf* that dyed on tre;
> ȝe that shulde be duȝty mon
> Hit is gret shame to se.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 128.

> His verray *lufers* folowes hym fleande honours and lovynges in erthe, and noght lufande vayn glorye. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 2.

LUFE. The open hand. *North.* "Towch with my *lufe,*" Towneley Myst. p. 32.

LUFES. The ears of a toad. *North.*

LUFF. The wooden case in which the candle is carried in the sport of low-belling.

LUFT. Fellow; person. (*A.-S.*)

LUG. (1) A measure of 16½ ft. It consisted anciently of 20 ft. It is spelt *log* in MS. Gough (Wilts) 5. "*Lug,* a pole in measure," Kennett. Forty-nine square yards of coppice wood make a *lug.*

(2) The ear. *North.* Hence the handle of a pitcher is so called.

> If sorrow the tyrant invade thy breast,
> Draw out the foul fiend by the *lug,* the *lug.*
> *Songs of the London Prentices,* p. 121.

(3) A pliable rod or twig, such as is used in thatching. *West.* Any rod or pole. *Wilts.*

(4) To pull or drink. *Var. dial.*

(5) A small worm for bait in fishing.

(6) *I cry lug,* I cry sluggard, I am in no hurry. The term *lug* was applied to anything slow in movement.

LUG-AND-A-BITE. A boy flings an apple to some distance. All present race for it. The winner *bites* as fast as he can, his compeers *lugging* at his ears in the mean time, who bears it as long as he can, and then throws down the apple, when the sport is resumed.

LUGDOR. The multipe or woodlouse.

LUGE. A lodge, or hut. Also, to lodge.

> And he saw thame ga naked, and duelle in *luges* and in caves, and thaire wyfes and thaire childre away fra thame. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 30.

> Whenne Darius hadde redde this lettre, ther come another messanger tille hym, and talde hym that Alexander and his oste had *lugede* thame appone the water of Strume. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 9.

LUGEOUS. Heavy; unwieldy. *Devon.*

LUGGARD. A sluggard. From *Lug,* q. v.

LUGGER. A strip of land. *Glouc.*

LUGGIE. A wooden dish. *North.*

LUGGISH. Dull; heavy; stupid. *Luggy* is also heard in the same sense.

LUGHE. Laughed. See *Loghe.*

> Yhit lyffed he eftyr fyfteene yheere,
> But he *lughe* never, ne made blythe chere.
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes,* p. 192.

LUG-LAIN. Full-measure. *Somerset.*

LUG-LOAF. A heavy awkward fellow.

LUGSOME. Heavy; cumbrous. *East.*

LUIK-LAKE. To be playful. *Yorksh.*

LUKE. (1) To protect, or defend. (*A.-S.*)

(2) The leaf of a turnip. *South.*

LUKES. A kind of velvet.

LUKEWARD. A species of cherry which ripens in June, mentioned in MS. Ashmole 1461.

LULLIES. Kidneys. *Chesh.*

LUM. (1) A woody valley. (2) A deep pool.

(3) A cottage chimney. *North.*

LUMBARD-PIE. A highly seasoned meat-pie, made either of veal or lamb. The term *Lumbard* was given to several ancient dishes. *Frutour lumbert,* Reliq. Antiq. i. 88.

LUMBER. (1) Harm; mischief. *Var. dial.*

(2) Dirty foolish conversation. *East.*

(3) To stumble. More usually *lumper.*

LUMBISH. Heavy; awkward. *Linc.*

LUMBRIKE. An earth-worm. *Pr. Parv.*

LUMES. Beams. *Ritson.*

LUMMACK. To tumble. *Suffolk.*

LUMMAKIN. Heavy; awkward. *Var. dial.*

LUMMOX. A fat heavy and stupid fellow; an awkward clown. *East.*

LUMP. (1) To beat severely. *Var. dial.*

(2) A kind of fish. See Florio, p. 109; Lilly's Sixe Court Comedies, 1632, sig. D.

(3) To be or look sulky. *Devon.*

LUMPER. The same as *Lumber*, q. v.

LUMPING. Large; heavy. *Var. dial.*

LUMPS. Hard bricks for flooring. *East.*

LUMPY. Heavy; awkward. *South.*

LUM-SWOOPER. A chimney-sweeper. *North.*

LUN. The same as *Loo*, q. v.

LUNARY. The herb moon-wort. This herb was formerly believed to open the locks of horses' feet. See Harrison, p. 131. Some of our early dramatists refer to it as opening locks in a more literal sense.

LUNCH. A thump; a lump. *Var. dial.*

LUNCHEON. A large lump of food. It is spelt *lunshin* in Hallamshire Gl. p. 116.

LUNDGE. To lean or lounge. *Devon.* Batchelor has it *lundy*, Orth. Anal. p. 137.

LUNDY. Heavy; clumsy. *Var. dial.*

LUNES. (1) Lunacy; frenzy. (*Fr.*)

(2) Long lines to call in hawks. "Lunys aboute her feet," Morte d'Arthur, i. 180.

LUNGE. (1) To beat severely. *East.*

(2) A plunge. (3) To plunge. *Var. dial.* To make a long thrust with the body inclining forward, a term in fencing.

(4) To hide, or skulk. *Northampt.*

(5) To lunge a colt in breaking him in, is to hold him with a long rope, and drive him round in a circle. Still in use.

LUNGEOUS. Awkward; rough; cruel; vindictive; mischievous; quarrelsome; ill-tempered. *Var. dial.* No doubt connected with the older term *lungis*, q. v.

But somewhere I have had a *lungeous* faw,
I'm sure o' that, and, master, that's neet aw.
Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 339.

LUNGIS. A heavy awkward fellow. "*Longis*, a lungis, a slimme, slow backe, dreaming luske, drowsie gangrill; a tall and dull slangam, that hath no making to his height, nor wit to his making; also, one that being sent on an errand is long in returning," Cotgrave.

Let *lungis* lurke and druges worke,
We doe defie their slaverye;
He is but a foole that goes to schole,
All we delight in braverye.
Play of Misogonus, circa 560.

LUNGS. A fire-blower to a chemist.

LUNGSICKNESS. A disease in cattle. See the Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 57.

LUNGURT. Tied; hoppled. *Lanc.*

LUNT. Short, or surly. *East.*

LUR. Loss; misfortune. *Gawayne.*

LURCH. (1) To lie at lurch, i. e. to lie in wait. To give a lurch, i. e. to tell a falsehood, to deceive, to cheat.

(2) A game at tables.

(3) An easy victory. *Coles.*

LURCHER. (1) A glutton *Palsgrave.* It is spelt *lurcare* and *lurcard* in Pr. Parv. p. 317.

(2) A potato left in the ground.

LURCH-LINE. The line by which the fowling-net was pulled over to inclose the birds.

LURDEN. A clown; an ill-bred person; a sluggard. (*A.-N.*) It is still in use in the last sense. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 82, 291; Cov. Myst. pp. 45, 184.

And seyde, *lurden*, what doyst thou here?
Thou art a thefe or thefeys fere.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 240.

LURDY. Idle; sluggish. *North.*

LURE. (1) A sore on a cow's hoof. *West.*

(2) The palm of the hand. *North.*

(3) A liar. Sir Amadace, lxiv. 11.

(4) A handspike, or lever. *East.*

(5) Is explained by Latham, "that whereto faulconers call their young hawks, by casting it up in the aire, being made of feathers and leather in such wise that in the motion it looks not unlike a fowl."

(6) To cry loudly and shrilly. *East.*

LURGY. The same as *Lurdy*, q. v.

LURKEY-DISH. The herb pennyroyal.

LURRIES. Clothes; garments. *Coles.*

LURRY. (1) To dirt, or daub. *East.*

(2) To lug, or pull. *Northumb.*

(3) A disturbance, or tumult.

How durst you, rogues, take the opinion
To vapour here in my dominion,
Without my leave, and make a *lurry*,
That men cannot be quiet for ye?
Cotton's Works, 1734, p 13

(4) To hurry carelessly. *South.*

LUSH. (1) To splash in water. *Cumb.*

(2) A twig for thatching. *Devon.*

(3) Limp. Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 343. Ground easily turned is said to be *lush.*

LUSKE. A lazy, idle, good-for-nothing fellow. "Here is a great knave, i. a great lyther *luske*, or a stout ydell lubbar," Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540. "A sturdie luske," Albion, Knight, p. 61. *Luskyshenesse*, *luskyshely*, Elyot in v. *Socordia*, *Socorditer*, ed. 1559. *Lusking*, Mirrour for Magistrates, 1578. *Luskysh*, Hye Way to the Spyttell Hous, p. 10.

LUSKED. Let loose?

These lions bees *lusked* and lased on sondir,
And thaire landes shalbe lost for longe tyme.
MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 72.

LUSSHEBURWES. A sort of base coin, resembling and passing for English pennies, strictly prohibited by Statute 25 Edward III. See Blount's Law Dictionary.

LUSSUM. Lovesome; beautiful.

Therfore he ȝaf him to bigynne
A *lussum* lond to dwellen inne,
A lond of lif joyes and delices
Whiche men callen Paradis.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 4

LUSTE. (1) Liked; to like. Also a substantive, liking, desire. *Lustes*, delights, MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. Antiq.

And write in suche a maner wise,
Whiche may be wisdome to the wyse,
And pley to hem that *luste* to pleye.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 31

In him fonde y none other bote
For lengir *luste* him nouȝt to dwelle.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 30.

(2) A number, or quantity. *East.*

(3) To bend on one side. *Norf.*

LUSTICK. Healthy; cheerful; pleasant.

LUSTRE. A period of five years. This term occurs in Florio, p. 61.

LUSTREE. To bustle about. *Exmoor.*

LUSTRING. A kind of plain silk.

LUSTY. Pleasant; agreeable; quick; lively; gay in apparel.

Of *lusti* and off swet odoris,
And froit on tre both gret and smale.
MS. Cott. Galba E. ix. f. 2.

LUSTY-GALLANT. A kind of co'our in some articles of dress, formerly so called.

LUSTYHEDE. Pleasure; mirth. (*A.-S.*)

LUT. Bowed down. See *Loute.*

On his arsoun dounward he *lut.*
Arthour and Merlin, p. 195.

LUTE. (1) To lie hid. (*A.-S.*) In use in Northumberland, according to Kennett.

It *luteth* in a mannis herte,
But that ne schalle not me asterte.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 51.

(2) Little. See St. Brandan, p. 9.

LUTHER. Bad; wicked. See *Lither.*

LUTHEREN. Leathers; strings. *Hearne.*

LUTHOBUT. But only look! *North.*

LUTTER. To scatter about. *Glouc.*

LUTTER-PUTCH. A slovenly fellow. *Cornw.*

LUXOM. The same as *Lussum*, q. v.

LUXURIE. Lechery. (*A.-N.*) This and *luxurious* are common in early works.

LUYSCHENE. To rush on violently.

With lufly launces one lofte they *luyschene* togedyres.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.

LYAM. A thong or leash. See a curious relation in the Archæologia, xxviii. 97. Hence the lyam, or lime-hound, q. v. Blome makes a distinction between leash and lyam, "the string used to lead a greyhound is called a leese, and for a hound a lyame." See the Gent. Rec. ii. 78.

A youthfull hunter with a chaplet crown'd
In a pyde *lyam* leading foorth his hound.
Drayton's Poems, p. 21.

LYCANTHROPI. Madmen who imagined they were turned into wolves.

LYCCED-TEA. Tea and spirits. *North.*

LYCE. Lies.

If hit be any man so strong,
That come us foure among,
And bryng with hym men of price
To stele Jhesu ther he *lyce.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 40

LYCHE. A liege. *Prompt. Parv.*

LYDFORD-LAW. This proverbial phrase, which very significantly explains itself,—

First hang and draw,
Then hear the cause by Lydford law!

is often alluded to in old works. The earliest notice of "the lawe of Lydfford" yet discovered is contained in the curious poem on the Deposition of Richard II. ed. Wright, p. 19.

LYE. (1) Kindred. *Prompt. Parv.*

(2) A flame of fire. Kennett MS.

LYERBY. A kept mistress. It occurs in Melbancke's Philotimus, 4to. 1583.

LYING-DOWN. A woman's accouchement.

LYING-HOUSE. A prison for great offenders. See Davies' Ancient Rites, ed. 1672, p. 138.

LYKUSSE. Likes. See Tundale, p. 21.

LYLSE-WULSE. Linsey-woolsey. *Skelton.*

LYMPHAULT. Lame. *Chaloner.*

LYMPTWIGG. A lapwing. *Exmoor.*

With lowde laghttirs one lofte, for lykyng of byrdez,
Of larkes, of *lynkwhyttez*, that lufflyche songene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 31.

LYNDECOLE. Charcoal made of the wood of the linden tree. "Half an unce of *lyndecole.*" MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 76.

LYNYE. A line. *Prompt. Parv.*

LYRIBLIRING. Warbling, or singing.

LYTHE. The same as *Lith* (2).

We are comene fro the kyng of this *lythe* ryche,
That knawene es for conquerour corownde in erthe.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70

LYȜET. Lieth.

Now, lord, I pray the
That thou wold ȝiff to me
The feyre lady bryȝt off ble,
That *lyȝet* under this impe tre. *MS. Ashmole* 61

LYȜTH. Alighted. Degrevant, 1625.

LYȜTHERELY. Badly; wickedly. (*A.-S.*)

M. To have an M. under the girdle, i. e. to keep the term *Master* out of sight, to be wanting in proper respect.

MA. (1) To make. Perceval, 1728.

(2) More. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 281.

His Ave Maria he lerid hym alswa,
And other prayers many *ma.*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 142.

MAAK. A maggot. *Yorksh.*

MAAPMENT. A rigmarole. *Cumb.*

MAAT. Mett; measure. *Wickliffe.*

MAB. A slattern. *North.* Also a verb, to dress negligently. Sandys uses the term *mabble.* See Upton on Shakespeare, p. 320.

MABIAR. A young hen. Lhuyd's MS. additions to Ray's Words, 1674.

MACAROON. A fop. *Donne.* This word is still in use, according to Forby.

MACE. (1) A club. (*A.-N.*) *Macer*, one who carries a mace, Piers Ploughman, p. 47.

(2) Masonry. *Weber.*

(3) Makes. Anturs of Arther, p. 19.

MACE-MONDAY. The first Monday after St Anne's day, so called in some places on account of a ceremony then performed.

MACE-PROOF. Free from arrest.

MACHACHINA. A kind of Italian dance mentioned by Sir John Harrington.

MACHAM. A game at cards, mentioned in the Irish Hudibras, 8vo. Lond. 1689.

MACHE. (1) To match. (2) A match.

> Thay hafe bene *machede* to daye with mene of the marchez. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 69.

MACHINE. To contrive. *Palsgrave.*

MACHOUND. "A *machound*, a bugbeare, a raw-head and bloudie bone," Florio, p. 297. Perhaps Mahound, or Mahomet, a character in old mysteries.

MACILENT. Lean. "Lesse venerous then being macilent," Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 231.

MACKE. An ancient game at cards, alluded to in Kind-Harts Dreame, 1592.

MACKEREL. A bawd. *Grose.* Middleton, iv. 497, has *macrio.* It is derived from the A.-N. *maquerel,* and means also a procuress. "Nyghe his hows dwellyd a *maquerel* or bawde," Caxton's Cato Magnus, 1483.

MACKERLY. Shapely; fashionable. *North. Mackish,* smart. *Warw.*

MACKS. Sorts; fashions. *North.*

MACSTAR. A poulterer, or egg-seller

MACULATION. Spot; stain. (*Lat.*)

MAD. (1) Angry. *Var. dial.*

(2) An earth-worm; a maggot. *North.*

(3) Madness; intoxication. *Glouc.*

(4) A species of nightshade.

MADAM. A title used in the provinces to women under the rank of *Lady,* but moving in respectable society.

MADDE. To madden; to be mad. (*A.-S.*)

MADDER. Pus, or matter. *North.*

MADDERS. The stinking camomile. *West.*

MADDLE. (1) To be fond of. *North.*

(2) To confuse; to be confused; to perplex; to rave, or be delirious. *North.*

MADDOCKS. Maggots. Kennett MS.

MAD-DOG. A cant term for strong ale, mentioned in Harrison's England, p. 202.

MADE. (1) Fastened, as doors. *North.*

(2) *What made you there,* what caused you to be there, what business had you. *You are made for ever,* your fortune is made. See Lilly's Sixe Court Comedies, 1632, sig. Q. ii. A similar phrase occurs in Shakespeare.

(3) Wrote; written. See *Make.*

(4) Made up of different materials. Hence the term made-dish, which was formerly used for any dish containing several meats.

MADER-WORT. The herb mug-wort.

MADE-SURE. Affianced; betrothed.

MADGE. (1) Margaret. *Var. dial.*

(2) An owl. "*Chat huant,* an owle, or madge-howlet," Cotgrave. Some call it the magpie.

(3) The pudendum muliebre. *South.*

MADGETIN. The Margaret apple. *East.*

MADLIN. A bad memory. *Cumb.*

MADNING-MONEY. Old Roman coins, sometimes found about Dunstable, are so called by the country people.

MAD-PASH. A mad fellow. *North.*

MADRILL. Madrid. Middleton, iv. 194.

MÆSTERS. Employment. *Weber.*

MA-FEIE. My faith! (*A.-N.*)

MAFFLARD. A term of contempt, probably the same with *Maffling,* q. v.

MAFFLE. To stammer; to mumble. *North.* "Somme *mafflid* with the mouth," Depos. Ric. II. p. 29. "To stammer or maffle in speech," Florio, p. 55. The term seems to be applied to any action suffering from impediments. "In such staggering and mafling wise," Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 88. See Stanihurst, p. 13; Cotgrave, in v. *Bredouillard, Bretonnant.*

MAFFLING. A simpleton. *North.*

MAG. (1) To chatter; to scold. *Var. dial.* Sometimes, to tease or vex.

(2) The jack at which coits are thrown.

MAGE. A magician. *Spenser.*

MAGECOLLE. To fortify a town wall with machicolations. (Lydgate.) "Wel matchecold al aboute," Morte d'Arthur, i. 199.

MAGES. The hands. *Northumb.*

MAGGLED. Teazed. *Oxon.*

MAGGOTY. Whimsical; frisky; playful. *Maggots,* whims, fancies. *Var. dial.*

MAGGOTY-PIE. A magpie. Shakespeare has *magot-pie,* and the term occurs under several forms. It is still in use in Herefordshire; and is retained in a well-known nursery song. See Florio, pp. 204, 412; Cotgrave, in v. *Agasse, Dame.* It is given as a Wiltshire word in MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2. Brockett has *Maggy.*

MAGGY-MANY-FEET. The wood-louse. *West.*

MAGINE. To imagine. *Palsgrave.*

MAGNEL. An ancient military engine used for battering down walls. It threw stones and other missiles, which themselves were also termed *magnels* or *mangonels.* See Kyng Alisaunder, 1593, 3223; Gy of Warwike, p. 86; Langtoft, p. 183.

> With heweing and with mineinge,
> And with *mangunels* casteinge.
> *Arthour and Merlin,* p. 9

MAGNIFICAL. Magnificent; splendid. *Magnificent* is often put for *munificent.*

MAGNIFICATE. To magnify. *Jonson.*

MAGNIFICO. A grandee. (*Ital.*) It is properly applied to a grandee of Venice.

MAGNIFY. To signify. *Devon.*

MAGNOPERATE. To increase greatly. (*Lat.*)

> Some in the affectation of the oeconomicks, some in philosphy, others in poetry, have all brought the depth of their golden studies to bide the touch of your noble allowance; so that after-ages may rightly admire what noble Mecœnas it was that so inchayned the aspiring wits of this understanding age to his only censure, which will not a little *magnoperate* the splendor of your well knowne honour to these succeeding times.
> *Hopton's Baculum Geodæticum,* 1614.

MAGUDER. The stalk of a plant.

MAHEREME. Wood; timber. (Med. Lat.)

MAHOITRES. Large waddings formerly used for padding out the shoulders. (*Fr.*)

MAHOUN. Mahomet. The term was often used for an idol or pagan deity.

> Hefe uppe your hartis ay to *Mahounde,*
> He will be nere us in oure nede.
> *York Miracle Plays, Walpole MS.*

MAID. (1) The iron frame which holds the baking-stone. *West.*

(2) A girl. See Warton, iii. 38.

(3) There is a joke of Mrs. Quickly's in the Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2, implying she was as much a maid as her mother, which, if I mistake not, alludes to an old saying quoted in the following passages:

> If evor Ice doe come heare againe, Ice zaid,
> Chill give thee my mother vor a maid.
> *MS. Ashm.* 36, f. 112.

> So smug she was, and so array'd,
> He took his mother for a maid.
> *Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 25.

MAIDEKIN. A little maid. (*A.-S.*)

MAIDEN. A fortress which has never been taken. *Maiden-assize*, a session where no prisoners are capitally convicted. *Maiden-tree*, a tree which has not been lopped. *Maiden-wife-widow*, one who gives herself up to an impotent person, a curious phrase, which occurs in Holme, 1688.

MAIDENHEDE. The state of a maiden.

MAIDEN-RENTS. A noble paid by every tenant in the manor of Builth, co. Radnor, at their marriage, in lieu of the ancient *marchet*.

MAIDENS-HONESTY. The plant honesty.

> About Michaelmass all the hedges about Thickwood (in the parish Colerne) are (as it were) hung with *mayden's honesty*, which lookes very fine.
> *Aubrey's Wilts*, *MS. Royal Soc.* p. 120.

MAID-MARIAN. A popular character in the old morris dance, which was often a man in female clothes, and occasionally a strumpet. Hence the term was sometimes applied with no very flattering intention.

MAIL. (1) To milk a cow but once a day, when near calving. *North.* Maillen, the quantity of milk given at once.

(2) To pinion a hawk. See Gent. Rec.

(3) Rent or annual payment formerly extorted by the border robbers.

(4) That part of a clasp which receives the spring into it.

(5) A defect in vision. *Devon.*

(6) A spot on a hawk. *Mailed*, spotted, Cotgrave, in v. *Gouët.* (According to Blome, ii. 62, the mailes are the breast-feathers.) "*To male*, to discolour, to spot, *Northumb.*" Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

MAIN. (1) Very; great. *Var. dial.* Hence, a main man, a violent politician, &c.

(2) The thick part of meat.

(3) A throw at the dice.

(4) The chief or ruler.

(5) To lame. Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 116.

(6)

> Observing Dick look'd *main* and blue.
> *Collins' Miscellanies*, 1762, p. 13.

MAIN-HAMPER. A kind of basket used for carrying fruit. *Somerset.*

MAIN-PIN. A pin put through the fore-axle of a waggon for it to turn upon in locking. *Var. dial.*

MAINS. A farm, or fields, near a house, and in the owner's occupation. *North.*

MAINS-FLAID. Much afraid. *Yorksh.*

MAINSWORN. Perjured. *North.*

MAINTAIN. To behave; to conduct. *Maintenance*, behaviour. (*A.-N.*)

MAINTE. To maintain. *Lydgate.*

MAINTENANTLY. Mainly. *North.*

MAIR. A mayor. (*A.-N.*) It occurs in Piers Ploughman, and Archæologia, i. 94.

MAISLIKIN. Foolish. *North.*

MAISON-DEWE. A hospital. (*A.-N.*) Till within the last few years, there was an ancient hospital at Newcastle so called.

> Mynsteris and *masondewes* they malle to the erthe.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 85.

> So many *masendewes*, hospytals and spyttle howses,
> As your grace hath done yet sens the worlde began.
> *Bale's Kynge Johan*, p. 82

MAIST. Most; almost. *Var. dial.*

MAISTE. Makest. Chester Plays, i. 49.

MAISTER. A skilful artist; a master. *Maister toun*, a metropolis. *Maister strete*, the chief street. *Maister temple*, the chief temple, &c

MAISTERFUL. Imperious; headstrong. *North.* It occurs in Lydgate and Chaucer.

MAISTERIE. Skill; power; superiority. *Maistrys*, conflicts, Perceval, 1445.

> Who so dose here sich *maistrye*,
> Be thou wel sicur he shalle abye.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

> And lytulle *maystyrs* may ye do,
> When the grete nede comyth to.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 128.

MAISTERLYNG. Master. See Weber, i. 21. *Maisterman*, ruler, governor, husband.

MAISTLINS. Mostly; generally. *North.*

MAISTRESSE. Mistress; governess. (*A.-N.*)

MAISTRISE. Masterly workmanship. (*A.-N.*)

MAKE. (1) *To make a die of it*, to die. *To make bold*, to presume. *To make ready*, to dress provision. Also, to clothe. *To make unready*, to undress. *To make a noise*, to scold. *To make a hand on*, to waste or destroy. *To make on*, or *upon*, to caress, or spoil. Also, to rush on with violence. *To make count*, to reckon, or reckon upon. *To make all split*, a phrase expressing immense violence. *To make danger*, to try, to make experiment. *To make nice*, to scruple or object. *To make fair weather*, to coax a person, to humour him by flattery. *To make forth*, to do. *To make a matter with one*, to pick a quarrel with him. *To make naught*, to corrupt. *To make room*, to give place. *To make sure*, to put in a safe place. *To make to the bow*, to form to one's hand. *To make mouths*, to jeer or grin. *To make up*, to wheedle; to make a reconciliation. Also, to approach. *To make fair*, to bid fair or likely. *To make much of*, to caress or spoil.

(2) An instrument of husbandry, formed with a crooked piece of iron and a long handle, used for pulling up peas. *Suffolk.*

(3) To fasten a door. *Yorksh.* Shakespeare uses the term in this sense.

(4) A mate, or companion. (*A.-S.*) It is applied to either husband or wife.

> Rise up, Adam, and awake,
> Heare have I formed thee a *make*.
> *Chester Plays*, [illegible]

(5) To compose, or make verses. (*A.-S.*)

(6) To do; to cause. See *Made.*

(7) To dress meat. *Pegge.*

(8) A halfpenny. See Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light, ed. 1620, sig. C. ii. "Brummagem-macks, Birmingham-makes, a term for base and counterfeit copper money in circulation before the great recoinage," Sharp's MS. Warwickshire Gloss.

(9) To prepare, or make ready. Jonson, i. 145.

(10) To assist, or take part in. *Yorksh.*

(11) A sort, kind, or fashion. *North.*

(12) The mass. Sir John Oldcastle, p. 22.

MAKE-BATE. A quarrelsome person. "A *make-bate*, a busie-bodie, a pick-thanke, a seeke-trouble," Florio, p. 89. See also p. 72, and Nares.

MAKE-BEGGAR. The annual pearl-wort.

MAKE-COUNT. A make-weight. *North.*

MAKE-HAWK. An old staunch hawk which will readily instruct a young one.

MAKELES. Without a mate. (*A.-S.*)

MAKELESS. Matchless. *North.*

MAKER. A poet. Jonson, ii. 114.

MAKERLY. Tolerable. *North.*

MAKE-SHIFT. A substitute, generally used contemptuously. It occurs in Halle's Hist. Expostulation, ed. Pettigrew, p. 19.

MAKE-WEIGHT. Some trifle added to make up a proper weight. *Var. dial.*

MAKE-WISE. To pretend. *Somerset.*

MAKRON. A rake for an oven.

MALACK. A great disturbance. *Yorksh.*

MALAHACK. To carve awkwardly. *East.*

MALAKATOONE. A kind of late peach.

MALAN-TREE. The beam in front of or across an open chimney. *East.*

MALARY. Unhappily. (*Fr.*) *Maleuryd*, ill-fortuned, Skelton, ii. 219.

MALCH. Mild. *Craven.*

MALDROP. A ruby. Nominale MS.

MALE. (1) A budget, or portmanteau; a box, or pack. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Evil. Kyng Alisaunder, 1153.

> That the dewke in hys perlement
> Hym forgeve hys *male* entente.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 181

(3) The plant dandelion. *Dorset.*

MALEBOUCHE. Calumny. (*A.-N.*)

> And to conferme his accione,
> Hee hath withholde *malebouche.*
> *Gower*, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 53.

MALECOLYE. Melancholy. *Malicholly* occurs in Middleton's play of the Honest Whore.

> And prey hym pur charyté
> That he wyll forgeve me
> Hys yre and hys *malecolye.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii 38, f. 133.

> My sone, schryve the now forthi,
> Hast thou ben *malencolien.*
> *Gower*, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 84.

MALEDIȜT. Cursed. (*A.-N.*)

> Cometh a childe *malediȝt*
> Aȝeyn Jhesu to rise he tiȝt.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 75.

MALEES. Uneasiness. (*Fr.*)

> But yn herte y am sory,
> For y have nothyng redy
> Whereof the kyng to make at ese.
> Therfore y am at moche *malees.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 140

MALEFICE. Enchantment. (*A.-N.*)

MALEK. Salt. Dr. Forman's MSS.

MAL-ENGINE. Wicked artifice. (*A.-N.*) It occurs in Hall, Henry VI. f. 31.

MALE-PILLION. A stuffed leathern cushion behind a servant who attended his master in a journey to carry luggage upon. Also, a male-saddle, or saddle for carrying luggage upon.

MALE-TALENT. Ill-will. (*A.-N.*)

> And sire Beves tho veraiment,
> Forgaf him alle is *mauntalent.*
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 145.

MALGRACIOUS. Ungracious.

> Bothe of visage and of stature
> Is lothely and *malgracious.*
> *Gower*, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 131.

MALGRADO. Maugre; in spite of. (*Ital.*)

MALICE. (1) The marsh-mallow. *Devon.*

(2) Sorcery; witchcraft. See *Malefice.*

(3) To bear malice to. *Linc.* "That hath malic'd thus," Hawkins, ii. 46.

MALICEFUL. Malicious. *North.*

MALICIOUS. Artful. (*A.-N.*)

MALIOTE. A mallet. Nominale MS.

MALISON. Malediction; curse. (*A.-N.*) Still in use, according to Kennett.

MALKIN. (1) A slattern. *Devon.* It was formerly a common diminutive of Mary. Maid Marian was so called. "No one wants Malkin's maidenhead, which has been sold fifteen times," prov. Milles' MS. Chaucer apparently alludes to this phrase. *Malkintrash*, one in a dismal-looking dress.

(2) A scarecrow. *Somerset.*

MALL. (1) A hammer, or club. Also a verb, to knock down with a mall; to beat. "Malle hym to dede," MS. Morte Arthure. "Malled, felled, or knocked downe," Cotgrave.

(2) A plough-share. *Somerset.*

(3) A court or pleading-house.

(4) A kind of game.

> But playing with the boy at *mall*
> I rue the time and ever shall,
> I struck the ball, I know not how,
> For that is not the play, you know,
> A pretty height into the air.
> *Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 221.

MALLANDERS. Sore places on the inside of the fore-legs of horses. "*Mal feru*, a malander in the bought of a horse's knee," Cotgrave.

> And some are full of *mallenders* and scratches.
> *Taylor's Motto*, 12mo. Lond. 1622.

MALLERAG. To abuse. See *Ballerag. Mallock*, to scandalize. *Linc.*

MALLIGO. Malaga wine. *Nares.*

MALLS. The measles. *Exmoor.*

MALLY. A hare. *North.*

MALSHRAGGES. Caterpillars, palmers, and canker-worms. Also called *mallishags.*

MALSKRID. Wandered. *Will. Werw.*

MALT-BUG. A drunkard. This cant term occurs in Harrison's England, p. 202

MALT-COMES. The little beards or shoots when malt begins to run. *Yorksh.* Malting-corn, corn beginning to germinate.

MALTE. Melted. (*A.-S.*)

> Tille that the sonne his wyngis cauȝte,
> Whereof it *malte* and fro the heyȝte,
> Withouten helpe of eny sleyȝte,
> He felle to his destruccioun.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 110.

MALTEN-HEARTED. Faint-bearted. *North.*

MALTER. A maltster. *Var. dial.*

MALT-HORSE. A slow dull heavy horse, such as is used by brewers. Hence Shakespeare has it as a term of contempt. See Nares. He would simper and mumpe, as though hee had gone a wooing to a *malt-mare* at Rochester," Lilly, ed. 1632.

MALUE. A mallow. Reliq. Antiq. i. 53.

> Take *malues* with alle the rotes, and sethe thame in water, and wasche thi hevede therwith.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i 17, f. 282.

MALURE. Misfortune. (*A.-N.*)

MALVESIE. Malmsey wine. See Harrison's England, p. 170; Reliq. Antiq. i. 3; Degrevant, 1415.

> Thane spyces unsparyly thay spendyde thereaftyre,
> *Malvesye* and muskadelle, thase mervelyous drynkes.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 55.

> Ye shall have Spayneshe wyne and Gascoyne,
> Rose coloure, whyt, claret, rampyon,
> Tyre, capryck, and *malvesyne*,
> Sak, raspyce, alycaunt, rumney,
> Greke, ipocrase, new made clary,
> Suche as ye never had;
> For yf ye drynke a draught or too,
> Yt wyll make you or ye thens go
> By Goggs body starke madde.
>
> *Interlude of the Four Elements*, n. d.

MAM. Mammy; mother. *North.*

MAMBLE. Said of soil when it sticks to agricultural implements. *East.*

MAMELEN. To chatter; to mumble. (*A.-S.*)

MAMERI. A pagan temple.

> Aboute the time of mid dai
> Out of a *mameri* a sai
> Sarasins com gret foisoun,
> That hadde anoured here Mahoun
>
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 54.

MAMMER. To hesitate; to mumble; to be perplexed. Still in use. "I stand in doubte, or stande in a *mamorynge* betwene hope and feare," Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

> That where before he vaunted
> The conquest he hath got,
> He sits now in a *mammering*,
> As one that mindes it not.
>
> *A Quest of Enquirie*, 1595.

MAMMET. A puppet. See *Maumet.*

MAMMOCK. (1) A fragment. *Var. dial.* "Small mammocks of stone," Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 120. See Florio, pp. 4, 67, 197.

> Salt with thy knife, then reach to and take,
> Thy bread cut faire and no *mammocks* make.
>
> *The Schoole of Vertue*, n. d.

(2) To mumble. *Suffolk.* Moor says, "to cut and hack victuals wastefully." Hence, to maul or mangle; to do any thing very clumsily.

MAMMOTHREPT. A spoilt child.

MAMMY. Mother. *Mammysick*, never easy but when at home with mammy.

MAMPUS. A great number. *Dorset.*

MAM'S-FOOT. A mother's pet-child.

MAM-SWORN. Perjured. *North.*

MAMTAM. A term of endearment.

MAMY. A wife. *Leic.*

MAMYTAW. A donkey. *Devon.*

MAN. (1) Was formerly used with much latitude. Thus the Deity was so called with no irreverent intention. Forby tells us the East Anglians have retained that application of the word.

(2) The small pieces with which backgammon is played are called men. "A queene at chesse or man at tables," Florio, p. 136.

(3) *A man or a mouse*, something or nothing. See Florio, p. 44. *Man alive*, a common and familiar mode of salutation. *Man in the oak*, an ignis fatuus. *Man of wax*, a sharp, clever fellow.

(4) To man a hawk, to make her tractable. See Harrison's England, p. 227.

MANACE. To menace, or threaten. Also, anything which threatens. (*A.-N.*)

MANADGE. A box or club formed by small shopkeepers for supplying poor people with goods, the latter paying for them by instalments. *North.*

MANAUNTIE. Maintenance. Langtoft, p. 325

MANCH. To munch; to eat greedily.

MANCHET. The best kind of white-bread. See Hobson's Jests, repr. p. 9.

MANCIPATE. Enslaved. (*Lat.*)

MANCIPLE. An officer who had the care of purchasing provisions for an Inn of Court, a college, &c.

MANCOWE. This term is the translation of *sinozophalus* in Nominale MS.

MAND. A demand; a question.

> The emperour, with wordes myld,
> Askyd a *mand* of the chyld.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f 87

MANDEMENT. A mandate. (*A.-N.*)

MANDER. To cry. *Suffolk.*

MANDILION. The mandilion or mandevile was a kind of loose garment without sleeves, or if with sleeves, having them hanging at the back. "*Cassacchino*, a mandilion, a jacket, a jerkin," Florio, p. 87. Harrison, p. 172, mentions "the mandilion worne to Collie Weston ward," i. e. awry. This curious early notice of the Colly-Weston proverb was accidentally omitted in its proper place.

> French dublet, and the Spanish hose to breech it;
> Short cloakes, old *mandilions* (we beseech it).
>
> *Rowlands' Knave of Harts*, 1613.

MANDRAKE. The mandragora, Lat. It is often mentioned as a narcotic, and very numerous were the superstitions regarding it. It was said to shriek when torn up. "Mandrakes and night-ravens still shriking in thine eares," Dekker's Knights Conjuring, p. 49.

> The male mandrake hath great, broad, long, smooth leaves, of a deepe greene colour, flat spred upon the ground; among which come up the flowers of a pale whitish colour, standing every one upon a

single smal and weak footstalk, of a whitish green colour; in their places grow round apples of a yellowish colour, smooth, soft, and glittering, of a strong smel; in which are conteined flat and smooth seedes, in fashion of a little kidney, like those of the thorn apple. The roote is long, thick, whitish, divided many times into two or three parts, resembling the legs of a man, with other parts of his bodie adjoining thereto, as the privie parts, as it hath beene reported; whereas in truth it is no otherwise then in the rootes of carrots, parsneps, and such like, forked or devided into two or more parts which nature taketh no account of. There have been many ridiculous tales brought up of this plant, whether of old wives or some runnagate surgeons or phisickmongers, I know not (a title bad inough for them) but sure some one or moe that sought to make themselves famous in skillfull above others were the first brochers of that errour I spake of. They adde further, that it is never or verie seldome to be founde growing naturally but under a gallows, where the matter that hath fallen from the dead bodie hath given it the shape of a man; and the matter of a woman, the substaunce of a female plant, with many other such doltish dreames. They fable further and affirm, that he who woulde take up a plant thereof must tie a dogge thereunto to pull it up, which will give a great shrike at the digging up; otherwise if a man should do it, he should certainly die in short space after; besides many fables of loving matters, too full of scurrilitie to set foorth in print, which I forbeare to speake of; all which dreames and old wives tales you shall from hencefoorth cast out of your bookes and memorie, knowing this that they are all and every part of them false and most untrue. For I myselfe and my servaunts also have digged up, planted, and replanted verie many; and yet never could either perceive shape of man or woman, but sometimes one straight roote, sometimes two, and often sixe or seaven braunches, comming from the maine great roote; even as nature list to bestowe upon it as to other plants. But the idle drones that have little or nothing to do but eate and drinke, have bestowed some of their time in carving the rootes of Brionie, forming them to the shape of men and women, which falsifying practise hath confirmed the errour amongst the simple and unlearned people, who have taken them upon their report to be the true mandrakes. *Gerard's Herball*, ed. 1597, p. 280.

MANDY. Saucy; impudent; frolicsome; unmanageable. *West.*

MANE. Moan. Reliq. Antiq. i. 60.

MANER. A seat or dwelling. Used in Staffordshire, according to Kennet, MS. Lansd. 1033.

> The kyng soyournyd in that tyde
> At a *maner* there besyde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii 38 f. 78.

MANERLY. Correctly; politely.

MANEST. Menaced. Apol. Loll. p. 21.

MANFESOURS. Malefactors. Langtoft, p. 211.

MANG. (1) To mix, or mingle. *West.* Hence, a mash of bran or malt.

(2) To become stupified.

> What say ye, man? Alas! for teyn
> I trow ye *mang*. *Croft's Excerpta Antiqua*, p. 108.

MANGE. To eat. (*A.-N.*)

MANGERING. Perplexing.

> The simple people might be brought in a *mangering* of their faith, and stand in doubt whom they might believe. *Philpot's Works*, p. 315.

MANGERY. A feast. (*A.-N.*)

> There was yoye and moche game
> At that grete *mangery*. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 83.
>
> To the kyng he sente them tylle,
> And preyed hym, yf hyt were hys wylle,
> That he faylyd hym not at that tyde,
> But that he wolde come to Hungary
> For to worschyp that *mangery*.
> Ther of he hym besoght.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 81

MANG-FODDER. Fodder for cows mixed with hay and straw. *Yorksh.*

MANG-HANGLE. Mixed in a wild and confused manner. *Somerset.*

MANGONEL. The same as *Magnel*, q. v.

MANGONIZE. To traffic in slaves. (*Lat.*)

MANHED. Manhood; race.

> Off women com duke and kyng,
> I ȝow tell without lesyng,
> Of them com owre *manhed*.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 60

MANICON. A kind of nightshade.

> Bewitch Hermetic men to run
> Stark staring mad with *manicon*.
> *Hudibras*, III. i. 324.

MANIE. Madness. (*A.-N.*)

MANIFOLD. To multiply, or increase. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. *D.* vii.

MANIPLE. A bundle, or handful. It is also the same with *Fanon*, q. v.

MANK. A trick, or prank. *Yorksh.*

MAN-KEEN. Marriageable. *North.*

MANKIND. Masculine; furious. A furious beast is still so called. See Craven Gl.

MANKIT. Maimed; impaired. *Gawayne.*

MANLICH. Humane. (*A.-S.*) It occasionally has the sense of *manfully*.

MANNED. Waited on; attended.

MANNER. (1) Manure. *Var. dial.*

(2) *To be taken with the manner*, to be caught in a criminal act.

MANNERS-BIT. A portion left in a dish "for the sake of manners." *North.*

MANNIE. A little man. *Linc.*

MANNINGTREE. Formerly a famous place for feasting and sports, and often alluded to by our early writers. "Drink more in two daies then all Maning-tree does at a Whitsunale," Dekker's Knights Conjuring, p. 38.

MANNISH. (1) Manly. It occurs in Palsgrave's Acolastus, 4to. Lond. 1540. *Manny*, to approach to manhood.

(2) Fond of man's flesh. *Palsgrave.*

MAN-QUELLER. A destroyer of men.

MANRED. Vassalage; dependence. (*A.-S.*)

> Misdoo no messangere for menske of thiselvyne,
> Sen we are in thy *maunrede*, and mercy the besekes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 54.

MANSBOND. Slaves. Langtoft, p. 115.

MANSCHIPELICHE. Manfully.

> His lord he served treweliche,
> In al thing *manschipeliche*.
> *Guy of Warwick*, p. 1

MANSE. (1) A house, or mansion. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To curse, or excommunicate.

MANSHEN. A kind of cake. *Somerset.* Perhaps from the old word *manchet*, q. v.

MANSHIP. Manhood; courage.

MANSLEARS. Murderers.

> *Manslears* they wer had most odiows.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 50.

MAN'S-MOTHERWORT. The herb *Palma Christi.* It occurs in Gerard.

MANSUETE. Gentle. (*A.-N.*) *Mansuetude*, gentleness, Old Christmas Carols, p. 29.

MAN-SWORE. Forsworn; perjured.

MANT. (1) To stutter. *Cumb.*

(2) Plan; method; trick?

> I have effected my purpose in a great many, some by the aliquote parts, and some by the cubicall *mant*, but this soure crabb I cannot deale with by no method. *Letters on Scientific Subjects*, p. 105.

MANTEL. A term applied to a hawk, when she stretches one wing along after her leg, and then her other wing.

MANTELET. A short mantle. (*A.-N.*)

> That thay be trapped in gete,
> Bathe telere and *mantelete*.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 134.

MANTEL-TREE. "Mantyl tre of a chymney, *manteau dune cheminee*," Palsgrave. The same writer spells it *mantry.* A strange phrase, "as melancholy as a mantle-tree," occurs in Wily Beguiled, 1623. Mantle-piece for the chimney-piece is very common.

MANTLE. (1) To embrace kindly. *North.*

(2) To ape the fine lady. *Linc.*

(3) To winnow corn. Holme, 1688. Mantle-wind, a winnowing machine.

(4) To rave about angrily. *Linc.*

(5) To froth, as beer does, &c. *Exmoor.*

MANTO. A gown. Properly, a garment made of *manto*, a kind of stuff.

MANUAL. The mass-book. (*Lat.*)

MANURANCE. Cultivation. It occurs in the Triall of Wits, 4to. Lond. 1604, p. 242.

MANUS-CHRISTI. A kind of lozenge.

MANY. (1) A late form of *Meiny*, q. v.

(2) Much. *West.* The A. S. use.

(3) *Many a time and oft*, frequently. *Var. dial.* It occurs in Shakespeare.

MANYEW. The mange in dogs.

> The houndes haveth also another siknesse that is clepid the *manyew*, and that cometh to hem for cause that thei be malencolyous. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

MANY-FOLDS. The intestines. *North.*

MAPPEL. The same as *Maulkin*, q. v.

MAPPEN. Probably; perhaps. *North.*

MAQUERELLE. See *Mackerel.*

MAR. A small lake. *Northumb.*

MARA-BALK. A balk of land. *East.*

MARACOCK. The passion-flower.

MARBLES. The lues venerea. *Greene.*

MARBRE. Marble. (*A.-N.*)

> A tombe riche for the nonis
> Of *marbre* and eek of Jaspre stonis.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 127.

MARCH. (1) A land-mark, or boundary. (2) To border on, or be contiguous to. (*A.-N.*) Hence the marches of Wales, &c. "Marches bytwene two landes, *frontieres*," Palsgrave. *Marcher*, a president of the marches. *Marcher-lords*, the petty rulers who lived on the Welsh borders.

MARCHALE. A marshall.

> Of a thousonde men bi tale
> He made him ledere and *marchale*.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab* f. 4

MARCHALSYE. Horsemanship.

MARCHANDYE. Merchandize.

> Sertanly withowte lye,
> Sum tyme I lyve be *marchandye*,
> And passe welle ofte the see
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 4

MARCH-BIRD. A frog. *East.*

MARCHE. (1) The herb smallage.

(2) Mercia. Chron. Vilodun. p. 2.

MARCH-HARE. *As mad as a March hare*, a very common phrase. "As mad not as Marche hare, but as a madde dogge," More's Supplycacyon of Soulys, sig. C. ii.

> Than they begyn to swere and to stare,
> And be as braynles as a *Marshe hare*.
> *MS. Rawlinson* C. 86.

> As mad as a March hare; where madness compares,
> Are not Midsummer hares as mad as March hares?
> *Heywood's Epigrammes*, 1567, n^o. 95.

MARCHING-WATCH. A brilliant procession formerly made by the citizens of London at Midsummer. It is fully described by Stowe.

MARCH-LAND. An old name for Mercia.

MARCH-PANE. "Marchpanes are made of verie little flower, but with addition of greater quantitie of filberds, pine nuts, pistaces, almonds, and rosed sugar," Markham's Countrey Farme, 1616, p. 585. According to Forby, ii. 208, the term was retained up to a very recent period. Marchpane was a constant article in the desserts of our ancestors. See Ben Jonson, ii. 295; Topsell's Serpents, p. 165; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 103; Harrison's England, p. 167; Florio, p. 134.

> As to surpresse by message sad,
> The feast for which they all have had
> their *march-pane* dream so long.
> *Songs of the London Prentices*, p. 31.

MARDLE. (1) To gossip. *East.*

(2) A pond for cattle. *Suffolk.*

MARE. (1) An imp, or demon; a hag. "Yond harlot and mare," Towneley Mysteries, p. 198. It was often a term of contempt. See *Meer* in Brockett, p. 201.

> And shame hyt ys aywhare
> To be kalled a prestes *mare*.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 53.

(2) *To win the mare or lose the halter*, to play double or quits.

(3) The sport of *crying the mare* has been already mentioned. It is thus more particularly described in Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 398:—"To cry the mare is an ancient custom in Herefordshire, viz. when each husbandman is reaping the last of his corn, the workmen leave a few blades standing, and tye the tops of them together, which is the mare, and then stand at a distance and throw their sickles at it, and he that cuts the knot has the prize; which done, they cry with a loud voice, I have her, I have her, I have her. Others answer, What have you, what have you, what have you? A mare, a mare, a

mare. Whose is she, whose is she, whose is she? J. B. (naming the owner three times). Whither will you send her? To John-a-Nokes, (naming some neighbor who has not all his corn reapt). Then they all shout three times, and so the ceremony ends with good chear. In Yorkshire upon like occasion they have a Harvest Dame, in Bedfordshire a Jack and a Gill."

MAREFART. The herb yellow ragwort.

MAREIS. A marsh. (*A.-N.*) "Maresh grounds," Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 55; *maresse*, Hall, Richard III. f. 33; *mareys*, W. Mapes, p. 351; Maundevile, p. 130; *marise*, Harrison's England, p. 166; Brit. Bibl. iv. 70.

> The mosse and the *marrasse*, the mounttez so hye.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 74.

MARE'S-FAT. *Inula dysenterica*, Lin.

MARE'S-TAILS. Long, narrow, and irregular clouds, of a dark colour. *Var. dial.*

MARET. Merit; deserving conduct.

> Thaȝ he syng and say no mas the prest unwothelé,
> Both ȝour *maret* and ȝour mede in heven ȝe schul have,
> Fore God hath grauntyd of his grace be his auctoreté,
> Be he never so synful ȝoure soulys may he save,
>
> *Audelay's Poems*, p. 44

MARGAN. The stinking camomile.

MARGARETTIN. Same as *Madgetin*, q. v.

MARGARITE. A pearl. (*A.-N.*) A "margery perl" is mentioned in Pr. Parv. p. 214.

> No man right honorable, findeth a precious stone, bearing the splendor of any rich *margarite*, but straight hasteth unto the best lapidiste, whose happy allowance thereof begetteth a rare affectation, and inestimable valew of the gem.
>
> *Hopton's Baculum Geodæticum*, 1614.

MARGARITON. A legendary Trojan hero, frequently alluded to. See Nares.

MARGE. A margin. See Johnson. *Margent*, now a common vulgarism, is sanctioned by our best writers.

MARGERY-HOULET. An owl. Kennett MS.

MARGINAL-FINGER. The index mark.

MARGIT. Margaret. *North.*

MARGTHE. Marrow. Nominale MS. *Marie* is the form used by Chaucer.

MARICHE. A disease of the matrix. A certain receptacle in the matrix is termed *marrys* in MS. Addit. 12195, f. 158.

MARIOLE. Little Mary. *Hearne.*

MARK. (1) A hawk is said *to keep her mark*, when she waits at the place where she lays game, until she be retrieved.

(2) A coin worth thirteen shillings and 4d.

(3) Dark. Tundale's Visions, p. 13.

> The nyght waxed soon black as pycke,
> Then was the miste bothe *marke* and thycke.
>
> *MS Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 201.

(4) A wide gutter. *Devon.*

MARK-BOY. A lad employed by gamblers to mark the scores.

MARKE. Mars. The reading in MS. Douce 291 is "Mars." The whole chapter is omitted in MS. Digby 233.

> Right so thos that bene ordeynyd to the werk of *Marke*, that is god of bataile.
>
> *Vegecius, MS. Laud.* 416, f. 24.

MARKEL. A kind of night-cap.

MARKES. A marquis. Ord. and Reg. p. 12. *Markisesse*, the wife of a marquis.

MARKET-BETER. A swaggerer. See Tyrwhitt's Gl. p. 151. A person in a cozy, comfortable, merry humour, is said in Worcestershire to be *market-peart*. *Market-fresh*, on the verge of intoxication, Salop. Antiq p. 499. *Market-merry*, tipsy.

MARKET-PLACE. The front teeth. *Linc.*

MARKETS. Marketings; things bought at markets. *Yorksh.*

MARKET-STEDE. A market-place. (*A.-S.*)

MARL. (1) Marvel. See Middleton, iii. 390. Still in use in Exmoor.

> And such am I, I slight your proud commands;
> I *marle* who put a bow into your hands.
>
> *Randolph's Poems*, 1643, p. 19

(2) "To dresse any maner of fish with vineger to be eaten colde, which at Southampton they call *marling* of fish," Florio, ed. 1598, p. 3.

(3) To manure with marl. See Florio, p. 114; Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 445.

(4) To ravel, as silk, &c. *Devon.*

MARLION. The merlin hawk. See Harrison's England, p. 227; Reliq. Antiq. i. 81.

MARLOCK. (1) A fool. *Yorksh.*

(2) A frolic, gambol, or vagary. *North.*

MARM. A jelly. *Kent.*

MARMIT. A pot with hooks at the side.

MARMOL. The same as *Mormal*, q. v.

MARMOSET. A kind of monkey. *Mare mussett*, Chester Plays, i. 244.

MAROT. A nipple. (*A.-N.*)

MARQUESSE. Marchioness. *Shak.*

MARR. To spoil a child; to soil or dirty anything. *Palsgrave.*

MARRAM. The sea reed-grass. *Norf.*

MARRET. A marsh, or bog. *North.*

MARRIABLE. Marriageable. *Palsgrave.*

MARROQUIN. Goat's leather. (*Fr.*)

MARROW. (1) A companion, or friend; a mate or lover. See Ben Jonson, vii. 406. "Pore husbondes that had no *marowes*," Hunttyng of the Hare, 247. "A marrow in Yorkshire a fellow or companion, and the relative term in Paris, as one glove or shoe is or is not marrow to another," MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) A kind of sausage. *Westm.*

(3) Similar; suitable; uniform. *North.*

MARROW-BONES. The knees. *To bring any one down on his marrow-bones*, to make him beg pardon on his knees. *Marrow-bones and cleavers*, important instruments in rough music, performed by butchers on the occasion of marriages, &c.

MARROWLESS. Matchless. *North.*

MARRUBE. Lavender cotton.

MARRY. An interj. equivalent to, indeed! *Marry on us, marry come up, marry come out*, interjections given by Brockett. *Marry and shall*, that I will! *Marry come up, my dirty* *cousin*, a saying addressed to any one who affects excessive delicacy. " *Magnagna*, marry gip sir, true Roger," Cotgrave. Here *marry gip* seems to mean an affirmation, but Gifford says it is a phrase of contempt. See Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Z. x. " By Mary Gipcy," Skelton, i. 419. " *Marry*, verily, truly," MS Lansd. 1033. *Marry muff*, nonsense.

MARSHALL. The *marshall of the hall* was the person who, at public festivals, placed every person according to his rank. It was his duty also to preserve peace and order. The *marshall of the field*, one who presided over any out-door game.

MARSHALSEA-MONEY. The county-rate. *East.* It is nearly obsolete.

MARSI. Mercy.

> A man witheout *marsi* no *marsi* shall have,
> In tyme of ned when he dothe it crave,
> But all his lyive go lick a slave.
> *MS. Ashmole* 46.

MART. (1) Lard. *South.*

(2) Mars. Also, war. *Spenser.*

(3) To sell, or traffic. See Todd. *Martner*, one who marts, Florio, p. 54.

(4) An ox or cow killed at Martinmas, and dried for winter use. *North.* " Biefe salted, dried up in the chimney, Martlemas biefe," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

MARTE. Wonders; marvels. (*A.-S.*)

MARTEL. To hammer. *Spenser.*

MARTERNS. The fur of a martin. See Test. Vetusta, p. 658. *Marterons tawed*, Booke of Rates, 1545. In an inventory printed in the Archæologia, xxx. 17, mention is made of " an olde cassock of satten, edged with *matrons*."

> Ne *martryn*, ne sabil, y trowe, in god fay,
> Was none founden in hire garnement.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 25.

MARTIALIST. A martial man; a soldier. See Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, p. 70.

MARTILL. A marten. Topsell's Beasts, p. 491.

MARTIN. A spayed heifer. MS. Gough (Oxon) 46. See *Free-Martin.*

MARTIN'S-HAMMER. " She has had Martin's-hammer knocking at her wicket," said of a woman who has twins.

MARTIN'S-RINGS. St. Martin's rings were imitation of gold ones, made with copper and gilt. They may have been so called from the makers or venders of them residing within the collegiate church of St. Martin's-le-Grand. See Archæologia, xviii. 55; and Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 60.

MARTIRE. To torment. (*A.-N.*) *Martyrd*, spoilt, Erle of Tolous, 1110.

> To mete hym in the mountes, and *martyre* hys knyghtes,
> Stryke theme doune in strates and struye theme fore evere. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 59.

MARTLEMAS. Martinmas. *North.*

MARTRONE. The marten. See *Marterns.* Spelt *martryns* in Reliq. Antiq. i. 295.

MARVEDI. A very small Spanish coin, thirty-four to a sixpence

MARVEL. The herb hoarhound.

MARVELS. Marbles. *Suffolk.*

MARWE. Marrow. Nominale MS. " Mary in a bone, *mouelle*," Palsgrave; *mary-boon*, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 165; Collier's Old Ballads, p. 69.

> The grece of the fox and the *mary* be good for the hardynge of the synowes. *MS. Bodl.* 546

MARY-MAS. The Annunciation B. V.

MARYN. The sea-coast. (*A.-N.*)

MAS. (1) Master.

(2) A mace, or club. (*A.-N.*)

(3) Makes. Perceval, 1086.

> Thou pynnyst hyt on, grete yoye thou *mas.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.

> We wol se for what resoun
> That he suche baptiȝyng *mas*,
> And whether he be Messias.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 79.

> Arghnes also me thinke is harde,
> For that *mase* a man a cowarde.
> *MS. Sloan.* 1785, f. 53.

MASCAL. A caterpillar. *Devon.* " Mascale et maltscale, a palmer-worm," MS. Gloss.

MASCLE. Male. Stanihurst, p. 19.

> Natheles comuneliche hure moste love is the monethe of Janver, and yn that monethe thei renne fastest of eny tyme of the ȝeer bothe *mascle* and femel. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

MASE. (1) To be confounded; to doubt. Still in use, to turn giddy. Also, a substantive, amazement. " A mazed man, an idiot," Devon. *Mazy pack*, the parish fool. *Mazelins*, silly persons, *Cumb.* " Maze Jerry Pattick, mad simpleton," Cornwall Gl.

> Here the people are set in a wonderfull *maze* and astonishment, as if witches could plague men in their wrath, by sending their spirits, because they confesse they did it, when their spirits do lye and had no power, but the torments came by naturall causes. *Gifford' Dialogue on Witches*, 1603

(2) A wild fancy. *Chaucer.*

MASEDERE. More amazed (*A.-N.*)

MASEDNESSE. Astonishment; confusion.

MASELIN. A kind of drinking-cup, sometimes made of maslin or brass, a metal mentioned in Gy of Warwike, p. 421, " bras, *maslyn*, yren and stel."

> Tables, clothes, bred and wine,
> Plater, disse, cop and *maseline.*
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 257

> iiij. c. cuppys of golde fyne,
> And as many of *muskyn.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 122.

> Take a quarte of good wyne, and do it in a clene *mastelyn* panne, and do therto an ownce of salgemme.
> *MS. Med. Rec.* xv. Cent.

MASER. A bowl, or goblet. Tyrwhitt seems to make it synonymous with *maselin.* Cotgrave has, " *Jadeau*, a bowle or mazer." Masers made of hard wood, and richly carved and ornamented, were formerly much esteemed. Randolph, Poems, p. 92, speaks of " carv'd mazers." Davies, Ancient Rites of Durham, ed. 1672, pp. 126-7, mentions several mazers; one " largely and finely edg'd about with silver, and double-gilt with gold;" another, " the outside whereof was of black mazer, and the inside of silver, double-gilt; the edge finely wrought round about with silver, and double-gilt." The maser was generally of a large size. "*Trulla*, a great cuppe, brode and deepe, suche as great masers were wont to bee," Cooper, ed. 1559. "A mazer, or broad piece to drinke in," Baret, 1580. Mazer wood is said to be maple.

> Off lanycolle thou shall prove,
> That is a cuppe to my behove,
> Off *maser* it is ful clene.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

MASH. (1) A preparation for a horse, generally made of malt and bran. *Var. dial.* "A commixture, a mash," Florio, p. 111.

(2) To act furiously. *Linc.*

(3) A marsh; fen land. *Var. dial.*

MASHELTON. The same as *Maslin*, q. v.

MASHES. A great deal. *Cornw.*

MASH-FAT. The vat which contains the malt in brewing. It is stirred up with a mash-staff, formerly called a mashel or masherel. *Masfattus*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 86. *Maskefatte*, Nominale MS.

MASH-MORTAR. All to pieces. *West.*

MASIDNESSE. Astonishment. *Palsgrave.*

MASK. To infuse. *North.*

MASKEDE. Bewildered. (*A.-S.*) Still in use, spelt *maskerd*, and explained, choked up, stupified, stifled.

MASKEL. A kind of lace. The method of making it is described in a very curious tract on laces of the fifteenth century in MS. Harl. 2320, f. 62.

MASKELIN. A masking, or disguising. *Maskery*, ibid. *Masculer*, a masker.

MASKERD. Decayed. *North.*

MASKIN. An abbreviation of *Mass*. Still in use. See Craven Gl. i. 312. *Matkins*, London Prodigal, p. 18.

MASKS. Mashes; meshes. *Park.*

MASLIN. Mixed corn. *North.* It is generally made of wheat and rye.

> But alleonely of wete,
> The *mastlyone* shul men lete.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 67.
>
> I say nor cow, nor wheate, nor *mastlyn*,
> For cow is sorry for her castlyn.
>
> *Men Miracles*, 1656, p. 6.

MASNEL. A mace, or club.

> With an uge *masnel*
> Beves a hite on the helm of stel,
> That Beves of Hamtoun, veraiment,
> Was astoned of the dent.
>
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 165.

MASONER. A bricklayer. *Leic.* "A masonschype, *petronius*," Nominale MS.

MASSELADE. A dish in ancient cookery, described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 38.

MASSELGEM. The same as *Maslin*, q. v.

MASSER. (1) A mercer. *Lanc.*

(2) A privy, or jakes. *Somerset.*

MASSING. Belonging to the mass. Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 177.

MAST. "Of wax a mast," a tall wax candle.

> And brouȝt with hym of wax a *mast*.
>
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 98.

MASTED. Fattened, as pigs are with mast, &c. See Prompt. Parv. p. 151.

MASTER. (1) Husband. *Var. dial.*

(2) The jack at the game of bowls.

MASTERDOM. Dominion; rule. *Masterful*, imperious, commanding.

MASTER-TAIL. The left handle of a plough.

MASTERY. A masterly operation. So the finding the grand elixir was called.

MASTHEDE. Majesty. This occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

MASTICOT. The mastic gum.

MASTY. (1) A mastiff. *North.* "To lead a masty dog," Hobson's Jests, p. 11. *Masty curs*, Du Bartas, p. 46.

(2) Very large and big. *Linc.* Possibly connected with *Masted*, q. v.

MASYE. Confounded; stupified.

> Alas! for syth and sorow sad,
> Mornyng makes me *masye* and mad.
>
> *Croft's Excerpta Antiqua*, p. 107

MAT. May. Songs and Carols. xv.

MATACHIN. A dance of fools, or persons fantastically dressed, who performed various movements, having swords and bucklers with which they made a clashing noise.

MATCH. The wick of a candle.

MATCHLY. Exactly alike. Kennett says, "mightily, greatly, extremely." *Norf.* In Lincolnshire, when things are equal or alike, they say they are *matley* or *matler*.

MATE. To stupify, confound, puzzle, defeat, deject, or terrify. "He wase ny mate," i. e. confounded, Torrent, p. 29. *Matesye*, state of confusion, Hardyng, f. 96.

MATERE. The matrix or womb.

MATFELON. The herb knap-weed.

MATH. A mowing. *Somerset.*

MATHEBRU. A kind of wine, mentioned in a list in MS. Rawl. C. 86.

MATHEN.

> Now hadde al tho theves hethen
> Ben to-frust doun to *mathen*.
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 300.
>
> For ne lete Cristen wedde hathen,
> And meynt our blod as flesche and *mathen*.
>
> *Ibid.* p. 19.

MATHER. The great ox-eyed daisy.

MATHUM. A fool or changeling. *Westm.*

MATRES. A kind of rich cloth.

MATRIMONY. A wife. (*Lat.*)

MATTER. (1) To approve of. *North.* Mr. Scatcherd gives exactly the opposite sense.

(2) To burst, as a sore does.

(3) *A matter of*, about. *What is the matter of your age*, how old are you. *No great matters*, no great quantity; not very well.

MATTHEW-GLIN. An old comical term for metheglin, mentioned by Taylor.

MATTRESS. "Mattresse for a crosbowe, *martelas*," Palsgrave.

MATTY. Matted; twisted. *Var. dial.*

MATWOURTH. The herb spragus.

MAUD. A plaid worn by Cheviot shepherds.

MAUDLIN-DRUNK. Said of persons who weep when tipsy. "Some maudlin drunken were, and wept full sore," Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 8.

> The fifth is *mawdlen drunke;* when a fellowe will weepe for kindnes in the midst of his ale, and kisse you, saying, By God, captaine, I love thee.
>
> *Nash's Pierce Pennilesse*, 1592.

MAUDLIN-FAIR. A great uproar. *North.*

MAUDRING. Mumbling. *Kent.*

MAUG. A brother-in-law. *North.*

MAUGHT. Might. Gy of Warwike, p. 188.

MAUGRE. In spite of. (*A.-N.*) As a substantive, misfortune. A verb, to defy, Webster's Works, ii. 175.

> That salle he, *mawgré* his tethe,
> For alle his gret araye. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f 132.
>
> Ʒe, seid the kyng, be my leuté,
> And ellis have I mycul *maugré.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

MAUKY. Maggotty; whimsical. *Mauky-headed*, ibid. *North.*

MAUL. (1) A mallow. (2) A moth. *North.*
(3) Clayey, sticky soil. *East.*
(4) A hammer or mallet. *Var. dial.*

MAULARD. A drake, or mallard.

> And with a bolt afterward,
> Anon he hitt a *maulard.*
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 154.

MAULES. The measles. *Somerset.*

MAULKIN. A cloth, usually wetted and attached to a pole, to sweep clean a baker's oven. This word occurs in the dictionaries of Hollyband and Miege, and is still in use in the West of England.

MAULMY. Clammy; sticky. *East.* Probably the same as *Maum* (1).

MAUM. (1) Soft; mellow. MS. Lansd. 1033.
(2) Sedate; peaceable; quiet. *North.*
(3) A soft brittle stone. *Oxon.*

MAUMET. An idol; a puppet. *Maumetrie*, idolatry. From *Mahomet.* Mawments, puppets, trifles. *North.*

MAUNCE. A blunder; a dilemma. *North.*

MAUNCHES. The sleeves of a coat.

MAUND. (1) To command. *Maundement*, a commandment. (*A.-N.*)

> The king *maunded* him her strayght to marry,
> And for killyng her brother he must dye.
> *2d Part of Promos and Cassandra*, iv. 2.

(2) To beg. An old cant term. *Mawnding*, asking, Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light, ed. 1620, sig. C. ii.
(3) A basket. "A maund or hutch," Florio, p. 5. Still in use. Kennett describes it, "a handbasket with two lids or opening covers, chiefly used by market-women to carry butter and eggs; a maund of merchandise in the Book of Rates is a large hamper containing eight bales or two fats."

MAUNDER. (1) A beggar. See *Maund* (2). Still in use, according to Pegge.

> The divill (like a brave *maunder*) was rid a begging himselfe, and wanted money.
>
> *Rowley's Search for Money*, 1609.

(2) To mutter, or grumble; to wander about thoughtfully; to wander in talking.

MAUNDREL. A pickaxe sharpened at each end. Howell, 1660, sect. 51.

MAUNDY. Abusive; saucy. *Glouc.*

MAUNDY-THURSDAY. The day of Christ's commandment on instituting the Lord's Supper. See Hampson, ii. 265.

MAUNGE. To gormandize. *Linc.*

MAUNSE. Threatening. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 54.

MAUNT. My aunt! *North.*

MAUP. To mope about stupidly. *Maups*, a silly fellow. *North.*

MAUT. May; can; might. *North.*

MAUTHER. A girl. *East.* The term is used by Ben Jonson, and others.

MAUTHERN. The ox-eyed daisy. *Wilts.*

MAVEIS. Bad; wicked. *Hearne.*

MAVIN. The margin. *Sussex.*

MAVIS. The singing thrush. See Ray's Dict. Tril. p. 29. Still in use.

> Crowes, popingayes, pyes, pekocks, and *mavies.*
>
> *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.* 1652, p. 113.

MAVORTIAL. Martial.

MAW-BOUND. Costive. *Chesh.* Evidently from *maw*, the stomach. (*A.-S.*)

MAWE. An old game at cards. It was played with a piquet pack of thirty-six cards, and any number of persons from two to six formed the party.

MAWKS. A slattern. *Var. dial.*

MAWL. "To make dirty; to cover with dirt, e. g. when persons are walking along a muddy road, they will say, What *mawling* work it is; and when they arrive at their journey's end, their friends are very likely to say of them, that they are quite *mawled* up," MS. Glossary of Lincolnshire Words by the Rev. James Adcock. "Malde up in shame,' covered up in shame, First Sketches of Henry VI. p. 91, where the amended play reads *mayl'd up.* I added in a note, "*from the spelling* of the word in our text, it seems to be a question whether *maul'd* is not the true reading, *at least of the old play.*" Mr. Dyce, in his Remarks, p. 128, chooses to construe this explanation of the older text into an absurd conjectural emendation of my own. *Mailed* is, however, most certainly the correct reading. "Mayling-clothes," cloths for wrappers, Privy Purse Expences of Henry VIII. p. 159.

MAWMENEE. A dish in ancient cookery, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 19; MS. Sloane 1201, f. 24; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 76; Ord. and Reg. pp. 430, 455.

MAWN. Peat. *Heref.*

MAWPUSES. Money. *Linc.*

MAWROLL. The white-horehound.

MAWSEY. Soft and tasteless. *Worc.*

MAWSKIN. The stomach of a calf, when prepared for rennet. *Var. dial.*

MAWTH. The herb dog's-fennel.

MAW-WALLOP. Any filthy mess.

MAXEL. A dunghill. *Kent.* Sometimes *maxon*, a form of *mixen.*

MAY. (1) The blossom of the white-thorn. *As welcome as flowers in May*, heartily welcome. "As mery as flowres in May," MS. Cantab Ff. v. 48, f. 111.

(**2**) Maid. A common poetical word.

(**3**) A maze. *Somerset.*

(4) This proverb is still common:

> For who that doth not whenne he *may*,
> Whenne he wolde hit wol be nay.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Col. Trin. Cantab.* f. 142.

MAY-BE. Perhaps. *Var. dial.*

MAY-BEETLE. The cockchafer. *Oxon.* It is also called the May-bug.

MAY-BLOSSOMS. The lily of the valley.

MAY-BUSH. The white-thorn. *Var. dial.*

MAY-DAY. The first of May. It was formerly customary to assemble in the fields early on this day, to welcome the return of spring. Many sports were rife on this occasion.

MAYDEWODE. The herb dog's-fennel.

MAY-GAME. A frolic; a trifle, or jest. A may-game person, a trifler, now often corrupted to *make-game.* The expression occurs in Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 79. "A may-game or simpleton," West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 370.

MAYHAP. Perhaps. *Var. dial.*

MAYMOT. Maimed. (*A.-S.*)

> The pore and the *maymot* for to clothe and fede.
>
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 31.
>
> And crokette and *maymotte* fatton there hurre hele.
>
> *Ibid.* p. 66.

MAYNE. To manage. (*A.-N.*)

MAYNEFERE. That part of the armour which covered the mane of a horse. It is mentioned in Hall, Henry IV. f. 12, *mainferres.*

MAYNPURNOURE. One who gives bail or mainprise for another person.

> Whan Cryste schall schewe hys woundys wete,
> Than Marye be oure *maynpurnoure!*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 5.

MAY-POLE. An ale-stake. *Coles.*

MAY-WEED. The feverfew. *Var. dial.*

MAZE. A labyrinth cut or trodden on the turf, generally by schoolboys. I have seen one recently on a hill near Winchester, but the practice is nearly obsolete. "The quaint mazes in the wanton green," Shakespeare.

MAZLE. To wander as if stupified. *Cumb.*

MAZZARD. (1) The head. Sometimes corrupted to *mazer.* Still in use.

> Where thou might'st stickle, without hazard
> Of outrage to thy hide and *mazzard.*
>
> *Hudibras,* I. ii. 708.

(2) A kind of cherry. *Var. dial.* It is in good esteem for making cherry-brandy.

MAZZARDLY. Knotty. *Somerset.*

ME. (1) Men. *Weber.*

(2) Often used redundantly by our old writers. See Johnson and Nares.

MEACOCK. A silly effeminate fellow.

> And shall I then being fed with this hope prove such a *mecocke,* or a milkesop, as to be feared with the tempestuous seas of adversitie.
>
> *Greene's Gwydonius,* 1593.
>
> Having thus a love beside her husband, although hee was a faire man and well featured, yet she found fault with him, because he was a *meacocke* and milksoppe, not daring to drawe his sworde to revenge her wrongs; wherefore she resolved to entertaine some souldier; and so she did; for one Signyor Lamberto, a brave gentleman, but something hard facde, sought her favour and found it, and him she entertained for her champion.
>
> *Newes out of Purgatorie,* 1590.

MEADER. A mower. *Cornw.*

MEAD-MONTH. July. So called because it is the season for mowing.

MEADOW. A field shut up for hay, in distinction to a pasture. *Yorksh.*

MEAK. The same as *Make* (2). It is spelt *meak* by Tusser, p. 14; *meek,* Howard, Household Books, p. 113.

MEAKER. The minnow. *Devon.*

MEAKING. Poorly; drooping. *West.*

MEAL. (1) The milk of a cow produced at one and the same milking. *North.*

(2) A sand-heap. *Norfolk.*

(3) A speck or spot. *Westm.*

(4) *Meal-bread,* bread made of good wheat, ground and not sifted. *Meal-poke,* a meal-bag, Robin Hood, i. 98. *Meal-kail,* hasty pudding. *Meal-mouthed,* delicate mouthed, using delicate language. *Meal-seeds,* the husks of the oats. *Meal-time,* dinner time.

(5) To melt. *Becon.*

MEAL'S-MEAT. Meat enough for a meal. Forby has *Meal's-victuals.* See, ii. 212.

MEAN. (1) To moan, or lament. *Shak.* Sometimes in a supplicatory manner, as in Chester Plays, i. 209.

(2) To signify, or matter. *Yorksh.*

(3) To beckon or indicate. *West.*

(4) A female who advocates any cause.

(5) A term in music. "Meane a parte of a songe, *moyen,*" Palsgrave. According to Blount, "an inner part between the treble and base." Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 404.

> Thi organys so hihe begynne to syng ther messe,
> With treble *meene* and tenor discordyng as I gesse.
>
> *Lydgate's Minor Poems,* p. 54.

(6) To go lamely. *North.*

MEANELICHE. Moderate. (*A.-S.*)

MEANELS. Spots called flea-bites in white-coloured horses. *North.*

MEANEVERS. Meanwhile. *Salop.*

MEANING. An indication, or hint. *East.*

MEAN-WATER. When cattle void blood, they are said to make a mean-water. *Staff.*

MEAR. To measure. *Somerset.*

MEARLEW-MUSE. "*Agios,* blessings and crossings which the papisticall priests doe use in their holy water, to make a *mearlew muse,*"—Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

MEASLED. Diseased, as hogs. *Var. dial.*

MEASLINGS. The measles. *East.* Skinner gives *meslings,* a Lincolnshire word.

MEASURE. (1) A slow solemn dance, suited even to the most grave persons. It is the translation of *bransle* in the French Alphabet, 1615, p. 150.

(2) A Winchester bushel of corn.

(3) A vein or layer of ore. MS. Lansd. 1033.

MEASURING-CAST. A term at the game of bowls, meaning that two bowls are at such equal distances from the mistress that the spaces must be measured in order to determine who is the winner. It is used metaphorically.

MEAT. (1) Food for cattle. (2) To feed. *Meat-ware*, beans, peas, &c. *West.*

MEATCHLEY. Perfectly well. *South.*

MEAT-EARTH. Cultivated land. *Devon.*

MEATH. (1) Metheglin. Ben Jonson, v. 15. (2) "A word frequent in Lincolnshire, as, *I give thee the meath of the buying*, I give you the option, or let you have the refusal," MS. Lansd. 1033.

MEAT-LIST. Appetite. *Devon.* The Craven Glossary gives *meat-haal*, i. 316.

MEATLY. Tolerably. *Leland.*

MEAT-WARD-PEAS. Dry peas that boil tender and soft. Dean Milles' MS.

MEATY. Fleshy, as cattle. *West.*

MEAWT. To think; to imagine. *Yorksh.*

MEAZE. The form of a hare.

MEAZLE. (1) A sow. *Exmoor.* It is also a common term of contempt. (2) "A meazell or blister growing on trees," Florio, ed. 1611, p. 97.

MEAZON. Mice. *Suffolk.*

MEBBY-SCALES. To be in the mebby-scales, i. e. to waver between two opinions. The *may-be* scales?

MEBLES. Moveable goods. (*A.-N.*)

MECHALL. Wicked; adulterous. Heywood has *michall*, altered by editor to *mickle!* See Nares, in v. *Michall.*

MECHE. A kind of lamp. "*Lichinus*, a meche," Nominale MS.

MECREDE. Reward. (*A.-N.*)

> In hope of suche a glad *mecrede*,
> Whiche aftir schalle bifalle in dede.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 189.

MED. May. *I. Wight.*

MEDDLE. (1) To mix together. Hence it is occasionally used for *futuo.*

> Thus *medlyde* sche with joy wo,
> And with hyre sorwe joy alle so.
>
> *Gower, MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 2.

(2) *To neither meddle or make*, not to interfere. *To meddle or make*, to interfere, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 4.

MEDE. (1) A reward. (*A.-S.*) *Medefully*, deservedly, Apol. Loll. p. 25. Palsgrave has *medefulness.*

> Sertanly, as I the telle,
> He wille take no *mede.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

(2) Humble. R. de. Brunne, MS. Bowes.

MEDESTE. Midst. Chester Plays, ii. 36.

MEDETARDE. Mead cress.

MEDING. Meed, or reward. (*A.-S.*)

MEDIN-HILLS. Dunghills.

> And like unto great stinkyng mucle *medin-hilles*, whiche never do pleasure unto the lande or grounde, untill their heapes are caste abroade to the profites of many. *Bullein's Dialogue*, 1573, p. 7.

MEDLAY. Multitude. *Weber.*

MEDLE. A medlar?

> A sat and dinede in a wede,
> Under a faire *medle* tre.
>
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 52.

MEDLEE. Of a mixed stuff, or colour.

MEDRATELE. The herb *germandria.* See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

MEDSINE. Medecine. *Lydgate.*

MEDWE. A meadow or lawn.

MED-WURT. The herb *regina.*

MEDYLSOMES. The cords or traces extending from the first to the last of a team of oxen in a plough.

MEDYOXES. Masks divided by the middle, half man half skeleton. (*Lat.*)

MEECH. To creep about softly. *Kent.* Sometimes *meecher.* See *Mich.*

MEEDLES. The wild orach.

MEEDLESS. Unruly; tiresome. *North.* "Without measure," Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 116.

MEEF. To move. Cov. Myst. p. 243.

MEE-FLOOR. At Wednesbury in Staffordshire in the nether-coal, the second parting or laming is called the mee-floor, one foot thick.

MEEL. To meddle. *Devon.*

MEENE. Poor; moderate; middle.

MEENING. A little shivering or imperfect fit of an ague. *Kent.*

MEEON. "Anything enjoyed between two," Hunter's Hallamsh. Gl. p. 155.

MEER. (1) A mare. *North.* (2) A cooked kidney. *Yorksh.* (3) *Meer cot*, a country clown. *Meer cit*, a citizen ignorant of rural matters. (4) A boundary. A balk of land which Kennett terms a *meer walk*, is so called in Gloucestershire. "An auncient meere or bound whereby land from land and house from house have beene divided," Cotgrave in v. *Sangle.* Huloet has *merestafe*, 1552. "*Meer-stakes*, the trees or pollards that stand as marks or boundaries for the division of parts and parcels in coppices or woods," MS. Lansd. 1033. *Mere-stone*, a boundary stone, Stanihurst, p. 48, called a *meer-stang* in Westmoreland. Harrison, p. 234, mentions a kind of stone called *meere-stone.* (5) "Meer is a measure of 29 yards in the low peak of Darbyshire, and 31 in the high," Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 410.

MEESE. A mead, field, or pasture. A certain toft or *meese* place, Carlisle's Accounts of Charities, p. 297.

MEET. Even. See Tarlton's Jests, p. 14; Middleton, iii. 262. Still in use. *Meets* Palmer's Gloss. p. 63. *To meet with*, to be even with, to counteract.

MEETERLY. Tolerably; handsomely; modestly; indifferently. *North.* Meetelie, tolerably, Holinshed, Hist. of England, i. 54.

MEETINER. A dissenter, one who frequents a meeting-house. *East.*

MEET-NOW. Just now. *North.*

MEEVERLY. Easily; slowly. *Yorksh.*

MEG. The mark pitched at in playing the game of quoits. *West.*

MEGGY-MONNY-LEGS. The millepes. *North.*

MEG-HARRY. A rough hoyden girl. *Lanc.*

MEGIOWLER. A large moth. *Cornw.*

MEGRIMS. Whims; fancies; bad spirits. *West.* Perhaps from the disease so called. "*Megre*, a sickenesse, *maigre*," Palsgrave.

As touching the diseases incident to martialistes, they be tertian fevers, jaundice, phrensies, hot agewes, inflammations, bloodie flix, *megrimes.*
Greene's Planetomachia, 1585, f. 11.

A fervent *mygreyn* was in the ryȝt syde of hurr hedde.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 12.

MEG-WITH-THE-WAD. The ignis-fatuus.

MEHCHE. A fellow, or companion.

MEIGNTENAUNT. Immediately. (*A.-N.*)

MEINT. Mixed; mingled. (*A.-S.*)

This white dove with here yen meke,
Whose chekes were hir beauté for to eke,
With lyllies *meynt* and fresshe rooses rede.
Lydgate, *MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 9.

MEINY. A company of followers, or household attendants; an army. (*A.-N.*) Still in use in the North of England. "*Meny*, a family," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

He had with hyme a *meyné* there,
As he had ellys where,
Of the rounde table the kynghtes alle,
With myrth and joye yn hys halle.
MS. Rawlinson C. 86.

Marrok thoght utturly
To do the quene a velanye,
Hys luste for to fulfylle;
He ordeygnyd hym a companye
Of hys owne *meynye*,
That wolde assente hym tylle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.

MEITCH. To measure; to compare. *North.*

MEKE. To become meek. (*A.-S.*) *Mekehede*, meekness. *Mekeliche*, meekly. *Mekusly*, Audelay, p. 30.

MEKILNESSE. Bigness. *Mekil*, much, great.

After this ther com apone thame thane a grete multitude of swyne, that ware alle of a wonderfulle *mekilnesse*, with tuskes of a cubett lenthe.
MS. Lincoln A. i 17, f. 28.

Syr, sche seyde, yf ye wylle wytt,
My name at home ys Margaret,
Y swere be God a vowe!
Here have y *mekylle* grefe,
Helpe me now at my myschefe,
At some towne that y were.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f 74.

MELANCHOLY. Used to describe every form of insanity. Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 65.

MELCH. Mild; soft. *North.* Also, damp, drizzling, foggy.

MELDER. A kiln full of oats, as many as are dried at a time for a meal. *North.*

MELE. (1) To speak, or talk.

Of mony merveyles I may of *mele*,
And al is warnynge to beware. *Vernon MS.*

He seide, gode mon, with me thou *mele*,
Desires thou to have thin hele.
Cursor Mundi, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 85.

To Loth and to Lyonelle fulle lovefly he *melys*,
And to syr Lawncelot de Lake, lordliche wordys.
Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 91.

This Jacob, that I of *melle*,
Het bothe Jacob and Israelle.
Cursor Mundi, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 34.

(2) A cup or bowl. (*A.-S.*)

lso they had tool to dyke and delve with, as pik forkis, spadus, and schovelis, stakes and rakes, bokettis, *meles*, and payles.
Vegecius, *MS. Douce* 291, f. 47.

MELERE. A kind of cake.

MELET. The millet. "*Molanus*, Anglice a melet," Nominale MS. f. 7.

MELE-TIDE. Dinner-time. (*A. S.*)

MELL. (1) To mix, or mingle. *North.* Derived from the old word *Melle*, q. v.

I halde this *mellide* lyfe beste and maste byhovely to thame als lange als thay ere bowndene therto.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 223.

(2) A warming-pan. *Somerset.*

(3) A stain in linen. *North.*

(4) "In Yorkshire, at carrying in of the last corn, the labourers and servants by way of triumph cry, Mel, Mel, and 'tis a proverbial question among them, When do you get mel? i. e. when do you bring harvest home," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. The harvest-home supper is called the mell-supper.

(5) To swing or wheel round; to turn anything slowly about. *East.*

(6) Between. Nearly obsolete.

(7) The nose. A cant term.

MELL-DOORS. A passage through the middle of a dwelling-house. *North.*

MELLE. (1) To meddle with. (*A.-N.*) Hence, to fight or contend with. Still in use in the provinces.

Drede hyt ys with them to *melle.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.

But with swyfte pase, as lyones stronge and fell,
Together thay mette and fercely dyd *mell.*
MS. Lansd. 208, f. 20.

In dyspyte of alle the develys of helle,
Untrowthe wyt many oon scholde no more *melle.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 135.

(2) A blackbird; a kite. (*A.-N.*)

(3) Honey. (*Lat.*)

And for the tyme of the ȝere shelle
Be bothe corne and *melle.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 16

(4) A hammer, or mallet.

Tharefore the deeveles sal stryke thaime thare
With hefy *melles* ay, and none spare.
Hampole, *MS. Bowes*, p 206

The ix. wyffe sete hem nyȝe,
And held a *melle* up on hyȝe.
MS. Porkington 10.

(5) Company. *In melle*, together. *Gawayne.*

MELLING. Mixing. (*A.-S.*) Hence, copulation, as in the following passage. Modern editors repudiate the indelicate meaning of *mell* in All's Well that Ends Well, iv. 3, but its meaning (futuo) is clear beyond the shadow of a doubt. "And a talle man with her dothe *melle*," Cov. Myst. p. 215.

Like certeyn birdes called vultures,
Withouten *mellyng* conceyven by nature.
Lydgate, *MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 32.

MELOTTE. A garment worn by monks during laborious occupations.

MELSH-DICK. A sylvan goblin, the protector of hazel-nuts from the depredations of mischievous boys. *North.*

MEL-SILVESTRE. Honeysuckle.

MELT. Spoke. See *Mele.*

For this tithe that thei delt,
Caym, that I tofore of *melt*,
To his brothere ire bare.
Cursor Mundi, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 7

MELTE. Two bushels of coals. *Kent.*

MELTED. Heavy, as bread. *Devon.*

MEMAWS. Trifles. *Yorksh.* In some counties it means *grimaces.*

MEMERED. Murmured. *Gawayne.*

MEMORAND. Memorable.

> Are he were ded and shuld fro hem wende
> A *memorand* thyng to have yn mynde.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 84.

MEMORIAL. A bill of fare.

MEMORIZE. To render memorable. Some use *memory* for *memorial.* Chaucer has *memorie*, remembrance.

MEN. Them. *West.*

MENAGE. Family. (*A.-N.*)

MENALTIE. The middle-classes of people.

> Which was called the evyll parliamente for the nobilitie, the worse for the *menaltie*, but worste of all for the commonaltie. *Hall's Union*, 1548.

MENAWE. A minnow. It is the translation of *solimicus* in Nominale MS.

MENCH. To bruise; to beat up. *Linc.*

MENCIONATE. Mentioned.

MENDE. Mind; mention.

> As the bokis maken *mende.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 200.

MENDENESSE. Communion. (*A.-S.*)

MENDIANTS. Begging friars. (*A.-N.*)

MENDING. A sort of delicate, Christian-like oath, which at the same time that it expresses a certain degree of anger, holds out a wish for the amendment of the offending person. "A *mending* take you."

MENDING-THE-MUCK-HEAP. A coarse romping bout of both sexes tumbling over one another in a heap. *East.*

MENDMENT. Amendment. *Palsgrave.* Manure is called *mendment* in some places, as improving land.

> Such a grace was hir lent,
> That she come to *mendment.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 43.

MENDS. Amends; recompense; satisfaction; reformation; recovery. *Var. dial.*

MENE. (1) A mean, or instrument. In the following passage, a mediator. See Arrival of Edw. IV. p. 32.

> Whiche for man be so good a *mene.*
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 1.

(2) To speak, say, or tell. Also, to remember, Isumbras, 639; to devise, ibid. 651.

> The knyghtes hert bygane to tene,
> Bot he ne wold not hym to no manne *mene*,
> Bot satt ay stille als stane.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 147.
>
> The folke of Egipte coom bidene
> Bifore Joseph hem to *mene.*
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 34.
>
> Leve we stylle at the quene,
> And of the greyhound we wylle *mene*
> That we before of tolde;
> Vij. yere, so God me save,
> Kepyd he hys maystyrs grave,
> Tylle that he wexyd olde!
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

(3) Some kind of blast on the horn, mentioned in Reliq. Antiq. i. 152.

(4) To moan. Still in use.

> The kyng lovyd welle the quene,
> For scho was semely on to sene
> And trewe as stele on tree;
> Ofte tyme togedur can they *meene*,
> For no chylde come them betwene,
> Sore syghed bothe sche and hee!
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. [illegible]

MENELD. Spotted, as animals. It means I believe, spotted white and black.

MENEMONG. Of an ordinary quality.

MENESON. The dysentery. (*Fr.*)

> Sende Ipocras, for hys treson,
> Soon aftur the *meneson.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 13

MENGE. To mix; to mingle. Still in use in the North of England.

> All my dedys ben full derke,
> For they ben *menged* with deedly synne.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 4.
>
> For the *menggyng* of the noyse of the see,
> And of the flodes that than salle be.
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 141.

MENGY. A minnow. *Devon.* Called a *mennam* in the North of England. *Mennard*, Craven Gl. i. 319. *Mennous*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 85. "*Menusa, serullus*, a menys," Nominale MS. f. 6. Ducange was apparently unacquainted with the exact meaning of *menusia.*

MENNYS. A large common. *Kent.*

MEN-OF-MARK. Marked men; men picked out by the enemy.

MENOUR. A Minorite. (*A.-N.*)

MENSAGER. A messenger. *Weber.*

MENSAL. The book of accounts for articles had for the table.

MENSE. Comeliness; decency; propriety; kindness; hospitality. Hence, to grace or ornament. It is of course from the older word *menske*, given below. *Menshed*, honoured, MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

MENSES. Charity. *Yorksh.*

MENSKE. Decency; honour; manliness; respect. Also, to do honour to.

> He lovede almous dede,
> Povre folke for to fede
> With *menske* and with manhede.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 130
>
> *Menskede* with messes for mede of the sauie.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 95.
>
> For *mensked* wit tuin maner o scaft
> Wald he be that king o craft.
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 4.

MENSONE. Menses.

> Bot evene the very trewthe y chull ȝou say,
> Ryȝt as y chave in trewe story full oft y-redde,
> That a ȝong lady of Seynt Ede Abbey
> Of the blody *mensone* lay so seke styll in hurt bedde. *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 89

MENSTRACIE. Minstrelsy. (*A.-N.*)

MENT. (1) Made mention of. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To aim at. *Palsgrave.*

(3) To be like; to resemble. *South.*

(4) Mixed; mingled. *North.*

MENTLE. A coarse apron. *East.*

MENUSE. The minnow. From the Med. La *menusia.* See *Mengy.*

MENY. The same as *Meiny*, q. v. *Menȝee* not an uncommon form. "*Familia*, a menȝe. Nominale MS.

And whenne tythyngez hereof come to kyng Philippe, he went to mete hym in the felde with a few *menȝee*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 3.

MEOLLEN. Mills. (*A.-S.*)

MEPHOSTOPHILUS. A well-known character in the old legend of Dr. Faustus. It was formerly so common as to be used as a term of jocular reproach.

MER. Mayor. *Hearne.*

MERCENRIKE. The kingdom of Mercia.

MERCERYE. Goods sold by a mercer.

The chapmen of suche *mercerye.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 81.

MERCHANT. (1) Formerly a familiar form of address, equivalent to *chap, fellow.*

(2) A merchant-vessel; a trader.

MERCHANT-VENTURERS. A company of merchants, who traded with Russia, Turkey, and other distant parts.

Well is he tearmd a *merchant-venturer,*
Since he doth venter lands, and goods and all,
When he doth travell for his traffique far,
Little he knowes what fortune may befall,
Or rather, what mis-fortune happen shall:
Sometimes he splits his ship against a rocke;
Loosing his men, his goods, his wealth, his stocke.
The Affectionate Shepheard, 1594.

MERCHE. The herb smallage.

MERCIABLE. Merciful. (*A.-N.*)

Nowe, lady, sith thou canst and eeke wilt
Bee to the stede of Adam *mercyable.*
Romance of the Monk, Sion College MS.

That God wol nouȝt be *merciable*
So gret a synne to forȝeve.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 125.

The height of the heavens is not so present over the earth, as is his *merciable* goodness over them that worship him. *Becon's Works,* p. 421.

MERCIEN. To thank. (*A.-N.*)

MERCIFY. To pity. *Spenser.*

MERCURY. (1) The wild orache. *Linc.*

(2) White arsenic. *North.*

MERCY. *I cry you mercy,* an old idiom nearly equivalent to our *I beg your pardon.*

And thi luffsom eyne two
Loke on me, as I wer thi fo!
God lemane, I cry the *mersye,*
Thou late be all this reufull crye,
And telle me, lady, fore thi prow,
What thing may the helpe now.
MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

MERD. Dung, or excrement.

MERE. (1) A lake. Still in use. "A mere, or water whereunto an arme of the sea floweth," Baret, 1580.

(2) Whole; entire; absolute.

(3) A private carriage-road. *North.*

MERECROP. The herb pimpernel.

MERELLE. The world.

So that undir the clerkis lawe,
Men sen the *merelle* almis drawe.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 33.

MERELY. Simply; wholly; absolutely. See Cotgrave, in v. *Nu.*

MERESAUCE. Brine for pickling or soaking meat in. *Palsgrave.* See the Ordinances and Reg. pp. 435, 459.

MERESWYNE. A dolphin.

Grassede as a *mereswyne* with corkes fulle huge.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65

MEREWIS. Marrow. *Baber.*

MERGHE. Marrow. "The *merghe* of a fresche calfe" is mentioned in MS. Med. Linc. f. 283; "the *merghe* of a gose-wenge," MS. ibid. f 285. It occurs in Nominale MS.

MERGIN. The mortar or cement found in old walls. *Norfolk.*

MERGORE. Merrier. *Hearne.*

MERILLS. The game of morris. (*Fr.*)

MERIT. Profit; advantage.

MERITORIE. Meritorious. (*A.-N.*)

And all thy dedis, though they ben good and *meritorye,* thou shalt sette at nought.
Caxton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.

How *meritorye* is thilke dede
Of charité to clothe and fede.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 33

MERKE. (1) Dark; murky. (*A.-S.*)

For he was lefte there allone,
And *merké* nyghte felle hym upon.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 240.

(2) A sign, or mark. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To be troubled, or disturbed.

(4) To strike; to cleave in sunder.

MERKIN. False hair, generally explained *pubes mulieris ascititia.* Jordan tells us that spectators at shows often "screwed" themselves up in the balconies to avoid the fire-works which "instantly assaulted the perukes of the gallants and the *merkins* of the madams."

Why dost thou reach thy *merkin,* now half dust?
Why dost provoke the ashes of thy lust?
Fletcher's Poems, p. 95.

Mirkin rubs of and often spoiles the sport.
MS. Harl. 7312, p. 124.

MERLE. A blackbird. *Drayton.*

MERLIN. A very small species of hawk. See Gent. Rec. ii. 30. Chaucer spells it *merlion.*

MERMAID. A cant term for a whore.

MEROWE. Delicate. (*A.-S.*) The copy in the Auchinleck MS. reads *merugh.*

I was so lytull and so *merowe*
That every man callyd me dwarowe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 112.

MERROKES. The fur of the martern?

MERRY. (1) The wild cherry. Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 136.

(2) Fair, applied to the weather. *Merryweather* was formerly an idiomatic phrase for joy, pleasure, or delight. *Mery,* pleasantly, Hartshorne, p. 46.

Mery tyme is in aperelle,
That mekyll schewys of manys wylle;
In feldys and medowys flowyrs spryng,
In grovys and wodes foules syng;
Than wex ȝong men jolyffe,
And than prevyth man and wyffe.
MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

Whi, doith not thi cow make *myry-wedir* in thy dish?
MS. Digby 41, f. 8.

(3) The following proverb was a great favourite with our ancestors,—

'Tis merry in hall,
When beards wag all!

MERRYBAUKS. A cold posset. *Derb.* "A sillibub or merribowke," Cotgrave.

MERRY-BEGOTTEN. Illegitimate. *North.*

MERRY-DANCERS. A name for the Northern lights, or *aurora borealis.*

MERRY-GO-DOWN. An old cant term for strong ale, or huffcap.

MERRY-MAKE. Sport. See Nares.

MERRYNESS. Joy. *Palsgrave.*

MERRY-NIGHT. A rustic ball; a night appropriated to mirth, festivity, and various amusements. *North.*

MERRY-TROTTER. A swing. *North.* The *meritot* is mentioned by Chaucer. "*Merry-trotter*, a rope fastened at each end to a beam or branch of a tree making a curve at the bottom near the floor, or ground, in which a child can sit, and holding fast by each side of the rope is swung backwards and forwards," MS. Yorksh. Gloss.

MERSEMENT. Fine or amercement. See the Gesta Romanorum, p. 288.

MERSHALLE. One who attends to horses; a farrier; a blacksmith.

MERSMALEWE. The marshmallow, mentioned in MS. Sloane 5, f. 2.

MERTH. Greatness; extent. *Cumb.*

MERTILLOGE. A martyrology. It occurs in Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

MERVAILLE. Wonder; marvel. (*A.-N.*)

MERY. Marrow. "The *mery* of a gose," Berners, sig. A. ii. See *Merghe.*

MERYD. (1) Dipped; soaked.

(2) Merit. Audelay's Poems, p. 26.

MESANTER. Misadventure. (*A.-N.*) Still in use, pronounced *mishanter.*

And ther with ribbes four,
The painem starf with *misantour.*
Arthour and Merlin, p. 229.

MESCHAUNT. Miserable; wicked.

MESCHEVE. To harm, or hurt. (*A.-N.*)

For ȝong menne, oftene tymes traystand to mekille in thaire awenne doghtynes, thurghe thaire awene foly ere mescheved. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 3.

MESE. (1) To soothe. *Northumb.* It occurs in the Towneley Myst. p. 175.

(2) A meal. Perceval, 455, 486.

By Hym that werede the crowne of thorne,
In warre tyme blewe he never his horne,
Ne darrere boghte no *mese.*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.

(3) Moss. *Dorset.*

MESELRYE. The leprosy. (*A.-N.*)

And sum hadde vysages of *meselrye*,
And some were lyke foule maumetrye.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 68.

MESEYSE. Trouble. St. Brandan, p. 24.

Alle the selie men that hy myȝte fynde,
That povere and feble were,
In siknesse and in *meseyse*,
Hy hem broȝte to-gydere there.
MS. Trin. Coll. Oxon. 57.

MESH. (1) A marsh. *South.*

(2) A gap in a hedge. *West.*

MESNE. Means.

MESON. The mizen mast. *Palsgrave.*

MESPRISE. To despise, or contemn. (*A.-N.*)

MESS. (1) To muddle. *Var. dial.*

(2) To mess meat, to sort it in messes for the table. A party of four people dining together was called a mess, a term which is still retained in the army for the officers' dinner. *Lower messes*, parties at the lower end of a hall at dinner.

(3) Truly; indeed. *Cumb.* Perhaps from the old oath, By the mass!

(4) To serve cattle with hay. *West.*

(5) A gang, or company. *East.*

MESSAGE. A messenger. (*A.-N.*)

MESSE. (1) The mass. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A messuage or tenement.

(3) The Messiah. Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 96.

MESSEL. (1) A leper. It is used in old plays as a term of contempt.

So speketh the gospel of thys vertu
How a *mesyl* come to Jhesu.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 76.

(2) A table. Nominale MS.

MESSENE. To dazzle the eyes. *Pr. Parv.*

MESSET. A cur. "Dame Julia's messet," Hall's Poems, 1646. Still in use.

MESTE-DEL. The greatest part. (*A.-S.*)

MESTIER. Occupation. (*A.-N.*) See the Boke of Curtasye, p. 15.

MESTORET. Needed. *Ritson.*

MESURABLE. Moderate. (*A.-N.*) *Mesure*, moderation.

MET. (1) A bushel. Some writers say, two bushels. *Met-poke*, a narrow bag to contain a met. See Carlisle on Charities, p. 298.

(2) A limit or boundary. (*Lat.*)

(3) Measured. Also, to measure. A measure of any kind was so called. See Wright's Anec. Lit. pp. 106, 108.

First forthi shewe we hegh mesure, that es to say howe any thynge that has heght may be *met* howe hegh it es, and this may be done in many maneres. *MS. Sloane* 213.

I knowe the *mett* welle and fyne,
The lenȝte of a snayle. *MS. Porkington* 10

(4) Dreamed. (*A.-S.*)

Also he *met* that a lampe so bryȝt
Hongede an heyȝe upoun that tre.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 26

METAL. Materials for roads. *North.*

METE-FORME. A form or long seat used for sitting on at dinner-time.

And whenne his swerde brokene was,
A *mete-forme* he gatt percas,
And there-with he ganne hym were.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 106

METEING. Dreaming. (*A.-S.*)

In this time Lot the king
In bed was in gret *meteing.*
Arthour and Merlin, p. 141

METELLES. Dreams. (*A.-S.*)

In thys hest ys forbode alle manere mawmetrye, ydolatrye, wychecraft, enchantementes, redyngge of *metelles* and alle mysbyleve. *MS. Burney* 356, f. 83

METELY. Measurely; fitly.

Of heiȝte he was a *metely* mon,
Nouther to grete ny to smal.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 11

METER. Fitter. (*A.-S.*)

In whiche doynge he thought polecie more *meter* to be used then force. *Hall's Union*, 1548.

METERER. A poet. *Drayton.*

METE-ROD. A measuring rod. See Withals, ed. 1608, p. 60. *Mete-wand*, Becon's Works, p. 5. "Metwand of gold," Davies' Rites, ed. 1672, p. 159.

METESEL. Dinner-time. (*A.-S.*)

METHE. (1) Courteous. (*A.-S.*)

> Thou was *methe* and meke as maydene for mylde.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f 231.
>
> Alle that meyné mylde and *meth*
> Went hem into Nazareth.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 76.

(2) Mead; metheglin. See Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 194; W. Mapes, p. 350; Nugæ Poeticæ, p. 10. Metheglin was anciently made of a great variety of materials. See a receipt for it in MS. Sloane 1672, f. 127.

(3) To choke, or breathe hardly. *Cumb.*

METHFUL. Tired; weary. (*A.-S.*)

> I am *methful* for I slepe,
> And I raas for Laverd me kepe.
> *MS. Cotton. Vespas*, D. vii. f. 2.

METHRIDATUM. An antidote against infection, so called from Mithridates, its reputed inventor.

> But what brave spirit could be content to sit in his shop, with a flapet of wood before him, selling *Methridatum* and dragons water to infected houses.
> *The Knight of the Burning Pestle*, 1635.

METICULOUS. Timorous. It occurs in Topsell's Historie of Serpents, 1608, p. 116.

METRETIS. Measures. *Baber.*

METREZA. A mistress. (*Ital.*)

METRICIENS. Writers in verse.

METROPOLE. A metropolis. It occurs in Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 4.

METTER. A measurer. *North.*

METTES. Manners? *Pleys*, Harl. MS.

> For to reffe hyme wykkydly
> With wrange *mettes* or maystry.
> *R de Brunne, MS. Bowes*, p. 10.

MEVE. To move. (*A.-N.*)

MEVERLY. Bashful; shy; mild. *North.*

MEVY. The thrush. *Browne.*

MEW. (1) Mowed. *Yorksh.*

(2) To moult. Hence, to change the dress. A cage for moulting hawks was called a *mewe*.

> For the better preservation of their health they strowed mint and sage about them; and for the speedier *mewing* of their feathers, they gave them the slough of a snake, or a tortoise out of the shell, or a green lizard cut in pieces.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.* p. 341.

(3) A stack of corn, or hay. *North.*

MEWET. Mute; dumb. (*A.-N.*)

MEWS. (1) Moss. *Exmoor.*

(2) Public stables. *Var. dial.*

MEWT. The dung of a hawk. It is applied to a dog in Du Bartas, p. 584.

MEYND. Mixed; mingled.

> Off rody colour *meynd* somdelle with rede.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 140.
>
> She *meynd* her weeping with his blood, and kissing all his face,
> (Which now became as cold as yse) she cryde in wofull case,
> Alas, what chaunce, my Pyramus, hath parted thee and mee.
> *Golding's Ovid*, 1567.

MEYNE. The company or crew.

> Whanne al was rady, *meyné* and vitaille,
> They bide not but wynde for to saille.
> *MS. Digby* 230, xv. Cent

MEYRE. A mayor. "*Præses*, a meyre," MS. Egerton 829, f. 78.

MEYTE. Meat; dinner.

> Off hym shalle we laȝ alle
> At the *meyte* when that we bene.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

MEZZIL-FACED. Red with pimples. *Lanc.* From the old word *mesel?*

MICH. To skulk, or hide secretly; to play truant. "That mite is *miching* in this grove," Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. ix. Minsheu has, "to miche, or secretly to hide himselfe out of the way, as truants doe from schoole." It is still used in exactly this sense in the provinces. "To miche, to shrug or sneake in some corner, and with pouting lips to shew anger, as an ape being beaten and grinning with his teeth," Florio, p. 6. "*Miche*, to creep softly," MS. Yorksh. Gl. *Micher*, derived from this verb, may be explained, a sly thief, one who steals things of small value, or more usually, a truant or skulking fellow. "*Mecher*, a lyteli thefe, *laronceau*," Palsgrave. It occurs in Rom. of the Rose, 6541, where the A. N. original reads *lierres*, voleur. "Theyves, mychers, and cut-purse," Kennett, p. 105. Grose has, "*Michers*, thieves, pilferers," as a Norfolk word, and it is also given in the same sense in MS. Lansd. 1033. "Thefes and mychers keyn," Towneley Myst. p. 216. "A blackberry moucher, an egregious truant," Dean Milles' MS. p. 180. The application of the word in the sense of truant is often found in later writers, as in Shakespeare, who is well illustrated by the following passage, "in the Forest of Dean to mooche blackberries, or simply to mooch, means to pick blackberries, and blackberries have thus obtained there the name of mooches," Heref. Gl. p. 69. "Fy, fy, it will not beseme us to playe the mychers," Elyot, ed. 1559, in v. *Apage.* "How like a *micher* he standes, as though he had trewanted from honestie," Lilly's Mother Bombie, 1594. "*Circumforanus*, a mycher," Nominale MS. "*Mike*, to idle, loiter," Salop. Antiq. p. 505. It was often used as a term of contempt; Hollyband gives it as the translation of *caignard*, and Cotgrave has, "*Chiche-face*, a chichiface, micher, sneake-bill, wretched fellow."

> Another should have spoke us two betweene,
> But, like a *meacher*, hee's not to be seene.
> Hee's runne away even in the very nick.
> *MS. Poems*, xvii. Cent.

MICHE. (1) Much; great. *Michel*, greatness. *Mychen*, much, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 47.

> Alle the *myche* tresour that traytour had wonnene,
> To commons of the contré, clergye and other.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 66.
>
> For hir mi luf is *miche*, I wene.
> *Guy of Warwick*, p. 6.

(2) A kind of rich fur.

(3) A loaf of bread. "With-oute wyn and *miche*," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 192.

MICHEL. Michaelmas. Tusser, p. 19.

MICHELWORT. Elleborus albus. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

MICH-WHAT. Much the same. *North.*

MICKLE. Much; great. *North.* Hence *mickles*, size, greatness.

Owe he ouȝt *myculle* in the cuntré.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.

MICKLED. Benumbed. *Exmoor.*

MID. (1) Might. *Somerset.*

(2) The middle; the centre. *Cumb.*

(3) With. Kyng Alisaunder, 852.

MID-ALLEY. The nave, or middle aisle.

MIDDEN. A dung-hill. *North.* Ray spells it *midding*, and thinks it is derived from *mud.* It is also a contemptuous name for a very dirty woman. *Midden-crow*, the carrion crow; also called a *midden-daup.*

A fowler *myddyng* of vyleyn
Sawyst thou never in londe of peese.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 29.

A fowler *myddyng* sawe you never none,
Than a mane es wyth flesche and bone.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 30.

MIDDES. The middle, or midst. *Middes-part*, the centre of anything.

MIDDLE-BAND. The small piece of pliable leather or skin which passes through the two caps of a flail, joining the hand-staff and swingle. *Var. dial.*

MIDDLE-EARTH. The world. (*A.-S.*)

And had oon the feyrest orchard
That was yn alle thys *myddyll-erd.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 129.

MIDDLE-SPEAR. The upright beam that takes the two leaves of a barn-door. In Yorkshire it is termed a *mid-feather.*

MIDDLE-STEAD. The threshing-floor, which is generally in the middle of a barn. *East.*

MIDDLING. Not in good health. *Worc.* Middling-sharp, tolerably well.

MIDDLING-GOSSIP. A go-between.

MIDGE. A gnat; a very small fly. Hence applied to a dwarf. *North.* "A myge, *sicoma,*" Nominale MS.

MIDGEN. The mesentery gland of a pig. Also termed a *midgerim.*

MIDIDONE. Quickly; immediately. It is wrongly explained by Weber, the only glossary in which the word occurs.

Gii is ogain went ful sone,
And al his feren *midydone.*
Gy of Warwike, p. 69.

The cherl bent his bowe sone,
And smot a doke *mididone.*
Arthour and Merlin, p. 154.

MIDJANS. Small pieces; mites. *Cornw.*

MIDLEG. The calf of the leg.

MID-MORN. Nine o'clock, a. m.

MID-OVERNONE. Three o'clock, p. m. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

MIDREDE. The midriff. "*Diafragma*, a mydrede," Nominale MS.

MIDSUMMER-DOR. The May-bug. *Cambr.*

MIDSUMMER-MOON. It is Midsummer Moon with you, i. e. you are mad.

MIDWARD. Towards the middle. (*A.-S.*)

The bryght helme was croked downe
Unto the *mydward* of hys crowne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 161.

MID-WINTER. Christmas. (*A.-S.*)

Whas never syche noblay in no manys tyme
Mad in *Mydwynter* in tha Weste marchys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.

MIE. To pound, or beat. Hence *miere*, a mortar, an instrument for breaking or pounding anything. "*Micatorium*, a myere," Nominale MS. See Ducange, in v. *Micatoria*, which is glossed by A. N. *esmieure.*

MIFF. (1) Displeasure; ill-humour, but generally in a slight degree. *Var. dial.*

Deal Gainsborough a lash, for pride so stiff,
Who robs us of such pleasure for a *miff.*
Peter Pindar, i. 81.

(2) A mow, or rick. *North.*

MIFF-MAFF. Nonsense. *North.*

MIFFY. The devil. *Glouc.*

MIG. Mud. (*A.-S.*)

MIGHELL. Michael. *Palsgrave.* Mihill is very common in old writers.

The sothfastenes and nothing hele,
That thou herdest of seynt *Myȝhele.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 110.

MIGHTFUL. Full of might; powerful.

MIGHTSOMNES. Power. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

MIGHTY. Fine; gay. *Somerset.*

MIGNIARD. Tender; delicate. (*Fr.*)

MIGNON. To flatter. (*Fr.*)

MIHTINGE. Power. (*A.-S.*)

For I knew noht boke writen swa,
In thi *mihtinges*, Laverd, in sal I ga.
MS. Egerton 614, f. 47.

MIKELAND. Increasing. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas D. vii.

MIKELHEDE. Greatness; extent. (*A.-S.*)

MILCE. Mercy; pity. (*A.-S.*)

Thurch his *milce* was y-bore,
And bought al that was forlore.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 26.

MILCH. White. Hamlet, ii. 2. Douce has confused this term with *milce*, Illust. ii. 238.

MILCHY. Melted corn. *Cornw.*

MILD. Gentle-flavoured. *Var. dial.*

MILDER. To moulder; to turn to dust. *Linc.*

MILDNESS. Mercy. *Lydgate.*

MILE. Michael. *East.* Jennings has *Milemas*, Michaelmas.

MILES-ENDWAYS. Very long miles. *West.*

MILFOL. Merciful. *Hearne.*

MILGIN. A pumpkin. *Norf.* Pies made in that shape are called *milgin-pies.*

MILK-BROTH. Gruel made with milk. *East.*

MILKEE. To milk a little. *Somerset.*

MILKER. A cow that gives milk.

MILK-FORK. A forked branch of oak used for hanging the milk-pails on.

MILK-LEAD. A cistern lined with lead, used for laying milk in. *West.*

MILKNESS. A dairy. Also, any white dishes made with milk. *North.*

MILK-SELE. A milk-pail. "*Mulltrale*, a mylk sele," Nominale MS.

MILKY. To milk. *Wilts.*

MILL. To rob, or steal. "Mill a ken, rob a house," Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light, ed. 1620, sig. C. ii.

MILLARS-COATS. Brigandines.

MILLED. Tipsy. *Newc.*

MILLED-MONEY. Was first coined in this country in 1561. It is frequently alluded to by our early writers. "Fortie Mark Milsixpences," Citye Match, 1639, p. 14.

MILLER. The large white moth.

MILLERAY. A gold coin worth 14*s*.

MILLER'S-THUMB. The bull-head, a small fish. "No bigger than a miller's thumb," a common simile.

> Therefore as I, who from a groom,
> No bigger than a *miller's thumb*.
> *Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 159.

MILLETS. A disease in the fetlocks of horses. Topsell, 1607, p. 431.

MILL-EYE. The hole through which the grinded corn falls below.

MILL-HOLMS. Watery places about a mill-dam, MS. Lansd. 1033. *Millums*, Hallamshire Gloss. p. 117.

MILLON. A melon. *Palsgrave.*

MILL-STONE. *To see into a mill-stone*, to fathom a secret. *To weep mill-stones*, not to weep at all.

MILN. A mill. *Milner*, a miller. "*Assitus*, a mylnerpyt," Nominale MS. *Mylnestons*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 81.

> And so fell in the chase of them, that many of them were slayne, and, namely, at a *mylene*, in the medowe fast by the towne, were many drownyd; many rann towards the towne; many to the churche, to the abbey, and els where, as they best myght. *Arrival of King Edward IV*, p. 30.

MILOK. *Hic mello, mellonis*, Anglice, a meloun or mylok, MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 17.

MILSFOLNESSE. Mercy. (*A.-S.*) "Sheu mylsfolnesse," Reliq. Antiq. i. 88.

MILT. (1) The rot in sheep. *West.*

(2) The soft roe of a fish. *Yorksh.*

MILTHE. To pity; to pardon. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. *Mylt*, made merciful, Octovian, 249.

MILWYN. Green fish. *Lanc.*

MIM. Primly silent. *Mimminy primminy* has a similar meaning.

MIMMAM. A bog. *Berks.*

MIMMOCKING. Puny; weakly. *West.*

MIN. (1) The lesser. (*Germ.*)

(2) Man. Used in contempt. *West.*

MINATING. Threatening. (*Lat.*) See Hayward's Queen Elizabeth, p. 58.

MINCE. To walk in an affected manner. "To jump about," MS. Devon Gloss. *Don't mince the matter*, do not conceal or soften anything in it.

MINCH. A nun. *Mynchys*, Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 228. The nunnery at Littlemore is still called the minchery. "This house of mynchyn," MS. Cantab. Dd. viii. 2.

> There was a *mynchun* withinne that abbay tho,
> The wheche was come off heyȝe lynage.
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 110.

MIND. (1) To remember; to observe; to notice particularly. *Var. dial.*

(2) To watch; to take care of. *West.*

(3) *Took in mind*, was offended.

(4) To intend. Middleton, i. 179.

MINDE. Remembrance. (*A.-S.*)

MINDING. Recollection. *West.*

MINE. (1) To penetrate. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To long for. *Devon.*

(3) Mien; countenance. *Shak.*

(4) Any kind of mineral. *Kent.*

(5) Was formerly a familiar adjunct, sister-mine, brother-mine, &c. "Mam, *mother-mine*, or mammie, as children first call their mothers," Florio, p. 297. *Mother of mee*, Hoffman, 1631.

MINE-EARTH. A white earth near the surface of the ground, a certain sign or indication of iron ore or iron stone. *Staff.*

MINEVER. The fur of the ermine mixed with that of the small weasel. The white stoat is called a *minifer* in Norfolk.

MING. (1) To mind or observe. To ming at one, to mention. *North.* To ming the miller's eye out, i. e. to begin more than your materials suffer you to complete.

(2) To mix or mingle. To ming bread, to knead it. *East.*

> Hys sorow *myngyd* alle hys mode,
> Whan the corps in armys he hente.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 133.

MINGE. To mention. Still in use. *Mingd*, Batchelor's Orthoep. Anal. p. 138.

MINGINATER. "One that makes fret-work; it is a rustick word used in some prat [part] of Yorkshire," Ray ed. 1674, p. 33.

MINGING. The same as *Meening*, q. v.

MINGLE. (1) A contr. for *mine ingle*.

(2) A mixture. *Mingle-cum-por*, *mingle-mangle*, a confused mixture of anything. "A mingle mangle of manie matters in one booke," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 5. "Such a confused mingle mangle, and varietie of apish toyes in apparrell," Wright's Summons for Sleepers, 1589. See Florio, pp. 93, 404.

MING-WORT. Wormwood. *North.*

MINIFER-PIN. The smallest sized pin of the common sort. *East.*

MINIKE. Trifling; cheating.

MINIKIN. (1) Small; delicate; elegant. "To *minikin* Nan," Tusser, p. xxv. "A minikin, a fine mincing lass," Kennett, MS. "A minikin wench, a smirking lasse," Florio, p. 315. Still in use in Devon.

(2) A lute-string. It was properly the treble-string of a lute or fiddle. Nares's explanation is wrong, and the quotations given by Mr. Dyce, Middleton, ii. 127, do not establish his definition. "Leute stringes called mynikins," Brit. Bibl. ii. 407.

MINIM. (1) The minnow. *Somerset.*

(2) A kind of brown tawny colour.

MINION. (1) A kind of gun. "Minions all," Gaulfrido and Barnardo, 1570. Bourne, Inventions or Devises, 1578, mentions it as requiring shot three inches in diameter.

(2) Pleasant; agreeable. (*Fr.*)

The straunge pagiauntes, the behavior of the lordes, the beautie of the ladies, the sumptuous feast, the delicate viander, the marciall justes, the fierce turnais, the lustie daunces, and the *minion* songes. *Hall, Henry VI.* f. 66.

MINISH. To diminish.

Wherfore to abbridge his power, and to *minishe* his authoritie, they determined to bryng hym into the hatred of the people, and into the disdain of the nobilitie. *Hall, Henry VI.* f. 81.

MINISTERS. Minstrels. *Chaucer.*

MINISTRES. Officers of justice. (*A.-N.*)

MINK. To attempt; to aim at. *East.*

MINK-MEAT. Mixed food for fowls, &c. *East.*

MINKS. A kind of fur. (*Fr.*)

MINNE. To think; to remember. (*A.-S.*)

Man, my mercy yf thou hyt *mynned*,
I have the yt shewyd on many wyse,
Sythen the tyme that thou fyrste synned
Aȝenste my heest in paradyse.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 17.

The clowdys ovyr-caste, all lyȝt was leste,
Hys myȝt was more then ye myȝt *mynne*.
MS. Cantab Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.

Syr of one thinge I wolle you *mynne*,
And beseche you for to spede.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 88.

MINNETS. Small pebbles, &c. *Var. dial.* Small particles of anything are called *minnetsons*, or *minittoons*.

And alle the *mynyssionys* of that nayle,
That weron fyled of that nayle with the file.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 41.

MINNIN-ON. A luncheon. *Yorksh.*

MINNOK. One who affects much delicacy. *East.* This is the reading of the 4to. ed. in Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 2. Forby considers it the right reading, but the folio *mimick*, an actor, is no doubt correct.

MINNY. Mother. *North.*

MINNYNG-DAY. The anniversary festival in which prayers were offered up for the souls of the deceased. (*A.-S.*)

A solempne feste make and holde
On hys wyvys *mynnyng-day*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 244.

MINORESSE. A nun under the rule of St. Clare. *Chaucer.*

MINOUR. A miner; an excavator.

Mynurs they make yn hyllys holes,
As yn the West cuntré men seke coles.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 71.

MINTE. (1) To intend. Also, intended. Still used in Lincolnshire, to endeavour.

To bere hym downe he had *mynte*,
In hys schylde he sye the dynte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 247.

(2) To aim; to strike, or beat.

Tryamowre at hym come *mynte*,
Hys swerde felle fro hym at that dynte,
To the grownde can hyt goo!
Then was Burlonde fulle gladd,
And that lady was sore adradd;
Knyghtys were fulle woo!
MS Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 81.

Wyth grete wrath he can *mynte*,
But he fayled of hys dynte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 189.

(3) To resemble. *Somerset.*

(4) A mite. *Minty*, mity. *West.*

(5) Gold. See Brit. Bibl. ii. 521.

(6) To invent, or feign. *North.*

Many times pretending an indisposition of health, or some other *minted* excuse, to prevent her journey, by remaining there where shee had planted her fancy. *The Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 60

MINUTE. A mite. "*To a minute*, accurately, not only as to time, but also as to knowledge," Heref. Gloss. p. 67.

MIP. A nymph.

MIPLIN. A delicate feeder. *Derb.*

MIR. A marsh, or bog. (*A.-S.*)

MIRCHIVOUS. Mischievous. *Devon.*

MIRE-BANK. A separation. *Norf.*

MIRE-DRUM. A bittern. "A myrdrumnyll or a buture," Ortus Vocab. *North.*

MIRGURRE. Merrier; more pleasant.

That hee had delyveryd hym ouȝt of his peynne.
And brouȝt hym into a *mirgurre* plase.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 125

MIRI. Merry; pleasant. (*A.-S.*)

Floures schewen her borjoun,
Miri it is in feld and toun.
Arthour and Merlin, p 65

MIRKE. (1) To darken. *Palsgrave.* (2) Dark, Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 51. (3) Darkness.

Ȝyf thou brake ever any kyrke,
On day or yn nyȝt, yn *myrke*,
Thou art acursed, thou woste weyl.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 11.

MIRKSHUT. Twilight. *Glouc.*

MIRKSOME. Dark. *Spenser.*

MIRL. To pine; to grieve. *North.*

MIRSHTY. Mischief. *Somerset.*

MIRTHE. To rejoice. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. (*A.-S.*) *Mirthes*, tunes Tristrem, p. 204.

MIRTLE. To crumble, as ground, &c. *North.*

MISAGAFT. Mistaken; misgiven. *Sussex.*

MISAGREE. To disagree. (*A.-N.*)

MIS-BEDEN. To injure. (*A.-S.*)

MISBEHOLDEN. Disobliging. *North.*

MIS-BEYETE. A bastard. (*A.-S.*)

MIS-BORNE. Ill-behaved. *Chaucer.*

MIS-CALL. To abuse. *North.*

MIS-CAS. Misfortune. See Isumbras, 784. *Miscasualty*, an unlucky accident. *East.*

MISCHEFE. (1) Misfortune. (*A.-N.*) It is in very common use for *injury*. To hurt, or injure, Robinson Crusoe, p. 177. Sometimes, to destroy, to kill.

Kyng Ardus of Arragone
Come rydyng to the towne,
And sawe them fyght in fere;
Hyt dud the kyng mekylle grefe,
When he sawe the chylde at *myschefe*,
That was hym leve and dere!
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 77.

(2) The devil. *Somerset.*

MISCHIEF-NIGHT. May-eve. *Yorksh.*

MISCOMFORTUNE. Misfortune. *Miscomhap*, mishap. *Suffolk.*

MISCONSTER. To misconstrue.

Theodorus, the atheist, complayned that his schollers were woont, how plaine soever hee spake, to *misconster* him, how righte soever hee wrote, to wrest him. *Gosson's Schoole of Abuse*, 1579.

MISCONTENT. To discontent. (*A.-N.*)

MISCOUNSEL. To counsel wrongly. (*A.-N.*)

MISCREAUNTES. Infidels. (*Lat.*)

MISCREDENT. A miscreant. *Devon.*

MISCREED. Discovered; detected; decried; depreciated. *North.*

MISDELE. Qu. an error for *mildelé.*

When the fynd so hard drou,
Saynt Austyn stod and low,
Saynt Gregoré con grame.
Never the less for grame he get,
Sone after masse the Austyn he met,
And *mysdele* mad his mone.

Legend, MS. Douce 302.

MISDOUBT. To doubt, or suspect.

MISEISIORE. More troubled. (*A.-N.*)

A *miseisiore* man than he thouȝte,
No man ne miȝte i-seo.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 117.

MISENTREAT. To treat one badly.

MISER. A miserable person.

But without any watch comest to sleep like a *miser* and wretch. *Becon's Works*, p. 172.

MISERERE. A lamentation. (*Lat.*)

MISERICORD. A thin-bladed dagger.

MISERICORDE. Compassion; pity. (*A.-N.*)

For here byforne ful oft in many a wyse
Hastowe to *mysericorde* resceyved me.

Romance of the Monk, Sion College MS.

And in this wise they acorde,
The cause was *misericorde.*

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 102.

MISEROUS. Miserable. *Palsgrave.*

MISERY. Constant bodily pain. *East.*

MISEYSETE. Diseased. *Baber.*

MISFARE. Misfortune. (*A.-S.*)

MISFEET. Ill deed; wrong. (*A.-N.*)

MISFORTUNATE. Unfortunate. *Palsgrave.*

MISGEE. To be doubtful. *South.*

MIS-GIED. Misguided. *Chaucer.*

MIS-GONE. Gone wrong. Lydgate MS.

MISH-MASH. A confused mass. "A chaos, a confused lump, a formelesse masse, a mish-mash," Florio, p. 95. "A confused or disordered heape of all things together, a mish-mash," Nomenclator, p. 362. Brockett has mixty-maxty, and mixy-maxy.

MISHTERFULL. Mischievous. *East.*

MIS-KEN. To be ignorant of. *North.*

MISKIN. (1) A little bag-pipe.

(2) A dunghill. See *Mixen.*

MISKIN-FRO. A sluttish maid-servant, used in contempt. From *Miskin* (2).

MISLEST. To molest. *Var. dial.*

MISLIKE. To dislike. *Misliken*, to disappoint. *Yorksh.*

MISLIKING. Indignation. *Palsgrave.*

MISLIN-BUSH. The mistletoe. *East.*

MISLIPPEN. To disappoint. *North.*

MISMANNERED. Unbecoming. *Cumb.*

MIS-MOVE. To teaze; to trouble. *North.*

MISNARE. To incommode. *Cumb.*

MISPROUD. Arrogant. 3 Henry VI. ii. 6.

MISS. Wicked; wrong.

MISSAKE. To renounce or forsake.

MIS-SATE. Misbecame. *Chaucer.*

MISSAY. To revile, or abuse. (*A.-S.*)

Also thai sal ilkone othyr werye,
And *myssay* and sclander Godd Almyghty.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 241

MISSEL. A cow-house. *Yorksh.*

MISSELDEN. Mistletoe. "An eater of misselden," Elyot in v. *Turdus.* Tusser has *mistle*, p. 79.

MISSENS. Anything missing. *North.*

MISSET.

Hee would supply the place well enough of a servile usher, with an affected grace to carry her *misset*, open her pue.

The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 21.

MISSOMER. Midsummer. *West.*

At *Missomer* on an nyght,
The mone schane fulle bright.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.

MISTAKE. To transgress; to take away wrongfully or by mistake.

MISTECH. A bad habit. *North.*

MISTER. (1) Kind; species; trade; occupation; manner of life. (*A.-N.*) Hence *mistery*, an art or trade, a company or guild of traders.

(2) Need; necessity.

Kyng Ardus seyde then,
Y have *mystur* of soche a man,
God hath hym hedur broght!
Fulle welle y am be-gone,
Y trowe God hath me sent wone,
That shalle Moradas bryng to noght!

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 78

Seynt Jhonne commaunded hys aumenere
To ȝyve hym outher syxe, for he had *mystere.*

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 46

MISTIHEDE. Darkness. *Chaucer.*

MIS-TREE. Dim-sighted. *Devon.*

MISTRESS. (1) Wife. *Var. dial.*

(2) The jack at bowls. "The mistris or block at bowles," Florio, p. 279.

MISTRY. To deceive. *Devon.* A mistry man, a very deceitful fellow.

MISTURE. Misfortune.

Bonâ fide, it is a great *misture* that we have not men swine as well as beasts, for then we should have porke that hath no more bones than a pudding, and a side of bacon that you might lay under your head in stead of a bolster. *Nash's Pierce Pennilesse*, 1592.

MISWENT. Gone wrongly. (*A.-S.*)

But felle alle hoot to hire assente,
And thus the whel is alle *miswent.*

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 55

MISWONTED. Tender. *North.*

MISWROUGHT. Done amiss.

Schryfte of the byschop the lady besoght,
I have grevyd my God in worde and dede:
The byschop seydd, Thou haste *myswroght*
Ageyne thy God in forme of brede.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.

MIT. To commit. *South.*

MITAINE. A glove. (*A.-N.*) The term was not restricted to gloves without fingers. Ray inserts *mittens* in his list of South and East Country Words, with the following explanation, "gloves made of linnen or woollen, whether knit or stitched: sometimes also they call so gloves made of leather without fingers." "*Mencus*, a meteyne," Nominale MS.

Take the porter thi staffe to halde,
And thi *mytens* also.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

MITE. A small worm. (*A.-S.*)

MITH. Might. Still in use. *Mythy*, mighty, Archæologia, xxx. 365.

MITHE. To conceal; to hide. (*A.-S.*)

MITHER. To muffle up; to smother; to encumber. *Northampt.* Hence, occasionally, to perplex.

MITHERS. To be in the mithers, i. e. quite intoxicated. *Linc.*

MITS. (1) Even. (2) Mittens. *Var. dial.*

MITTING. Darling. A term of endearment. See Chester Plays, i. 124.

MIVER. A mortar. *Somerset.*

MIVEYS. Marbles. *Var. dial.*

MIX. (1) To clean out. *West.*

(2) Wretch. Hence *mixed*, vile, bad.

MIXEN. A dunghill. Ray says, "I find that this word is of general use all over England." The mixen cart, Mirr. Mag. p. 89. "A dunghill, a mizen," Stanihurst, p. 11. Grose has *Mixhill.* Still in use.

MIX-PLENTON. The herb less-morel.

MIXTELYN. Rye and wheat ground together, of which the inferior brown bread was made. See the Archæologia, xxv. 425. See *Maslin.*

MIXTION. A mixture. *Palsgrave.*

MIZ-MAZE. Confusion. Also as *Maze*, q. v.

MIZZICK. A boggy place. *North.*

MIZZLE. (1) To rain softly. *Var. dial.*

(2) To go; to run; to sneak off; to succumb, or yield. Sometimes, to get tipsy.

Then their bodies being satisfied, and their heades prettily *mizzeled* with wine, they walke abroad for a time, or els conferre with their familiars.
Stubs' Anatomie of Abuses, 1595, p. 57.

MIZZY. A quagmire. *North.*

MO. (1) To make. Perceval, 1900.

(2) More. Adv. and adj. (*A.-S.*)

To them I wyshe even thus, and to no *mo*,
That as they have hys judgement and hys yeares,
Even so I would they had hys fayre long eares
Old Ballad, *Bibl. Soc. Antiq.*

Sexty knyȝtes and ȝit *mo*,
And also fele ladys ther-to,
Hastely to the quene thei come,
And in ther armys thei hyr name,
And brouȝt hyre to bed in haste,
And kepyd hyre both feyre and faste.
MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

Al fort our Dright seyd ho,
So thai bileved ever *mo*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 25.

MOAK. Hazy; dark. *Linc.*

MOAM. Mellow. *North.*

MOANT. Might not. *Yorksh.*

MOATS. To play the moats, i. e. to be angry.

MOB. (1) To scold. *Suffolk.*

(2) To dress awkwardly. *Yorksh.* "Mobb'd up, dresst in a coarse clownish manner," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. This is, perhaps, connected with *mobled* in Hamlet, ii. 2.

MOB-CAP. A cap tying under a woman's chin by an excessively broad band, generally made of the same material as the cap itself.

MOBILE. The mob. (*Lat.*)

MOBLES. Goods; moveables. (*A.-N.*)

To mynystre my *mobles*, fore mede of my saule,
To mendynnantez and mysese in myschefe fallene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f 60.

MOCCINIGO. A small Venetian coin, worth about ninepence.

MOCHA. A term applied to a cat of a black colour intermixed with brown. From the mocha pebble. *East.*

MOCHE. Great. (*A.-S.*)

She ledde hym to a *moche* felde,
So grete one never he behelde.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.

When he was armed on a stede,
He was a mykelle man of brede
And also *moche* man of myght.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.

In Parys a monyth the oost lay,
For they had takyn a day
With the Sowdon, *moche* of myghte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 87.

MOCK. (1) Ground fruit. *Devon.*

(2) *To mock the Church*, not to marry after the banns have been published.

(3) A root or stump; a large stick; a tuft of sedge. *Dorset.*

(4) The pomage.

MOCKADO. A kind of woollen stuff, made in imitation of velvet, and sometimes called mock-velvet.

My dream of being naked and my skyn all overwrowght with work like some kinde of tuft *mockado*, with crosses blew and red. *Dr. Dee's Diary*, p. 6.

MOCKAGE. Mocking. See Collier's Old Ballads, p. 48; Harrison, p. 235.

MOCKBEGGAR. "A bug-beare, a scarcrow, a mockbegger, a toy to mocke an ape," Florio, p. 58. Mocke-clowne, ibid. p. 253. Forby has mock-beggar-hall, a house looking well outside, but having a poor interior. There is a house so called at Claydon.

MOCKET. A napkin. Cotgrave, in v. *Embaveté.* Mocketer, ib. in v. *Baverette.*

For eyen and nose the nedethe a *mokadour.*
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 30

MOCKET-HEAD. See *Ancony.*

MOCKS. Trifles. *Somerset.*

MOCK-SHADOW. Twilight. *Heref.* Blount has *mock-shade*, p. 180, ed. 1681.

MODDER. "Lasse, girle, modder," Cotgrave, in v. *Putre.* See *Mauther.*

MODE. (1) Anger; passion. (*A.-S.*)

To turne aweye from hem, Fadyr, thy *mode*,
But whether nat evyl be ȝulde for gode.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 86.

(2) Mind. Perceval, 589, 1327, 1695.

MODER. To regulate, especially the temper or disposition. "I moder or temper myselfe whan I am provoked to any passyon," Palsgrave. *Modyr*, Ord. and Reg. p. 61.

MODERN. Trivial. *Shak.*

MODER-NAKED. Quite naked.

Sey that I bydde hem by redy, bysshop and alle,
To-morwe or the mydday alle *moder-naked.*
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 112.

MODGE. To crush, or bruise. *Warw.*

MODI. Brave; high-minded.

> Hof on ich herde saie,
> Ful *modi* mon and proud. *MS. Digby* 86, f. 165.

MODIR. Mother. (*A.-S.*)

MOFFLE. To do anything badly or ineffectually. *Var. dial.*

MOG. (1) To move away. *West.*

(2) To enjoy one's self in a quiet easy comfortable manner.

> Wit hung her blob, ev'n Humour seem'd to mourn,
> And sullenly sat *mogging* o'er his urn.
> *Collins' Miscellanies*, 1762, p. 122

MOGGHETIS. The paunch.

MOGHTYS. Moths.

> The *moghtys* that thy clothes etc.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 16.

MOG-SHADE. The shadow of trees.

MOGWED. Mugwort. See an early list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 2.

MOIDER. To distract, or bewilder. Also, to labour very hard. *North.*

MOIL. (1) To become dirty. *West.*

(2) To toil or labour very hard. Generally coupled with *toil.* See Forby, ii. 218.

> I hath bin told, ben told, in proverbs old,
> That souldiares suffer both hunger and cold,
> That souldiares suffer both hunger and cold;
> And this sing we, and this sing we,
> We live by spoyle, by spoyle, we *moyle* and toyle;
> Thus Snach and Catch doth keepe a coyle!
> And thus live we, and thus live we,
> By snatchin a catchin thus live we.
> *Mariage of Witt and Wisdome*, 1579.

(3) A mule. Still in use.

> I geve to everyche of the cheefest men of lawe a *moyle* to brynge hym to hell, and two right handes to helpe himselfe withall to take money of bothe parties. *The Wyll of the Devill*, n. d.

> They drewe owt of dromondaries dyverse lordes,
> *Moyllez* mylke whitte, and mervaillous bestez.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 77.

(4) A sort of high shoe.

MOILY. Having no horns. *North.*

MOINE. A dunghill. *Berks.*

MOISE. (1) To mend; to improve. *East.*

(2) A kind of pancake.

(3) Cider. See *Apple-moise.*

MOISON. Harvest; growth. (*A.-N.*)

MOIST. (1) New, applied to liquors.

(2) Warm and *moist* were the appropriate terms in the time of Shakespeare for what we should now call an *aired* and a *damp* shirt. See Whiter's Specimen of a Commentary on Shakespeare, 1794, p. 82; and the French Schoole Maister, 1631, p. 39.

(2) To moisten. *Somerset.*

MOITHERED. Tired out. *Glouc.*

MOKE. (1) The mesh of a net. *South.* Hence applied to any wicker-work.

(2) "*Tinia*, a moke," Nominale MS.

MOKERAD. A deceiver. (*A.-N.*)

> Avaryce, ryche and harde,
> Ys a thefe, a *mokerad*. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 41.

MOKY. Misty. *Linc.*

MOLD. (1) Earth; ground. It is constantly applied to the ground in works of art. See Degrevant, 1039.

(2) Hermodactili. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

(3) A model used as a guide by masons when doing ornamental work.

(4) To disarrange; to crumple. *North.*

(5) The suture of the skull. Left unexplained in Archæologia, xxx. 410.

(6) Form; fashion; appearance.

MOLDALE. Spiced or mulled ale.

MOLD-BOARD-CLOUTS. Plates of iron which protect the mold-board, or projecting side, of the plough, from the wear and tear of the earth and stones it meets with.

MOLDEN. A mole. *Warw.*

MOLD-STONE. The jamb of a window.

MOLDWARP. A mole. Also pronounced *moodiwart.* It is still in use, and means sometimes the mole-hill.

> Tak a *moldwarppe*, and sethe it wele in wax, and wryng it thorowe a clathe, and do it in boystes.
> *MS. Linc. Med.* f. 306.

> That king Henry was the *moldwarpe*, cursed of Goddes owne mouth, and that they thre were the dragon, the lion, and the wolffe, whiche shoulde devide this realme betwene theim.
> *Hall's Union*, 1548, *Hen. IV.* f. 20.

> And for to set us hereon more agog,
> A prophet came (a vengeance take them all)
> Affirming Henry to be Gogmagog,
> Whom Merlin doth a *mold-warpe* ever call,
> Accurst of God, that must be brought in thrall
> By a wolfe, a dragon, and a lion strong,
> Which should divide his kingdome them among.
> *Phaer, quoted in Notes to Henry IV.*

MOLE. (1) Form. Topsell's Beasts, p. 194.

(2) A stain in linen cloth, spelt *muyle* in Urry's MS. additions to Ray in Bodleian library. *Moled*, spotted, stained. *A.-N.*)

(3) To speak. "Moles to hir mildly," Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 85.

(4) To destroy moles. *North.*

MOLEDAY. A day of burial. *West.*

MOLEINE. Scabs; swellings; cracks.

MOLE-SHAG. A caterpillar. *Glouc*

MOLESTIE. Trouble. (*A.-N.*)

MOLHERN. A female heron. *Warw.*

MOLKIT. An effeminate boy. *West.*

MOLL. (1) A measure of wood containing one cubic metre. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A whore. An old cant term.

(3) The familiar name of *Mary.*

MOLL-ANDREW. A merry-Andrew. *South.*

MOLLART. A maulkin, q. v. *Lanc.*

MOLLED. Mouldy?

> Thy drynkes sowren thy *mollyd* mete,
> Where with the feble myghte wel fare.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 18

MOLLEWELLE. The sea-calf. This term occurs in the Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

MOLLICRUSH. To beat severely. *West.*

MOLLIFY. To sooth. *Var. dial.*

MOLL-WASHER. The water-wagtail. *South.*

MOLLYCODDLE An effeminate person a term of contempt. *Var. dial.*

MOLLYPEART. Frisky; lively. *Oxon.*

MOLOUR. A grinding-stone.

MOLT. To perspire. *East.* Possibly connected with *molte*, melted. A very hot day is often termed *a melting day*. Molt-water, clear perspiration.

MOLTER. The toll to the miller for grinding corn. *North.*

MOLTLING. The same as *Angle-berry*, q. v.

MOM. A mum, or soft sound. (*A.-S.*)

MOMBLEMENT. Confusion; disorder. *West.*

MOME. (1) Soft; smooth. *North.*

(2) A blockhead. "A gull, a ninny, a *mome*, a sot," Florio, p. 81.

> Words are but wind, but blowes come home,
> A stout tongu'd lawyer's but a *mome*.
> *Brome's Songs*, 1661, p. 105.

(3) An aunt. Nominale MS.

MOMELLYNGE. Mumbling. (*A.-S.*)

> These makes hippynge, homerynge,
> Of medles *momellynge*.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 206.

MOMENTANY. Lasting for a moment. It occurs in Cornwallyes' Essayes, 1632, e. 5.

MOMMERED. Worried. *Oxon.*

MOMMICK. (1) A scarecrow. *Somerset.*

(2) To cut anything awkwardly. *South.*

MON-AMY. A dish composed chiefly of cream, curds, and butter. (*A-.N.*)

MONANDAY. Monday. *Westm.* (*A.-S.*)

MONCE. Mischance. *Yorksh.*

MONCHELET. A dish in old cookery described in the Forme of Cury, p. 17.

MONCORN. "Beere corne, barley bygge, or moncorne," Huloet, 1552.

MONE. Many. Still in use.

> Of Frawnce he mad him anon regent,
> And wedid Kateren in his present;
> Into Englond anon he went,
> And cround our quene in ryal aray.
> Of quen Kateryn our kyng was borne,
> To save our ryȝt that was fore-lorne,
> Oure faders in Frawns had won beforne,
> Thai han hit hold *moné* a day.
> *MS. Douce* 302, f. 29.

(2) Money.

> Forthe thei went alle thre
> To pay the scheperde his *moné*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

MONE. (1) To advise; to explain; to tell; to relate; to admonish. Also a substantive, mind, opinion. (*A.-S.*)

> What may this mene, quod these mene;
> *Mone* it us mare. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 233.
> By a tale y shal ȝou *mone*,
> That fyl betwyx the fadyr and the sone.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 8.

(2) Must. MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

> A-lake for low mey leyfe ys lorne.
> Yn betture balys here *mone* I be,
> Fore one of the breyteyst that ever was borne,
> With-yowtyne speyre hat wondyd me.
> *Manners and Household Expenses of England*, p. 620

(3) A month.

> And so bifelle upon a day,
> And that was in the *mone* of May.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 51.

MONEKENE. Monkish. *Hearne.*

MONELICH. Meanly. (*A.-N.*) Explained *moneylesse* in Rob. Glouc. p. 647.

MONE-PINS. Teeth. "Thy mone-pynnes bene lyche old yvory," Lydgate's Minor Poems. p. 30. *Mompyns*, Towneley Myst. p. 89. Still in occasional use.

MONESTE. To admonish. (*A.-N.*)

MONEY. Silver. *North.*

MONEY-MAKERS. Counterfeiters of coin.

MONEY-SPIDER. The *aranea scenica.* It is likewise called a money-spinner.

MONGE. To eat; to munch. *West.*

MONGER. A merchant, or trader. Now only used in composition. Also, a small kind of merchant vessel. From this latter meaning, which is given by Blount, may be derived *monkey*, explained by an uneducated man "a barge wot's covered over."

MONIAL. (1) A mullion. "Postes or monyelles," Hall, Henry VIII. f. 73.

(2) A nun. Archæologia, xxii. 280.

MONIOURS. Coiners. (*A.-N.*)

MONISH. To admonish. *Monition*, admonition, Davies, ed. 1672, p. 107. "The wordes of *monisshone* of oure Lord Jhesu Crist," MS. Ashmole 59, f. 67.

MONK'S-CLOTH. A kind of worsted.

MONMOUTH-CAP. A kind of flat cap formerly worn by the common people.

MONNYLICHE. Manly. Kyng Alis. 3569.

MONRADE. Homage. (*A.-S*)

> Whose buyth any thyng,
> Hit is hys ant hys ofspryng
> Adam hungry com me to,—
> *Monrade* dude y him me do,
> For on appel ich ȝef hym,
> He is myn ant al hys kun.
> *Harrowing of Hell*, p. 19.

MONSLAȜT. Murder; manslaughter.

> The syn of sodomi to heven
> Hit crysen on God Almyȝt;
> And *monslaȝt* with a rewful steven
> Hit askys vengans day and nyȝt.
> *Audelay's Poems*, p. 2.

MONSOPE. The herb orobus.

MONSTRE. (1) To exhibit; to show. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A pattern. *Chaucer.*

MONTANTO. An old fencing term.

MONTEM. An annual custom at Eton, fully described by Brand, i. 237. An account of the procession *ad montem* occurs in MS. Sloane 4839, f. 85.

MONTENANCE. Amount; extent.

> And ilk a nyghte take the *montenance* of a fiche, and do it in thyne eghne byfore thou laye the doune, and it salle mend the.
> *MS. Lincoln Med.* f. 283.

> They had not ridden but a while,
> Not the *mountenance* of a mile,
> But they met with a giaunt,
> With a full sory semblant.
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, n. d.

MONTERO. "A montero, or close hood wherewith travellers preserve their faces and heads from frost-biting, and weather-beating in winter," Cotgrave.

MONTETH. A kind of vessel used for cooling wine-glasses in.

MONTHLY. Madly. Middleton, ii. 552.

MONTHLY-NURSE. A nurse who attends the month of a woman's confinement.

MONTH-MINDS. Monthly remembrances of the departed.

> And that no *month-minds* or yearly commemorations of the dead, nor any other superstitious ceremonies, be observed or used.
>
> *Grindal's Remains*, p. 136.

MONTH'S-MIND. To have a month's mind, i. e. a strong inclination. A common phrase in our early dramatists, and still in use.

MONTURE. A riding or saddle horse. A French word used by Spenser. It may have also some reference to the Latin word *ascensorium*, Englished by Maundevile as *mountour*, and explained by Ducange to be "quo quis in equum ascendit, tollitur," Glossarium, ed. 1772, i. 405.

MOO. (1) To low as a cow. *North.*

(2) To mock. *Palsgrave.* (Tempest, ii. 2.)

MOOD. (1) A sweetbread. *Devon.*

(2) The mother of vinegar. *Somerset.*

(3) Crowded; crammed. *Yorksh.*

MOODLE. To fold up. *North.*

MOODY. Angry. "Mody angerfull, *ireux, attayneux*," Palsgrave.

MOODY-HEARTED. Melancholy. *West.*

MOOIL. Mould, or earth. *Yorksh.*

MOOL. To rumple; to disorder. *North.*

MOON. (1) *To level at the moon, to cast beyond the moon*, to be very ambitious, to calculate deeply, to make an extravagant conjecture.

(2) Moan; grief. Also, to moan.

> For thy love hym to schende
> Wyth lytulle *moon.*
>
> *M. Cantab.* Ff. ii 38, f. 95.
>
> Then were y schente, what shall y doo,
> I have no man to *moone* me too
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 171.

(3) Wicked creature? (*A.-S.*)

> He sende up for the lady soone,
> And forth sche cam, that olde *moone.*
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 49.

MOON-CALF. "A moonecalfe, a hard swelling or shapelesse peece of flesh in the wombe, which makes women beleeve they are with child when they are not," Cotgrave. The term was often applied to a monster, or a fool. In Somerset, a crying child is so called.

MOONER. A kind of dog, mentioned in Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 175.

MOONGE. The bellowing of cattle. *Cumb.*

MOONLIGHT-FLITTING. The same as *London-flitting*, q. v.

MOONLING. A fool; a lunatic.

MOON-MEN. Thieves; robbers.

MOON-SHINE. (1) An illusive shadow.

(2) A dish composed partly of eggs.

(3) Smuggled or illicit spirits. *South.*

MOOR. (1) To void blood. *Yorksh.*

(2) A heath, common, or waste land. In Suffolk, any uninclosed ground.

3) A bailiff of a farm. *North.*

MOOR-COOT. A moor-hen. *Somerset.*

MOOR-GOLLOP. A sudden squall across the moors. *Devon.*

MOORISH. Wishing for more. *South.*

MOOR-MASTER. The same as *Barmaster*, q. v.

MOOR-PALM. The flower of the dock.

MOOR-POOT. A young moorgame. Metaphorically, an ignorant fellow. *North.*

MOORS. Turnips. *Devon.*

MOOR-STONE. A kind of granite found on the moors. *Devon.* It is fully described in Brome's Travels, ed. 1700, p. 242.

MOOSLE. To muzzle. *Somerset.*

MOOT. (1) To discuss a point of law in an Inn of Court. Hence, contention.

> The rollyng fordothe croppe and rote,
> And ryȝt of tho that wulde the *mote.*
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 65.

(2) The stump of a tree. *West.*

(3) A note on a horn. (*A.-N.*)

MOOT-END. The backside. *South.*

MOOT-HALL. The hall of assembly. (*A.-S.*) A town-hall is still so called in the North of England.

MOOTING-AXE. A grubbing-axe. *West.*

MOOYSEN. To wonder. *Yorksh.*

MOOZLES. A stupid sloven. *Linc.*

MOP. (1) To drink greedily. *Var. dial.*

(2) A meeting or fair where servants are hired. *West.*

(3) The young whiting. The young of any animal was so called, and the term was even applied to a girl.

(4) A tuft of grass. *West.*

(5) To muffle up. See *Mob.*

(6) A grimace, or contemptuous grin.

(7) A fool. See Sevyn Sages, 1414. *Moppus.* Depos. Rich. II. p. 24. A doll was so called.

(8) *All mops and brooms*, half-seas over, intoxicated. *In the mops*, sulky.

(9) A napkin. *Glouc.*

(10) To fidget about. *North.*

MOPAN-HEEDY. Hide-and-seek. *Devon.*

MOP-EYED. Short-sighted. See the Muses Looking Glass, 1643, p. 58.

MOPO. A nickname given by Chettle, in his Kind-harts Dreame, 1592, to some ballad vender of the sixteenth century. Who he was, does not appear to be known.

MOPPER. A muffler. *Somerset.*

MOPPET. A term of endearment to a young girl. See *Mop* (3).

MOPPIL. A blunder; a mistake. *Yorksh*

MOPSEY. A slovenly untidy woman. Also the same as *Moppet*, q. v.

MOPSICAL. Low-spirited. *Suffolk.*

MOPT. Deceived; fooled. *Devon.*

MOR. A mayor. *Hearne.*

MORAL. (1) Model; likeness. *Var. dial.*

(2) Meaning. Much ado about Nothing, iii. 4.

MORCROP. The herb pimpernell.

MORDYDY. Morrowtide; early part of the morning. (*A.-S.*)

> This was in the *mordydy* after that that sonne shone bryȝt.
>
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 88.

MORE. (1) A root. *West.* Morede, rooted up, Rob. Glouc. p. 499.

> In our Western language *squat* is a bruise, and a route we call a *more.*
>
> *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. [illegible]

(2) Greater. King John, ii. 1.

(3) A hill. *North.*

(4) Delay. (*Lat.*)

> That gan to hem clerly certifye,
> Withoute *more*, the childis dwellynge place.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 24.

(5) To increase. See Lydgate, p. 243.

MORE-HERBYW. The herb devil's-bit.

MOREL. (1) The wood night-shade.

> Tak *moreoles*, and the rute of everferne that waxes on the ake, and stamp it wele, and temper it with mylk, and anoynte the scabbes therwith.
> *MS. Linc. Med.* f. 295.

(2) The morris. (*Fr.*)

> That can set his three along in a row,
> And that is fippeny *morrell* I trow.
> *Apollo Shroving*, 1627, p. 49.

(3) A name for a horse, properly a dark-coloured one. See Towneley Myst. p. 9.

> Have gode, now, my gode *morel*,
> On many a stour thou hast served me wel.
> *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 49.

(4) A fungus. *North.*

MOREN. The morning. (*A.-S.*)

MOREOVER. *Moreover than that*, besides, over and above that. *East.*

MORE-SACKS-TO-THE-MILL. A very rough game, mentioned in Dean Milles' MS. p. 180.

MORE-SMEREWORT. The herb mercury.

MOREYNE. A murrain.

> Yn Rome fyl a grete *moreyne*,
> A pestilens of men, a venjaunce to pyne.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 10.

MORFOND. A disease in a horse occasioned by its taking cold.

MORGAN. Tares in corn. *South.*

MORGIVE. A marriage gift. (*A.-S.*)

MORGLAY. A sword. Beves of Hampton had a celebrated sword so termed, and hence the name. It is alluded to in the Worke for Cutlers, 4to. Lond. 1615. "A trusty *morglay* in a rusty sheath," Cleaveland Revived, 1660, p. 15. See also Greene's Works, ii. 131.

MORGLE. To maul; to beat. *Beds.*

MORIEN. A blackamoor; a negro.

MORIGEROUS. Dutiful; obedient. This word is not of very usual occurrence.

> But they would honor his wife as the princesse of the world, and be *morigerous* to him as the commander of their soules. *History of Patient Grisel*, p. 6.
>
> The resigned will of a *morigerous* patient makes that cure easie, which to a perverse patient would become desperate
> *Brathwait's Arcadian Princesse*, 1635, i. 247.

MORINE. Dead.

MORION. A conical skull-cap, with a rim round it.

> To Diprant my small coat of mail, the piece of plate which my Lord the Prince gave me, called breast-plate, the pance which belonged to my lord my father, whom God pardon, my housell, and my iron *morion*. *Test. Vetust.* p. 189.

MORISCO. See *Morris-dance.*

MORKIN. A beast, the produce of an abortive birth. According to some, one that dies by disease or accident.

MORK-SHRIEK. A mockery. *East.*

MORLATION. A large quantity. *Yorksh.*

MORLING. The wool taken off the skin of a dead sheep. *Blount.*

MORMAL. A cancer, or gangrene. "*Luxures* ys a lyther mormale," MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6 xv. Cent. Compare Tyrwhitt, iv. 157.

MORME. The short point at the end of a spear to prevent injury.

MORMERACYONE. Murmur. Arch. xxi. 66.

MORMO. A spectre.

> One would think by this play the devils were mere *mormos* and bugbears, fit only to fright children and fools.
> *Collier's Short View of the English Stage*, 1698, p. 192

MORN-DRINK. Morning draught.

> The bore come fro the see,
> Hys *morne-drynke* he had tan.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 65.

MORNIFLE. "Mornyfle a maner of play, *mornifle*," Palsgrave.

MOROSOPH. A learned fool. (*Gr.*)

MORPHEW. A leprous eruption on the face. "A morpheu or staynyng of the skynne," Elyot, in v. *Alphos*, ed. 1559.

MORPION. A kind of louse. (*Fr.*)

MORRIS. See *Five-penny-Morris.*

MORRIS-DANCE. A very ancient dance, in which the performers were accustomed to be dressed in grotesque costume, with bells, &c. The dance is still common in many parts of the country. In Oxfordshire, a few ribands generally constitute the sole addition to the ordinary costume. The following curious notice is taken from the original accounts of St. Giles', Cripplegate, 1571, preserved in MS. Addit. 12222, f. 5,—"Item, paide in charges by the appointment of the parisshioners, for the settinge forth of a gyaunt morres daunsers with vj. calyvers, and iij. boies on horsback, to go in the watche befoore the Lorde Maiore uppon Midsomer even, as may appere by particulers for the furnishinge of the same, vj. *li.* ix. *s.* ix. *d.*"

> In Fleet strete then I heard a shoote:
> I putt of my hatt, and I made no staye,
> And when I came unto the rowte,
> Good Lord! I heard a taber playe,
> For so, God save mee! a *morrys-daunce.*
> Oh ther was sport alone for mee,
> To see the hobby-horse how he did praunce
> Among the gingling company.
> I proffer'd them money for their coats,
> But my conscience had remorse,
> For my father had no oates,
> And I must have had the hobbie-horse.
> *MS. Harl.* 3910, xvii. Cent.

MORRIS-PIKE. A large pike. It is translated by *picque* in Palsgrave.

> The Frenchemen with quarelles, *morispikes*, slynges, and other engynes, began to assaut the walles. *Hall, Henry VI.* f. 73.
>
> The fourth shilde blewe, betokenyng the assaulte, with such wepons as the capitain of the castle shal occupie, that is *Morrice pike*, sworde, target, the poynt and edge abated. *Hall, Henry VIII.* f. 133.

MORT. (1) A great quantity. *Var. dial.*

> He gave her a *mort* of good things at the same time, and bid her wear them in remembrance of her good friend, my lady, his mother. *Pamela.*

(2) Death. *Northumb.* It occurs in Reliq. Antiq. i. 27. The notes formerly blown on

the horn at the death of the deer was called the mort.

(3) A female. A cant term. "A doxie, morte," Cotgrave in v. *Belistresse.*

(4) Hog's-lard. *Devon.*

MORTACIOUS. Mortal; very. *North.*

MORTAGON. *Herba martina.* Arch. xxx. 410.

MORTAISE. To give land in mortmain.

MORTAL. Very; great. *Var. dial.*

MORTALNESS. Mortality. *Palsgrave.*

MORTAR. A kind of wax-candle. "Morter of wax," Ord. and Reg. p. 341; Boke of Curtasye, p. 33.

MORTASSE. A mortise.

> For they reysede the crosse with thi body,
> And fychede it in a tre *mortasse* vyolenttly,
> In wilke the crosse swilke a jage tuke
> That thi body thurghe weghte al to-schoke.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 190.

> Into a *mortays* withouten more
> The cros was bore up, and he
> Thai lete doun dasshe, alas! therfore
> Ho can not wepe come lerne at me.
> *MS. Bodl.* 423, f. 198.

> Then up thai lyft that hevé tre,
> And gurdid into a *mortes* of ston. *MS. Douce* 302, f. 15.

MORTEAULX. A game resembling bowls.

MORTIFIE. To render quicksilver in a fit state for medicine. (*Fr.*)

MORTIFY. To teaze. *West.*

MORTLIN. The same as *Morkin*, q. v. The skin is called a *mort.*

MORTREWES. A dish in ancient cookery, very frequently mentioned in early works. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 81, 85, 86; Pr. Parv. pp. 13, 70; Ord. and Reg. pp. 438, 454.

MORUB. The periscaria.

MORWE. Morning; morrow. (*A.-S.*) *Morwening* is also often met with. *Morwhen* occurs in MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.

MOSARE. An earthen pickle-jar. *West.*

MOSCHE. Much.

> Of onest merth sche cowde rith *mosche*,
> Too daunce and synge and othre suche.
> *Gower, MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 43.

MOSE. (1) A disorder in the chine of horses was formerly so called.

(2) A smoulder of wood. *West.*

MOSELEY'S DOLE. An annual payment so called at Walsall, Staffordshire, which the corporation are accustomed to make of a penny apiece to all the inhabitants of the parish of Walsall, and of the adjoining parish of Rushall. See Edwards's Old English Customs, 1842, p. 55.

MOSES. Grose says, "a man is said to stand Moses when he has another man's bastard child fathered upon him, and he is obliged by the parish to maintain it." This may perhaps be connected with a phrase given by Cotgrave, "Holie Moyses, whose ordinarie counterfeit having on either side of the head an eminence, or luster, arising somewhat in the forme of a horne, hath imboldened a prophane author to stile cuckolds *parents de Moyse.*" He here apparently alludes to the character of Moses in the old miracle-plays.

MOSEY. Mealy. *Glouc.* Rough; hairy. *Suffolk.* "*Incipiens barba*, a younge *mossie* bearde," Elyot, ed. 1559.

MOSKER. To rot; to decay. *North.*

MOSKYLLADE. A dish made of muscles, &c. See MS. Sloane 1201, f. 52.

MOSS. A morass. *North.* I can make moss nor sand of him, i. e. nothing of him.

MOSS-BEGROWN. Long out of use.

MOSS-CROP. Cotton grass. *North.*

MOSSE. "Napping, as Mosse tooke his mare," Cotgrave, in v. *Desprouveu.* This proverb is still current in Cheshire, according to Mr. Wilbraham. Mosse took his mare napping because he could not catch her when awake.

MOSSELL. A morcel.

> He let serve them full tyte,
> Or he wolde any *mossell* byte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 1[illegible].

MOSS-WOOD. Trunks and stumps of trees frequently found in morasses.

MOST-AN-END. Continually; perpetually; mostly; generally. The phrase occurs in Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge, 1674. *Most in deal* is a similar phrase.

> He that with other mens trades will be medling,
> Doth *most-an-end* lose the fruit of his pedling.
> *Cotgrave, in v. Vache*

MOSTE. Greatest. (*A.-S.*)

> But the *moste* fynger of myn hande,
> Thorow my sonys fete y may put here.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 48

MOSTLY. Usually; generally. *Var. dial.*

MOSTRE. Appearance. (*A.-N.*)

MOST-WHAT. For the most part.

MOSY. A dish in cookery, described in the Ord. and Reg. p. 460.

MOT. (1) May; must. Perceval, 287, 333, &c.

> Pray the porter, as he is fre,
> That he let the speke with me,
> Soo faire hym *mot* be-falle.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

> They byed on hym and can hym wrye,
> In helle *mote* they long lye!
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 103.

(2) A mark for players at quoits.

(3) A moat. *Var. dial.*

(4) A motto. Ben Jonson, i. 103. It occurs also in Hawkins, ii. 205.

MOTE. (1) A mite; a small piece. *South.*

(2) The large white moth. *West.*

(3) To discuss. See *Moot.*

> What schalle we more of hym *mote?*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.

(4) The stalk of a plant. *Devon.*

(5) Assemblage; meeting. *Gawayne.*

MOTERE. To mutter. Pr. Parv. p. 30.

MOTH. A mote, or atom. It occurs in Florio, ed. 1598, p. 130, col. 1.

MOTHER. Phlegm. *Bacon.*

(2) Hysterical passion. Middleton, i. 186.

(3) A round piece of leather on the bladder inside a foot-ball. *West.*

MOTHERING. A custom still prevalent in the West of England of going to visit parents on Mid-lent Sunday, and making them a present of money, trinkets, or some nice eatable.

Why, rot the, Dick! zee Dundry's Peak
Lucks like a shuggard *Motherin-cake.*
Collins' Miscellanies, 1762, p. 114.

MOTHERISH. Mammy-sick. *Oxon.*

MOTHER-LAW. A mother-in-law. *West.*

MOTHER-OF-THE-MAIDS. The chief of the ladies of honour was so called. Grose has the term for a bawd.

MOTHER'S-SON. A man. This quaint phrase was formerly in common use.

Thryes thorow at them he ran
Then for sothe, as I yow sey,
And woundyt many a *modur sone,*
And xij. he slew that day.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 127.

The ysȝ brake als sone als Darius was paste over, and alle that ware on the ysȝ ware perischte ilk a *moder sone,* and drownede in the water.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 19.

MOTHER-WIT. No wit at all. An old writer gives the following as an example of mother-wit—"like that which was in a certaine country gentleman, whom the Queene of Arabia meeting, and knowing him to be a man of no great wisedome, demaunded of him when his wife should be brought to bed: who answered, Even when your highnesse shall command."

A grave discreet gentleman having a comely wife, whose beauty and free behaviour did draw her honesty into suspition, by whom hee had a sonne almost at mans estate, of very dissolute and wanton carriage. I muse, said one, that a man of such stayd and moderate gravity should have a sonne of such a contrary and froward disposition. Sir, reply'd another, the reason is that his pate is stuffed with his *Mothers wit,* that there is no roome for any of his father's wisedome: besides, the lightnesse of her heeles is gotten into her sonnes braines.
Taylor's Wit and Mirth, 1630, p. 185.

MOTHWOCK. Moderately flexible.

MOTION. A puppet. Also, a puppet-show. It is of very common occurrence, especially in old plays.

MOTIVE. Motion. *Lydgate.*

MOTLADO. A kind of mottled cloth.

MOTLEY. The dress of the domestic fool. Hence *men of motley,* fools.

MOTON. (1) In armour, a plate put on the right shoulder. Arch. xvii. 292.

(2) A small French gold coin, which bore the stamp of a lamb or sheep.

MOTONE. A sheep. (*Fr.*)

The hynde in pees with the lyone,
The wolfe in pees with the *motone.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 37.

MOTONER. A wencher. Lydgate, p. 168.

MOTTEY. (1) The mark aimed at in the game of pitch-and-toss. *North.* Also the same as *Mot,* q. v.

(2) Talk; speech; opinion. *Lanc.* This seems to be derived from the French.

MOTTOWS. The rent of a piece of meadow ground, in two parcels or *mottows,* is to be appropriated to the poor of Bradley, in the county of Stafford. See Carlisle's Account of Charities, p. 298.

MOU. Mowing. *Hearne.*

MOUCE. Mischance. *Yorksh.*

MOUCH. (1) To eat greedily. *Linc.*

(2) To stroke down gently. *West.*

MOUCHATS. A moustachio.

MOUCHING. Shy. *Linc.*

MOUDY. A mole-catcher. *Moudy-rat,* a mole. *Moudy-hill,* a mole-hill.

MOUGHT. (1) Might; must.

(2) A moth. Palsgrave, 1530. It also occurs in Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 58.

MOUK-CORN. The same as *Maslin,* q. v.

MOUL. (1) Mould. Still in use.

(2) To pull or tumble about. *West.*

MOULDER. Mould; clay.

Not that we are privy to the eternall counsel of God, but for that by sense of our ayrie bodies we have a more refined faculty of foreseeing, than men possibly can have that are chained to such heavie earthly *moulder.* *Nash's Pierce Pennilesse,* p. 85.

MOULDY-PUDDING. A slattern. *Yorksh.*

MOULE. To grow mouldy. (*A.-S.*) "Moullyde brede," Reliq. Antiq. i. 85.

MOULING. Digging. *Devon.*

MOUN. May; must. (*A.-S.*)

MOUNCH-PRESENT. "Mounch Present is he that is a great gentleman, for when his mayster sendeth him with a present, he wil take a tast thereof by the waye. This is a bold knave, that sometyme will eate the best and leave the worst for his mayster," Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575. The term occurs in Palsgrave, meaning a glutton.

MOUND. A fence or hedge. *East.*

MOUNDE. (1) A helmet. *Weber.*

(2) Size. Gy of Warwike, p. 3.

Fourti thousand men thai founde,
To bataile men of grete *mounde.*
Arthour and Merlin, p. 138.

MOUNGE. To whine; to low. *North.*

MOUNT. (1) A horse-block. *Var. dial.*

(2) To equip. *Northamptonsh.*

(3) Futuo, said of beasts. *Var. dial.*

MOUNTABAN. A kind of hat.

MOUNTAIN-OF-PIETY. A society for granting loans at reasonable interest.

MOUNTANCE. Amount; quantity. (*A.-N.*)

MOUNT-CENT. Same as *Cent,* q. v.

MOUNTEE. In hawking, the act of rising up to the prey.

MOUNTFAULCON. The female pudendum. Apparently from the Italian. It occurs in Florio, and is still in use.

MOUNTOUNS. Amount.

And withholde therof no thyng
The *mountouns* of a ferthyng.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 38.

MOUNTOUR. Throne. "And in the myddes of this palays is the *mountour* for the grete Cane that is alle wrought of gold and of precyous stones and grete perles," Sir J. Maundevile's Travels, ed. 1839, p. 217. In the Latin version we find the word *ascensorium*

MOUNT-ROSE. A kind of wine. See the Squyr of Lowe Degré, 755.

MOURDANT. The tongue of a buckle. (*A.-N.*)

MOURE. A turkey. *Somerset*

MOURNIVAL. A term at the game of gleek, meaning four of a sort. Hence applied to any set of four.

It can be no treason,
To drink and to sing
A *mournival* of healths to our new-crown'd king.
Brome's Songs, 1661, p. 56.

MOUSE. (1) A piece of beef. It is the part below the round.

(2) Mouth. See Tusser, p. 114.

(3) As drunk as a mouse was formerly a very common simile.

Then seke another house,
This is not worth a louse;
As dronken as a *mouse*.
Doctour Doubble Ale, n. d.

(4) A term of endearment. Alleyn, the actor, terms his wife "my good sweete mouse." See Collier's Memoirs, p. 25.

MOUSE-FOOT. An oath.

I know a man that will never swear but by cock and pye, or *mouse-foot*. I hope you will not say these be oaths. *Dent's Pathway*, p. 142.

MOUSE-HOUND. A weasel. *East.* Not connected with Shakespeare's *mouse-hunt*.

MOUSELL. A muzzle. "Mousell of a beest, *groing, moe;* mousell for a beare or a dogge, *mouseau*," Palsgrave.

MOUSEL-SCAB. A distemper in sheep.

MOUSER. A cat. *Var. dial.*

MOUSE-SNAP. A mouse-trap. *Somerset.*

MOUSFICHE.

Gyff thame at drynk therof arely at the morne, and late at evene, of the grettnes of a *mousfiche*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 308.

MOUSPECE. Same as *Mousell*, q. v.

MOUSTER. (1) To moulder. *West.* Perhaps more usually pronounced *mouter*.

(2) To stir; to be moving. *Somerset.*

MOUT. To moult. *Var. dial.*

When fethurs of charyté begynnen to *mowte*,
Than all the preyers turne to synne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 25.

MOUTCH. *On the moutch*, shuffling. *Wilts.*

MOUTH. "Down i' the mouth" is an old English proverbial saying, for a person who is dejected and disheartened.

MOUTH-HOD. Food for cattle. *North.*

MOUTH-MAUL. To talk very badly; to sing quite out of tune. *West.*

MOUTH-SPEECH. Speech. *Devon.*

MOVE-ALL. A juvenile game.

MOVED. Angry. *Palsgrave.*

MOW. (1) May. (*A.-S.*)

Hym semys a felow for to be;
Moo bourdis ȝet *mow* we se.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

(2) A mock; a scornful grin.

Unto his mother they complain'd,
which grieved her to heare,
And for these pranks she threatned him
he should have whipping cheare,
If that he did not leave his tricks,
his jeering mocks and *mowes*:
Quoth she, thou vile, untutor'd youth,
these pranks no breeding shewes.
The Merry Puck, n. d.

(3) Futuo. *North.*

(4) A stack of corn, &c. *Var. dial.*

(5) A sister-in-law.

(6) The sea-mew, a well-known bird.

MOW-BURNT-HAY. Hay which has fermented in the stack. *Yorksh.*

MOWCHE. To spy, or eaves-drop.

MOWEL. The fish mullet.

MOWER. A mocker; a scorner. *Palsgrave.*

MOWHAY. A barton or inclosure for ricks of hay or corn. *Devon.*

MOWING. Ability. *Chaucer.*

MOWL. (1) Mould. *Kent.*

(2) To knead. *Yorksh.*

MOW-LAND. Meadow land. "And also to have as much *mow land* for rent, as myght pleasure me sufficiently," Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 38.

MOWROUN. Morrow. Degrevant, 937.

MOWSEPEASE. The herb orobus.

MOW-STEADS. Staddles. *Devon.*

MOWSTRYDE. Mustered. Arch. xxi. 50.

MOWTHE. To speak, or explain. (*A.-S.*)

MOY. Muggy; close. *North.*

MOYENAUNT. By means of. (*Fr.*)

Suche, namely, as many dayes had bene lad to great inconveniences, and mischevs-doynge, *moyenaunt* the false, faynyd fables, and disclandars.
Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 21.

MOYNES. Moans; lamentations.

Nathelesse dayly came certayne personns on the sayde Erlls behalve to the kinge, and made greate *moynes*, and desired him to treat withe hym, for some gode and expedient appoyntment.
Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 9.

MOYRED. Stuck in the mire.

MOZIL. A stirrup-cup. *Devon.*

MOȜTE. Might. (*A.-S.*)

MUBBLE-FUBBLES. To be in the mubble-fubbles, to be depressed in spirits without any serious cause. A cant term.

MUCH. (1) A term or expression of contempt common in old plays, and generally meaning *little or none, far from it, by no means.* It is similarly used as an adjective, in all cases inferring denial.

(2) To make much of; to coax; to stroke gently. *West.*

(3) A wonder; a marvel. *Chesh.*

(4) Great; numerous. (*A.-S.*) Hence the adjective *muchly*.

The Ladie Cantabrigia speedelie,
And all her learn'd with greate solemnitie,
Went gravelie dight to entertaine the dame,
They *muchlie* lov'd, and honor'd in her name.
MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 B. xv

MUCH-HOW. Indeed! *Devon.*

MUCHNESS. Similarity. *Var. dial.*

MUCH-ONE. Much the same. *South.*

MUCH-WHAT. For the most part. See Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, pp. 44, 94.

MUCK. (1) To manure land. *Var. dial.* Also, to clear of dung. It is a term of reproach.

(2) Moist; damp; wet. *Lanc.*

(3) To run a muck, i. e. to go out of one's mind. *Devon.*

(4) To labour very hard. *Kent.*

(5) *Muck-cheap*, very cheap. *Muck-heap*, a

dirty untidy person. *Muck-grubber*, a miser. *Muckhill*, a dunghill.

MUCKER. To be dirty. *West.*

MUCKETTY. Dirty; untidy. *Suffolk.*

MUCK-FORK. A dung-fork; a fork with crooked prongs to distribute manure. *Mockeforccus*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 86; *mokeforke*, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 189; *mokhak*, Finchale Ch. It is also called a mud-croom, and used for other purposes.

MUCK-HILL. A dunghill. *Var. dial.* "A muckelle, *funarium*," Nominale MS.

MUCKINDER. A handkerchief. Also called a *muckinger* or a *muckiter*. The term is still in use, but generally applied to a dirtied handkerchief.

MUCKLE. To disarrange, or disorder. *East.*

MUCKLE-DOWN. To stoop. *Devon.*

MUCKLETON. An old male rat.

MUCK-OF-SWEAT. Excessive perspiration.

> One of them, I thought, expressed her sentiments upon this occasion in a very coarse manner, when she observed that, by the living jingo, she was all of a *muck-of-sweat*. *Vicar of Wakefield.*

MUCKRE. To heap. (*A.-S.*)

MUCKSCUTCHEON. A dirty person. *Linc.*

MUCKSEN. Dirty. *Muckson up to the huckson*, dirty up to the knuckles. *Muck-spout*, a foul-mouthed person. *Muck-suckle*, a filthy or very untidy woman.

MUCKSHADE. Twilight. *North.* Grose has *muckshut*, p. 109.

MUCK-WEED. The goose-foot. *Norf.*

MUCK-WET. Very wet or sloppy. "*Enfondu*, mucke-wet," Cotgrave.

MUCK-WORM. A miser. Also, an upstart.

MUCKY. Dirty. *Mucky-white*, said of a sallow complexion. *North.*

MUD. (1) Must; might. *North.*

(2) A small nail or spike used by cobblers. *North.*

(3) To bring up. *Wilts.*

(4) A stupid fellow. *I. Wight.* Muddy, confused, muddled.

MUDDLE. To confuse; to perplex. *East.*

MUDDLY. Thick; foggy. *North.*

MUDGE. Mud; dirt. *Derbysh.*

MUDGELLY. Squashed; trampled on as straw is by cattle. *South.*

MUDGIN. A kind of chalky clay used for daubing. *Norf.* Soft stone turning into and mixing with mud is called mud-stone.

MUD-LAMB. A pet-lamb. *South.*

MUD-PATTENS. Wide flat pieces of board which are strapped on the feet, and used to walk over the soft mud deposited in harbours by the sea. *Hants.*

MUD-SHEEP. Sheep of the large old Teeswater breed. *North.*

MUE. To change. (*A.-N.*)

MUET. Dumb; mute. (*A.-N.*)

MUFF. (1) To speak indistinctly. *Muffle* is more commonly used.

(2) A stupid fellow. *Var. dial.*

MUFF-COATED-DUCKS. Muscovy ducks.

MUFFETEE. A small muff worn over the wrist. *Var. dial.*

MUFFLED-MAN. A man in disguise.

MUFFLER. A kind of wide band or wrapper, chiefly covering the chin and throat, but sometimes nearly all the face, worn formerly by ladies. "A kerchiefe or like thing that men and women used to weare about their necke and cheekes, it may be used for a muffler," Baret, 1580.

MUFFS. Mittens. *Yorksh.*

MUG. (1) A fog or mist. *North.*

(2) The mouth. Also, the face. *Var. dial.*

(3) A pot; an earthern bowl. *North.* A hawker of pots is a *mugger*.

(4) A sheep without horns. *Yorksh.*

(5) The rump of an animal. *Devon.*

MUGED. Stirred; hovered. *Gawayne.*

MUGEROM. The caul or fat in the inwards of a hog. *North.*

MUGGARD. Sullen; displeased. *Exmoor.*

MUGGETS. Chitterlings. Hence applied to a crispy ruffled shirt. *West.* Mugilty-pie, Archæologia, xiii. 388.

MUGGLE. (1) To be restless. *Devon.*

(2) To drizzle with rain. *Yorksh.*

MUGGLETONIANS. "A new blasphemous sect, which began about the year 1657 when Lodowic Muggleton, a journey man taylor, and one Reeves, declared themselves the two last witnesses of God that ever should be upon earth, and that they had absolute power to save and damn whom they pleased; to which end one called himself the blessing, the other the cursing prophet. Reeves dyed unpunish'd, but Muggleton was sentenc'd at the Old Baily, Jan. 1676, to stand on the pillory, was fined 500£, and to lye in prison till he paid it," Blount, p. 426.

MUGGLETONY. A mongrel. *South.*

MUGGY. (1) Close and damp, generally applied to the weather. *Var. dial.*

(2) The white-throat. *North.*

(3) Half-intoxicated. *Essex.*

MUG-HOUSE. A pottery. *West.*

MUGLARD. A miserly person.

MUGLE. The mullet. Gratarolus, Direction for Health, 1574.

MUGWORT. Wormwood. *North.*

MULBREDE. To break; to crumble.

MULCH. Straw half-rotten, saturated for manure. *East.*

MULCKT. A blemish or defect.

MULERE. A weasel. *Somerset.*

MULET. A mule. *Yorksh.*

MULFER. (1) To stifle up. (2) To moulder.

MULHARDE. A keeper of mules. It occurs in the Nominale MS. *Mulett*, Archæologia, xxviii. 98.

MULIERE. A wife; a woman. (*A.-N.*) *Mulierlie borne*, legitimately, Holinshed, Chron Ireland, p. 113.

MULITER. A muleteer. *Shak.*

MULL. (1)

> And there they fonde the cofre ful,
> Sperd wyth the devylys *mul*.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701. f.

(2) A throw of a peg-top which fails to spin. Hence *mulled*, sleepy, inactive.

(3) Dust; dirt; rubbish. *North.*

> That other cofre of straw and *mulle*,
> With stonis meynde he filde also.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 141.

(4) To pull, or tumble about. *West.* Also, to break into small pieces.

(5) Soft, breaking soil. *Norf.*

(6) To boil or stew.

(7) To rub, squeeze, or bruise. *West.*

(8) To rain softly. Nominale MS.

(9) A blunder, mess, or failure. *South.*

MULLETS. (1) Spurs. (*A.-N.*)

> The brydylle reynys were of sylke,
> The *molettys* gylte they were.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 87.

(2) Small pincers for curling the hair.

MULLEY. A cow. *Suffolk.*

MULL-HEAD. A stupid fellow. *West.*

MULLIGRUB-GURGIN. A grub which feeds exclusively on gurgin meal.

MULLIGRUBS. To have the mulligrubs, i. e. to be ill-tempered and grumbling.

MULLIN. Metheglin. *Somerset.*

MULLING. A term of endearment applied to a little boy.

MULLOCK. (1) A mess; a blunder; a dilemma; an ill-managed affair.

(2) Dirt; refuse; rubbish. Still in use in the North of England.

(3) The stump of a tree. *West.*

MULLS. The name by which milkmaids call their cows. *Northamptonsh.*

MULL-WINE. A corruption of *mulled wine.*

MULLY. To bellow. A farmer told a person who was afraid to pass through the field where his bull was, on account of the noise he made, "Don't fear, a woll *mully*, *mully*, *mully*, but a 'ont run." *Suffolk.*

MULNE. A mill. Still in use.

MULP. To pout; to be sulky. *East.*

MULSE. Sweet wine.

MULSY. Dirt; rubbish. *Beds.*

MULTIPLICATION. The art of making gold and silver. (*A.-N.*)

MULTIPLYING-GLASS. A magnifying-glass. See the Bride, 1640, sig. F. ii.

MULTON. A sheep. (*Fr.*)

MULVELL. The haddock? Translated by *mulvellus* in Nominale MS.

MUM. (1) A beetle. *South.*

(2) Silent, secret anger. *Essex.*

MUMBLE. To stick together. *Suffolk.* Sticky soil is said to be *mumbly.*

MUMBLE-A-SPARROW. A cruel sport practised at wakes and fairs, in the following manner: A cock sparrow whose wings are clipped, is put into the crown of a hat; a man having his arms tied behind him, attempts to bite off the sparrow's head, but is generally obliged to desist, by the many pecks and pinches he receives from the enraged bird.

MUMBLE-MATINS. A Popish priest.

MUM-BUDGET. A cant word implying silence. "*Avoir le bec gelé*, to play mumbudget, to be tongue-tyed, to say never a word," Cotgrave. "To play at mumbudget, *demurer court ne sonner mot*," Howell.

> In the city of Glocester M. Bird of the chappell met with Tarlton, who, joyfull to regreet other, went to visit his friends; amongst the rest, M. Bird, of the queenes chappell, visited M. Woodcock of the colledge, when meeting, many friendly speeches past, amongst which, M. Woodcock challenged M. Bird of him, who mused that hee was of his affinity and hee never knew it. Yes, sayes M. Woodcock, every woodcock is a bird, therefore it must needs be so. Lord, sir, sayes Tarlton, you are wide, for though every woodcock be a bird, yet every bird is not a woodcock. So Master Woodcock like a woodcock bit his lip, and *mumbudget* was silent.
>
> *Tarlton's Jests*, 4to. Lond. 1611.

MUMCHANCE. An old game, mentioned in Cotgrave, in v. *Chance*; Apollo Shroving, 1627, p. 49; Taylor's Motto, 1622, sig. D. iv According to some writers, silence was an indispensable requisite to this game, and in Devon a silent stupid person is called a mumchance, Milles' MS. Gloss.

MUMMER. A masker. The term *mummers* is now applied to the youths fantastically dressed who dance about at Christmas, and sometimes act a dramatic piece.

> ' *A-mumming*, quoth you; why, there can be nothing worse then for a man to goe *a-mumminge* when he hath no mony in his purse.
>
> *Marriage of Witt and Wisdome*, 1579.

MUMMY. (1) To beat any one to a mummy, i. e. very severely.

(2) Topsell, p. 83, mentions a herb so called. Egyptian mummy, or rather a substitute for it, was formerly used in medicine. "To make *mummee* of her grease," Fletcher's Poems, p. 256. Blount describes mummy, "A thing like pitch sold by apothecaries; it is hot in the second degree, and good against all bruisings, spitting of bloud, and divers other diseases. There are two kinds of it, the one is digged out of the graves in Arabia and Syria of those bodies that were embalmed, and is called *Arabian Mummy.* The second kind is onely an equal mixture of the Jews lime and Bitumen."

MUMP. (1) To beat; to bruise. *North.*

(2) To beg; to cheat; to intrude. *West.*

(3) To make grimaces. "Simper and *mumpe*," Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Cc. x.

(4) A protuberance; a lump. *Somerset.* Florio mentions "swellings in the necke called the *mumps*," p. 425.

(5) To be sulky. *Suffolk.*

(6) Any great knotty piece of wood; a root. *Glouc.*

MUMPER. A beggar. *Var. dial.*

MUMPING-DAY. The twenty-first of December, when the poor go about the country, begging corn, &c. *Herefordsh.* See Dunkin's History of Bicester, p. 270, ed. 1816.

MUMPOKER. A word used to frighten naughty children. "I will send the *mumpoker* after you." *I. of Wight.*

MUMPSIMUS. An old error, in which men obstinately persevere; taken from a tale of an ignorant monk, who in his breviary had always said *mumpsimus* instead of *sumpsimus*, and being told of his mistake, said, "I will not change my old *mumpsimus* for your new *sumpsimus*." Bentley has made good use of this tale in his Epistles on Phalaris.

> Some be to stiffe in their old *mumpsimus*, other be to busy and curious in their newe sumpsimus.
>
> *Hall, Henry VIII* f. 261.

MUM-RUFFIN. The long-tailed tit. *Worc.*

MUN. (1) Must. *Var. dial.*

(2) The mouth. A common cry at Coventry on Good Friday is—

> One a penny, two a penny, hot cross buns,
> Butter them and sugar them and put them in your *muns*.

(3) *Mun fish*, rotten fish used in Cornwall for manure.

(4) A low familiar mode of address, said to be a corruption of *man*, but applied to both sexes.

MUNCH. Something to eat.

MUNCHATOES. Moustachios.

> Now in my two *munchatoes* for a need,
> Wanting a rope, I could well hang myselfe.
>
> *How to Choose a Good Wife*, 1634.

MUNCH-PRESENT. One who takes bribes. "Maunche present, *briffault*," Palsgrave.

MUNCORN. Mixed corn. *North.* In Herefordshire a muncorn team means a team of horses and oxen mixed.

MUNDAINE. Worldly possessions.

MUNDEFIE. To clear; to make clean. See Topsell's Beasts, p. 343; Serpents, p. 76.

MUNDICK. "A yellow ore mixd with tinn in the stannaries of Cornwall, which is wrought into true copper, and thereby affords a great advantage," Kennett.

MUNDLE. A slice or stick used in making puddings, &c. *North.*

MUNG. (1) Food for chickens, because usually of a mixed nature.

(2) A crowd of people. *Chesh.*

MUNGE. To munch. *Var. dial.*

MUNGER. (1) To mutter; to grumble. *North.*

(2) A horse-collar made of straw.

MUNGY. Sultry; hot. *West.*

MUNITE. To strengthen; to fortify.

> Their realmes and countries are fortified and *munited* wyth a double power, that is to say, with their owne strength and the ayde of their frendes.
>
> *Hall, Richard III.* f. 18.

MUNNION. A mullion. *Moxon.* Still in use, Barnes' Dorset Glossary, p. 329.

MUNSWORN. Forsworn. *Yorksh.*

MUNT. To hint. *North.*

MUNTE. (1) To give; to measure out mede.

(2) Went. Piers Ploughman, p. 461.

MUNTELATE. A dish in ancient cookery described in Ord. and Reg. p. 429.

MUNTINS. The intermediate upright bars of framing. A joiner's term.

MUR. (1) A mouse. *Devon.*

(2) A severe cold with hoarseness.

> Deafe eares, blind eyes, the palsie, goute and *mur*,
> And cold would kill thee, but for fire and fur.
>
> *Rowland's More Knaves Yet*, 1612.

MURAY. A wall. (*A.-N.*)

MURCH. A diminutive man.

MURCHY. Mischief. *Devon.* The old-murchy, a term for the devil.

MURDERER. A very destructive piece of ordnance. It is called a murdering piece by Shakespeare.

MURDERING-PIE. The butcher-bird.

MURDLI. Joyful; pleasant. (*A.-S.*)

MURE. (1) A wall. (*Lat.*) Also a verb, as in Harrison's England, p. 216.

(2) Husks or chaff of fruit after it has been pressed. *North.*

(3) Soft; meek; demure. *East.*

(3) To squeeze. *Cornw.*

MURELY. Nigh; almost. *Cornw.*

MURENGER. A superintendent of the walls of a town or city. *Chesh.*

MURFLES. Freckles; pimples. *Devon.*

MURGE. To joy; to gladden. (*A.-N.*) *Murgost*, merriest, Rob. Glouc. p. 349.

MURGIN. A bog; a quagmire. *Chesh.*

MURKINS. In the dark. *North.*

MURL. To crumble. *North.*

MURNE. Sorrowful. (*A.-S.*)

> Ther lete we hem sojurne,
> And speke we of chaunces hard and *murne*.
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 308.

MURRAIN-BERRIES. The berries of the black briony are so called in the Isle of Wight.

MURRE. An old dish in cookery, described in Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 83.

MURREY. A dark red colour.

MURRLE. To muse attentively. *Cumb.*

MURTH. Plenty; abundance. *North.*

MURUNS. The herb chickweed.

MUS. Muzzle; mouth. Spelt *muz* in Tim Bobbin, Gl. ed. 1806.

MUSARD. (1) A wretch, or vagabond.

> Ich wene thou art a fole *musard*
> When thou of love me hast bisaught.
>
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 10.

(2) A foolish fellow. *Devon.*

MUSCADINE. A rich sweet-smelling wine. Also called the *muscadel.*

> And I will have also wyne de Ryne,
> With new maid Clarye, that is good and fyne,
> ***Muscadell***, terantyne, and bastard,
> With Ypocras and Pyment comyng afterwarde.
>
> *MS. Rawl.* C. 86.

MUSCET. A muscle. Nominale MS.

MUSCLE-PLUM. A dark purple plum.

MUSCOVY-GLASS. Talc.

MUSCULL. A pustule.

MUSE. (1) To wonder. *Shak.*

(2) A hole in a hedge through which game passes. Also called *muset.*

> But the good and aproved hounds on the contrary, when they have found the hare, make shew therof to the hunter, by running more speedily, and with gesture of head, eyes, ears, and taile, winding to the hares *muse*, never give over prosecution with a gallant noise, no not returning to their leaders, least they loose advantage.
>
> *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 152.

> Or with hare-pypes set in a *muset* hole,
> Wilt thou deceave the deep-earth-delving coney.
>
> *The Affectionate Shepheard.*

(3) To gaze. (*A.-N.*)

MUSH. (1) Dust; dusty refuse. *North.*

(2) Guardedly silent. *East.*

(3) Anything mashed. *Lanc.*

(4) To break a child's spirit by unnecessary harshness. *Warw.*

(5) The best kind of iron ore.

MUSHERON. A mushroom; toadstool. It occurs in Palsgrave, 1530. *Mushrump*, another form, is found in Marlowe, and Shakespeare, Tempest, ed. 1623, p. 16, col. 2.

MUSHROOM-HITCHES. Inequalities in the floor of a coal mine, occasioned by the projection of basaltic or other stony substances. *North.*

MUSIKER. A musician.

MUSK. The herb cranes-bill.

MUSKEL. A caterpillar. *Devon.*

MUSKET. The male sparrow-hawk. See Harrison, p. 227. It is the translation of *capus* in MS. Addit. 11579.

MUSKIN. "A proper visage," Palsgrave.

MUSROLL. The nose-band of a horse's bridle. (*Fr.*) Still in use.

MUSS. (1) A mouse. Jonson, i. 49.

(2) A scramble. There was a scrambling game amongst children so called. "Striving as children play at musse," Florio, p. 38.

(3) The mouth. *North.*

MUSSELL. A lump of bread, &c.

MUST. (1) Ground apples. *West.*

(2) New wine. A very common term in old authors.

(3) *Well must ye*, an elliptical phrase for wishing good luck to any one.

(4) To turn mouldy. *Palsgrave.*

MUSTILER. Armour for the body.

MUSTIR. To talk together privately.

MUSTREDEVILLIARS. A kind of mixed grey woollen cloth, which continued in use up to Elizabeth's reign. It is sometimes spelt *mustard-villars.*

MUT. Must; might. *North.* This form occurs in Torrent, p. 61.

MUTE. (1) A mule of the male kind out of a she-ass by a horse, though some will have it that a mule so bred is termed a *mute* without reference to sex. *Linc.*

(2) The dung of hawks.

> One used an improper tearme to a falkoner, say-that his hauke dung'd. The falkoner told him that he should have said *muted.* Anon after this fellow stumbled, and fel into a cowshare, and the falkoner asking him how hee came so beray'd, he answered, In a cow mute
>
> *Wits, Fittes, and Fancies*, 1595, p. 178.

(3) To mew; to moult.

(4) A pack of hounds. Sometimes, the cry of hounds. Gent. Rec.

MUTESSE. The same as *Mute* (2).

MUTHE. An army. (*A.-N.*)

MUTIN. Mutinous. *Shak.*

MUTTING. Sulky; glumping. *Cornw.* Muttinge, muttering, Chester Plays, i. 132.

MUTTON. A prostitute. *Mutton-monger*, a man addicted to muttons. Both terms are still in common use. "A noteable smelsmocke, or muttonmungar, a cunning solicitor of a wench," Cotgrave.

MUTTON-TOPS. The young tops or shoots of the goose-foot.

MUTTY-CALF. A very young calf. Also, a simpleton. *Yorksh.*

MUTUATE. Borrowed. (*Lat.*)

> Whiche for to set themselfes and their band the more gorgeously forward had *mutuate* and borowed dyverse and sondry summes of money.
>
> *Hall, Henry VII.* f. 27

MUWEN. May. (*A.-S.*)

MUX. Muck; dirt. Hence *muxen*, a dunghill. *West.* Lye has *muxy*, a Devonshire word.

MUZWEB. A cobweb. *North.*

MUZZLE. (1) The face. *Var. dial.*

(2) To drink excessively. *Linc.*

(3) To trifle; to skulk. *Yorksh.* It seems to occur in a similar sense in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 25.

(4) To grub up with the snout, as swine do. *Devon.*

MUZZY. Half drunk. *Var. dial.*

MYCULLE. Much; great.

> Now alle wymmen that has your wytte,
> And sees my childe on my knees ded,
> Wepe not for yours, but wepe for hit,
> And ȝe shalle have ful *myculle* mede.
> He wolde agayne for your luf blede,
> Rather or that ȝe damned were;
> I pray yow alle to hym take hede;
> For now liggus ded my dere son dere.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 73.

MYDDYNG-PYTTE. Dunghill-pit. See *Midden.*

> That contré es so fayre on to loke,
> And so bryght and brade, als says the buke,
> That alle this world thare we wonne yhitte,
> War noght bot als a *myddyng-pytte*
> To regarde of that contré so brade.
>
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 223.

MY-EYE. A very common low exclamation of astonishment.

MY-HEN-HATH-LAID. A kind of game mentioned by Florio, p. 474.

MY-LADY'S-HOLE. A game at cards.

MYLATE. A dish in ancient cookery, described in Forme of Cury, p. 69.

MYR. Pleasant. (*A.-S.*) *Myrré*, merry, Torrent of Portugal, p. 13.

> Quy shuld thou leve so *myr* a thyng,
> That is likand and swete. *MS.Cantab.* Ff.v. 48, f. 82.

MYSBREYDE. Evil birth. (*A.-S.*)

> For thys skyle hyt may be seyde,
> Handlyng synne for oure *mysbreyde.*
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 1.

MYSE. To mince, or cut in small pieces.

MYSELL. Myself. *North.* I have also heard *mysen* in the same sense.

MYSELVENE. Myself. (*A.-S.*)

MYSFARYNGE. Hurt; injured.

> He sawe a knyghte rydynge,
> Hys ryght arme was *mysfarynge.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 154.

MY-SOW-PIGGED. An old game mentioned in Taylor's Motto, 12mo. 1622, sig. D. iv.

MYSPAYRE. Evil?

> Syr, he seyde, the kyng Edgare
> Dryveth the to grete *myspayre.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38. f. 123

MYSSE. To fail. (*A.-N.*)

He shal have warryng for blysse,
And of blessyng shall he *mysse.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 9.

MYSTHROWE. To mistrust. (*A.-S.*)

But our Lady was evyr stedfast in the feith,
And *mystrowid* not of his resureccion.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 42.

Tel me, therfore, if it be so,
Hastow thin yhe ought *mysthrowe?*
Gower, MS. Bodl. 294, f. 11.

And be no morre so *mystroward,*
But trow trewly.
Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 110.

MYSTYMED. Skinner explains this, *male tempus in hoc mundo impendit.*

And as he hath the world *mystymed.*
Gower, MS. Bodl. 294

MYSȜ. Mice.

After this, ther come oute of the redez a grete multitude of *mysȝ*, als grete als foxes, and ete up the dede bodys. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 28.

MYTHE. Mild.

O Judas, sore ashamed thou be may
So meke and so *mythe* a mayster to tray.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 85.

MYȜTVOL. Powerful. Rob. Glouc.

NA. No. *North.* It is even a mark of North country dialect in some MSS.

NAB. (1) A cant term for the head. See a list in Brit. Bibl. ii. 521.

(2) The summit of an eminence. *North.*

(3) To catch; to seize; to overtake a person unexpectedly. *Var. dial.* To nab the rust, i. e. to receive punishment unexpectedly.

(4) Kennett has, "nab of a bolt, the sholder of iron sticking out about the middle of the bolt in a lock, the use of which is to receive the bottom of the bit of the key, when, in turning it about, it shoots the bolt backwards and forwards."

NABALL. A fool. One of Rowlands' epigrams, in his More Knaves Yet, 1612, is addressed "to all London's *naballs.*"

NABBITY. Dwarfish. *East.*

NABCHET. A hat or cap. An old cant term, given by Harman, 1567. *Nabcher,* Earle, p. 253. Grose has nab-cheat.

NAB-NANNY. A louse. *East.*

NA-BUT. Only. *North.*

NACKENDOLE. Eight pounds of meal. *Lanc.* It is supposed to be a kneading-dole, the quantity usually taken for kneading at one time. Often pronounced *aghendole.* It occurs in Prompt. Parv. under the form *eytendele.*

NACKER. (1) A young colt. *Devon.*

(2) To snap the fingers *Wilts.*

NACKING. A handkerchief. *Cornw.*

NADDE. For *ne hadde,* had not. (*A.-S.*)

NADDLING. Nodding. *Devon.*

NÆVE. A spot; a fault. (*Lat.*)

NAF. The pudendum muliebre. *North.*

NAFFING. Grumbling; haggling. *North.*

NAG. To nick, chip, or slit. *Linc.*

NAGE. The backside. (*A.-N.*)

NAGGING-PAIN. A slight but constant pain, as the toothache. *West.*

NAGGLE. (1) To gnaw. *North.*

(2) To toss the head in a stiff and affected manner. *East.*

NAGGLED. Tired. *Oxon.*

NAGGY. Touchy; irritable. *North.*

NAGRE. A miserly person. *North.*

NAID. Denied. Skelton, ii. 197.

NAIF. A term applied by jewellers to a stone of true natural lustre.

NAIL. (1) Eight pounds, generally applied to articles of food. *South.*

(2) To prick a horse in shoeing.

NAIL-BIT. A gimlet. *Heref.*

NAILBURN. A kind of temporary brook or intermittent land-spring, very irregular in its visitation and duration. There are several nailburns in Kent. One may be mentioned below Barham Downs, which sometimes ceases to flow for two or three years, and then breaks out very copiously, and runs into the lesser Stour at Bridge. Warkworth, Chronicle, p. 24, gives a very curious account of these singular streams, and mentions one "byside Canturbury called Naylborne," which seems to be that above alluded to.

NAILED. Caught; secured; fixed. It occurs in the Pickwick Papers, p. 429, as a slang term, but may possibly be genuine from A.-S. nealæcean.

NAILER. A person who sells nails.

NAIL-PASSER. A gimlet. *West.* Kennett has *nailsin* in the same sense.

NAIL-SPRING. A hang-nail. *Devon.*

NAITINE. To deny. *Prompt. Parv.*

NAKAR. A naked person. Nominale MS.

NAKE. To make naked. (*A.-S.*)

NAKED-BED. A person undressed and in bed was formerly said to be in naked-bed, and, according to Brockett, the phrase is still in use applied to any one entirely naked. The term was probably derived from the ancient custom of sleeping without night linen, which was most common in this country during the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. The Danes and Saxons appear to have been far more civilized in this respect. In Isumbras, 102, a mother and her children are described as escaping from a fire "alle als nakede als thay were borne;" but it would seem from a passage in Piers Ploughman, p. 273, that the practice was not quite universal. See Mr. Wright's notes, p. 557; Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 49. Compare also Armin's Nest of Ninnies, p. 24, "Jemy ever used to lye naked, as is the use of a number." Two very curious anecdotes in Hall, Henry VII. ff. 20, 53, may also be consulted. "In naked bedde, *au lict couché tout nud;* in naked bedde, *couchez nud a nud*, or *on les trouva coucher ensemble nud a nud*," Palsgrave.

Ne be thi winpil nevere so jelu ne so stroutende,
Ne thi faire tail so long ne so trailende,
That tu ne schalt at evin al kuttid bilevin,
And tou schalt to bedde gon so nakid as tou were [borin].
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 15.

A noysom worm, or coverlid,
Or side-piece of thy *naked bed.*
Fletcher's Poems, p. 105.

At twelve aclock at night,
It flowde with such a hed,
Yea, many a woful wight
Did swim in *naked bed.*
Ballad by Tarlton, 1570.

NAKED-GULL. An unfledged bird. This term is still used in Cheshire.

NAKED-LADIES. The plant saffron.

NAKER. (1) Mother of pearl. (*Fr.*)

(2) A kind of drum. A kettle-drum, according to Warton, i. 169. "Pipes, trompes, and nakers," Minot, p. 63. Ducange describes it to have been a kind of brazen drum used in the cavalry, and Maundevile, p. 281, mentions it as a high-sounding instrument.

With trompis and with *nakerere*,
And with the schalmous fulle clere.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.

NAKETTE. A sort of precious stone, mentioned in Emaré, 94, 142.

NAKID. Empty; unrigged.

And hath ordeyned, as sche thouȝte,
A *nakid* schip withoute stere.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 65.

NAKINS. No kind of. (*A.-S.*) *Nakyn*, Ywaine and Gawin, 897.

NAKKE. The neck. Perceval, 692.

NAKNED. Made naked; nakened. (*A.-S.*)

NALE. Ale; ale-house. *Atte nale*, a corruption of A.-S. æt þan ale, is common. See Piers Ploughman, p. 531; Skelton, ii. 117; Tyrwhitt's Glossary, p. 165; Thynne's Debate, p. 53; and example in v. *Atte.*

While men loveden meri song, gamen and feire tale,
Nou hem is wel levere gon to the *nale*,
Ucchen out the gurdel and rume the wombe,
Comen erliche thider and sitte ther ful longe.
MS. Bodl. 652, f. 1.

NALL. An awl. See Tusser, p. 10. *Naule*, Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 183.

NALTERJACK. A toad. *Suffolk.*

NAM. For *ne am*, am not. (*A.-S.*)

NAME. Took. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng had a crounne on hys hede,
It was no sylver ne gold rede,
It was all off presyous stone,
Als bryȝt as any sone it schone!
Also sone as he to me come,
Whether I wold ore not up he me *name.*
MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

On a day the erle to hur came,
And yn hys armys he hur *name.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 117.

Goddes aungeles the soule *nam*,
And bare hyt ynto the bosum of Abraham.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 44.

Downe be an hylle the wey she *name*,
And to the Grekeysch see sche came.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 84.

NAMELESS. Anonymous. Reginald Scot, in his Discoverie of Witchcraft, 4to. Lond. 1584, quotes "T. R. a *nameles* author." It occurs in Two Gent. of Verona, ii. 1.

NAMELY. Especially.

NAMMET. A luncheon. *South.*

NAMMORE. No more. (*A.-S.*)

He segh the child so queinte of lore,
He wolde techen him *nammore.*
The Sevyn Sages, 1018

NAN. (1) Used for *Anan*, q. v.

(2) A small earthern jar. *Devon.*

(3) None. Still in common use.

In al Rom that riche stede,
Suche ne was ther *nan.*
Legend of St. Alexander, MS

NANCY. (1) A small lobster. *East.*

(2) *Miss Nancy*, an effeminate man.

NANG. To insult. *West.*

NANGATIS. In no manner. (*A.-S.*)

NANGNAIL. A hangnail. *Var. dial.*

NANKINS. No kind of. (*A.-S.*)

NANNACKS. Valueless trifles. *East.*

NANNLE-BERRIES. See *Anberry.*

NANNY. A goat. Hence, a kept woman or whore. *Nanny-house*, a brothel.

NANNY-HEN. As nice as a nanny hen, i. e. very affected or delicate. Cotgrave has the phrase, "as nice as a nunnes henne."

Women, women, love of women
Make bare purs with some men.
Some be nyse as a *nanne hene*,
Ȝit al thei be nat so;
Some be lewde, some all be shreude,
Go schrewes wher thei goo.
MS. Lambeth 306, f. 135

NAN-PIE. A magpie. *North.*

NANTERSCASE. In case that. *North.*

NANTHING. Nothing. (*A.-S.*)

NANTLE. To fondle; to trifle. *North.*

NAP. (1) Expert. *Yorksh.*

(2) A stroke; a blow. *Devon.* "I nawpe one in the necke," Palsgrave.

(3) A small rising; a hillock. *West.*

(4) To cheat at dice. *Grose.*

(5) To seize; to grasp. *North.*

NAP-AT-NOON. The purple goat's beard.

NAPE. (1) A piece of wood used to support the fore-part of a loaded waggon. *North.* See Kennett, p. 77.

(2) A hole, or fracture. *Devon.*

(3) To behead; to kill by a stroke in the neck. Nominale MS.

NAPERY. Linen. Generally table linen. "Naprie store of lynen, *linge*," Palsgrave. The term is still in use, and any kind of light ornamental ware is called *napery-ware* in the North of England. *Napré*, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 58.

NAPET. A napkin; a handkerchief.

NAPIER'S-BONES. An instrument consisting of small rods, much used in the seventeenth century to expedite arithmetical calculations so called from its inventor, Lord Napier, who published an account of it under the title of *Rabdologiæ, seu numerationis per virgulas*, *libri duo*, 8vo. Edinb. 1617. See a notice of Napier's bones in Cleaveland Revived, 1660, p. 32, in a poem by Hall.

> A moon dial, with *Napier's bones*,
> And several constellation stones.
> *Hudibras*, II. iii. 1095.

NAPKIN. A pocket-handkerchief. Ray says, "so called about Sheffield in Yorkshire." It is frequently found in old plays, and is not yet obsolete.

NAPPE. To sleep. (*A.-S.*)

NAPPER. The head. *Var. dial.*

NAPPERN. An apron. *North.* We have *naprun* in Pr. Parv. p. 25.

NAPPERS. The knees. *Linc.*

NAPPING. Taken napping, i. e. taken in the fact, especially in adultery. "To take napping with rem in re," Florio, p. 126.

NAPPY. Strong, as ale, &c. "Noppy as ale is, *vigoreux*," Palsgrave.

NAR. Near; nearer. *North.*

> So longe we may goo seke
> For that which is not farre,
> Till ended be the week,
> And we never the *narre*. *MS. Cotton. Vesp.* A. xxv.

NARD. (1) Odoriferous.

> To my smell
> *Nard* sents of rue, and wormwood.
> *The Muses Looking Glass*, 1643, p. 27.

(2) The herb pepperwort.

NARE. (1) A nose. (*Lat.*)

(2) Never. *Devon.* Also as *Nar*, q. v.

NARES. The nostrils of a hawk.

NARGWE. Narrow. *Narger*, narrower, is still used in Somerset.

> Make a pipe with a brod end on the stone and the *nargwe* end on the sore tothe, so that the smok may come thorw the pype to the tothe.
> *MS. Med. Rec.* xv. Cent.

NARLE. A hard swelling on the neck, arising from a cold. *Glouc.* Also, a knot in a tree; a knot in thread, &c.

NARN. Never a one. *West.*

NARREL. A nostril. "A haukes *narell*, one of the little holes whereat she drawes in, and lets out, her breath," Cotgrave.

NARROW-DALE-NOON. One o'clock. The top of Narrowdale Hills in Staffordshire is so high that the inhabitants under it for one quarter of the year never see the sun, and when it appears again they see it not till one by the clock, which they call thereabout the *narrow-dale-noon*, using it proverbially when they would express a thing done late at noon.

NARROW-SOULED. Very stingy. *North.*

NARROW-WRIGGLE. An earwig. *East.*

NARRY. Not either; none. *West.*

NAR-SIN. Never since. *North.*

NARWE. Close; narrow. (*A.-S.*)

NAS. Was not. (*A.-S.*)

> Our princes speken wordes felle,
> And seyd that her king
> *Nas* bot a bretheling.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 7.

NASH. (1) Chilly. *Wilts.*

(2) Firm; stiff; hard. *Derb.*

NASK. A prison. An old cant term.

NAST. (1) Dirt; nastiness. *West.*

(2) For *ne hast*, hast thou not?

NASTEN. To render nasty. *Somerset.*

NASTIC. Short-breathed. *Devon.*

NASTY. Ill-tempered. *Var. dial.*

NASTY-OFF. In a bad plight; awkwardly situated. *Somerset.*

NAT. A mat. *Palsgrave.* "A natt, *scorium*," Nominale MS. [Storea.]

NATAL. Presiding over nativity.

NATCHES. The notches or battlements of a church-tower. *Kent.*

NATE. (1) Naught; bad. *Kent.*

(2) To use; to make use of. *Northumb.*

NATELIE. Neatly; in order. (*A.-S.*)

NATHE. The nave. "Nathe stocke of a whele," Palsgrave. Still in use.

NATHELESSE. Nevertheless. (*A.-S.*)

NATHEMORE. Not the more. *Spenser.*

NATION. (1) A family. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Very; excessive. *Var. dial.* Said to be a corruption of *damnation.*

NATIVE. Native place. *Var. dial.*

NATIVITY-PIE. A Christmas-pie.

NATLINGS. Chitterlings. *Devon.*

NATRELLE. The crown of the head. "*Vertex*, a natrelle," Nominale MS.

NATTERED. Ill-tempered. *North.*

NATTLE. (1) To strike; to knock. *North.*

(2) To be busy about trifles. *East.*

NATTY. Neat; spruce. *Var. dial.*

NATTY-BOXES. The contribution paid periodically by the workmen in various branches of trade to the trade union to which they belong. *York.*

NATTY-LADS. Young pickpockets.

NATURABLE. (1) Natural. (2) Kind.

NATURAL. (1) Native disposition.

(2) An idiot. Still in use.

(3) Legitimate. Constantly used in this sense by early writers.

(4) Quite. *Dorset.*

(5) Kind; charitable. *Linc.* Sir Thomas More apparently uses the word in this sense in the Supplycacyon of Soulys, sig. I. iii. Shakespeare has *nature* for *good feeling, natural affection.* In Devonshire, simplicity is often denominated *good nature.*

(6) A term at vingt-un, a game at cards, meaning a tenth card and an ace, or the whole number of twenty-one realized at once with two cards.

NATURELIKE. Natural. *Palsgrave.*

NATY. Fat and lean, in good order for eating. *Devon.*

NAUFRAGIATE. To shipwreck. It occurs in Lithgow's Pilgrimes Farewell, 1618

NAUGHT. Bad; naughty. *Be naught awhile*, an oath or execration. *To be naught with*, to be adulterous. *To call one to naught*, to abuse excessively.

NAUGHTY-PACK. An old phrase of abuse. Still in use, but generally applied to children in a softer manner.

NAUN. Nothing. *Suffolk*

NAUNTLE. To elevate gently. *North.*

NAUP. The same as *Nap* (2).

NAUR. Nowhere. *Hearne.*

NAVE. (1) Have not. (*A.-S.*)

> That I *nave* childe reweth me sore;
> If I miȝte have lever me wore.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 64.

(2) A wooden instrument on which the straw is laid in thatching. *Oxon.*

NAVEGOR. An auger, a carpenter's tool. This word occurs in an inventory dated A. D. 1301, and in Nominale MS.

NAVEL-HOLE. The hole in a millstone for receiving the grain.

NAVET. Rape-seed. (*Fr.*) It is more generally spelt *navew.*

> If he eate spiders he instantly dyeth thereof, except he eate also wilde ivy or sea-crabs. Likewise *navew-gentill* and oleander, kill the hart.
> *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 130.

NAVIES. Excavators. *Var. dial.*

NAVY. A canal *North.*

NAWDER. Neither. Still in use.

NAWEN. Own. Lydgate, p. 110. Still in use. Craven Gl. ii. 5.

NAWL. The navel. *Somerset.* It is an archaism. See Pr. Parv. p. 296.

NAWT. Nought.

> In wordely muk ys here conscidence,
> For th[illegible] ȝette at *nawt* clene conscienne.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 139.

NAWTH. Poor; destitute.

NAWT-HEAD. A blockhead; a coward. *North.*

NAXTY. Nasty; filthy.

NAY. To deny. Also denial, as in Sir Eglamour, 1130. *It is no nay*, it is not to be denied.

> The cardinall, then beyng Bishop of Winchester, toke upon hym the state of cardinall, whiche was *nayed* and denayed hym by the kyng of moste noble memory. *Hall, Henry VI.* f. 61.

NAYE. An egg.

> The two eyne of the byeryne was brighttere thane silver,
> The tother was ȝalowere thenne the ȝolke of a *naye.*
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 88.

NAYNSTE. The nonce. Nominale MS.

NAY-SAY. A refusal. *North.*

NAY-THEN. A phrase implying doubt, disappointment, or wonder.

NAY-WORD. A watch-word. Also, a proverb, a bye-word. *Shak.*

NAZART. A mean person; an ass. *Derb.* Sometimes *nazzle*, in the same sense. "Some selfe-conceited *nazold*," Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 160. Mr. Scatcherd has, "*nazzald*, an insignificant lad."

NAZE. The same as *Bevel* (1).

NAZY. Intoxicated. *North.*

NAZZLES. Ill-tempered. *Yorksh.*

NE. Not; nor. (*A.-S.*)

> Bi Appolyn, that sitteth on hie!
> A fairer childe never I *ne* sye,
> Neither of lengthe *ne* of brede,
> *Ne* so feire lemys hede. *Beves of Hamtoun, MS.*

NEAGER. A term of reproach. *North.*

NEA-MAKINS. No matter. *Yorksh.*

NEAMEL. Nimble. *Yorksh.*

NEANY. None.

NEAP. A turnip. *Cornw.*

NEAPENS. Both hands full. *North.*

NEAR. (1) Empty. *South.*

(2) Close; penurious. *Var. dial.*

(3) The kidney. Forby says it is the fat of the kidney. "Neare of a beest, *roignon*," Palsgrave. "*Ren*, a nere," Nominale MS.

(4) The left side of a horse is usually termed the *near side.*

(5) Nearer. See *Nar.*

(6) Neither. *Linc.* See Skinner.

NEAR-HAND. Almost. Also, probably. *Nerehande*, near, Perceval. 496.

> Madam, it is *ner-hand* passyd prime,
> And me behoves al for to dyne,
> Bothe wyn and ale to drynke;
> Whenne I have dynyd thenne wole I fare,
> God may covere hem off here care,
> Or that I slepe a wynke.
> *Romance of Athelston*, p. 92.

NEARING-CLOTHES. The garments or linen worn next the skin.

NEAR-NOW. Not long since. *Norf.*

NEAR-SIGHTED. Short-sighted. *Var. dial.*

NEART. Night. *Devon.*

NEAT. Horned oxen. *Neat-house*, a cowhouse, is still in use. *Neat-foot-oil*, oil or grease extracted from cows' feet.

NEATRESS. A female keeper of herds.

NEB. (1) The nose. Also, a bill or beak. Hence, to kiss. *North.* It sometimes means *the face* in early English, as in Reliq. Antiq. i. 124; Gy of Warwike, p. 303.

> Hir gray eyghen, hir *nebbis* schene.
> *Guy of Warwick*, p. 6.
>
> Fram the cheke the *neb* he bar,
> The scheld fram the schulder thar.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 229.
>
> Josep cam into halle and sauȝ his brethren wepe;
> He kisseth Benjamin, anon his *neb* he gan wipe.
> *MS. Bodl.* 652, f. 10.
>
> Into his bour he is come,
> And stant bifore hire bed,
> And find thar twa *neb* to *neb*,
> *Neb* to *neb*, an mouth to mouth,
> Wele sone was that sorwe couth!
> *Florice and Blancheflour*, 618

(2) The pole of an ox-cart. *South.*

(3) The handle of a scythe. *North.*

NEBBOR. A neighbour. *North.*

NEBLE. A woman's nipple. *Palsgrave.*

NECANTUR. The book of accounts of the slaughter-house. (*Lat.*)

NECE. A niece; a cousin. (*A.-N.*)

NECESSAIRE. Necessary. (*A.-N.*)

NECESSITY. Bad illicit spirit. *Devon.* See Marshall's West of England, i. 232.

NECK. (1) *To come in the neck*, to follow immediately afterwards. *Neck and crop*, completely.

(2) The turning up, or plait, of a cap, was formerly called its *neck.*

NECKABOUT. Any linen or garment about a woman's neck. *Sheffield.*

NECK-BAND. A gorget. *Palsgrave.*

NECK-BARROW. A shrine on which relics or images were carried in processions.

NECK-BREAK. Complete ruin. *East.*

NECK-COLLAR. A gorget. *Palsgrave.*

NECKED. When the ears of corn are bent down and broken off by wind, &c., the corn is said to be necked. *North.*

NECKING. A neck-handkerchief. *East.* Also called a *neck-tye.*

NECK-OF-THE-FOOT. The instep.

NECK-PIT. The bend at the back of the neck. *Neckepyt*, Archæologia, xxx. 411.

NECK-ROPE. A wooden bow to come round the neck of a bullock, and fastened above to a small transverse beam, by which bullocks are fastened with a cord.

NECK-TOWEL. A small towel used for wiping delicate crockery, &c. *Linc.*

NECKUM. The three draughts into which a jug of beer is divided are called *neckum, sinkum, swankum.*

NECK-VERSE. The beginning of the 51st psalm, read formerly by criminals claiming the benefit of clergy.

And it behoves me to be secret, or else my *necke-verse* cun:
Well, now to pack my dead man hence it is hye tyme I run. *1st Part of Promos and Cassandra*, iv. 4.

At this assizes fear not to appear;
The judge will read thy *neck-verse* for thee here.
Clobery's Divine Glimpses, 1659, p. 119.

NECK-WEED. Hemp. *Var. dial.*

NED-CAKE. A rich girdle cake. *North.*

NEDDER. (1) An adder. *North.* It occurs in the Boke of Curtasye, p. 9. "*Serpens*, alle maner nedris," Nominale MS.
(2) Lower; inferior. *North.*

NEDDY. A jackass. *Var. dial.*

NEDE. (1) To force; to compel. (*A.-S.*)
(2) We should probably read "ende" in the following passage:

A rugged taile so a fende,
And an heved at the *nede.*
Arthour and Merlin, p. 57.

NEDEFUL. Distressed; indigent. (*A.-S.*)

NEDELLER. A maker of needles.

NEDELY. Necessarily. (*A.-S.*) *Nedelinges* is also used in the same sense.

Sithe it *nedelyngis* shall be so.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 97.

And thay went thurghe a dry cuntree, sandye and withowttene water, and *nedlyngez* thame byhoved wende armede, ther was so grete plentee of neddirs and cruelle wylde bestes.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 27.

NEDINGE. Need; trouble.

NEDIRCOP. A spider. Nominale MS.

NEE. Nigh. Wright's Seven Sages, p. 48.

NEED-FIRE. Ignition produced by rubbing wood together. *North.*

NEEDHAM'S-SHORE. An indigent situation. This proverb is given by Ray. See Tusser, ed. 1812, p. 284.

NEEDLE. (1) To nestle; to lodge.
(2) A piece of wood put by the side of a post to strengthen it. *East.*
(3) *To hit the needle*, to strike the centre of the mark. A term in archery, often used metaphorically.

NEEDLE-HOUSE. A small case for needles. "*Acuare*, a nedylhows," Nominale MS. xv. Cent. It occurs in Lydgate.

NEEDLE-POINT. A sharper. *Needler*, a keen active man; a niggard.

NEEDLE-WEED. The plant shepherd's needle.

NEEDLE-WORK. The curious frame-work of timber and plaster with which many old houses are constructed.

NEEDMENTS. Necessaries.

Her wit a commonwealth containes
Of *needments* for her houshold store.
Deloney's Strange Histories, 1607.

NEEDS. (1) Necessities. (2) Of necessity.
(3) Forsooth; indeed. *Somerset.*

NEELE. A needle. Also *neeld.* It is an archaism, and is still in use.

NEEN. The eyes. *Yorksh.*

NEEP. Draught-tree of a waggon.

NEESE. To sneeze. *North.* This form of the word occurs in Welde's Janua Linguarum, 1615, Index in v. *sternuto.*

NEEST. Nighest; next. *North.*

NEET. Night. *North.*

NEEVEYE. Descendants.

NEEZLE. To nestle. *Var. dial.* Bird's-nesting is often called *birds'-neezing.*

NEGH. Almost; nearly. (*A.-S.*)

NEGHE. To near; to approach. (*A.-S.*)

For night *neghed* and thai had nede,
Bot of herber might thai noght spede.
MS. Harl. 4196, f. 13.

NEGHEN. Nine. See *Defawteles.*

NEGHST. Nighest; nearest. *Hampole.*

NEGLECTION. Neglect. *Glouc.*

NEGLIGENT. Reckless. This stronger meaning than is usually assigned to the word is used by Shakespeare.

NEGON. A niggard; a miser. Wrongly explained in Gl. Towneley Myst. p. 320.

Covaytice of wylle is os a bayt;
Avaryce is a *negon* haldyng strayt.
R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 89.

And thus men schall teche odur by the,
Of mete and drynke no *negyn* to bee.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 109

What seye ȝe by these streyte *negons*,
That se al day Goddes persones.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 40.

To ȝow therof am I no *nigon.*
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 262

NEGROES-HEADS. Brown loaves delivered to the ships in ordinary.

NEIF. Fist, or hand. *North.*

Alle lyardes menne, I warne ȝowe byfore,
Bete the cownte with ȝour *neffes*, whene ȝe may do no more.
Thus endis lyarde, at the laste worde,
Yf a manne thynke mekille, kepe somewhate in horde.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 149.

NEIGHBOUR. There is a game called "Neighbour, I torment thee," played in Staffordshire, "with two hands and two feet and a bob, and a nod as I do."

NEIGHBOURING. Gossiping. *Yorksh.*

NEIL. Never.

Whos kyngdome ever schalle laste and *neil* fyne.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

NEIST. Near; next to. *Devon.*

NEITHER-OF-BOTH. Neither. *East.*

NEIVEL. To give a blow with the neive or fist. *Cumb.*

NEKED. Little or nothing. *Gawayne.*

NEKIST. Nearest; next. (*A.-S.*)

NELE. Evil; cowardly.

NELL-KNEED. Knock-kneed. *North.*

NELSON'S-BALLS. A globular confection, in great esteem with boys.

NEMBROT. Nimrod.

> And over that thorow synne it come,
> That *Nembrot* suche emprise nom.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 37.

NEME. Uncle. "*Neme,* neam, gossip, (Warw.)," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

> Ther undur sate a creature,
> As briȝt as any son-beme,
> And angels did hym gret honoure,
> Lo! childe, he seid, this is thy *neme.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 69.
>
> In evyll tyme thou dedyst hym wronge:
> He ys my *neme,* y schall the honge.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 151.

NEMEL. Capable. *Lydgate.*

NEMELINE. To name; to call.

NEMLY. Quickly; sharply.

NEMPNE. To name; to call. (*A.-S.*) *Nempt,* Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 81.

NENE. Neither. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

NENEEVEN. Temperance. See Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

NENET. Will not. (*A.-S.*)

NENTE. The ninth.

> Of this *nente* make we ende,
> And begyne of the tende.
>
> *R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes,* p. 11.

NEOPHYTE. A novice. (*Gr.*)

NEP. (1) A turnip. *North.*

(2) The herb cat-mint. *Palsgrave.* Spelt *nept* in MS. Lincoln, f. 292.

NEPHEW. Grandson; descendant.

NEPKIN. A nectarine. *Somerset.*

NEPPERED. Cross; peevish. *Yorksh.*

NER. Never. (*A. S.*)

> As I stod on a day, me self under a tre,
> I met in a morveninge a may, in a medwe;
> A semilier to min sithe saw I *ner* non,
> Of a blak bornet al wos hir wede,
> Purfiled with pellour doun to the teon.
>
> *MS. Arundel. Coll. Arm.* 27, f. 130.

NERANE. A spider. Nominale MS.

NERE. (1) Nigher; nearer. (*A.-S.*)

(2) For *ne were,* were not. (*A.-S.*)

(3) The ear. MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.

NERFE. Nerve; sinew. (*A.-N.*)

NERLED. Badly treated. *North.*

NERVALLE. The following receipt is from an early MS. in my possession—

> For to make a noyntement callyd *nervalle;* it is gode for senowys. Take wylde sage, amerose, camemylle, betayne, sage, mynte, heyhove, horehownde, red-nettylle, lorel-levys, walworte, of eche halfe a quartone; and than wesche them, and stampe them with a *li.* of May buttur, and than put to a quarton of oyle olyf, and medylle them well together, and than put it in a erthyn pott, and cover it welle, and than sett it in a moyste place ix. dayys, and than take and fry hit welle, and store it welle for bornyng to the botome; and than take and streyne it into a vesselle, and when it ys streynyd. set the lekur on the fyur ayene; and than put therto halfe a quarton wex, and a quarton of wedursse talow that is fayer moltyn, and a quarton frankensens, and than store it welle together tylle it be welle medelyd; and than take it downe, and streyne it, and let it kele; and than take and kut it thyn, and let owt the watur therof, and clense it clene on the other syde, and than set it over the fyur ayenne tyl it be moltyn, and than with a feyr skome it clene, and than put it in boxus, and this ys kyndlé made *nervalle.*

NESCOCK. An unfledged bird. *North.* Figuratively applied to youth. "A nesslecock, or youth o' th' towne," Bride, 1640, sig. A. iv.

NESEN. Nests. *Suffolk.*

NESETHRULLUS. Nostrils. This form occurs in the Nominale MS. "*Narus,* a nestthyrylle," MS. ibid.

NESH. (1) Tender; soft; delicate; weak; poor-spirited. *North.*

> Take the rute of horsehelme, and sethe it lange in water, and thanne tak the *nescheste* therof, and stamp it with alde gres. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 295

(2) Hungry. *Suffolk.*

NESHIN. To make tender. *Chesh.*

NESP. To peck; to bite. *Linc.*

NESPITE. The herb calamint.

NESS. A promontory of land. (*A.-S.*)

NESSE. Soft. Here used for good fortune.

> In *nesse,* in hard, y pray the nowe,
> In al stedes thou him avowe.
>
> *Arthour and Merlin,* p. 110

NESSES. Nests. *West.* Another form, *nestis,* is common everywhere.

NESSLE. To trifle. *Sussex.*

NESSLETRIPE. The youngest or most weakly of a brood or litter. *West.* Also called a *nestle-draft,* and *nestling.*

NEST. (1) The socket of the eye.

(2) A quantity or collection of articles together. "A nest of shelves" is in common use. "A bowle for wine, if not an whole neast," Harrison's England, p. 189. Mr. Dyce tells us that a nest of goblets is a large goblet containing many smaller ones of gradually diminishing sizes, which fit into each other, and fill it up.

NESTARME. An intestine.

NEST-EGG. An egg left in the nest to induce the hen or other bird to lay more in the same. *Var. dial.* Metaphorically a fund laid up against adversity.

NESTLE. To fidget about. *North.*

NET. To wash clothes. *Yorksh.*

NETHEBOUR. A neighbour.

NETHELESSE. Nevertheless. (*A.-S.*)

NETHER. (1) An adder. (2) Lower. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To starve with cold. *North.*

NETHERSTOCKS. Stockings. It is the translation of *un bas de chausses* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. Kennett calls them, "boots, buskins." MS. Lansd. 1033.

NETT. Eat not. (*A.-S.*)

> His lif him thoughte al to long,
> Thre daies after he *nett* ne drong.
>
> *Beves of Hamtoun,* p.

NETTING. Urine. *North.*

NETTLED. Out of temper; provoked. An ill-tempered person was said to have [watered] on a nettle.

NETTLE-HOUSE. A jakes. *North.*

NETTLE-SPRINGE. The nettle-rash. *East.*

NETT-UP. Exhausted with cold. *Sussex.*

NEUF. A blaze. *Devon.*

NEULTIES. Novelties; dainties. *Oxon.*

NEUME. Modulation of the voice in singing. Nominale MS.

NEVE. A nephew. Also, a spendthrift, corresponding to the Latin terms.

NEVEDE. Had not. (*A.-S.*)

NEVELINGE. Snivelling. (*A.-S.*)

NEVENE. To name; to speak. (*A.-S.*)

> Not fulle fele that men coude *nevyne.*
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 117.

> The kyng callyd knyghtys fyve,
> And bad them go belyve
> And fynde hym at hys play;
> No evylle worde to hym ye *nevyn,*
> But sey to hym with mylde stevyn,
> He wylle not sey yow nay!
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.

> That the crowne in the wynters nyght
> Of Adrian ne of the sterres seven,
> To hir fayrenesse ne be not for to *neven.*
> *Lydgate, MS Ashmole* 39, f. 8.

NEVER-A-DELE. Not a bit.

NEVER-THE-LATTERE. Nevertheless.

> *Never-the-lattere* whenne thei that were in the castelle beseged saw that the sege was withedraw for fere, and the Scottes host afferde, also thei came oute of the castelle and lefte them opene &c.
> *Warkworth's Chronicle,* p. 2.

NEVER-THE-NERE. Never the nearer; to no purpose; uselessly.

NEVER-WHERE. Nowhere. (*A.-S.*)

NEVIN. A kind of rich fur.

NEVY. Nephew. *Var. dial.*

NEW-AND-NEW. Freshly; with renovated beauty or vigour; again and again. It occurs in Chaucer.

NEW-BEAR. A term applied to a cow that has very lately calved. *Linc.* Brockett terms it *newcal-cow.*

NEWCASTLE-HOSPITALITY. Roasting a friend to death. *North.*

NEW-COMES. Strangers newly arrived. See Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 55. The time when any fruit comes in season is called a *new-come.*

NEW-CUT. A game at cards. It is mentioned in an epigram in MS. Egerton 923; Taylor's Motto, 1622, sig. D. iv. Jennings, p. 57, mentions a game called *new coat and jerkin.*

> Cast up the cardes, the trickes together put,
> And leaving Ruffe, lets fall upon *New Cut.*
> *Machivells Dogge,* 1617.

NEWDICLE. A novelty. *East.*

NEWE. (1) Newly. *All newe, of newe,* newly, lately, anew, afresh.

(2) Fretted. Holme, 1688.

(3) To renew. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. (*A.-S.*)

> Now me *neweth* al my wo.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 124.

> Then begaune hur sorowe to *newe.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 33, f. 136.

NEWEFANGELNESSE. Inconstancy.

NEWEL. "A pillar of stone or wood, where the steps terminate in a winding staircase," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

NEWELTIE. Novelty. *Palsgrave.*

NEWEYNGE. A new-year's gift.

NEWGATE. Nash, in his Pierce Penilesse, says that Newgate is "a common name for al prisons, as *homo* is a common name for a man or a woman."

NEWING. Yeast; barm. *Essex.*

NEW-LAND. Land newly broken up and ploughed. *Kent.*

NEWSED. Reported; published. *East.*

NEWST-ONE. Much the same. *South.*

NEXING. Very near. *Next kin* is a very common phrase in this sense, and *next door* is also used.

NEXT-DAY. The day after to morrow. *Sussex.*

NEXTE. Nighest. *Chaucer.* Fairfax has *nextly,* nearest to, Bulk and Selvedge of the World, 1674, ded.

NEXT-WAYS. Directly. *Var. dial.*

NEYDUR. Neither. Eglamour, 883.

NEYE. (1) To neigh.

> He *neyed* and made grete solas
> Wondurly yn that place.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 114.

(2) Near; nigh.

> That birde bad on hir boke evere as he yede,
> Was non with hir but hir selve a-lon;
> With a cri gan sche me sey,
> Sche wold a-wrenchin awey,
> But for I was so *neye.*
> *MS. Arundel. Coll. Arm.* 27, f. 130.

NEYTENE. Sickness; disease.

NI. (1) A brood of pheasants. "A *ny* of feysands, covey of partridges," MS. Porkington 10. Still in common use.

(2) An exclamation of amazement.

NIAISE. A simple witless gull. (*Fr.*) Forby has *nisy,* Vocab. ii. 233.

NIAS. A young hawk. "*Niard,* a nias faulcon," Cotgrave. See *Eyas.*

NIB. (1) The handle of a scythe. *Derb.*

(2) To cut up into small fragments. *Linc.*

(3) The shaft of a waggon. *South.*

NIBBLE. To fidget the fingers about. "His fingers began to *nibble,*" Stanihurst, Descr. Ireland, p. 26. "To nibble with the fingers, as unmannerly boies do with their points when they are spoken to," Baret, 1580.

NICE. (1) Foolish; stupid; dull; strange. It occurs in Shakespeare.

> The eld man seyd anon,
> Ye be *nice,* everichon.
> *Arthour and Merlin,* p. 75.

> He toke the wyne, and laft the spice,
> Then wist thei wel that he was *nyce.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. [illegible]

(2) Clever; fine; good. *North.*

(3) Fastidious; fantastic. Still in use.

NICED. A breast-cloth; a light wrapper for the bosom, or neck.

NICELY. Well in health. *North.*

NICET. Agreeable. *Yorksh.*

NICETEE Folly. (*A.-N.*)

NICH. To stir a fire slightly. *North.*

NICHIL. (1) To castrate. *Yorksh.*

(2) A person who pays nothing. *West.*

NICHOLAS. The patron saint of boys. In boys' games, the cry of *Nicholas* entitles the speaker to a temporary suspension of the amusement. *St. Nicholas's clerks*, a cant term for thieves. "One of saint Nicholas clerks, or an arrant theefe," Cotgrave, in v. *Compter.* Grose has this phrase.

NICK. (1) Used in the proverbial expression "to knock a *nick* in the post," i. e., to make a record of any remarkable event. This is evidently an ancient method of recording. Similarly we have "cut your stick," in which the reference is clearly to the ancient tallies; it is equivalent to "make your mark and pass on." Hence also, "in the *nick* of time," i. e., just as the notch was being cut. *In the nick*, exactly. *North.*

(2) *To nick with nay*, to deny, a very common phrase in early English.

> On her knees they kneleden adoun,
> And prayden hym off hys benysoun;
> He *nykkyd* hem with nay;
> Neyther of cros neyther off ryng,
> Hadde they non kyns wetyng,
> And thanne a knyȝt gan say.
>
> *Romance of Athelstone.*

(3) To deceive; to cheat. *Var. dial.*

(4) To cut vertical sections in a mine from the roof. *North.*

(5) A wink. *North.* (Teut.)

(6) To win at dice. *Grose.* "To tye or nicke a cast at dice," Florio, p. 280.

(7) *To nick the nick*, to hit exactly the critical moment or time.

(8) A raised or indented bottom in a beer-can, formerly a great grievance with the consumer. A similar contrivance in a wine-bottle is called the *kick*. Grose has *neck-stamper*, the boys who collect the pots belonging to an ale-house sent out with beer to private houses.

> There was a tapster, that with his pots smalnesse, and with frothing of his drinke, had got a good summe of money together. This *nicking* of the pots he would never leave, yet divers times he had been under the hand of authority, but what money soever hee had [to pay] for his abuses, hee would be sure (as they all doe) to get it out of the poore mans pot againe.
>
> *Life of Robin Goodfellow*, 1628.
>
> From the *nick* and froth of a penny pot-house,
> From the fidle and cross, and a great Scotch-louse,
> From committees that chop up a man like a mouse.
>
> *Fletcher's Poems*, p. 133.
>
> Our pots were full quarted,
> We were not thus thwarted
> With froth-canne and *nick-pot*,
> And such nimble quick shot.
>
> *Elynour Rummynge*, ed. 1624.

(9) To catch in the act. *Var. dial.*

NICKER. (1) To neigh. *North.*

(2) A little ball of clay or earth baked hard and oiled over for boys to play at *nickers*.

NICKER-PECKER. A woodpecker. *North.*

NICKET. A small short faggot. *West.*

NICKIN. A soft simple fellow.

NICKING. Convenient. *Somerset.*

NICKLE. To move hastily along in an awkward manner. *West.*

NICKLED. Beaten down and entangled, as grass by the wind. *East.*

NICK-NINNY. A simpleton. *South.*

NICKOPIT. A bog; a quagmire. *Kent.*

NICK-STICK. A tally, or stick notched for reckoning. *North.*

NICKY. A faggot of wood. *West.*

NICOTIUM. Tobacco.

NIDDE. To compel. (*A.-S.*)

NIDDERED. Cold and hungry. *North.*

NIDDICK. The nape of the neck. *West.*

NIDDICOCK. A foolish fellow. Polwhele has *nicky-cox* as a Devonshire word. "They were never such fond *niddicockes*," Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 94.

NIDDY. A fool. *Devon.*

NIDDY-NODDY. A child's game.

NIDERLING. A mean inhospitable fellow. This word is not in frequent use, but may be heard occasionally. *Linc.*

NIDES. Needs; necessarily.

> Thus athe sche fullyche overcome
> My ydelnys tylle y sterve,
> So that y mote *nydes* serve.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 4

NIDGERIES. Trifles. *Skinner.*

NIDGET. (1) To assist a woman in her labour or travail. *East.*

(2) Part of a plough. *Kent.*

(3) A fool. "*Nigaud*, a fop, nidget, ideot, a doult, lobcocke," Cotgrave.

NIDING. A coward; a wretch. (*A.-S.*)

NIE. Nigh; near. (*A.-S.*)

NIECE. A relative in general, not confined to our meaning. *Shak.*

NIEGHEND. The ninth. *Hampole.*

NIF. If. *Somerset.*

NIFF. To quarrel; to be offended. *West.*

NIFFLE. (1) A spur for a horse. *East.*

(2) To steal; to pilfer. *North.*

(3) To whine; to sniffle. *Suffolk.* It occurs in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211.

(4) To eat hastily. *Beds.*

NIFF-NAFFS. Trifles; knick-knacks. *Niffy-naffy*, a trifling fellow. *North.*

NIFLE. A trifle. "I weigh them not a *nifle*," Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 161. "Nyfles in a bagge, *de tout nifles*," Palsgrave. "Trash, rags, *nifles*, trifles," Cotgrave.

NIFLES. Glandules. *Yorksh.*

NIG. To clip money. *Grose.*

NIGARDIE. Stinginess. (*A.-N.*)

NIGG. A small piece. *Essex.*

NIGGED-ASHLAR. Stone hewn with a pointed hammer. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

NIGGER. A fire-dog. *North.*

NIGGLE. (1) Futuo. Dekker, 1616.

(2) To deceive; to draw out surreptitiously; to steal. Still in use.

(3) To play with; to trifle. Hence, to walk mincingly. *North.*

(4) To eke out with extreme care. *East.*

(5) To complain of trifles from ill temper. *Dorset.*

(6) To nibble; to eat or do anything mincingly. *West.*

NIGGLING. Contemptible; mean. *West.*

NIGHE. To approach. See *Neghe.*

> The batayle lasted wondur longe,
> They seyde, Be Burlonde never so stronge,
> He hath fonde hys pere.
> Wyth swerdys scharpe the faght faste,
> At ylke stroke the fyre owt raste,
> They *nyghed* wondur nere.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 81.

NIGHEST-ABOUT. The nearest way. *North.*

NIGH-HAND. Probably. *Leic.*

NIGHT-BAT. A ghost. *North.*

NIGHT-COURTSHIP. This custom, which appears to be now falling into disuse, is thus described in a note to Anderson's Ballads:—

> A Cumbrian peasant pays his addresses to his sweetheart during the silence and solemnity of midnight, when every bosom is at rest, except that of love and sorrow. Anticipating her kindness, he will travel ten or twelve miles over hills, bogs, moors, and mosses, undiscouraged by the length of the road, the darkness of the night, or the intemperature of the weather; on reaching her habitation, he gives a gentle tap at the window of her chamber, at which signal she immediately rises, dresses herself, and proceeds with all possible silence to the door, which she gently opens, lest a creaking hinge or a barking dog should awaken the family. On his entrance into the kitchen, the luxuries of a Cumbrian cottage—cream and sugared curds—are placed before him by the fair hand of his *Dulcinea*; next, the courtship commences, previously to which, the fire is darkened or extinguished, lest its light should guide to the window some idle or licentious eye; in this dark and uncomfortable situation (at least uncomfortable to all but lovers), they remain till the advance of day, depositing in each other's bosoms the secrets of love, and making vows of unalterable affection.

NIGHT-CROW. A well-known bird, otherwise called the night-jar. "*Nicticorax*, a nyght-craw" Nominale MS. Palsgrave translates it by *cresserelle.*

NIGHTERTALE. Night-time. (*A.-S.*)

> His men coom bi *nyȝturtale*,
> With hem awey his body stale.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 49.
>
> By *nyȝtertale* he was slayne be kynge Darie.
>
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 272.

NIGHTGALE. The nightingale.

> Wyth alkyne gladchipe thay gladdene themeselvene,
> Of the *nyghtgale* notez the noisez was swette.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 63.

NIGHT-KERT-CHEF. A lady's neck handkerchief. It is the translation of *collerette* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

NIGHT-MAGISTRATE. A constable.

NIGHT-MARE. The charm for the night-mare mentioned in the following curious passage is quoted in Beaumont and Fletcher, and other early writers:

> If this disease chancing often to a man, be not cured in time, it may perhaps grow to a worse mischiefe, as to the faling evil, madnesse, or apopelexy. But I could never learne that horses were subject to this disease, neither by relation, nor yet by reading, but only in an old English writer, who sheweth neither cause nor signes how to know when a horsse hath it, but onely teacheth how to cure it with a fond foolish charme, which because it may perhaps make you, gentle reader, to laugh, as wel as it did me, for recreation sake I will heere rehearse it. Take a flint stone that hath a hole of his owne kinde, and hang it over him, and write in a bill,
>
> In nomine Patris, &c.
> Saint George our Ladies knight,
> He walked day, so did he night,
> Untill he her found,
> He her beate, and he her bound,
> Till truely her troath she him plight,
> That she would not come within the night,
> There as saint George our Ladies knight,
> Named was three times, saint George.
>
> And hang this scripture over him, and let him alone: with such proper charmes as this is, the false friers in times past were wont to charme the mony out of plaine folks purses. *Topsell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 353.

NIGHT-RAIL. A sort of vail or covering for the head, often worn by women at night. See Middleton's Works, i. 164. Mr. Dyce absurdly explains it night-gown, which makes nonsense in the passage referred to. Howell has, "a night-rail for a woman, *toca de muger de nochez.*"

NIGHT-RAVEN. The bittern. "*Niticorax*, a nyte-rawyn," Nominale MS.

NIGHT-SHADE. A prostitute.

NIGHT-SNAP. A night-robber.

NIGHT-SNEAKERS. "Wanton or effeminate lads night-sneakers," Florio, p. 105.

NIGHT-SPELL. A spell or charm against the night-mare.

NIGHTWARD. The night-watch.

NIGHTY. Dark. *Oxon.*

NIGIT. A coward; a dastard.

> This cleane *nigit* was a foole,
> Shapt in meane of all.
>
> *Armin's Nest of Ninnies*, 1608.

NIGMENOG. A very silly fellow.

NIGROST. Negroes. *Hall.*

NIGRUM. Dark; black. (*Lat.*)

NIKIR. A sea monster. (*A.-S.*)

NIKLE. An icicle. Pr. Parv. p. 259.

NILE. The upper portion of a thresher's flail. *Salop.*

NILL. (1) A nail. *Somerset.*

> Thorow my lyfte honde a *nyl* was dryve!
> Thenke thou theron, yf thou wolte lyve.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 6.

(2) Will not. (*A.-S.*) *Will he nill he*, whether he will or not. Hence, to be unwilling.

> *Nylling* to dwell where syn is wrought.
>
> *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit* 1652, p. 117

(3) A needle. Still in use.

NIM. (1) To take. Also, to steal. Hence the character Corporal Nym.

> *Nym*, he seyde, this theof
> Faste in alle wyse,
> And wyn of him the tresour,
> And make him do sacrifyse.
>
> *MS Trin. Coll. Oxon.* [illegible]

> Then boldly blow the prize thereat
> Your play for to *nime* or ye come in.
>
> *The Booke of Hunting*, 1586.

(2) To walk with short quick steps. *North.*

(3) To take heed; to take care.

NIMBER. Active.

> The boy beinge but a xj. yers old juste at the death of his father, yet having reasonable wit and discretion, and being *nymber* sprited and apte to anythinge.
>
> *MS. Ashmol.* 208.

NIMGIMMER. A surgeon.

NIMIETY. Satiety. (Lat.)

NIMIL. Large; capacious.

NIMMEL. Nimble. *North.* "Lyght and nymel," Morte d'Arthur, i. 285.

NIN. (1) None. *North.*

(2) A child's term for liquor. "The word that children call their drinke by, as our children say *ninne* or bibbe," Florio, p. 64.

NINCUMPOOP. A person nine times worse than a fool. See Grose.

NIND. Needs must. *Linc.*

NINE-EYED. A term of reproach.

NINE-EYES. A kind of small eel.

NINE-HOLES. A game differently described by various writers. According to Forby, nine round holes are made in the ground, and a ball aimed at them from a certain distance; or the holes are made in a board with a number over each, through one of which the ball is to pass. Nares thinks it is the same game with *nine-men's morris*, called in some places *ninepenny-marl.*

NINE-MURDER. A kind of hawk. See Florio, p. 205. Cotgrave apparently mentions two birds so called, in v. *Escriere, Soucie.*

NINE-MUSES. An old dance, mentioned in MS. Rawl. Poet. 108.

NINE-PINS. A game somewhat similar to skittles. It is mentioned by Florio, ed. 1611, p. 15, and is still in use.

NINETED. Wicked; perverse. *South.*

NINETING. A severe beating. *West.*

NINGLE. A contracted form of *mine ingle*, common in old plays.

NINNY-NONNY. Uncertain. *Linc.*

NINNYVERS. The white water-lily.

NINNYWATCH. A vain hope; a silly or foolish expectation. *Devon.*

NINT. To beat; to anoint. *Var. dial.*

NIP. (1) A satirical taunt. Also a verb, to taunt satirically. "*S'entrepicquer*, to pricke, *nip*, taunt, quip, cut, each other," Cotgrave. "A dry-bob, jeast, or nip," ibid.

(2) A thief. An old cant term. "To nyp a bong," to cut a purse, Harman's Caveat, 1567.

(3) Cut. Robin Hood, i. 100.

(4) To snatch up hastily. *Yorksh.*

(5) A short steep ascent. *North.* Occasionally, a hill or mountain.

(6) To pinch closely. Hence applied to a parsimonious person. *Var. dial.*

(7) A turnip. *Suffolk.*

NIP-CHEESE. A miserly person. *Var. dial.* Sometimes called a *nip-squeeze*, or a *nip-farthing.*

NIP-NOSE. A phrase applied to a person whose nose is bitten by frost.

NIPPER. A cut-purse. *Dekker.* Also termed a *nipping-Christian.*

NIPPERKIN. A small measure of beer.

NIPPET. A small quantity. *Essex.*

NIPPITATO. Strong liquor, chiefly applied to ale. A cant term.

NIPPLE. "A little cocke, end, or nipple perced, or that hath an hole after the mar of a breast, which is put at the end of chanels of a fountaine, wherthrough the runneth forth," Baret, 1580.

NIPPY. (1) Hungry. *Dorset.*

(2) A child's term for the penis.

NIPTE. A niece; a grand-daughter.

NIRE. Nigher; nearer. *West.*

NIRRUP. A donkey. *Dorset.*

NIRT. Cut; hurt. *Gawayne.*

NIRVIL. A diminutive person.

NIS. Is not. (*A.-S.*)

NISGAL. The smallest of a brood or litter. *Salop.*

NISOT. A lazy jade. *Skelton.*

NISSE. Navy; ships. *Hearne.*

NIST. (1) Nigh; near. *Somerset.*

(2) Nice; pleasant; agreeable. *Linc.*

NISTE. Knew not. (*A.-S.*)

> And hou Fortiger him wold have nome,
> Ac he *nist* where he was bicome.
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 7
>
> That was eclipcid for oute of my syȝte,
> That for derkenesse y *niste* what to done.
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 6

NIT. Not yet. *West.*

NITAMOST. Nothing like it. *South.*

NITCH. (1) Neat. *Dorset.*

(2) A small bundle. *Var. dial.*

(3) Got a nitch, i. e. tipsy.

NITHE. Wickedness.

> But in pride and trichery,
> In *nythe* and onde and lechery.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 138.

NITHER. A grimace. *Worc.*

NITHING. A wicked man. *Nythying*, Audelay, p. 16. Also, sparing, parsimonious, wicked, mean.

NITLE. Neat; handsome. *Var. dial.*

NITOUR. Brightness.

> The amber that is in common use groweth rough, rude, impolished, and without clearenesse, but after that it is sod in the greace of a sow that giveth sucke, it getteth that *nitour* and shining beauty, which we find to be in it. *Topsell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 681.

NITTICAL. Nitty; lousy. *Nitty* is not an uncommon word.

NITTLE. "A childish word for *little*," Urry MS. Adds. to Ray.

NIX. (1) Nothing. A cant term.

(2) To impose upon. See *Nick.*

NO. (1) Often used ironically by our early dramatists to express excess, e. g. Here's no rascal, implying a very great rascal.

(2) Nor; not. Still in use.

> Tho were thai wounded so strong,
> That thai no might doure long.
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. [illegible]

> The cifre in the ritht side was first wryte, and ȝit he tokeneth nothinge, *no* the secunde, *no* the thridde, but thei maken that figure of 1 the more signyficatyf that comith after hem.
>
> *Rara Mathematica*, p. 29.

NOAH'S-ARKS. Clouds in the forms of arks, indicating rain. *Suffolk.*

NOB. (1) To beat; to strike. *North.*

(2) The head. *Var. dial.* Hence, a person in a superior station of life.

(3) A young colt. *Heref.*

NOBBLE. (1) To beat; to rub. *North.*

(2) A lump of anything. *East.*

NOBBLE-TREE. The head. *Suffolk.*

NOBBLY. Round, as pebbles, &c. *Var. dial.*

NOBBY. (1) A fool. *East.*

(2) Fine; fashionable. *Var. dial.*

NOBBY-COLT. A young colt. *Glouc.*

NOBILE. Grandeur; magnificence.

> Sothly by Arthurys day
> Was Bretayne yn grete *nobyle*,
> For yn hys tyme a grete whyle
> He sojourned at Carlile.
>
> *MS. Rawlinson* C. 86.

NOBILLARY. Nobleness; nobility.

NOBLE. (1) The navel. *East.*

(2) A gold coin worth 6*s.* 8*d.*

NOBLESSE. Dignity; splendour. (*A.-N.*) *Nobley* has the same meanings.

> Of what richesse, of what *nobley*,
> These bokis telle, and thus they say.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 197.

> And so they mett betwixt both hostes, where was right kynde and lovynge langwage betwixt them twoo, with parfite accord knyt togethars for evar here aftar, with as hartyly lovynge chere and countenaunce, as might be betwix two bretherne of so grete *nobley* and astate.
>
> *Arrival of King Edward* IV. p. 11.

> Ilkone be worscheped in hys degré
> With grete *nobelay* and seere honowres.
>
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 222.

NOBSON. A blow; a stroke. *North.*

NOB-THATCHER. A peruke-maker.

NO-BUT. Only; except. *North.*

NOCENT. A wicked man. (*Lat.*)

> An innocent with a *nocent*, a man ungylty with a gylty, was pondered in an egall balaunce.
>
> *Hall*, 1548, *Hen.* IV. f. 14.

NOCK. (1) A notch, generally applied to the notch of an arrow or a bow. It is the translation of *coche* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. To nock, to set the arrow on the string. See Drayton's Poems, p. 80. *Beyond the nock*, out of reason.

(2) To tip or finish off an article with something of a different material.

(3) The posteriors. More usually called *nockandro.* Cotgrave has," *Cul*, tayle, *nockandroe*, fundament." (4) Florio, "*Cúnno*, a womans nocke; *cunnúta*, a woman well nocked."

NOCKLE. A beetle, or mallet. *Norf.*

NOCKY-BOY. A dull simple fellow.

NOD. He's gone to the land of Nod, i. e. he's gone to bed.

NODCOCK. A simpleton. *Somerset.*

NODDY. (1) A fool. *Minsheu.*

(2) An old game at cards, conjectured to be the same as cribbage. It appears from the Complete Gamester, 1682, p. 76, that *Knave Noddy* was the designation of the knave of trumps in playing that game. The game is by no means obsolete. Carr mentions *noddy-fifteen* in his Craven Gl. Noddy is now played as follows: Any number can play—the cards are all dealt out—the elder hand plays one, (of which he hath a pair or a *prial* if a good player)—saying or singing "there's a good card for thee," passing it to his right hand neighbour—the person next in succession who holds its pair covers it, saying "there's a still better than he;" and passes both onward—the person holding the third of the sort (ace, six, queen, or what not) puts it on with "there's the best of all three:" and the holder of the fourth crowns all with the emphatic—"And there is *Niddy-Noddeee.*" —He wins the tack, turns it down, and begins again. He who is first *out* receives from his adversaries a fish (or a bean, as the case may be) for each unplayed card. This game is mentioned in Arch. viii. 149; Taylor's Motto, 1622, sig. D. iv.

NODDY-HEADED. Tipsy. *Oxon.*

NODDY-POLL. A simpleton. *Noddy-pate* is also used, and Florio, p. 214, has *noddy-peake.* "*Benet*, a simple, plaine, doltish fellow, a noddipeake, a ninnyhammer, a pea-goose, a coxe, a sillie companion," Cotgrave.

NODILE. The noddle or head. "*Occiput*, a nodyle," Nominale MS.

NODOCK. The nape of the neck. "His forehead very plaine, and his *nodocke* flat," Triall of Wits, 1604, p. 25.

NOE. To know. Nominale MS.

> I *noe* none that is with me,
> Never ȝit sent after the;
> Never seth that my reyne begane,
> Fond I never none so herdy mane,
> That hyder durst to us wend,
> Bot iff I wold after hym send.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, xv. Cent

NO-FAR. Near; not far. *North.*

NOG. (1) A sort of strong ale.

(2) To jog; to move on. *North.*

(3) A square piece of wood supporting the roof of a mine. *Derb.*

NOGGED. Strong limbed. *North.*

NOGGEN. Made of nogs, or hemp. Hence thick, clumsy, rough. *West.*

NOGGERHEAD. A blockhead. *Dorset.*

NOGGIN. "A mug or pot of earth with a large belly and narrower mouth; in Cheshire, a wooden kit or piggin is called a noggin," Kennet, MS. Lansd. 1033.

NOGGING. The filling up of the interstices in a building composed partly of wood.

NOGGLE. To walk awkwardly. *North.* Hence *noggler*, a bungling person.

NOGGS. The handle of a scythe. *Chesh.*

NOGGY. Tipsy; intoxicated. *North.*

NO-GO. Impracticable. *Var. dial.*

NOGS. (1) Hemp. *Salop.*

(2) The shank-bones. *Yorksh.*

NO-HOW. Not at all. *East.*

NOHT. Nought; nothing. (*A.-S.*)

NOIE. To hurt; to trouble. Also a substantive. Palsgrave has *noieing*, a nuisance.

NOILS. Coarse locks of wool. *East.* By a statute of James I. no one was permitted to put *noyles* into woollen cloth.

NOINT. To beat severely. *Var. dial.*

NOISE. (1) To *make a noise at one*, to scold. *To noise one*, to report or tell tales of. *Noise in the head*, a scolding.

(2) A company of musicians. "Those terrible *noyses*, with thredbare cloakes," Dekker's Belman of London, 1608.

(3) Tumult; dispute. *Weber.*

(4) To make a noise. (*A.-N.*)

NOISFLODE. *Cataclismus*, Nominale MS.

NOK. A notch in a bow.

NOKE. (1) A nook, or corner.

> He coverde the childe with his mantille *noke*,
> And over the water the way he tuke.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 125.

(2) An oak. Nominale MS.

> Ther may no man stonde hys stroke,
> Thogh he were as stronge as an *noke*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 166

NOKES. A ninny; a simpleton.

NOKETT. A nook of ground. *Warw.*

NOLDE. Would not. (*A.-S.*)

> And *nolde* calle hirselfe none other name
> But Goddis handmayde in fulle lowe maner.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 2.
>
> Forsothe harme *nold* he do nonne,
> Bot he wold do meche gode.
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 5.

NOLE. A head. It is sometimes applied to a simpleton, as in Mirr. Mag. p. 222.

NOLT. Black cattle. *North.*

NO-MATTERS. Not well. *Suffolk.*

NOMBRE. Number. (*A.-N.*)

NOME. (1) Took; held. (*A.-S.*)

> Ete ne drynke wold he never,
> But wepyng and sorowyng evir:
> Syres, sare sorow hath he *nome*,
> He wold hys endyng day wer come,
> That he myght ought of lif goo
> *MS. Rawlinson* C. 86.
>
> Aftur thys the day was *nomyn*,
> That the batelle on schulde comyn.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 93.
>
> Thow ert *nome* thef y-wis!
> Whar stele thow stede Trenchesis,
> That thow ridest upon here?
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 73.
>
> And grethur credence to hym he there *nome*
> Then he dudde ony tyme therby fore.
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 71.

(2) Numb. *Somerset.*

(3) A name. Nominale MS.

> Her ȝongest brother thei lefte at home,
> Benjamin was his *nome*.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 30.

NOMELICHE. Namely. (*A.-S.*)

NOMINE. A long speech. *North.*

NOMMER. To number. (*A.-N.*)

> For I do the wele to wiete thou myghte nerehand alsonne *nommer* the sternes of hevene, as the folke of the empire of Perse. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 7.

NOMPERE. An arbitrator. *Chaucer.*

> And nempned hym for a *nounpere*,
> That no debat nere. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 97

NOMPION. One who is possessed of more knowledge than the common people. *Lanc.*

NON. Not one; none; not.

NONATION. Wild; incoherent. *West.*

NONCE. Purpose; intent; design; occasion. This word is not yet entirely obsolete. It is derived, as Price observes, from the A. S. *for than anes.*

> I have a slyng for the *nones*,
> That is made for gret stonys.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 50.
>
> For the *nonest*, I forbare to allege the learneder sort, lest the unlearned should say they could no skill on such books, nor knew not whether they were truly brought in. *Pilkington's Works*, p. 644.
>
> Bot ȝif thowe wolde alle my steryne stroye fore the *nonys*. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 73.

NONE. (1) No time. *West.*

(2) Not at all. *Var. dial.*

(3) The hour of two or three in the afternoon. (*A.-N.*)

NONEARE. Now; just now. *Norf.*

NONE-OR-BOTH. Neither. *Essex.*

NONE-SO-PRETTY. London-pride. *East.*

NONE-SUCH. Black *nonsuch* is trefoil-seed, and white non-such is rye-grass-seed. *Norf.*

NONINO. A burden to a ballad. Shakespeare has it, *hey, nonny, nonny.* The term nonny-nonny was applied to the female pudendum, and hence many indelicate allusions. "Nony-nony or pallace of pleasure," Florio, p. 194.

NONKYNS. No kind of. (*A.-S.*)

> The lady lay in hir bede and slepe;
> Of tresone tuke sche *nonkyns* kepe,
> For therof wyste sche noghte.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 119.

NONNE. A nun. (*A.-S.*)

NONNOCK. To trifle; to idle away the time. *Nonnocks*, whims. *East.* Some use *nonny* in the same sense.

NON-PLUNGE. Nonplus. *Nonpower* is also used. *Var. dial.*

NONSICAL. Nonsensical. *West.*

NONSKAITH. A wishing, or longing. *Cumb.*

NONUNIA. A quick time in music, containing nine crotchets between the bars.

NOODLE. A blockhead. *Var. dial.*

NOOK. The quarter of a yard-land, which varies according to the place from 15 to 40 acres. See Carlisle's Account of Charities, p. 298. Still in use.

NOOKED-END. The very farthest extremity of a corner. *Var. dial.*

NOOK-SHOTTEN. Having or possessing nooks and corners. Pegge says, "spoken of a wall in a bevil, and not at right-angles with another wall." The term is still in use, and metaphorically means *disappointed, mistaken.*

NOOLED. Curbed; broken spirited. *North.*

NOON. None. (*A.-S.*)

NOONING. A repast taken by harvest-labourers about noon. *Var. dial.* Pegge has *noonscape*, the time when labourers rest after dinner. *Nooiningscaup*, Hallamsh. Gl. p. 156.

NOONSHUN. A luncheon. *Browne.*

NOONSTEAD. The period of noon.

NOORY. A young boy. (*Fr.*)

NOOZLE. To nestle. *Somerset.*

NOPE. A bullfinch. *Var. dial.*

NOR. Than. Very common.

NORATION. Rumour; speech. *Var. dial.*

NORCHE. To nourish. Cov. Myst. p. 208.

NORFOLK-CAPON. A red-herring.

NORFOLK-DUMPLING. A small globular pudding, made merely with dough and yeast, and boiled for twenty minutes, according to the approved receipt of that county.

> Well, nothing was undone that might be done to make Jemy Camber a tall, little, slender man, when yet he lookt like a *Norfolke dumpling*, thicke and short. *Armin's Nest of Ninnies*, 1608.

NORGANE. Norwegian.

NORI. A foster-child. (*A.-N.*)

> For mi lordes douhter sche is,
> And ich his *nori* forsothe ywis. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 7.
> Fye on thee, feature, fie on thee!
> The devilles owine *nurrye*. *Chester Plays*, ii. 162.

NORICE. A nurse. (*A.-N.*) "*Nutrix*, norysche," Nominale MS.

NORIE. To nourish. Gesta Rom. p. 215.

NORISTRY. A nursery.

NORLOGE. A clock. Nominale MS.

NORN. Neither; nothing. *West.*

NORRA-ONE. Never-a-one. *Devon.*

NORREL-WARE. A bit-maker, or lorimer.

NORRID. Northward. *Var dial.*

NORSTHING. Nourishment.

NORSTHYD. Nourished; taught; educated.

NORT. Nothing. *Somerset.*

NORTELRIE. Nurture; education.

NORTH. The following proverb is given by Aubrey in his MS. Collections for Wiltshire in the Ashmolean Museum.

> "The *North* for largeness,
> The East for health!
> The South for buildings,
> The West for wealth."

NORTHERING. Wild; incoherent. *West.* A silly person is called a *northern*, and some of our old dramatists use the latter word in the sense of *clownish*, or *silly*.

NORTH-EYE. To squint. *Suffolk.*

NORTHUMBERLAND. Lord Northumberland's arms, i. e. a black eye.

NORWAIS. Norwegians. *Hearne.*

NORWAY. A whetstone. *Devon.*

NORWAY-NECKCLOTH. A pillory.

NOSE. (1) *To pay through the nose*, to give an extravagant credit price. *Nose of wax*, a proverbial phrase for anything very pliable. *To follow one's nose*, to go straightforward. *To measure noses*, to meet. *To have one's nose on the grindstone*, to be depressed. *As plain as the nose on one's face*, quite evident. *Led by the nose*, governed. *To put one's nose out of joint*, to rival one in the favour of another. *To make a bridge of any one's nose*, to pass by him in drinking. *He cut off his nose to be revenged of his face*, he has revenged his neighbour at the expense of injuring himself. *To make a person's nose swell*, to make him jealous of a rival. *To play with a person's nose*, to ridicule him.

(2) To smell. *Var. dial.* Hence, metaphorically, to pry into anything.

(3) A neck of land. *South.*

(4) To be tyrannical. *Oxon.*

NOSE-BAG. A bag of provender fastened to a horse's head.

NOSEBLEDE. The plant milfoil. *Millifolium*, MS. Sloane 5, f. 6.

NOSE-FLY. A small fly very troublesome to the noses of horses.

NOSEGENT. A nun. An old cant term, given in Brit. Bibl. ii. 521.

NOSE-GIG. A toe-piece to a shoe. *West.*

NOSELING. On the nose. "Felle doune *noselynge*," Morte d'Arthur, ii. 286.

NO-SENSE. A phrase implying worthlessness or impropriety. *West.*

NOSETHIRLES. The nostrils. (*A.-S.*) Spelt *neyse-thrilles* in Reliq. Antiq. i. 54.

NOSIL. (1) To encourage or embolden an animal to fight; to set on.

(2) To grub in the earth.

NOSING. The exterior projecting edge of the tread of a stair.

NOSLE. The handle of a cup, &c. The nosle of a candlestick is that part which holds the end of a candle.

NOSSEN. Noise; rumour; report.

NOSSET. (1) A dainty dish. *Somerset.*

(2) To carouse secretly. *Devon.*

NOST. Knowest not. (*A.-S.*)

NOST-COCKLE. The last hatched bird; the youngest of a brood.

NOSYLLE. A blackbird. *Merula.* MS. Arundel 249, f. 90. It occurs in Nominale MS.

NOT. (1) Know not. (*A.-S.*)

> For whane men thenken to debate,
> I *not* what other thynge is good
> *Gower*, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 38.

(2) Smooth; without horns. *Var. dial.* Hence, to shear, or poll. *Not-head*, a craven crown.

(3) Not only. 1 Thess. iv. 8.

(4) A game like bandy. *Glouc.*

(5) Well tilled, as a field. *Essex.*

NOTABILITEE. A thing worthy of observation. *Chaucer.*

NOTCH. (1) The female pudendum.

(2) *Out of all notch*, out of all bounds. Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. xi.

NOTCHET. A notable feat. *East.*

NOTE. (1) Use; business; employment. To use, or enjoy. *Lanc.*

> But thefte serveth of wykked *note*,
> Hyt hangeth hys mayster by the throte.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f 14.

(2) A nut. Maundevile, p. 158.

(3) To push, strike, or gore with the horns, as a bull. *North.*

(4) The time during which a cow is in milk. *North.* Kennett has, "*noyt*, a cow's milk for one year." MS. Lansd. 1033.

(5) To contend with; to fight.

(6) To eat. *Durham.* (Island.)

(7) Neat or cattle. *North.*

NOTELESS. Stupefied. *Essex.*

NOTEMUGE. Nutmeg. *Chaucer.*

NOTERER. A notary.

NOTE-SCHALE. A nutshell.

But alle nis worth a *note-schale.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 107.

NOTFULHEDE Profit; gain; utility. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii, and is connected with A.-S. nytlicnys.

NOTHAG The jay. "Nothagge, a byrde, *jaye,*" Palsgrave. Spelt *nothak* in Nominale MS. f. 6. "*Ficedula,* a nuthage," Vocab. Rawl. MS. "The nuthake with her notes newe," Squyr of Lowe Degré, 55.

NOT-HALF-SAVED. Foolish. *West.*

NOTHELES. Nevertheless. (*A.-S.*)

Notheles yn here dedys,
Se was chaste as Menerhedys. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 11.

NOTHER. Otherwise; nor; neither; other; another. (*A.-S.*)

NOTHING. Not; not at all. (*A.-S.*)

His hatte was bonde undur his chyn,
He did hit *nothyng* of to hym,
He thoȝt hit was no tyme. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48 f. 48.

NOTORIE. Notorious. *Lydgate.*

NOTTLE. Foolish; trifling; absurd; wanton. Milles' MS. Glossary.

NOTWITHUNDERSTANDING. Notwithstanding. A curious corruption, sometimes heard, and perhaps the longest word ever used by a rustic. *Isle of Wight.*

NOUCHE. A jewel; a necklace. Oftener spelt *ouche,* as in Nominale MS.

To my Lord and nephew the king the best *nouche* which I have on the day of my death.
Test. Vetust. p. 141.

When thou hast taken eny thynge
Of lovis ȝifte, or *nouche* or rynge.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.

NOUGHT-A-DOW. Worthless. *North.*

NOUGHT-MERCHANTABLE. Not well. *Devon.*

NOUGHTY. Possessed of nothing. (*A.-S.*)

NOUMBRED. A number; the sum total.

NOUN. No. (*A.-N.*)

NOUSE. Sense; knowledge. *Var. dial.* Apparently from the Greek νους.

Oh! aid, as lofty Homer says, my *nouse*
To sing sublime the Monarch and the Louse.
Peter Pindar, i. 229.

NOUSLE. To nestle; to cherish; to wrap up. Also spelt *nozzle.* "See with what erroneous trumperies antiquitie hath bene *nozzeled,*" Batman's Golden Booke, 1577, ded. *Nuzzeled,* brought up in youth, Holinshed, Hist. Engl. i. 108; nursed, habituated, Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, pp. 46, 78.

And *nusled* once in wicked deedes I feard not to offende,
From bad, to worse and worst I fell, I would at leysure mende.
1st *Part of Promos and Cassandra* ii. 6.

NOUSTY. Peevish. *North.*

NOUT-GELD. Cornage rent, originally paid in neat or cattle. *North.*

NOUTHE. (1) Now. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Nought; nothing. Hence, *nouthe-con,* to know nothing. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To set at nought; to defy.

NOVELLIS. News. (*A.-N.*)

NOVELRYE. Novelty. (*A.-N.*)

Ther was a knyȝt that loved *novelrye,*
As many one haunte now that folye.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 23

NOVER. High land above a precipitous bank *Sussex.*

NOVUM. A game at dice played by five or six persons. It is mentioned in Florio, p. 210 Taylor's Motto, 1622, sig. D. iv.

NOW-AND-NOW. Once and again. *Now and then,* occasionally.

NO-WAY-BUT-ONE. A phrase implying an inevitable certainty.

NO-WAYS. Not at all. *Var. dial.*

NOWEL. A cry of joy, properly that at Christmas of joy for the birth of the Saviour. (*Lat.*) It signified originally the feast of Christmas, and is often found in that sense. A political song, in a MS. of Henry VI.'s time, in my possession, concludes as follows,—

Tyll home Sulle Wylekyne,
This joly gentylle sayle,
Alle to my lorde Fueryn,
That never dyd fayle.
Therfore let us alle syng nowelle,
Nowelle! Nowelle! Nowelle! Nowelle!
And Cryst save mery Yngloud and sped yt welle

NOWELE. The navel. Arch. xxx. 354.

NOWIE. Horned cattle. *North.*

NOWITE. Foolish; witless; weak.

NOWLE. The noddle or head. "The *nowle* refine," Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. viij.

NOWMER. Number. *Prompt. Parv.*

NOW-NOW. Old Anthony Now-now, an itinerant fiddler frequently mentioned by our old writers. Anthony Munday is supposed to be ridiculed under this name, in Chettle's Kindhart's Dreame, 1592.

NOWP. A knock on the head. *Linc.*

NOWRE. Nowhere. Isumbras, 544. *Nowrewhare* occurs in Hampole.

NOW-RIGHT. Just now. *Exmoor.*

NOWSE. Nothing. *North.*

NOWUNDER. Surely; certainly.

NOY. To annoy; to hurt. *North.*

Corporal meat, when it findeth a belly occupied with adverse and corrupt humours, doth both hurt the more, *noy* the more, and helpeth nothing at all.
Becon's Works, p. 117.

Of wilke some are *noyeand* tille us kyndly,
And some are profytable and esye.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 189.

Thus do ye recken; but I feare ye come of clerus,
A very *noyfull* worme, as Aristotle sheweth us.
Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 86.

NOYNTE. To anoint. *West.*

I axst a mayster of fysyke lore,
What wold hyme drye and dryve away;
Elymosina ys an erbe ther-fore,
Oon of the best that ever I say.
Noynte heme therwyth ay whenne thow may,
Thingk that Requiem shalle in the rente and sese,
And sone after, within a nyght and a day,
Thou shalt have lysens to lyve in ease.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 43

NOYSAUNCE. Offence: trespass. (*A.-N.*)

NOZZLE. The nose. *Var. dial.*

NOȜT. Not. Perceval, 98, 143, 515, &c.

> The lordis seid to hym anon,
> Joly Robyn let hym *noȝt* gon
> Tille that he have etyn.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

NUB. (1) To push; to beckon. *North.*

(2) The nape of the neck. *East.*

(3) A husband. A cant term.

NUBBLE. To bruise with the fist.

NUBBLINGS. Small coal. *Worc.*

NUBILATED. Clouded. (*Lat.*)

> About the beginning of March, 1660, I bought accidentally a Turkey-stone ring; it was then wholly serene; toward the end of the moneth it began to be *nubilated*. *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.* p. 100.

NUCH. To tremble. *Northumb.*

NUCKLE. Trifling work; uncertain and unprofitable employment. *North.*

NUDDLE. (1) The nape of the neck. *East.*

(2) To stoop in walking. *Var. dial.*

NUDGE. A gentle push. It is also a verb, to strike gently, to give a person a hint or signal by a private touch with the hand, elbow, or foot. *Var. dial.*

NUFFEN. Cooked sufficiently. *Linc.*

NUG. (1) A rude unshapen piece of timber; a block. *Somerset.*

(2) A knob, or protuberance. *Devon.*

(3) A term of endearment.

NUGGING-HOUSE. A brothel.

NUG-HEAD. A blockhead. *Somerset.* Carr has *num-head*, Craven Gl.

NULL. To beat severely.

NUM. Dull; stupid. *East.* Also a verb, to benumb or stupefy. "Nums all the currents that should comfort life," Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631, sig. K. iii.

NUMBLES. The entrails, or part of the inwards of a deer.

> Brede and wyne they had ynough,
> And *nombles* of the dere. *Robin Hood*, i. 8.

NUMPOST. An imposthume. *East.*

NUMPS. A fool. *Devon.*

NUN. "A litle titmouse, called a *nunne*, because his heade is filletted as it were nunlike," Nomenclator, p. 60.

NUNC. A large lump or thick piece of anything. *South.*

NUNCH. A luncheon. *Var. dial.*

NUNCHEON. A lump of food sufficient for a luncheon. *Kent.*

NUNCLE. (1) An uncle. Still in use.

(2) To cheat; to deceive. *North.*

NUNMETE. A luncheon. *Pr. Parv.*

NUNNERY. A brothel. A cant term.

NUNQUAM. One who never returns from an errand. (*Lat.*)

NUNRYE. A nunnery. Isumbras, 485.

NUNT. To make an effort. *North.*

NUNTING. Awkward looking. *Sussex.*

NUNTY. Stiff; formal; old-fashioned; shabby; mean; fussy. *Var. dial.*

NUP. A fool. *Nupson* occurs in this sense in Ben Jonson, and Grose has it in C. D. V. T.

NUR. The head. *Warw.*

NURCHY. To nourish. "*Nutrio*, to nurchy," Vocab. MS. xv. Cent. f. 72, in my possession. Said to be in use in Devon.

NURLY. Lumpy; knotty. Hence, metaphorically, ill-tempered. *North.*

NURPIN. A little person. *Heref.* Possibly connected with *nyrvyl* in Pr. Parv.

NURSE. To cheat. A cant term.

NURSE-CHILD. A child before weaning. "A nource childe, or babe that sucketh," Withals. ed. 1608, p. 271.

NURSE-GARDEN. (1) The crab-apple tree.

(2) A nursery-garden. "Settes of young trees, or nursegardaynes," Cooper, ed. 1559, in v. *Semen.* Still in use.

NURSES-VAILS. The nurse's clothes when penetrated by nepial indiscretions. *Oxon.*

NURSPELL. A boy's game in Lincolnshire, somewhat similar to trap-ball. It is played with a *kibble*, a *nur*, and a *spell.* By striking the end of the spell with the kibble, the nur of course rises into the air, and the art of the game is to strike it with the kibble before it reaches the ground. He who drives it to the greatest distance, wins the game.

NURT. To nurture; to bring up.

NUSENESS. A nuisance. *East.*

NUSHED. Starved; ill-fed. *East.*

NUT. (1) Sweet-bread. *East.*

(2) The stock of a wheel. *Var. dial.*

(3) The lump of fat called the pope's-eye. "*Muguette de mouton*, the nut of a leg of mutton," Cotgrave.

(4) A silly fellow. *Yorksh.* This word is not applied to an idiot, but to one who has been doing a foolish action.

(5) A kind of small urn.

> Also oon littel standyng peece, with a gilt kover, which hath at the foote a crown, and another on the kover, weying 22 ounces, also a standyng gilt *nutt*, and the best dosein of the second sort of my spones. *Test. Vetust.* p. 365.

NUTCRACKERS. The pillory.

NUT-CRACK-NIGHT. All Hallows' eve, when it is customary to crack nuts in large quantities. *North.*

NUTCROME. A crooked stick, used for lowering branches of hazels, in order to reach the fruit. *East.*

NUT-HOLE. The notch in a bow to receive the arrow.

NUT-HOOK. A bailiff.

NUTMEGS. The testes. *Var. dial.*

> My precious *nutmegs* doe not wound,
> For fear I should not live;
> I'll pay thee downe one hundred pound,
> If thou wilt me forgive.
> *History of Jack Horner*, ed. 1697, p. 18.

NUTRE. A kind of worm.

NUTRITIVE. That which has nourished.

> Yf ever God gave victorye to men fyghtinge in a juste quarell, or yf he ever ayded such as made warre for the wealthe and tuicion of their owne natural and *nutritive* countrey. *Hall, Richard III.* f. 30

NUTTEN. A donkey. *I. Wight.*

NUT-TOPPER. The bird nut-pecker. Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 21.

NUVITOUS. Nutritious. *Salop.*

NUY. Annoyance; injury.

> And thare was so grete habundance of nedders and other venymous bestez, that thame byhoved nedez travelle armed, and that was a grete *nuy* to thame, and an heghe disese.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 27.

NUZZLE. To loiter; to idle. *North.*

NYE. (1) An eye. Nominale MS.

> Fro nyse japys and ribadry
> Awey thou muste turne thi *nye*;
> Turne thi *nye*, that thou not se
> This wyccud worldis vanyté.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 1.

(2) Annoyance; injury; trouble.

> The patryark sawe hys grete *nye*,
> For Befyse he wepyd, so thoȝt hym rewly.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 109.

(3) To neigh. *Palsgrave.*

NYME. To name.

> For every creature of God that man can *nyme*,
> Is good of hymself after his first creacion.
> *MS. Digby* 181.

NYMPHAL. A short poem relating to nymphs. *Drayton.*

NYMPHS. Young female bees.

NYMYOS. Excessive.

> Now, gracyous Lord, of your *nymyos* charyté,
> With hombyll harts to thi presens complayne.
> *Digby Mysteries*, p. 118.

NYNON. Eyes.

> And wash thou thi *nynon* with that water
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 77.

NYTE. To deny. See *Nick.* Qu. nycyde?

> Trewly in his entent,
> In batelle ne in tournament
> He *nytyde* us never with naye.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 130.

NYTTE. To require; to use. (*A.-S.*)

NYȜE. Nigh; near. (*A.-S.*)

> Fore thofe thou wyrke bothe dey [and] nyght,
> He wyll not the, I sey the ryght;
> He wones to *nyȝe* the ale-wyffe,
> And he thouht ever fore to thryffe.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, xv. Cent.

O. (1) Of. Still in use.

> A! perles pryns, to the we pray,
> Save our kyng both nyȝt and day!
> Fore he is ful ȝong, tender of age,
> Semelé to se, *o* bold corage,
> Lovelé and lofté of his lenage,
> Both perles prince and kyng veray.
> *MS. Douce* 302, f. 29.

> The wrang to here *o* right is lath,
> And pride wyt buxsumnes is wrath.
> *MS. Cotton. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 2.

(2) One. Also, on. *Chaucer.*

> Be-teche tham the proveste, in presens of lordez,
> O payne and *o* pelle that pendes there-too.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 70.

> Where that Merlin dede him se
> In *o* day in thre ble.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 74.

(3) Anything circular; an heraldic term for a kind of spangle. Shakespeare terms the stars "those fiery o's."

(4) A lamentation. *Shak.*

(5) The arithmetical cypher.

(6) All. Bran New Wark, 1785.

(7) The woof in weaving.

OAF. A fool. Still in use.

OAK. (1) *To sport the oak*, to close the outer door, a phrase used at Cambridge.

(2) The club at cards. *West.*

OAKEN-APPLE-DAY. The 29th of May, on which boys wear oaken apples in their hats in commemoration of King Charles's adventure in the oak tree. The apple, and a leaf or two, are sometimes gilt and exhibited for a week or more on the chimney piece, or in the window. This rustic commemoration is, however, getting into disuse. Sectarians have left it off, and in a few years it will probably be seldom seen. I can recollect when not a boy in a whole village let the day pass unobservant of the oaken apple. Fears were sometimes entertained in a backward season that the apples would not be forward enough for our loyal purpose. Moor's Suffolk MS.

OAK-WEB. The cockchafer. *West.*

OAMY. Light, porous, generally spoken of ploughed land. *Norf.*

OAR. "A busie-body, medler in others matters, one that hath an oare in others boates." Florio, p. 37.

OARS. Watermen.

> Tarlton being one Sunday at court all day, caused a paire of *oares* to tend him, who at night called on him to be gone. Tarlton, being a carousing, drunk so long to the watermen, that one of them was bumpsie; and so, indeede, were all three for the most part. *Tarlton's Jests*, 1611.

OAST. (1) Curd for cheese. *North.*

(2) A kiln for malt or hops. *Kent.*

OAT-FLIGHT. The chaff of oats. *East.*

OATMEALS. One of the many terms for the roaring-boys.

OATS. (1) To sow one's wild oats, i. e. to leave off wild habits.

(2) In the south of England, when a horse falls upon his back, and rolls from one side to the other, he is said to earn a gallon of oats.

OAVIS. The eaves of a house. *Essex.*

OBADE. To abide. Tristrem, p. 178.

OBARNI. A preparation of mead.

OBEED. A hairy caterpillar. *Derb.*

OBEISSANT. Obedient. *Palsgrave.*

> That were *obeissant* to his heste.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 54.

OBESSE. "Play at *obesse*, at biliors, and at cards," Archæologia, xiv. 253.

OBFUSCATE. Obscured. (*Lat.*)

> Whereby the fame of all our estimacion shall now bee *obfuscate*, utterly extinguyshed, and nothyng set by *Hall, Edward IV.* f. 16.

OBIT. A funeral celebration.

These *obets* once past o're, which we desire,
Those eyes that now shed water shall speake fire.
Heywood's Iron Age, 1632, sig. H. iv.

OBITCH'S-COLT. "Forty sa one like Obitch's cowt," a Shropshire phrase.

OBITERS. Small ornaments.

OBJECTION A subject or argument.

OBLATRATION. A barking-at. (Lat.)

OBLAUNCHERE. Fine white meal?

With *oblaunchere* or outher floure,
To make hem whytter of coloure.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.

OBLE. A kind of wafer cake, often sweetened with honey, and generally made of the finest wheaten bread. The consecrated wafer distributed to communicants at mass was so termed. "*Oblata*, oble," MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45. *Oblete*, a thin cake. (Teut.) "*Nebula*, oblys," Nominale MS.

Mak paste, and bake it in *oble-yryns*, and ett growelle of porke, and after ete the *obletes*, and thou sal have deliverance bathe abowne and bynethe. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 291.

Ne Jhesu was nat the *oble*
That reysed was at the sacre.
MS. Harl. 1701, f 66.

OBLIGATE. To oblige. *Var. dial.*

OBLOCUTION. Interruption. (Lat.)

OBLYSCHED. Obliged; compelled.

It helpyth to paye owre dettes for synne,
In whych to God *oblysched* ben wee.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 14.

Thei ben *oblisched* and thei felle, but we roos, and we ben righted. *MS. Tanner* 16, p. 51.

The whole felowship, marchauntes, burgesses, and commonaltye of the same towne, to be bounde and *oblyshed* by ther presentes unto the most excellent and most mighty prince Edward. *Hall, Edward IV.* f. 57

OBRAID. To upbraid. *Somerset.*

Now, thus accoutred and attended to,
In Court and citie there's no small adoe
With this young stripling, that *obraids* the gods,
And thinkes, 'twixt them and him, there is no ods.
Young Gallants Whirligig, 1629.

OBRUTED. Overthrown. (Lat.)

Verily, if ye seriously consider the misery wherewith ye were *obruted* and overwhelmed before, ye shall easily perceive that ye have an earnest cause to rejoice. *Becon's Works*, p. 57.

OBS-AND-SOLS. The words *objectiones et solutiones* were frequently so contracted in the marginal notes to controversial divinity, and hence the phrase was jocularly used by more lively writers.

OBSCENOUS. Obscene; indecent.

OBSCURED. Disguised. *Shak.*

OBSECRATIONS. Entreaties. (Lat.)

Let us fly to God at all times with humble *obsecrations* and hearty requests.
Becon's Works, p. 187.

OBSEQUIOUS. Funereal. *Shak.*

OBSEQUY. Obsequiousness. *Jonson.*

OBSERVANCE. Respect. (*A.-N.*)

OBSERVE. To obey; to respect; to crouch.

OBSESSION. A besieging. (Lat.)

OBSTACLE. Obstinate. A provincial word, very common in Shakespeare's time. It is explained "stubborne or wilfull" in Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

OBSTINATION. Obstinacy. *Palsgrave.*

OBSTRICT. Bounden. (Lat.)

To whom he recogniseth hymself to be so moche indebted and *obstricte*, that non of thise your difficulties shalbe the stop or let of this desired conjunccion. *State Papers*, i. 252.

OBSTROPOLOUS. Obstreperous. A very common vulgarism "I was going my rounds, and found this here gemman very *obstropolous*, whereof I comprehended him as an auspicious parson" This is genuine London dialect.

OBTRECT. To slander. (Lat.)

OC. But. (*A.-S.*)

Oc thourgh the grace of God almight,
With the tronsoun that he to prisoun tok
A slough hem alle, so saith the bok.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 61

OCAPYE. To occupy; to employ.

Tho seyde Gye, so schalt thou noȝt,
In ydull thou *ocapyest* thy thoȝt.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 211.

OCCAMY. A compound metal, meant to imitate silver, a corruption of the word alchemy. See Nares.

OCCASIONS. Necessities of nature.

OCCIDENT. The West. (*A.-N.*)

Of Inglande, of Irelande, and alle thir owtt illes,
That Arthure in the *occedente* ocupyes att ones.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 78.

OCCUPANT. A prostitute From the old word *occupy*, futuo. "A bawdy, or occupying-house," Florio, p. 194.

I can swive four times in a night: but thee
Once in four years I cannot *occupie*.
Fletcher's Poems, p. 110.

OCCUPY. To use. *Occupier*, a tradesman.

OCCUR. Ochre. *Palsgrave.*

OCCURRE. To go to. (Lat.)

Secondarely yf he should reyse an army so sodainly, he knewe not where to *occurre* and mete his enemies, or whether too go or where to tary.
Hall, Richard III. f. 14.

OCCURRENTS. Incidents; qualities. Meetings, Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 139.

Julius Cæsar himselfe for his pleasure became an actor, being in shape, state, voyce, judgement, and all other *occurrents*, exterior and interior, excellent.
Heywood's Apology for Actors, 1612.

OCCYAN. The ocean.

In verré soth, as y remembre can,
A certeyne kynrede towarde the *occyan*.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 22.

OCEAN-SEA. This phrase is often used by Sir Thomas More. "The greate brode botomlesse ocean-see," Supplycacyon of Soulys, sig C. ii. It occurs likewise in Hall.

OCHEN. To break; to destroy. (*A.-N.*)

OCIVITY. Sloth. *Hooper.*

OCKSECROTIA. Tipsy. A cant term.

OCUB. The cockchafer. *Somerset.*

OCY. The nightingale's note.

ODAME. A brother-in-law. (Germ.)

O-DAWE. Down. See *Adawe* (2).

Loke ȝe blenke for no bronde, ne for no bryghte wapyne,
Bot beris downe of the beste, and bryng theme *o-dawe*
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92

ODD. (1) Only; single; alone. (2) Lonely; out of the way. *Linc.*
(3) *Odd and even*, a game at marbles. *Odd come shortly*, a chance time, not far off. *Odd-come-shorts*, odds and ends, fragments.

ODD-FISH. A strange fellow. *Var. dial.*

ODD-MARK. That portion of the arable land of a farm which, in the customary cultivation of the farm, is applied to a particular crop. *Heref.*

ODDMENTS. Trifles; remnants. *North.*

ODDS. (1) To fit; to make even. Also, occasionally, to alter. *West.*
(2) Consequence; difference. *Var. dial.*

ODDY. (1) A snail. *Oxon.*
(2) Active; brisk. Generally applied to old people. *Oxon.*

ODDY-DODDY. A river-snail. *Oxon.*

ODE. Woad for dyeing.

ODER. Other. Still in use.

> And beryd the cors with bothe her rede,
> As she sodenly hade be ded,
> That no man *odur* wiste.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 44.

ODERWORT. The herb dragance.

ODIBLE. Hateful. (Lat.)

> And thou shalt be maister of that worme *odible*,
> And oppresse hym in his owne stalle.
>
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 56.
>
> All suche othis be to our Lord *odible*
> That be made and promysid to an evill entencion.
>
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 69.

ODIFFERAUNT. Odoriferous.

ODIOUS. Ill-tasted; ill-scented. *East.*

ODORAUNT. Sweet-smelling. (*A.-N.*)

> The thrid day next my sone went doune
> To erthe, whiche was disposed plentuously
> Of aungels bright and hevenly soune
> With *odoraunt* odoure ful copiously.
>
> *MS. Bodl.* 423, f. 204.

ODSNIGGERS. An exclamation of rebuke. An immense number of oaths and exclamations may be found commencing with *ods*, a corruption of *God's*.

OEN. Owe; are indebted.

> I telle it the in priveté,
> The kynges men *oen* to me
> A m^l. pounde and mare.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 47.

O'ERLAY. A girth; a cloak. *North.*

OERTH-IVI. The *hedera nigra.*

OERTS. In comparison of. *West.*

OES. Eyes. Nominale MS.

> And notwithstondinge your manly hart,
> Frome your *oes* the teres wald starte
> To shew your hevynesse.
> Com hithere Josephe and stande ner this rood,
> Loo, this lame spared not to shedd his blude,
> With most paynfulle distresse.
>
> *MS. Bodl. e Mus.* 160.

OF. In; out of; from; at; on; off; by. Many of these meanings are still current in the provinces.

OFCORN. Offal corn. Finchale Chart. The term occurs in Tusser. *East.*

OF-DAWE. To recover. *Weber.*

OF-DRAD. Afraid; frightened. (*A.-S.*)

O-FERRE. Afar off.

> Beholde also how his modire and alle his frendes stand alle *o-ferre* lokande and folowande theme withe mekylle murnyng and hertly sorowe.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 181.

OFF. (1) Upon; out of. *Off at hooks*, out of temper, or unwell. *Off and on*, changeable *Off nor on*, neither one thing nor another.
(2) The line from which boys shoot in commencing a game of marbles.
(3) Provided; furnished. *Var. dial.*

OFF-AT-SIDE. Mad. *North.*

OFFENCIOUS. Offensive. Marlowe, ii. 305.

OFFENDED. Hurt. *Chaucer.*

OFFENSIOUN. Office; damage. (*A.-N.*)

OFF-HAND. A man holding a second farm on which he does not reside is said to farm it *off-hand. Suffolk.*

OFFICE. The eaves of a house. *West.*

OFFICES. The rooms in a large house, appropriated to the use of the upper servants. The term is still in common use, applied to the menial apartments generally.

OFFRENDE. An offering. (*A.-N.*)

> And sche bigan to bidde and prey
> Upon the bare grounde knelende,
> And aftir that made hir *offrende.*
>
> Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 44.

OFF-SPRING. Origin. *Fairfax.*

OFF-TOOK. Took by aim; hit.

OF-LONG. For a long period

OF-SIGH. Saw; perceived. (*A.-S.*)

OF-TAKE. Taken. St. Brandan, p. 19.

OFTER. Oftener. *North.*

> *Ofter* bryngeth on day,
> That alle the ȝere not may.
>
> *MS. Douce* 52, f. 13.

OFTE-SITHES. Often-times. (*A.-S.*)

> For thou and other that leve your thyng,
> Wel *ofte-sithes* ye banne the kyng.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

OF-WALKED. Fatigued with walking. (*A.-S.*)

OGAIN. Again. Still in use.

> Fortiger nam gode coure
> That he no might *ogain* hem doure.
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 16.
>
> And dede hem *ogain* thre thousinde.
> And acontred that carroy.
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 178.

OGAINSAGHES. Contradictions. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

OGE. Again. "Come now son ogé," Gy of Warwike, p. 110.

OGHE. Ought. *Gawayne.*

OGLES. Eyes. A cant term.

OGNE. Own.

> And thoght ther was resone yune,
> And syh hys *ogne* lyf to wynne.
>
> Gower, *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 38.

OGOS. Caves along the shore. *Cornw.*

OIL. To oil his old wig, i. e. to make him tipsy. *North.*

OIL-OF-BARLEY. Strong beer.

OIL-OF-HAZEL. A severe beating.

OILY. Smooth; adulatory. *Var. dial.*

OINEMENT. Ointment. (*A.-N.*)

> Now of the seventhe sacrament,
> These clerkys kalle hyt *oynament.*
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 78

OINT. To anoint. *Palsgrave.*

OKE. Aked. Pret. pl. (*A.-S.*)

OKE-CORNE. An acorn. Ortus Voc.

OKERE. To put money out to usury. Also, usury. *Okerer*, an usurer.

> Anyȝt, when men hadde here rest,
> He *okered* pens yn hys cheste.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 18.
>
> *Okur* hyt ys for the outrage
> To take thy catel and have avauntage.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 16.
>
> One nyȝte qwene mene had ryste,
> He *okyrryde* penyes unto hys kyste.
> *Robert de Brunne, MS. Bowes*, p. 5.
>
> An *okerer*, or elles a lechoure, sayd Robyn,
> With wronge hast thou lede thy lyfe.
> *Robin Hood*, i. 10.

OKERS. "Bootes for ploughmen called *okers*," Huloet, 1552. "*Carpatinæ*, plowmens bootes made of untanned leather, they may be called *okers*," Elyot, ed. 1559.

OKY. Moist; sappy. *North.*

OLD. (1) Famous; great; abundant. *Warw.* Shakespeare uses the word in this sense. "There will be an *old* abusing of God's patience, and the king's English." It sometimes is used to denote approbation, fondness, or endearment; as. in Virginia and Maryland, the most endearing appellation by which a fond husband could address a beloved wife, used to be his calling her his *dear old woman.*

> On Sunday, at masse, there was *olde* ringing of bels, and old and yong came to church to see the new roode, which was so ill favourde, that al the parish mislikt it, and the children they cryed, and were afraid of it. *Tarlton's Newes out of Purgatorie*, 1590.

(2) Cross; angry. *Suffolk.*

(3) *Old Bendy*, *Old Harry*, *Old Scratch*, terms for the devil. *Old Christmas*, Christmas reckoned by the old style. *Old coat and jerkin*, a game at cards. *Old dog*, *old hand*, a knowing or expert person. *Old stager*, one well initiated in anything. *Old lad*, a sturdy old fellow. *Old stick*, a complimentary mode of address to an old man, signifying he is a capital fellow. *Old file*, an old miser.

OLDHAMES. A kind of cloth.

OLD-HOB. A Cheshire custom. It consists of a man carrying a dead horse's head, covered with a sheet, to frighten people.

OLD-KILLED. Squeamish and listless. *North.*

OLD-LAND. Ground that has been untilled a long while, and is newly broken up. *Essex.*

OLD-LING. Urine. *Yorksh.*

OLD-MAID. The lapwing. *Worc.*

OLD-MAN. Southernwood. *Var. dial.*

OLD-MAN'S-GAME. The game of astragals. MS. Ashmole 788, f. 162.

OLD-MILK. Skimmed milk. *North.*

OLD-SARAH. A hare. *Suffolk.*

OLD-SHEWE. A game mentioned in the Nomenclator, p. 298. It is apparently the same as King-by-your-Leave, q. v.

OLD-SHOCK. A goblin said to appear in the shape of a great dog or calf. *East.*

OLD-SONG. A trifle. *Var. dial.*

OLD-SOW. A wood-louse. *East*

OLD-TROT. An old woman who is greatly addicted to gossiping.

OLD-WITCH. The cockchafer. *East.*

OLD-WIVES-TALE. "This is an *old wives tale*, or a fashion of speech cleane out of fashion." Cotgrave, in v. *Langage.*

OLIFAUNT. An elephant. (*A.-N.*)

> Felled was king Rion standard,
> And the four *olyfaunce* y-slawe.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 344
>
> The scarlet cloth doth make the bull to feare;
> The cullour white the *ollivant* doth shunne.
> *Deloney's Strange Histories*, 1607

OLIVER. (1) A young eel. *Devon.*

(2) To give a Rowland for an Oliver, a phrase still in use, derived from two well-known characters in ancient romance.

> Soche strokys were never seen yn londe,
> Syth *Olyvere* dyed and Rowlonde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 109

OLIVERE. The olive-tree. (*A.-N.*)

OLIVER'S-SCULL. A chamber-pot.

OLLET. Fuel. Ray inserts this in his South and East-Country Words. Aubrey, in his MS. Nat. Hist. of Wilts, tells us that cow dung and straw was used for fuel at Highworth, and called by that name.

OLODDE.

> For-thi thou gyffe, whils thou may lyfe,
> Or alle gase that thou may gete,
> Thi gaste fra Godd, thi gudes *olodde*,
> Thi flesche foldes undir fete.
> With I. and E. fulle sekire thou be,
> That thynne executurs
> Of the ne wille rekke, bot skikk and skekke
> Fulle baldely in thi boures.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 213.

O-LONKE. Along. MS. Harl. 2253.

OLY. Oil. Nominale MS

OLYET. A little hole in anything, such as cloth, &c. Forby has *oylet-hole*, a perforation in a garment to admit a lace. The small openings in ancient fortifications were called *olyets*, or oylets. "Oyliet hole, *oillet*," Palsgrave.

OLYPRAUNCE. Gaiety? Holloway has, "*Olyprance*, rude, boisterous merriment, a romping match, *Northampton.*"

> Of rich atire es ther avaunce,
> Prikkand ther hors with *olypraunce*.
> *R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes*, p. 64.

OLYTE.

> For whan thou doust yn longe respyte
> Hyt ys forȝete that long ys *olyte.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 75.

OMAN. A woman. *Var. dial.*

OMAST. Almost. *Cumb.* Several of the glossaries have *ommost.*

OMBER. (1) The shade. *Lanc.* Kennett has *oumer*, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) A hammer. Salop. Antiq. p. 523.

OMBRE. A game at cards, of Spanish origin. It appears to be merely an alteration or improvement of primero. It is thus described in the Compleat Gamester, ed. 1721, p. 12—"There are several sorts of this game called L'Ombre, but that which is the chief is called Renegado, at which three only can play, to whom are dealt nine cards apiece; so th discarding the eights, nines and tens, there will remain thirteen cards in the stock; there is no trump but what the player pleases; the first hand has always the liberty to play or pass, after him the second, &c."

OME. The steam or vapour arising from hot liquids. *Dunelm.*

OMELL. Among; between. See Ywaine and Gawin, 119; and *Amell* (2).

OMFRY-FLOOR. At Wednesbury, co. Staff., in the nether coal, as it lies in the mine, the fourth parting or laming is called the omfry-floor, two feet and a half thick. Kennett, MS.

OMNIUM-GATHERUM. A miscellaneous collection of persons or things.

OMPURLODY. To contradict. *Beds.*

ON. (1) In. It is a prefix to verbs, similar to *a.* "The kinge of Israell on-huntynge wente," MS. Douce 261, f. 40.

(2) One. *After on*, alike. *At on*, agreed. *Ever in on*, continually. *I mine on*, I singly, I by myself. *On ane*, together, MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. of the thirteenth century.

(3) Of; onwards. *Var. dial.* To be a little *on*, i. e. to be approaching intoxication. A female of any kind, when maris appetens, is said to be *on*. It is sometimes an expletive, as *cheated on*, cheated, &c.

ONANE. Anon. *Ritson.*

> Hys hors fet wald he noht spare,
> To he cam thar the robbour ware;
> He yed unto thayr loge *onane.*
>
> *Gy of Warwike*, **M***iddlehill MS.*

ONARMED. Took off his armour.

> Tryamowre wened to have had pese,
> And *onarmed* hym also tyte.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.

ONBEAR. To uncover, applied to the opening of a quarry. *West.*

ON-BOLDE. Cowardly; not fierce.

> A man oon he ys holde,
> Febulle he wexeth and *on-bolde.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 95.

ONBRAID. To upbraid; to reproach. *Palsgrave.*

ONCE. Once for all. A common sense of the word in old plays.

ONDE. (1) Zeal; envy; malice; hate; hatred; breath. (*A.-S.*)

> Aschamid with a pitous *onde*,
> Sche tolde unto hire husbonde
> The ȝothe of alle the hole tale.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 44.

(2) Ordained. *Yorksh.*

ONDEDELY. Immortal. (*A.-S.*)

ONDINE. To breathe. *Prompt. Parv.*

ONDOAR. One who expounds.

ON-DREGHE. Back; at a distance.

ONE. (1) A; an individual; a person. *Var. dial.*

(2) Singular. *Leic.*

(3) Alone; singly. (*A.-S.*) "By ȝoureselfe one," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 62.

> And ther y gan my woo compleyne,
> Wisschyng and wepynge alle myn *oone.*
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 39.

ONE-AND-THIRTY. An ancient and very favourite game at cards, much resembling vingt-un. It could be played by two persons, as appears from Taylor's Workes, 1630, ii. 181. It is mentioned in the Interlude of Youth, ap. Collier, ii. 314; Earle's Microcosmography, p. 62; Taylor's Motto, 1622, sig. D. iv; Florio, p. 578; Upton's MS. Adds. to Junius.

ONED. (1) Made one; united. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Dwelt; remained.

> Than axed anon sir Gii,
> To the barouns that *oned* him bi.
>
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 27.

ONEDER. Behind. *Chesh.* According to Ray, this is the Cheshire pronunciation of *aunder*, the afternoon.

ONEHEEDE. Unity. (*A.-S.*)

> For Gode walde ay with the Fader and the Sonne,
> And wythe the Holy Gost in *oneheede* wonne.
>
> *Hampole*, **M***S. Bowes*, p. 13.
>
> And stere them all that ever they may,
> To *oonhedd* and to charyté.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 3.

ONELOTE. An oblation.

ONEMENTE. A reconciliation. (*A.-S.*)

> Bot *onemente* thar hym nevyr wene,
> Or eyther other herte have sought.
>
> **M***S. Harl.* 2252, f. 115.

ONENCE. Against. Sevyn Sages, 2872.

ONE-O'CLOCK. Like one-o'clock, i. e. very rapidly, said of a horse's movement, &c.

ONE-OF-US. A whore.

ONE-PENNY. "*Basilinda*, the playe called, one penie, one penie, come after me," Nomenclator, p. 298.

ONERATE. To load. (*Lat.*)

ONERLY. Lonely; solitary. *North.*

ONES. Once. (*A.-S.*)

> Evyr on hys maystyrs grave he lay,
> Ther myght no man gete hym away
> For oght that they cowde do,
> But yf hyt were *onys* on the day,
> He wolde forthe to gete hys praye,
> And sythen ageyne he wolde goo.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

ONE-SHEAR-SHEEP. A sheep between one and two years old. *Var. dial.*

ONFANG. Received. (*A.-S.*)

ON-FERROME. Afar off. (*A.-S.*)

> Bot Alexander went bi hym ane uppone an heghe cragge, whare he myghte see *on-ferrome* fra hym, and thane he saw this pestellencius beste the basilisc.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 38.

ONGOINGS. Proceedings; goings on. *North.*

ONHANDE. In the hand; to the will. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii, the Egerton MS. reading *wiht wille.*

ON-HELD. Bowed down.

ON-HENELY. Ungently; uncourteously.

ONICLE. The onyx. *Onycle*, Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 25. (*A.-N.*)

ONID. Mixed and joined. Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

ONIMENT. Ointment. Vocab. MS.

ONING. The only one. (*A.-S.*)

> And in the tenthe men myhte se
> The *oonyng* and the unyté.
>
> **M***S. Cott. Vitell.* C. xiii. f. 96.

ONION-PENNIES. "At Silchester in Hampshire they find great plenty of Roman coins which they call *onion-pennies* from one Onion whom they foolishly fancy to have been a giant, and an inhabitant of this city," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

ON-LENTHE. Afar. *Gawayne.*

ONLEPI. The same as *Anlepi*, q. v. *Onlepiliche* occurs in MS. Arund. 57, f. 28.

> Ich leve ine God, Vader Almiȝti, makere of hevene and of erthe; and ine Jesu Crist, his zone *onlepi*, oure Lord. *MS. Arundel*, 57, f. 94.

ONLIEST. Only. *Chesh.* It is singularly used as a superlative.

ONLIGHT. To alight, or get down. *West.*

ONLIKE. Alone; only. (*A.-S.*)

> Blissed Laverd God of Israel
> That dos wondres *onlike* wele.
> *MS. Egerton* 614, f. 48.
>
> Of thi bapteme and of thi dedes,
> Of *onlych* lif that thou here ledes.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 79.

ON-LOFT. Aloft.

> And gat up into the tre esely and soft,
> And hyng hymself upon a bowgh *on-loft.*
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 61.

ONNETHE. Scarcely. (*A.-S.*)

> Him thouȝte that he was *onnethe* alive,
> For he was al overcome.
> *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 117.

ONNISH. Somewhat tipsy. *North.*

ONONE. Anon; immediately. (*A.-S.*)

> And as [they] satt at the supere, they knewe hym in brekyng of brede, and *onone* He vanyste awaye fro hem. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 188.

ON-O-NENA. Always. *Lanc.*

ON-RYGHTE. Wrong.

> Hys own lyfe for hur he lees
> Wyth mekulle *on-ryghte.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 95.

ONSAY. An onset.

ONSET. A dwelling-house and out-buildings. *North.* A single farmhouse is called an *onstead.*

ONSETTEN. Small; dwarfish. *North.*

ON-STAND. The rent paid by the out-going to the in-going tenant of a farm for such land as the other has rightfully cropped before leaving it. *North.*

ONSTE. Once. Chester Plays, ii. 100.

ON-STRAYE. Apart.

> The stede strak over the force,
> And strayed *on-straye.*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 137

ONSWERID. Answered.

> Kyng Edwart *onswerid* agayne,
> I wil go to these erles twane.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v 48, f. 53.

ONT. Will not; w'ont. *West.*

ON-THENDE. Abject; out-cast.

ONTHER. Under. Octovian, 609.

ON-TYE. To untie.

> And yede Arondell all to nye,
> And wolde have hym *on-tye.*
> *MS Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 120.

ONWILLI. Unwillingly. *Pr. Parv.*

ONYOLBUN. A herb mentioned in MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 14.

OO. (1) One. See *O.*

> And at *oo* worde sche platly gan him telle
> The childis myȝte his power dide eccelle.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 16.

(2) Aye; ever. Tundale's Visions, p. 48.

OOBIT. The larvæ of the tiger-moth.

OON. An oven. *North.*

OONABLE. Awkward; unwieldly.

OONE. Alone, only. (*A.-S.*)

> Alle nakid but here schertis *oone*,
> They wepte and made moche mone.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 5

OON-EGG. A soft-egg, one laid before the shell is formed. *West.*

OONRYGHTTWYSLYE. Unrighteously.

> He was in Tuskayne that tyme, and tuke of oure knyghttes,
> Areste theme *oonryghttwyslye*, and raunsound thame aftyre. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 5

OONT. A want, or mole. *West.*

OONTY. Empty. *Devon.*

OOR. Hoary; aged.

OOSER. A mask with opening jaws along with a cow's skin, put on for frightening people. *Dorset.*

OOST. An host, or army. (*A.-N.*)

OOTH. Wood; mad. *Pr. Parv.*

OOZLING. Hairy. *North.*

OP. To get up. *Somerset.* Also *oppy.*

OPE. An opening. *West.*

OPE-LAND. Land in constant till, ploughed up every year. *Suffolk.*

OPEN. (1) A large cavern. When a vein is worked open to the day, it is said to be *open-cast.* A miner's term.

(2) Not spayed, said of a sow, &c. *East.*

(3) Mild, said of the weather. *Var. dial.*

OPEN-ERS. The medlar. (*A.-S.*) "Oponhers, medler," MS. Sloane 5, f. 6; *openarces*, MS. Bodl. 30. Palsgrave has *opynars.*

OPEN-HEDED. Bare-headed. *Chaucer.*

OPEN-HOUSE. To keep open-house, i. e. to be exceedingly hospitable.

OPEN-TIDE. The time between Epiphany and Ash-Wednesday, wherein marriages were publicly solemnized, was on that account formerly called open-tide; but now in Oxfordshire and several other parts, the time after harvest, while the common fields are free and open to all manner of stock, is called open-tide. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

OPER. A bumper of wine. *North.*

OPERANCE. Operation; effect.

OPERANT. Operative; fit for action. Heywood's Royall King, sig. A. iv.

OPIE. Opium. (*A.-N.*)

OPINION. (1) Credit; reputation.

(2) To opine; to think. *Suffolk.*

OPPILATIONS. Obstructions. (*Lat.*)

> This Crocus is used very successfully for the green-sickness stopping of the Terms, Dropsy and other diseases, that proceed from *Oppilations*; the Dose is from 15 grains to a Drachm.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.* p. 111

OPPORTUNITY. Character; habit.

OPPOSE. To question; to argue with.

> Problemes and demandes eke
> Hys wysdom was to finde and seke,
> Wherof he wolde in sondry wyse
> *Opposene* hem that weren wyse.
> *Gower. MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 36

OPPRESSE. To ravish. (*A.-N.*) Hence *oppression*, rape.

OPTIC. A magnifying-glass "Not legible but through an optick," Nabbes' Bride, 1640, sig. G. i. Coles has the term.

OPUNCTLY. Opportunely. *Greene.*

OQWERE. Anywhere?

> If his howsholde be *oqwere*,
> Thi parishen is he there.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 5.

OR. (1) Ere; before. *North.*

> Punysche paciently the transgressones
> Of mene dissreuled redressing thaire errour.
> Mercy preferryng *or* thou do rigour.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 129.

(2) Lest. Perceval, 911.

(3) Than. "Rather or that," an idiom still current in the midland counties.

> He wolde ageyn for youre love blede
> Rather *or* that ye dampned were.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.

(4) Their. Wright's Seven Sages, p. 47.

ORANGE-TAWNEY. A dull orange colour.

OR-A-ONE. Ever a one. *South.*

ORATION. Noise; uproar. *Var. dial.*

ORATORIE. A private chapel; a closet for the purposes of prayer. (*A-.N.*)

ORBELL.

> In the lowest border of the garden, I might see a curious *orbell*, all of touch, wherein the Syracusan tyrants were no lesse artfully portrayed, than their severall cruelties to life displayed.
> *Braithwait's Arcadian Princesse*, 1635, ii. 148.

ORBS. Panels. Nominale MS.

ORCEL. A small vase. (*A.-N.*)

ORD. A point, or edge. (*A.-S.*) *Ord and ende*, the beginning and end, Gy of Warwike, p. 33, a common phrase. In Suffolk, a promontory is called an *ord*.

> And touchede him with the speres *ord*,
> That nevere eft he ne spak word.
> *Romance of Otuel*, p. 74.

> He hit him with the speres *ord*,
> Thurch and thurch scheldes bord.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 276.

> Saul himself drowȝe his sword,
> And ran even upon the *ord*.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 49.

ORDAIN. To order; to intend. *Devon.*

ORDENARIE. An ordinance. (*A.-N.*)

ORDER. Disorder; riot. *West.*

ORDERED. Ordained; in holy orders.

ORDERS. A North-country custom at schools. In September or October the master is locked out of the school by the scholars, who, previous to his admittance, give an account of the different holidays for the ensuing year, which he promises to observe, and signs his name to the *orders*, as they are called, with two bondsmen. The return of these *signed orders* is the signal of capitulation; the doors are immediately opened; beef, beer, and wine deck the festive board; and the day is spent in mirth.

ORDERS-FOUR. The four orders of mendicant friars. *Chaucer.*

ORDINAL. The ritual.

ORDINANCE. (1) Fate. *Shak.*

(2) Orderly disposition. (*A.-N.*)

(3) Apparel. Palsgrave, 1530.

ORDINATE. Regular; orderly. (*Lat.*)

> For he that stondeth clere and *ordinate*,
> And proude happis suffreth underslide.
> *Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f

ORDONING. Ordinance. *Palsgrave.*

ORE. (1) Over. *Var. dial.*

(2) Grace; favour; mercy. (*A.-S.*)

> Syr, he seyde, for Crystys *ore*,
> Leve, and bete me no more.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 85

(3) Sea-weed, used for manure. *South.* Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 183, mentions *orewads*.

(4) A kind of fine wool.

ORF. Cattle. (*A.-S.*)

> Into the breris they forth kacche
> Here *orf*, for that they wolden lacche.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 33.

ORFRAYS. Embroidery. (*A.-N.*) The term is perhaps most generally applied to the borders of embroidery or needle-work, down the cope on each side in front. See Cotgrave. "Orphrey of red velvet," Dugdale's Monast. iii. 283. It occurs in Chaucer.

> Fretene of *orfrayes* feste appone scheldez.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 76.

ORGAMENT. Wild marjorum.

> The blood of harts burned together with herbe dragon, orchanes, *orgament*, and mastick have the same power to draw serpents out of their holes which the harts have being alive.
> *Topsell's Four Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 130.

ORGAN. The herb pennyroyal.

ORGANAL. An organ of the body.

ORGLES. Organs. *Weber.*

> Oure gentyl ser Jone, joy hym mot betyde,
> He is a meré mon of mony among cumpané,
> He con harpe, he con syng, his *orglus* ben herd ful wyd,
> He wyl noȝt spare his prese to spund his selaré
> *MS. Douce* 302, f. 3.

ORGULOUS. Proud. (*A.-N.*) *Orgulist*, proudest, Morte d'Arthure, ii. 432. *Orgulyte*, pride, ibid. ii. 111.

ORIEL. This term is stated by Mr. Hamper to have been formerly used in various senses, viz. a penthouse; a porch attached to any edifice; a detached gate-house; an upper-story; a loft; a gallery for minstrels. See a long dissertation in the Archæologia, xxiii. 106-116. Perhaps, however, authority for an interpretation may be found which will compress these meanings, few words having really so comprehensive and varied an use. It may generally be described as a recess within a building. Blount has *oriol*, "the little waste room next the hall in some houses and monasteries, where particular persons dined;" and this is clearly an authorised and correct explanation. *Nisi in refectorio vel oriolo pranderet*, Mat. Paris; *in introitu, quod porticus vel oriolum appellatur*, ibid. The oriel was sometimes of considerable dimensions See a note in Warton, i. 176.

ORIENT. The east. (*A.-N.*)

ORIGINAL. Dear; beloved. *Linc.*

ORISE. To plane, or make smooth. *West*

ORISON. A prayer.

When thai hade made theire *oryson*,
A voyce came fro heven down,
That alle men myȝt here;
And seid, The soule of this synfulle wyȝt
Is wonnen into heven bright,
To Jhesu lefe and dere.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v 48, f. 47.

ORISONT. The horizon. (*A.-N.*)

ORISSE. To prepare, or make ready.

ORL. The alder-tree. *West.*

ORLIAUNCE. Orleans. (*A.-N.*)

Rede wyn, the claret, and the white,
With Teynt and Alycaunt, in whom I delite;
Wyn ryvers and wyn sake also,
Wyne of Langdoke and of *Orliaunce* therto,
Sengle bere, and othir that is dwobile,
Which causith the brayn of man to trouble.
MS. Rawl. C. 86.

ORLING. An ill-grown child. *North.*

ORLINGS. The teeth of a comb.

ORLOGE. A clock, or dial. (*A.-N.*)

Gelosye salle kepe the *orloge*, and salle wakkyne the other ladyse, and make thame arely to ryse and go the wyllylyere to thaire servysse.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 276.

ORLOGER. A man who keeps clocks.

ORN. (1) Either. *Somerset.*

(2) To run; to flow. (*A.-S.*)

He *orn* aȝein him with grete joie,
And biclupte him and custe.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 2.

ORNACY. Cultivated language.

ORNARY. Ordinary. *Var. dial.*

ORNATE. Adorned. (*Lat.*)

The milke white swannes then strain'd in stile sublime,
Of *ornate* verse, rich prose, and nervous rime.
In short, to tellen all, doth not behove,
Wheare wellcome, sat weare powr'd in cuppe of love
MS. Bibl. Reg. 17. B. xv.

ORNATELY. Regularly; orderly.

ORNDERN. Same as *Aandorn*, q. v.

ORNIFIED. Adorned. *Oxon.*

ORPED. Bold; stout. The term is used by late writers. It occurs in Golding's Ovid, and in the Herrings Tale, 1598.

Houndes ther be the whiche beth bolde and *orpede*, and beth cleped boide, for thei be bolde and goode for the hert. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

Orpedlich thou the bistere,
And thi lond thou fond to were.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 65.

Doukes, kinges and barouns,
Orped squiers and garsouns
Arthour and Merlin, p. 81.

That they wolle gete of here acorde
Sum *orpid* knyȝte to sle this lorde.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 55.

ORPHARION. A kind of musical instrument in the form of a lute.

ORPINE. Yellow arsenic. "Orpine or arsenike," Hollyband's Dict. 1593.

ORR. A globular piece of wood used in playing at doddart.

ORRI. A name for a dog. See MS. Bibl. Reg. 7 E. iv. f. 163.

ORROWER. Horror. *Pr. Parv*

ORSADY. Tinsel. See *Arsedine.*

ORTS. Scraps; fragments. *Var. dial.* It is a common archaism.

ORUALE. The herb orpin.

ORUL. To have a longing for. *West.*

ORYBULLY. Terribly.

He apperyd fulle *orybully*, but not as he dud before.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 52.

ORYELLE. The alder-tree. *Pr. Parv.*

ORYNALLE. An urinal.

Anon he askud an *orynalle* schene,
And sawe theryn of kyng and quene.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 138

ORYONS. The orient, or east.

Stonys of *oryons* gret plenté,
Hir here aboute hir hed hit hong;
She rode out over that lovely le,
A-while she blew, a-while she song.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 116.

ORYTHE. Aright. Arch. xxx. 357.

OSCHIVES. Bone-handled knives.

OSEY. A kind of wine, mentioned in the Squyr of Lowe Degré, 762; Harrison, p. 167; Nugæ Poeticæ, p. 10; MS. Morte Arthure, f. 55.

Her land hath wine, *osey*, waxe, and graine,
Figges, reysins, hony and cordoweyne.
Hakluyt's Navigations, 1599, i. 189.

OSIARD. An osier-bed. *Palsgrave.*

OSKIN. An oxgang of land, which varies in quantity in different places.

O-SLANTE. Aslant; slanting.

His hand sleppid and slode *o-slante* one the mayles.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 98

OSMOND. A kind of iron. Manners and Household Expences, p. 301.

OSNY. To forbode; to predict. *West.*

OSPREY. The sea-eagle. Palsgrave calls it the *ospring.*

OSPRYNG. Offspring.

I wolde that Bradmonde the kyng
Were here with all his *ospryng.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 109

OSS. To offer, begin, attempt, or set about anything; to be setting out; to recommend a person to assist you. *Chesh.* Ray gives the Cheshire proverb, "ossing comes to bossing." Edgeworth, temp. Hen. VIII., uses to *oss* for to *prophesy.*

OSSELL. Perhaps. *Yorksh.*

OSTAYLE. An inn, or lodging.

And in her place he toke his *ostayle*,
Supposyng a lytill while ther to duelle.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 59.

Men taghte hym sone to hem weyl,
He come and toke ther hys *osteyl.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 13

O-STEDE. Instead.

The whyche, as the custum was,
Songe a balad *o-stede* of the masse.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 42

OSTENTS. Appearances; prodigies.

When ambitious Pyles, th' *ostents* of pride
To dust shall fall, and in their ruins hide.
Randolph's Poems, 1643

OSTERY. An inn. This word occurs in MS. Addit. 11812, f. 12. The term *osthouse* is used in Yorkshire. Palsgrave has *ostry.*

OSTILLER. An ostler. Vocab. MS.

OSTRECE. Austria. *Hearne.*

OSTREGIER. A falconer. This term was generally limited to a keeper of goshawks and tercels. *Ostringer* occurs in Blount's Gloss. p. 459, and Shakespeare has *astringer*.

OSTRICH-BORDE. Wainscoting.

OSTYLMENT. Furniture. *Quilibet utensile in domo, Anglice*, ostylment of howse, MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i, f. 13.

OSTYRE. An oyster. Nominale MS.

OTE. Knows. (*A.-S.*)

OTEN. Often. *Somerset.*

OTHE. To swear. Still in use, according to Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 258. "*Adjurare*, to othe," MS. Egerton 829, f. 17.

OTHER. Or; either; or else. (*A.-S.*)

OTHER-GATES. Otherways. *North.*

OTHER-SOME. Some other. A quaint but pretty phrase of frequent occurrence. *Otherwhere*, in some other place.

Some blasfemede hym and said, fy one hym that distroyes; and *othersome* saide, othire mene saved he, bot hymselfe he may nott helpe.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 183.

How she doth play the wether-cocke,
That turne with every winde;
To some she will be foolishe stout,
To *othersome* as kinde.
Gaulfrido and Barnardo, 1570.

OTHER-WHILE. Sometimes. *Var. dial.*

Than dwellyd they togedur same,
Wyth mekylle yoye and game,
Therof they wantyd ryght noght:
They went on hawkyng be the rever,
And *other-whyle* to take the dere,
Where that they gode thoght.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.

OTTOMITES. The Ottomans. *Shak.*

OTTRE. To utter. Lydgate, p. 150.

OTWO. In two; asunder. (*A.-S.*)

Al hem thoghte they wulde here slo,
For they clove here mouthe evyn *otwo*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 11.

OTYRE. An otter. It is the translation of *lutricius* in Nominale MS.

OU. How. MS. Digby 86.

OUCH. A jewel. "Ouche a jowell, *bague*," Palsgrave; "ouche for a bonnet, *afficquet, affichet*," ibid. The term seems to have been sometimes applied to various ornaments.

Of gyrdils and browchis, of *owchis* and rynggis,
Pottys and pens and bollis for the fest of Nowell.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 97.

OUGHEN. To owe; to possess, or own. (*A.-S.*)

A certain king, which, when he called his servants to accompts, had one brought to him which *ought* him ten thousand talents.
Becon's Works, p. 154.

Amaris he hight, that many a toune *ought*,
Prince was of Portingall, proudest in thought.
Roland, MS. Lansd. 388, f. 388.

OUGHT. Something suitable. *Sussex.*

OULE.

But *oule* on stok and stok on *oule*,
The more that a man defoule.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 88.

OUMER. The grayling fish *North.*

OUNDE. (1) A kind of lace. (2) A curl. *Oundy*, waving, curly, said of hair laid in rolls. (*A.-N.*)

Cloth of gold of tissue entered *ounde* the one with the other, the *ounde* is warke wavynge up and doune, and all the borders as well trapper as other was garded with letters of fine golde.
Hall, Henry VIII. f. 79.

The hynder of hym was lyk purpure, and the tayle was *ownded* overthwert with a colour reede as rose.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 39.

OUNFERD. Displeasure?

To thi neȝbour fore love of me,
To make debate ny dyscorde,
And thou dust me more *ounferd*,
Then thaȝ thou wentust barefote in the strete.
MS. Douce 302, xv. Cent.

OUNGOD. Bad; wicked. (*A.-S.*)

OUNIN. A weak spoilt boy. *North.*

OUNSEL. The devil. From the old word *ounseli*, wicked. "Ich were ounseli," MS. Digby 86. (*A.-S.*)

OUPH. A fairy, or sprite. *Shak.*

OUR. (1) Hour. Still in use.

There may areste me no pleasaunce,
And *our* be *our* I fele grevaunce.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 117.

(2) Anywhere. *Weber.*

(3) Over. Still in use. This would generally be printed *ovre.*

Hit was leid *oure* a broke,
Therto no man hede toke;
Oure a streme of watur clene,
Hit servyd as a brygge I wene.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 80.

(4) A term implying relationship. *Our Thomas*, Thomas belonging to our family. *Var. dial.*

OURN. Ours. *Var. dial.*

OURY. Dirty; ill-looking; untidy. *Linc.*

OUSE. The liquor in a tanner's vat.

OUSEL. The blackbird.

House-doves are white, and *oozels* blackebirds bee,
Yet what a difference in the taste we see?
The Affectionate Shepheard, 1594.

OUSEN. Oxen. *North.*

OUSET. A few small cottages together, like a Highland clachan. The word is originally oustead, one-stead, i. e. one farmhouse and its appurtenances standing *solus*, all alone by itself, and no other one near it. *North.*

OUST. To turn out. *Var. dial.*

OUT. (1) Away! It is often an exclamation of disappointment. (*A.-S.*) *Out, alas!* occurs in Shakespeare.

The gentill prynce and his pepull to London did passe,
Into the cité he enteryd with a company of men and trew,
For the wiche his enmys cryed, *Owte* and alas!
Thayre red colowrus chaungid to pale hewe;
Thanne the nobyll prynce began werkys new,
He toke prisoners a kyng and a clerke, loo,
How the will of God in every thynge is doo!
MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.

(2) Full; completely. Tempest, i. 2. Still in use, Heref. Gl. p. 76.

(3) An excursion of pleasure.

(4) *Out o'cry*, out of measure. See the Comedy of Patient Grissel, p. 20. *Out of heart*, worn out, applied to land; down-hearted, to a m

Out at heels, out at the elbows, very shabbily dressed. *Out at ley*, said of cattle feeding in hired pastures. *Out of hand*, immediately, without delay. *Out of temper*, too hot or too cold. *Out of the way*, extravagant, uncommon. *To be at outs*, to quarrel. *To make no outs of a person*, not to understand him.

OUTAMY. To injure, or hurt?

> Ac the helm was so hard y-wroȝt,
> That he miȝt *outamy* him noȝt
> Wyth no dynt of swerde.
>
> *MS. Ashmole*, 33, f. 49.

OUT-AND-OUT. Throughout; entirely; completely. *Out-and-outer*, a slang phrase implying anything supremely excellent.

> The kyng was good alle aboute,
> And she was wyckyd *oute and oute*,
> For she was of suche comforte,
> She lovyd mene ondir her lorde.
>
> *MS. Rawlinson* C. 86.

OUTAS. (1) The octaves of a feast.

(2) A tumult, or uproar. Nominale MS.

OUT-ASKED. On the third time of publication, the couple are said to be out-asked, that is, the asking is out or over. Used in the South-East of England.

OUT-BEAR. To bear one out; to support one in anything. *Palsgrave.*

OUT-BORN. Removed. (*A.-S.*)

OUT-BY. A short distance from home.

OUT-CAST. The refuse of corn. *Pr. Parv.* It is explained in Salop. Antiq. p. 524, "the overplus gained by maltsters between a bushel of barley, and the same when converted into malt."

OUT-CATCH. To overtake. *North.*

OUT-CEPT. To except. *Palsgrave.*

OUTCOME. A going out. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

OUT-COMLING. A stranger. *Lanc.*

OUT-CORNER. A secret or obscure corner. "An *out-nooke* in a towne where poore folkes dwell," Florio, p. 97. *Out-place*, Palsgrave.

OUT-CRY. An auction. An auctioneer was called an *out-crier*.

OUT-DONE. Undone.

> A supper was drest, the king was a guest,
> But he thought 'twould have *outdone* him.
>
> *Robin Hood*, ii. 169.

OUT-DOOR-WORK. Field-work. *West.* Also called *outen-work*.

OUTELICHE. Utterly; entirely.

OUTEN. Strange; foreign. *Outener*, a non-resident, a foreigner. *Linc.*

OUTENIME. To deliver. (*A.-S.*)

OUT-FALL. A quarrel. *North.*

OUT-FARING. Lying without. *Somerset.*

OUTGANG. A road. *North.*

OUT-GO. To go faster, or beat any one in walking or riding.

OUT-HAWL. To clean out. *Suffolk.*

OUTHEES. Outcry. (*Med. Lat.*)

OUTHER. Either. Still in use.

> And ȝyf y were de yn *outher* werlde,
> Hys preyer shulde for me be herde.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 70.

> For *outher* it wille falle on the umbre toward or on the umbre froward. *MS. Sloane* 213.

OUTHOLD. To hold out; to resist.

OUT-HORNE. An outlaw.

OUTING. (1) A feast given to his friends by an apprentice, at the end of his apprenticeship: when he is *out* of his time. In some parts of the kingdom, this ceremony is termed by an apprentice and his friends burying his wife. *Linc.*

(2) An airing. *Var. dial.*

(3) An evacuation, or letting-out. *North.*

OUTLAY. Expenditure. *Var. dial.*

OUTLER. An animal not housed. *North.*

OUTLERS. Out-standing debts. *Yorksh.*

OUT-LESE. The privilege of turning cattle out to feed on commons. *North.*

OUT-LESS. Unless. *Yorksh.*

OUTNER. A stranger. *North.*

OUT-OF. Without.

> Neither can anything please God that we do, if it be done *out-of* charity. *Becon's Works*, p. 154.

OUTPARTERS. Thieves.

OUT-PUT. To cast out. (*A.-S.*)

OUTRAGE. Violence. (*A.-N.*)

OUTRAIE. To injure; to ruin; to destroy. (*A.-N.*) Palsgrave explains it, to "do some outrage or extreme hurt."

> Sir Arthure, thyne enmy, has *owterayede* thi lordez,
> That rode for the rescowe of ȝone riche knyghttez
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 74.

OUTRAKE. An out-ride or expedition. To raik, in Scottish, is to go fast. Outrake is a common term among shepherds. When their sheep have a free passage from inclosed pastures into open and airy grounds they call it a good outrake. *Percy.*

OUTRANCE. Confusion. (*A.-N.*)

OUTRE-CUIDANCE. Pride. (*Fr.*)

OUT-REDE. To surpass in counsel. (*A.-S.*)

OUTRELY. Utterly. (*A.-N.*)

OUT-RIDERS. (1) Bailiffs errant, employed by the sheriffs to summon persons to the courts. See Blount's Law Dictionary, in v.

(2) Highwaymen. *Somerset.*

OUT-ROP. A public auction. *North.* "An out-cry or outrope," Howell, 1660.

OUTSCHETHE. To draw out a sword.

OUTSCHONNE. To pluck out. (*A.-S.*)

OUTSETTER. An emigrant. *Yorksh.*

OUT-SHIFTS. The outskirts. *East.*

> And poore schollers and souldiers wander in backe lanes, and the *out-shiftes* of the citie, with never rag to their backes. *Nash's Pierce Pennilesse*, 1592

OUTSHOT. A projection of the upper stories in an old house. *North.* Hence *outshot-window.*

OUTSIDE. (1) At the most. *Var. dial.*

(2) Lonely; solitary; retired. *North.* In Dorsetshire it is *outstep*.

OUTSTEP. Unless.

> My son's in Dybell here, in Caperdochy, i'tha gaol, for peeping into another man's purse; and, *outstep* the king be miserable, he's like to totter.
>
> *Heywood's Edward IV.* p. 73.

OUT-TAKE. To deliver (*A.-S.*)

OUT-TAKEN. Taken out; excepted. *Out-take*, except, is also common. It occurs several times in Lydgate.

> Bot he myȝte noȝte wynne over, the water was so depe and so brade, bot if it had bene in the monethe of July and Auguste; and also it was fulle of ſpotaynes and scorpyones, and cocadrilles, *out-takene* in the forsaid monethes. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 31.

> Alle that y have y graunt the
> *Owttake* my wyfe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 96.

OUTWALE. Refuse. *North.*

OUTWARD. An outside. *Shak.*

OUTWERINGNES. Abuse. (*A.-S.*)

OUT-WINDERS. Bow-windows. *South.*

OUT-WRIGHE. To discover. (*A.-S.*)

OUZE. Mud. Still in use.

> To voyage his large empire, as secure
> As in the safest *ouze*, where they assure
> Themselves at rest.
> *Heywood's Marriage Triumphe*, 1613.

OUȜTE. Aught; anything.

> But that thynge may y not embrace
> For *ouȝte* that y can speke or doo.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 46.

> Hou faryth that noble clerk,
> That mekyl can on Goddys werk,
> Knowest thou ouȝt hys state?
> And come thou *ouȝt* be the eerl off Stane,
> That wurthy lord in hys wane,
> Wente thou *ouȝt* that gate?
> *Romance of Athelston.*

OVEN. (1) The following proverb is given by Ray, and is still in use.

> A suspicious ill liver, for the wife would never have sought her daughter in the oven unlesse she herselfe had beene there in former times.
> *The Man in the Moone*, 1609, sig. F. iii.

(2) A great mouth. *Var. dial.*

OVEN-BIRD. The long-tailed titmouse. It's nest is called an *oven's-nest.*

OVENED. Sickly; shrivelled. *Linc.*

OVEN-RUBBER. A pole used for stirring the fire in a large oven.

OVER. (1) Compared with. *West.*

(2) Upper. Still in use.

(3) Above; besides; beyond. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To recover; to get over. *North.*

(5) Important; material. *Exmoor.*

(6) Too. Sir Perceval, 1956.

(7) *To put one over the door*, to turn him out. *Over the left*, disappointed.

OVERAIGNES. Gutters.

OVER-ALL. Everywhere.

OVERANENT. Opposite. *Var. dial.*

OVERBLOW. To blow hard. *Chesh.*

OVERBOD. Remained or lived after. (*A.-S.*)

OVER-BODIED. When a new upper part is put to an old gown. *Lanc.*

OVER-BUY. To give more for anything than it is really worth.

OVER-CLOVER. A boy's game, so called in Oxfordshire, the same as *Warner*, q. v. They have a song used in the game, commencing,

> "*Over clover*,
> Nine times over."

OVER-CRAPPID. Surfeited. *Devon.*

OVERCROW. To triumph over; to sustain. "Laboured with tooth and naile to *overcrow*" Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 82.

OVER-DREEP. To overshadow.

> The aspiring nettles, with their shadie tops, shall no longer *over-dreep* the best hearbs, or keep them from the smiling aspect of the sunne, that live and thrive by comfortable beames.
> *Nash's Pierce Pennilesse*, 1592.

OVERE. Shore. (*A.-S.*) Jennings has *overs*, the perpendicular edge, usually covered with grass, on the sides of salt-water rivers.

> For michulle hongur, I undurstonde,
> She come out of Sexlonde,
> And rived here at Dovere,
> That stondes upon the sees *overe.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 96.

OVERESTE. Uppermost. (*A.-S.*)

> An appille *untereste* lay on lofte,
> There the poyson was in dighte.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 98.

OVERFACE. To cheat. *Somerset.*

OVER-FARE. To go over. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

OVER-FLOWN. Intoxicated.

OVER-FLUSH. An overplus. *East.*

OVER-FRET. Made into fretwork.

> Scho come in a velvet,
> With white perle *overfret.*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 133.

OVERGANGER. One who escapes.

> By Jacob in haly writt es undirstande ane *over-ganger* of synnes. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 224.

OVERGET. To overtake. *Var. dial.* It occurs in Palsgrave, 1530.

OVERGETH. Passed over.

> The tyme of ȝeris *overgeth*
> That he was a man of brede and lengthe.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 97.

OVERGIVE. (1) To ferment. (2) To thaw. *East.*

OVER-GO. To pass over. (*A.-S.*) It is here used for the part. pa.

> As I went this undyre tyde,
> To pley me be myn orcherd syde,
> I fell on slepe all-be-dene,
> Under an ympe upone the grene;
> My meydens durst me not wake,
> Bot lete me lyȝe and slepe take,
> Tyll that the tyme over-passyd so,
> That the undryne was *over-go.*
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, xv. Cent.

OVER-HAND. The upper-hand. *North.*

> Thurghe the helpe of our goddis, he schalle hafe the *over-hande* of alle ȝoure neghtebours, and ȝour name schalle spred over alle the werlde.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 3.

> He sent us never no schame ne schenchipe in erthe,
> Bot ever ȝit the *over-hande* of alle other kynges.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 98.

OVERHED. A cut given over the head in fencing. Kyng Alisaunder, 7396.

OVERHERRE. Superior. (*A.-S.*)

> Spaynardis also that withoute doute bothe in nombre of peple and strengthe of bodies of olde tyme have ben oure *overherre.*
> *Vegecius, MS. Douce* 291, f. 5.

OVERHEW. To overgrow and overpower, as strong plants do weak ones. *East.*

OVER-HIE. To overtake. *North.*

OVER-HILT. Covered over. (*A.-S.*)

OVER-HIP. To hop, or pass over.

OVER-HOPE. Sanguineness. (*A.-S.*)

> On ys presumpcion of herte bold,
> That ys *overhope* on Ynglische told.
>
> *MS. Bodl.* 48, f. 123.

OVER-HOUSE-MEN. Small wire drawers.

OVERING. Passing over. *Var. dial.*

OVERIST-WERKE. The clerestory.

> He beheld the werke full wele,
> The *overyst-werke* above the walle
> Gane schyne as doth the crystalle.
> A hundreth tyretes he saw full stout,
> So godly thei wer bateyled aboute.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, xv. Cent.

OVER-KEEP. Good living. *Var. dial.*

OVERLAND. A roofless tenement. *Overland-farm*, a parcel of land without a house to it. *Devon.*

OVERLAYER. A piece of wood used to place the sieve on, after washing the ore in a vat. *Derb.* A mining term.

OVER-LEDE. To oppress. *Lydgate.*

OVERLIGHT. To alight, or descend. *West.*

OVERLING. Ruler; master.

> I have made a kepare, a knyghte of thyn awene,
> *Overlyng* of Ynglande undyre thyselvene.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 60.

OVER-LIVE. To outlive. (*A.-S.*)

OVERLOOKED. Bewitched. *West.* The term occurs in Shakespeare.

OVERLY. (1) Slight; superficial. Sometimes an adverb. "I will doe it, but it shal be *overly* done, or to be ridden of it," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. "Thou doest this *overlie*, or onely for an outward shewe," Baret, 1580.

> He prayeth but with an *overly* desire, and not from the deep of his heart, that will not bend his endeavours withal to obtain what he desireth: or rather indeed he prayeth not at all.
>
> *Sanderson's Sermons*, 1689, p. 51.

(2) To oppress. *Overlie*, oppressively, Stanihurst's Ireland, p. 22.

OVERMASTE. Overgreat. (*A.-S.*)

> Gye was oon of the twelve,
> *Overmaste* he sate be hymselve.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 21b.

OVERMASTER. To overcome one.

OVER-MEASURE. One in twenty given over and above in the sale of corn.

OVERNOME. Overtaken. (*A.-S.*)

OVER-PEER. To overhang. *Shak.* It occurs in Cotgrave, in v. *Nageoire.*

OVER-QUALLE. Be destroyed. (*A.-S.*)

> That ȝere whete shalbe over alle;
> Ther shalle mony childur *over-qualle.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 77.

OVER-RINNE. To overtake. (*A.-S.*)

OVER-RUN. To leave unfinished. *West.*

OVER-SAIL. To project over, a term used by bricklayers. *North.* "Ere I my malice cloake or *oversile*," Du Bartas, p. 357, which seems to be used in a similar sense.

OVERSCAPE. To escape.

> Whiche for to counte is but a jape,
> As thynge whiche thou myȝte *overscape.*
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 53.

OVER-SCUTCHED-HUSWIVES. Whores. *Shak.* "An overswitcht houswife, a loose wanton slut, a whore," Kennett, MS.

OVERSE. To overlook. *Palsgrave.*

> That he should rule, *oversé*, and correct the maners and condicions of the people.
>
> *Hall*, 1548, *Hen. V.* f. 1.

OVERSEEN. (1) Mistaken; deceived. *West.* It occurs in Palsgrave.

(2) Tipsy. "Well nigh whittled, almost drunke, somewhat *overseene*," Cotgrave. See Thoms' Anecd. and Trad. p. 54.

OVERSEER. (1) An overlooker frequently appointed in old wills. Sometimes the executor was so called. According to MS. Harl. 3038, "too secuturs and an overseere make thre theves."

(2) A man in the pillory.

OVERSET. To overcome. Still in use.

OVERSHOOT. To get intoxicated.

OVERSLEY. The lintel of a door.

OVER-STOCKS. Upper-stockings. *Baret.*

OVER-STORY. The clerestory.

OVERTAKE.

> Summe of hem began to strife,
> Gret *overtake* for to dryfe.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 1

OVERTAKEN. Intoxicated.

OVERTE. Open. (*A.-N.*)

OVERTHROWE. To fall down. (*A.-S.*)

OVERTHWART. Across; over against. (*A-S.*) As an adjective, cross, contrary, contradictory, perverse, opposite. It is sometimes a verb, to wrangle.

> That strekes the nekes out als the hert,
> And als ane hors of prys that lokes *overwhert.*
>
> *MS. Harl.* 2260.
>
> He thawght his hart so *overthwart*,
> His wysdom was so suer-a,
> That nature could not frame by art
> A bewty hym to lure-a. *MS. Ashmole* 48, f. 120.

OVER-TIMELICHE. Too early. (*A.-S.*)

OVER-WELTED. Overturned. *North.* We have *over-walt*, overcome, in Syr Gawayne.

OVERWEMBLE. To overturn. *Beds.*

OVER-WHILE. Sometimes; at length.

OVER-WORN. Quite worn out. *East.*

OVER-YEAR. Bullocks which are not finished at three years old, if home-breds, or the first winter after buying, if purchased, but are kept through the ensuing summer to be fatted the next winter, are said to be kept *over-year*, and are termed *over-year* bullocks. *Norfolk.*

OVVIS. The eaves of a house. *Devon.*

OW. You. Still in use in Yorkshire.

OWE. To own; to possess.

> Ah, good young daughter, I may call thee so,
> For thou art like a daughter I did *owe.*
>
> *Chron. Hist. of King Leir*, 1605
>
> When Charles the fifth went with his armye into Affrique and arived at Larghera, a noble citty of Sardinia, there happened an exceeding great wonder, for an oxe brought forth a calfe with two heades, and the woman that did *owe* the oxe, presented the calfe to the Emperor.
>
> *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 90.

OWENNE. Own. (*A.-S.*)

> To lese myne *owenne* lyfe therfore.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 116.

OWERE. An ewer. "Basyne and *owere*," MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 135.

OWHERE. Anywhere. (*A.-S.*)

> The heʒest hille that was *owhore*,
> The flood overpassed seven ellen and more.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 12.
>
> Aʒen langoure the beste medicyne
> In alle this world that *owhere* may be founde.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 21.
>
> For thogh y be bryghte of blee,
> The fayrest man that ys *owghtwhare*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 19.
>
> Wist ich *owhar* ani bacheler,
> Vigrous and of might cler.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 244.

OWL. (1) A moth. *Sussex.*

(2) *To take owl*, to be offended, to take amiss. *I live too near a wood to be frightened by an owl*, I understand matters too well to be alarmed by you. *To walk by owl-light*, to skulk for fear of being arrested.

(3) A kind of game so called is mentioned by Howell, Lex. Tet. 1660, sect. 28.

(4) Wool. *North.*

(5) To go prying about. *West.*

OWLER. (1) The alder-tree. *North.*

(2) A smuggler. *South.* Kennett says, "those who transport wool into France contrary to the prohibition are called *owlers*."

OWLERT. An owl. *Salop.*

OWLGULLER. To pry about. *Suffolk.*

OWLISTHEDE. Idleness.

OWL'S-CROWN. Wood cudweed. *Norf.*

OWLY. Half stupid; tired. *Suffolk.*

OWMAWTINE. To swoon.

OWMLIS. The umbles of a deer. This occurs in Nominale MS.

OWN. To acknowledge. *Var. dial.*

OWRE. An hour. *North.*

> Aftur mete a longe *owre*
> Gye went with the emperowre.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 173.

OWRISH. Soft; wet; marshy. *Linc.*

OWSE. Anything. *North.*

OWTED. Put away.

> Thee night with brightnes is *owted*.
> *Stanyhurst's Virgil*, 1583, p. 20.

OWTTANE. Taken out. (*A.-S.*)

> Sex cases thare are *owttane*,
> That nane assoyles bot the pape allane.
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 5.

OWT-ʒETTEDE. Scattered out. "Oyle owtʒettede es thi name," MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 192. (*A.-S.*)

OWUNE. An oven. *Devon.*

> Tak the a hate lafe as it comes owt of the *owune*, and mak soppes of the crommes in gude rede wyne.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 292.

OWYTH. Ought. (*A.-S.*)

> He was bothe meke and mylde, as a gode chylde *owyth* to bee. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 51.

OX-BOW. The bow of wood that goes around the neck of an ox. Still in use.

OXENFORDE. Oxford.

> Away rode the abbot all sad at that word,
> And he rode to Cambridge, and *Oxenford*;
> But never a doctor there was so wise,
> That could with his learning an answer devise.
> *King John and the Abbot of Canterbury.*

OXEY. Of mature age. *Glouc.*

OX-EYE. The larger titmouse. *North.*

OX-FEET, (in a horse) is when the horn of the hind-foot cleaves just in the very middle of the fore part of the hoof from the coronet to the shoe: they are not common, but very troublesome, and often make a horse halt.

OX-HOUSE. An ox-stall. *Exmoor.* It occurs in Nominale MS.

OXLIP. The greater cowslip. *Var. dial.*

OX-SKIN. A hide of land.

> Fabian, a chronogapher, writing of the Conquerour, sets downe in the history thereof another kinde of measure, very necessary for all men to understand; foure akers (saith he) make a yard of land, five yards of land contain a hide, and 8 hides make a knights fee, which by his conjecture is so much as one plough can well till in a yeare; in Yorkeshire and other countries they call a hide an *oxe-skinne*. *Hopton's Baculum Geodæticum*, 4to. 1614.

OXT. Perplexed. *Warw.*

OXTER. The armpit. *North.*

OXY. Wet; soft; spungy. It is generally applied to land. *South.*

OYAN. Again. (*A.-S.*)

> Thai seghen all the wonded man,
> And leved hem wel, and went *oyan*.
> *The Sevyn Sages*, 1348

OYE. A grandchild. *North.*

O-YES. For *oyez*, the usual exclamation of a crier. *Shak.*

OYINGE. Yawning; gaping. *Weber.*

OYNEʒONES. Onions. This occurs in a receipt in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 295. *Oynone.* Nominale MS.

OYS. Use; nature.

> Alswa here es forbodene alle maner of wilfulle pollusyone procurede one any maner agaynes kyndly *oys*, or other gates.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 196

OYSE To use.

> For a man excuses noght hys unconnyng,
> That hys wytte *oyses* noght in leerenyng.
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 16
>
> And tharefore, sene Godd hymselfe made it, than awe it maste of alle othire orysones to be *oysede* in alle haly kyrke. *MS. Lincoln* A, i. 17, f 209.

OYSTER. An oyster of veal is the blade-bone dressed with the meat on.

OYSTERLY. A kind of green plum, ripening in August. MS. Ashmole 1461.

OʒT. Out; completely.

> And when the halle was rayed *oʒt*,
> The scheperde lokid al aboute.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. [illegible]

P. To mind one's P's and Q's, i. e. to be very careful in behaviour.

PACADILE. A kind of collar put about a man or woman's neck to support and bear up the band or gorget. See *Piccadel.*

PACE. (1) To parse verbs. *Lilly.*

(2) A herd or company of asses.

(3) To pass away; to surpass. (*A.-N.*)

(4) In architecture, a broad step or any slightly raised stone above a level. See Britton.

PACE-EGGS. Eggs boiled hard and dyed or stained various colours, given to children about the time of Easter. A custom of great antiquity among various nations, and still in vogue in the North of England.

PACEGARDES. Part of ancient armour, mentioned in Hall's Union, 1548, Hen. IV. f. 12.

PACEMENT. Peace; quietness.

PACK. (1) A dairy of cows. *Chesh.* Properly, a flock of any animals.

(2) A heap, or quantity. *Var. dial.*

> He lefte slayne in a slake
> Tene score in a *pakke.*
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 131.

(3) A term of reproach, generally applied to a woman. "A whore, queane, punke, drab, flurt, strumpet, harlot, cockatrice, naughty *pack*, light huswife, common hackney," Cotgrave. See *Naughty-pack.*

(4) A measure of coals, containing about three Winchester bushels.

(5) A pedlar's bundle. *Var. dial.*

(6) To collect together, to combine, especially for an unlawful or seditious purpose. *Packs*, agreements, combinations, Harrison's England, p. 246.

(7) *Pack and Penny Day*, the last day of a fair, when bargains are usually sold.

(8) To truss, or fill up. *North.*

PACKERS. Persons employed in barrelling or packing up herrings.

PACKET. (1) A false report. *Var. dial.*

(2) Any horse-pannel to carry packs or bundles upon. *Chesh.*

PACK-GATE. A gate on a *pack-way*, q. v.

PACKING. *To go packing*, to go away about one's business. *Var. dial.* "Make speede to flee, be packing and awaie," Baret's Alvearie, 1580.

PACKING-WHITES. A kind of cloth.

PACKMAN. A pedlar. *Var. dial.*

PACK-MONDAY. The first Monday after the 10th of October.

PACK-PAPER. Paper used for packing tradesmen's wares in, &c.

PACK-RAG-DAY. Old May-day: so called because servants being hired in this county from Old May-day to Old May-day, pack up their rags or clothes on this day preparatory to leaving their then servitudes for home or fresh places. *Linc.* Forby gives the term to Old Michaelmas-day.

PACK-STAFF. A pedlar's staff, on which he carried his pack. "As plain as a *pack-staff*" was a proverbial simile. We now say *pike-staff.* It was also a term of contempt. Thus *aerunna* is translated "a *pack-staff* misery" in Welde's Janua Linguarum, 1615.

PACK-THREAD. *To talk pack-thread*, to use indecent language well wrapped up.

PACK-THREAD-GANG. A gang that would not hold long together, some of whom might be induced by a reward to split upon the others. *Linc.*

PACK-WAY. A narrow way by which goods could be conveyed only on pack-horses. *East.*

PACKY. Heavy with clouds packed together: thus they say before a thunderstorm, "It looks *packy.*" *Linc.*

PACOBI. A kind of wine, so called from some sort of Brazilian fruit.

PACOLET'S-HORSE. An enchanted steed belonging to Pacolet, in the old romance of Valentine and Orson. He is frequently alluded to by early writers.

PACTION. Combination; contract.

> Since with the soule we in soft *paction* bee,
> These sounds, sights, smels, or tastes, can nere please mee;
> My soule is fled, no more in me't can move,
> Alas! my soule is only where I love.
>
> *Tyrocinium Poeseos, Rawl. MS.*

PAD. (1) A path. *Linc.* In canting language, the highway was and is so called.

(2) A quire of blotting-paper, used in offices for clerks to write on. *Var. dial.*

(3) A pannier. *Norf.*

(4) *A pad in the straw*, something wrong, a screw loose. "Here lyes in dede the padde within the strawe," Collier's Old Ballads, p. 108. Still in use.

(5) A kind of brewing tub. *Devon.*

(6) To make a path by walking on an untracked surface. *East.*

(7) To go; to walk. *Var. dial.* Especially spoken of a child's toddling.

(8) The foot of a fox. *Var. dial.*

(9) A sort of saddle on which country-market women commonly ride, different both from the pack-saddle and side-saddle, of a clumsy make, and as it were padded and quilted; used likewise by millers and maltsters.

(10) "A burthen fit either for a person on foot, or to carry behind upon a pad-nag; item a pad of yarn, a certain quantity of skains made in a bundle; a pad of wool, a small pack such as clothiers and serge-makers carry to a spinning-house," MS. Devon Gl.

PADDER. A footpad.

PADDINGTON-FAIR. An execution. Tyburn is in the parish of Paddington.

PADDLE. (1) A small spade to clean a plough with. *West.*

(2) To lead a child. *North.*

(3) To abuse any one. *Exmoor.*

(4) To toddle; to trample. *East.*

(5) "*To paddle*, proprie aquam manibus pedibusque agitare, metaphorice adhibere plus paulo; *to have paddled*, to have made a little too free with strong liquor; *to paddle* etiam designat molliter manibus tractare aliquid et

agitare, as to paddle in a ladies neck or bosom," MS. Devon Glossary.

PADDLE-STAFF. A long staff, with an iron spike at the end of it, like a small spade, much used by mole-catchers.

PADDLING-STRINGS. Leading strings. *North.*

PADDOCK. A toad. In the provinces the term is also applied to a frog. "In Kent we say to a child, your hands are as cold as a paddock," MS. Lansd. 1033. To bring haddock to paddock, i. e. to outrun one's expenses. It is used as a term of contempt in the following passage:

> Boys now blaberyn bostynge of a baron bad,
> In Bedlem is born be bestys, suche bost is blowe;
> I xal prune that *paddok* and prevyn hym as a pad,
> Scheldys and sperys shalle I there sowe.
> *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 164.

PADDOCK-CHESE. The asparagus. This name occurs in an ancient list of plants in MS. Bib. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 89.

PADDOCK-RUD. The spawn of frogs. *Cumb.*

PADDOCK-STOOL. A toadstool. *North.*

PADDY. Wormeaten. *Kent.*

PADDY-NODDY. Embarrassment. *North.*

PAD-FOOIT. A kind of goblin. *Yorksh.*

PAD-LAND. A parish pound. *Devon.*

PAD-NAG. "I immediately form'd a resolution of following the fashion of taking the air early next morning; and fix'd upon this young ass for a *pad-nag*," Life of Mrs. Charke.

PADOWE. Padua. Warkworth, p. 5.

> He set hym up and sawe their biside
> A sad man, in whom is no pride,
> Right a discrete confessour, as I trow,
> His name was called sir John Doclow;
> He had commensed in many a worthier place
> Then ever was *Padow*, or Boleyn de Grace.
> *MS. Rawl.* C. 86.

PADSTOOL. A toadstool. *North.*

> Hermolaus also writeth this of the Lycurium, that it groweth in a certaine stone, and that it is a kind of mushrom, or *padstoole*, which is cut off yearely, and that another groweth in the roome of it, a part of the roote or foot being left in the stone, groweth as hard as a flint, and thus doth the stone encrease with a naturall fecundity; which admirable thing (saith he) I could never be brought to beleeve, untill I did eate thereof in myne owne house. *Topsell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 494.

PAD-THE-HOOF. To walk. *North.*

PAE. A peacock. *Ritson.*

PAFFELDEN. Baggage. *Cumb.*

PAFFLING. Trifling; idle; silly. *North.*

PAG. To carry pick-a-back. *Linc.*

PAGAMENT. A kind of frieze cloth.

PAGE. The common and almost only name of a shepherd's servant, whether boy or man. It is, I believe, extensively used through Suffolk, and probably farther. As an appendage of royalty or nobility, a page is now chiefly known to us. In old English, the term is applied to a boy-child, or boy-servant.

PAGENCY. A scaffold. The term pageant was originally so used, and metaphorically applied to a part in the stage of life. *Pagion*, a pageant, Misfortunes of Arthur, p. 61.

PAGETEPOOS. Efts; lizards; frogs. *Cornw.*

PAGYIN. Writing?

> This boke of alle haly writes es mast usede in haly kirke servyse, forthi that it es perfeccioun of divyne *pagyin*. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 1.

PAID. (1) A sore. *Staff.*

(2) Drunk; intoxicated.

PAIDE. Pleased; satisfied. (*A.-N.*)

> So excusyd he hym tho,
> The lady wende hyt had byn soo
> As Syr Marrokk sayde.
> He goth forthe and holdyth hys pese,
> More he thenkyth then he says,
> He was fulle evylle *payde*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

PAIGLE. The cowslip. *East.*

> The yellow marigold, the sunnes owne flower,
> *Pagle*, and pinke, that decke faire Floraes bower.
> *Heywood's Marriage Triumphe*, 1613.

PAIK. To beat severely. *North.*

PAILLET. A couch. (*A.-N.*)

PAIL-STAKE. A bough with branches, fixed in the ground in the dairy-yard for hanging pails on. *Glouc.*

PAIN-BALK. An instrument of torture, probably the same as the *brake*.

PAINCHES. Tripe. *North.*

PAINCHES-WAGGON. A north-country phrase implying incessant labour.

PAINE-MAINE. A fine bread. "Payne mayne, *payn de bouche*," Palsgrave.

> *Paynedemaynes* prevaly
> Scho fett fra the pantry. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 135.

PAINFULLY. Laboriously. The French Alphabet, 8vo. Lond. 1615, was, as we are told on the title-page, "*painfully* gathered and set in order."

> Most happy we were, during our continuance here, in the weekly sermons and almost frequent converse of Mr. Edward Calamie, that was the preacher of that parish; and this indeed was one of the chief motives that drew us thither to partake of his *painful* and pious preaching. *MS. Harl.* 646

PAINING. Pain; torture. (*A.-S.*)

> Ther he saw many a sore torment,
> How sowlis were put in gret *paynyng*;
> He saw his fadur how he brent,
> And be the memburs how he hyng.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 67.

PAINT. To blush.

PAINTED-CLOTH. Cloth or canvass painted in oil, a cheap substitute for tapestry. It was frequently the receptacle of verses or mottos.

PAINTER. The rope that lies in the ship's longboat or barge, always ready to fasten her or hale her on the shore. Whence we have the sea-proverb, *I'll cut your painter*, meaning I will prevent your doing me any hurt, injury, or mischief. See Grose, in v.

PAINTICE. Penthouse. The shed where blacksmiths shoe horses. *Derby.*

PAIR. (1) A number. *Cornw.*

(2) A pack of cards.

(3) To grow mouldy, as cheese. *West.*

(4) Only a pair of shears between them, i. e. little or no difference.

> And some report that both these fowles have seene
> Their like, that's but a *payre* of sheeres betweene.
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, i. 10[illegible]

PAIRE. To impair. (*A.-N.*)

Hit was wel i-wroughte and faire,
Non egge-tol mighte it nought *paire.*
Beves of Hampton, p. 40.

PAIRING. The name of a marriage feast in Devon, when the friends of the happy couple present them with various things, and sometimes money. MS. Devon Glossary, p. 172. It is now obsolete.

PAIR-OF-STAIRS. A flight of stairs.

PAIR-OF-WINGS. Oars. *Grose.*

PAIR-OF-WOOD. Timber supporting the broken roof of a mine.

PAIR-ROYAL. A term at cards, meaning three of a sort. See *Prial.*

PAISE. (1) To weigh. (*A.-N.*)

Paise thy materes or thou deme or decerne,
Let ryght in causes holde thy lanterne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 129.

(2) To open a bolt or lock by shoving as with a knife point. *Northumb.*

PAISFULIK. Peacefully. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 34.

PAISTER. "I comber, I payster with over many clothes wearyng aboute one, *jemmoufle*," Palsgrave. Pester?

PAIT. The rut of a wheel. "*Orbita, Anglice* a paytt," Nominale MS.

PAITRICK. A partridge. *North.*

PAITRURE. Part of a horse's armour, for defending the neck.

PAIWURT. The herb saxifrage.

PAJOCK. This word occurs in Hamlet, iii. 2, altered by modern editors to peacock, a substitution by no means satisfactory, nor are farfetched etymological conjectures more so. The nearest approach to the term I have met with in old English is to be found in the word *paphawkes* in the Coventry Mysteries, p. 179. Both are used as terms of contempt.

PAKE. To peep at. "What are you *paking* at?" Perhaps it would be better spelt peak. *Suffolk.*

PALABRAS. Words. (*Span.*)

PALACE. A storehouse. *Devon.* "At Dartmouth I am told there are some of these storehouses called palaces cut out of the rock still retaining the name," MS. Devon Gloss.

PALASINS. Belonging to the court.

PALATE. A thin oval plate or board with a hole at one end for admittance of the thumb, which a painter holds to spread and mix his colours while he is drawing.

PALAVER. To flatter. *Var. dial.*

PALCH. To walk slowly. *Devon.*

PALCHIN. This word is of very unusual occurrence. It seems to mean a kind of short spear such as is used for spearing large fish. "Pawlchyne for fyssche, lunchus," Nominale MS. Ducange explains *lunchus* as *lancea, hasta*, from the Greek λογχος. It does not occur in the Prompt. Parv. nor in the Medulla.

PALCHING. Mending clothes. *Exmoor.*

PALE. (1) To beat barley. *Chesh.*

(2) To ornament; to stripe.

Palaises proudliche pyghte, that *palyd* ware ryche
Of palle and of purpure, wyth precyous stones.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

(3) A ditch, or trench. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in MS. Egerton 829, f. 5.

(4) A small fortress.

(5) An inclosure for cattle. *Linc.*

(6) A stripe in heraldry.

(7) To make pale. (*A.-N.*)

(8) A limit or boundary. *Shak.*

(9) To leap the pale, i. e. to be extravagant, to exceed one's expenses.

If you proceede as you have begunne, your full feeding wil make you leane, your drinking too many healthes will take all health from you, your *leaping the pale* will cause you looke pale, your too close following the fashion will bring you out of all forme and fashion.
The Man in the Moone, 1609, sig. C. iv

PALEIS. A palace. (*A.-N.*)

PALERON. Part of the armour. "A pece of harnesse, *espalleron*," Palsgrave.

PALESTRALL. Athletic. It occurs in Chaucer's Troilus and Creseide, v. 304.

PALET. Scull; head. "Knok thi palet," Minot's Poems, p. 31. There was a kind of armour for the head also so called, as appears from Pr. Parv., probably lined with fur.

PALEW. Pale. It occurs in the Optick Glasse of Humours, 1639, p. 108.

It is somewhat fatty, in colour *palew*, reddish, high coloured, and without other signes of concoction.
Fletcher's Differences, 1623

PALFREIS. Saddle-horses. *Chaucer.*

And wel a *palefrey* bistride,
And wel upon a stede ride. *Havelok*, 2060.

PALING. Imitating pales. (*A.-N.*)

PALINGMAN. A fishmonger. *Skinner.*

PALL. "I palle as drinke or bloode dothe by longe standyng in a thynge, *je appallys*," Palsgrave. Still in use.

PALLADE. Palle, or rich cloth. "He dyd of his surcote of pallade," Isenbras, 124.

PALL-COAT. A short garment, somewhat like a short cloak with sleeves.

PALLE. A kind of fine cloth. It was used at a very early period to cover corpses, and the term is still retained for the cloth which covers the coffin; but this was by no means its most general use, for the robes of persons of rank are constantly mentioned as made of "purpure palle;" and in a passage in Launfal tapestry of that material is mentioned. An archbishop's pall is thus described by Stanihurst, p. 31—"A pall is an indowment appropriated to archbishops, made of white silke the breadth of a stole, but it is of another fashion." Descr. of Ireland, 1586.

So fere he went I sey i-wys,
That he wyst not where he was.
He that sate in boure and halle,
And on hym were the purpull *palle*,
Now in herd heth he lyȝet,
With levys and gresse his body kydyth.
MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

For also wel to him hit falles
As a dongehulle sprad with *palles.*
MS. Addit. 10036, f. [illegible]

This twaylle y-bordryd abouȝt was
With *palle*, the mountenesse of han hondbrede
Chron. Vilodun. p. 64.

PALLED. (1) Turned pale. *Devon.*
(2) Senseless, death-like, as one is from excessive drinking. In use in Yorkshire.

PALLEE. Broad; used only in conjunction with another word, as *pallee-foot*, a large broad foot, *pallee-paw*, a large broad hand. *Somerset.*

PALLEN. To knock. (*A.-S.*)

PALLESTRE. A child's ball. (*A.-N.*)

PALL-HORSE. A horse bearing a pannier. "*Sagmarius, Anglice* a palhors," Nominale MS. f. 4. Ducange explains *sagmarius* by *equus clitellarius.*

PALLIAMENT. A robe; the white gown of a Roman candidate. *Shak.*

PALLIARD. A born beggar. According to the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575, "is he that goeth in a patched cloke, and hys doxy goeth in like apparell." *Paliardize*, dirtiness and shabbiness, Hamblet, 1608, p. 181; Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntington, p. 36. The following account of them is given by a writer of the last century:—A cant name for a wretched set of men and women, whose whole delight is to live by begging, thieving, &c. or any thing but honest industry, and who to move compassion in the spectators, the women go about with one, two, or more small children, in a dirty, ragged condition, who are continually crying or making wry faces, as though starved with hunger, and the women making a lamentable cry, or doleful tale, of being a distressed widow, and almost starved, &c. at the same time her male companion lies begging in the fields, streets, &c. with cleymes or artificial sores, made with spearwort or arsenick, which draws them into blisters, or by unslacked lime and soap, tempered with the rust of old iron, which being spread upon leather, and bound very hard to the leg, presently so frets the skin, that the flesh appears raw, and shocking to the sight; the impostor at the same time making a hideous noise, and pretending great pain, deceives the compassionate, charitable, and well-disposed passengers, whom, when opportunity presents, he can recover his limbs to rob, and even murder, if resisted.

PALLING. Languishing; turning pale.

PALLIONES. Tents. *Northumb.*

PALL-MALL. A game, thus described by Cotgrave, "A game wherein a round box bowle is with a mallet strucke through a high arch of yron (standing at either end of an ally one) which he that can do at the fewest blowes, or at the number agreed on, winnes." See *Mall* (4). James I. mentions *palle maillé* among the exercises to be used *moderately* by Prince Henry. "*Pale maille* a game wherein a round bowle is with a mallet struck through a high arch of iron, standing at either end of an alley, which he that can do at the fewest blows, or at the number agreed on, wins. This game is used at the long alley near St. James's, and vulgarly called Pell-Mell," Blount's Gloss. ed. 1681. p. 463.

PALL-WORK. Rich or fine cloth, work made of *palle*, q. v. See Degrevant, 629.

PALM. (1) Properly exotic trees of the tribe *palmacea*; but among our rustics, it means the catkins of a delicate species of willow gathered by them on Palm Sunday. "Palme, the yelowe that groweth on wyllowes, *chatton*," Palsgrave, 1530.
(2) The broad part of a deer's horn, when full grown. (Gent. Rec.) *Palmed-deer*, a stag of full growth.

PALM-BARLEY. A kind of barley fuller and broader than common barley.

PALMER. (1) Properly, a pilgrim who had visited the Holy Land, from the palm or cross which he bore as a sign of such visitation; but Chaucer seems to consider all pilgrims to foreign parts as palmers, and the distinction was never much attended to in this country.

> Says John, if I must a begging go,
> I will have a *palmer's* weed,
> With a staff and a coat, and bage of all sort,
> The better then I may speed.
>
> *Robin Hood*, ii. 129.

(2) A wood-louse. "A worme having a great many feete," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.
(3) A stick or rod.

PALMING-DICE. A method of cheating at dice, formerly in vogue, by secreting one of the dice in the palm of the hand instead of putting in the box, and then causing it to fall with the other, the number of the former of course being guided by the hand. Hence the expression to palm anything upon one.

PALM-PLAY. Tennis. (*Fr.*)

PALPABLE. "Apte or mete to be felte, *palpable*," Palsgrave. See Macbeth, ii. 1.

PALPED. Obscured; darkened.

PALSTER. A pilgrim's staff.

PALTER. To hesitate; to prevaricate. *I nc.* "To haggle, hucke, dodge, or *paulter* long in the buying of a commoditie," Cotgrave. "Most of them are fixed, and *palter* not their place of standing," Harrison's England, p. 182.

PALTERLY. Paltry. *North.*

PALTOCK. A kind of doublet or cloak which descended to the middle of the thigh. (*A.-N.*) Cotgrave explains *palletoc*, "a long and thicke pelt or cassocke; a garment like a short cloake with sleeves, or such a one as the most of our moderne pages are attired in." The paltock was worn by priests, Piers Ploughman, p. 438; and in the Morte d'Arthur, i. 149, Gawayne says he attended Arthur "to poynte his *paltockes* that longen to hymself." Palsgrave has, "paltocke of lether, *pellice;* paltocke a garment, *halcret;* paltocke a patche, *palleteau.*" The second meaning apparently refers to some defensive garment. Paltock seems also to have been applied to some ornament or ornamental cap worn on the head of a person high in authority.

PALTRING. A worthless trifle. "Triflings, *paltrings* not worth an old shoe," Florio, p 100. Forby has *paltry*, rubbish, refuse.

PALVEISE. A shield. See Florio. p 353.

PALY. A roll of bran such as is given to hounds. "Paly of bryn, *cantabrum*," Pr. Parv. "*Cantabrum*, furfur caninum, quo canes pascuntur," Papias. See Ducange.

PALYNGE. Turning pale. (*A.-N.*)

> For in here face alwey was the blode,
> Withoute *palynge* or eny drawynge doune.
> *Lydgate, MS Ashmole* 39, f. 47.
>
> For in hire face alwey was the blode,
> Withoute *palynge* or any drawynge doun.
> *Ibid. MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 8.

PAM. The knave of clubs.

PAME. (1) The mantle thrown over an infant who is going to be christened. *West.*

(2) The palm of the hand. *West.*

PAMENT. A pavement. *Palsgrave.* Square paving bricks are called *pamments* in Norf.

PAMFILET. A pamphlet. (*A.-N.*)

PAMMY. Thick and gummy; applied to the legs of such individuals as are at times said to have beef down to the hocks. *Linc.*

PAMPE. To pamper; to coddle.

PAMPERING. "The craft of pampering or setting out saleable things," Howell, 1660.

PAMPESTRIE. Palmistry.

PAMPILION. A coat of different colours, formerly worn by servants. It occurs with this explanation in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. There was a kind of fur so called.

PAMPINATION. Pulling leaves that grow too thick. List of old words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

PAMPLE. (1) To indulge. *North.*

(2) To toddle, or pad about. *East.*

PAMPRED. Pampered; made plump.

PAN. (1) To unite; to fit; to agree. *North.* Douce gives the following proverb in his MS. Additions to Ray—

> Weal and women cannot *pan*,
> But wo and women can.

(2) Hard earth, because, like a pan, it holds water and prevents it from sinking deeper. *East.* Is this the meaning in Ben Jonson, v. 43?

(3) The skull; the head. (*A.-S.*)

> That he ne smot his hed of thanne,
> Whereof he tok awey the *panne*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 54.

(4) In houses, the pan is that piece of timber which lies upon the top of the posts, and upon which the beams rest.

(5) Money. A cant term.

(6) A tadpole, or frog. *Somerset.*

PANABLE. Likely to agree. *North.*

PANACHE. The plume of feathers on the top of a helmet. (*A.-N.*)

PANADE. A kind of two-edged knife. (*A.-N.*) Misread *pavade* by Tyrwhitt. See Wright's Anecdota Literaria, p. 24.

PANADO. A caudle of bread, Florio, p. 353. Currants, mace, cinnamon, sack, and sugar, with eggs, were added to complete the caudle. There were different ways of making it.

> *To make a Ponado.*
>
> The quantity you will make set on in a posnet of fair water; when it boils put a mace in and a little piece of cinnamon, and a handful of currans, and so much bread as you think meet; so boil it, and season it with salt, sugar and rose-water, and so serve it.
> *A True Gentlewomans Delight*, 1676, p. 74.

Another receipt, which differs somewhat from this, may be worth giving.

> *To make Panado after the best fashion.*
>
> Take a quart of spring-water, which, being hot on the fire, put into it slices of fine bread, as thin as may be; then add half a pound of currans, a quarter of an ounce of mace; boil them well, and then season them with rose-water and fine sugar, and serve them up.
> *The Accomplished Ladies Rich Closet*, 1706, p. 74.

PANARY. A storehouse for bread.

PANCAKE-TUESDAY. Shrove-Tuesday, which is a pancake feast day in all England. At Islip, co. Oxon, the children of the cottagers go round the village on that day to the different houses to collect pence, singing these lines—

> Pit-a-pat, the pan is hot,
> We are come a-Shroving.
> A little bit of bread and cheese
> Is better than nothing.
> The pan is hot, the pan is cold!
> Is the fat in the pan nine days old?

PANCHEON. A large broad pan. *East.*

PANCRIDGE. A common corruption of St. Pancras. *Pancridye parson*, a term of contempt, Woman is a Weathercock, p. 30.

> Great Jacke-a-Leut, clad in a robe of ayre,
> Threw mountaines higher then Alcides beard;
> Whilst *Pancradge* church, arm'd with a samphier blade,
> Began to reason of the businesse thus
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, i. 120.

PANCROCK. An earthen pan. *Devon.*

PANDEL. A shrimp. *Kent.*

PANDEWAFF. Water and oatmeal boiled together, sometimes with fat. *North.*

PANDORE. A kind of lute. It is probably the same as *Bandore*, q. v.

PANDOULDE. A custard. *Somerset.*

PANE. (1) A division; a side; a piece. "A pane, piece, or pannell of a wall, of wainscot, of a glasse window," Cotgrave. "Pane of a wall, *pan de mur*," Palsgrave. The term is still in use, applied to a division in husbandry work.

> In the West part of the same gate and the way into the college, on the North *pane* eight chambers for the poore men, and in the West *pane* 6 chambers.
> *Nichols' Royal Wills*, p. 300.

(2) A hide or side of fur; fur. (*A.-N.*) "Pane of furre, *panne*; pane of gray furre, *panne de gris*," Palsgrave. "A pane of ermines," Ord. and Reg. p. 122. See Eglamour, 858; Gy of Warwike, p. 421. *Pane* has our first meaning in a pane or piece of cloth. "A pane of cloth, *panniculus*," Baret, 1580, an insertion of a coloured cloth in a garment. It seems to mean the skirt of a garment in Ywaine and Gawin, 204, and also in the following passage:

> She drouȝe his mantel bi the *pane*.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 28.
>
> Saying, him whom I last left, all repute,
> For his device, in handsoming a suit,
> To judge of lace, pink, *panes*, print, cut, and pleit,
> Of all the court to have the best conceit.
> *Donne's Poems*, p. 121.

PANED-HOSE. Breeches formed of stripes, with small panes or squares of silk or velvet, *Paned*, striped, Thynne's Debate, p. 10. Forby, ii. 243, mentions *paned curtains*, made of long and narrow stripes of different patterns or colours sewed together.

PANEL. An immodest woman. *Linc.*

> *Panels* march by two and three,
> Saying, Sweetheart, come with me.
> *Old Lincolnshire Ballad.*

PANES. Parsnips. *Cornw.*

PANG. To fill; to stuff. *North.*

PANHIN. A small pan. *East.*

PANICK. A kind of coarse grain like millet. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

PANK. To pant. *Devon.*

PANNAGE. The mast of the oak and beech which swine feed on in the woods.

> Besides that a man shall read in the hystories of Canterburie and Rochester, sundrie donations, in which there is mention onely of *pannage* for hogges in Andred, and of none other thing.
> *Lambarde's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 211.

PANNAM. Bread. A cant term. The following is a curious old canting song:

> The ruffin cly the nab of the harman-beck,
> If we mawned *pannam*, lap or ruff-peck,
> Or poplars of yarum; he cuts bing to the ruffmans,
> Or els he sweares by the light-mans
> To put our stamps in the harmans.
> The ruffian cly the ghost of the harman-beck,
> If we heave a booth, we cly the jerke.
> *Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, 1620.

PANNEL. The treeless pad, or pallet, without cantle, with which an ass is usually rode. "Pannell to ryde on, *batz*, *panneau*," Palsgrave. See Tusser, p. 11.

PANNICLE. A membrane. (*Lat.*)

> The headeach either commeth of some inward causes, as of some cholerick humor, bred in the *pannicles* of the braine, or else of som outward cause, as of extream heat or cold, of some blow, or of some violent savour. Eumelus saith, that it commeth of raw digestion; but Martin saith most commonly of cold. *Topsell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 348.

PANNIER-MAN. A servant belonging to an inn of court, whose office is to announce the dinner. See Grose.

PANNIERS. To fill a woman's panniers, i. e. to get her with child. "*Emplir une femelle*, to fill her panniers, get her with yong," Cotgrave. The phrase is still in use.

PANNIKELL. The skull, or brain-pan. *Spenser.*

PANNIKIN. Fretting; *taking on*, as a sickly or wearisome child. *Suffolk.*

PANNY. A house. A cant term.

PAN-PUDDING. A mention of the *pan puddings* of Shropshire occurs in Taylor's Workes, 1630, i. 146.

PANSHARD. A piece or fragment of a broken pan. *Dorset.*

PANSHON. An earthenware vessel, wider at the top than at the bottom, used for milk when it has to be skimmed; also for other purposes. *Linc.*

PANSY. The heartsease. *Var. dial.*

PANT. (1) A public fountain; a cistern; a reservoir. *North.*

(2) A hollow declivity. *West.*

PANTABLES. Slippers. "To stand upon one's *pantables*," to stand upon one's honour. Baret, 1580, spells it *pantapple*.

> Is now, forsooth, so proud, what else!
> And stands so on her *pantables*.
> *Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 85.

> Plutarche with a caveat keepeth them out, not so muche as admitting the litle crackhalter that carrieth his master's *pantables*, to set foote within those doores. *Gosson's Schoole of Abuse*, 1579.

> Hee standeth upon his *pantables*, and regardeth greatly his reputation.
> *Saker's Narbonus*, 1580, 2d part, p. 99.

PANTALONE. A zany, or fool. (*Ital.*) In early plays, he generally appeared as a lean old man wearing spectacles. "A pantaloon or Venetian magnifico," Howell, 1660.

PANTALOONS. Garments made for merry-andrews, &c., that have the breeches and stockings of the same stuff, and joined together as one garment.

> Bring out his mallard, and eft-soons
> Beshake his shaggy *pantaloons*.
> *Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 13.

PANTAS. A dangerous disease in hawks, whereof few escape that are afflicted therewith; it proceeds from the lungs being, as it were, baked by excessive heat, that the hawk cannot draw his breath, and when drawn cannot emit it again; and you may judge of the beginning of this evil by the hawk's labouring much in the pannel, moving her train often up and down at each motion of her pannel, and many times she cannot mute nor slice off; if she does, she drops it fast by her. The same distemper is also perceived by the hawk's frequent opening her clap and beak. *Markham.*

PANTER. A net, or snare. (*A.-N.*) "Panter, snare for byrdys," Pr. Parv. "The birdd was trapped and kaute with a pantere," Lydgate, p. 182. See Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 215; Apol. Loll. p. 93; Hartshorne's Anc. Met. Tales, pp. 122, 123, 124, 126. "Panther to catche byrdes with, *panneau*," Palsgrave.

PANTERER. The keeper of the pantry. Grose has *pantler*, a butler.

> *Panterer* yche the prey, quod the kyng.
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 15.

PANTILE-SHOP. A meeting-house. *Var. dial.*

PANTO. To set seriously about any business or undertaking. *North.*

PANTOFLE. A slipper, or patten. "A wooden pantofle or patin," Florio, p. 71. "*Se tenir sur le haut bout*, to stand upon his pantofles, or on high tearmes," Cotgrave, in v. *Bout*. See *Pantables*. "The papall panton heele," Lithgow's Pilgrimes Farewell, 1618.

PANTON. An idle fellow. *Somerset.*

PANTON-GATES. "As old as Panton Gates," a very common proverb. There is a gate called Pandon Gate at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PANTRON. A small earthen pan. *Linc.*

PANYM. A heathen. *Palsgrave.* Hardyng, f. 91, has *panymerye*, idolatry.

PAP. "To give pap with a hatchet," a proverbial phrase, meaning to do any kind action in an unkind manner.

PAPALIN. A papist.

PAPAT. The papacy. (*A.-N.*)

A cardinalle was thilke tide,
Whiche the *papat* longe hath desirid.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 79.

PAPDELE. A kind of sauce. "Hares in papdele," Forme of Cury, p. 21.

PAPELARD. A hypocrite. (*A.-N.*) In the following passage, subtle, cunning.

I se the aungels bere the soule of that womane to hevyne, the which so longe I have kepte in synne. He, this *papvlarde* preste, hathe herde oure cownsaylle, ande hathe delyverede here frome synne, ande alle oure powere. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 455.

PAPELOTE. A kind of caudle.

PAPER. To set down in a paper, or list. See an obscure passage in Henry VIII. i. 1.

PAPERN. Made of paper. *West.*

PAPER-SKULLED. Silly; foolish. *Var. dial.*

PAPER-WHITE. White as paper.

PAPEY. A fraternity of priests in Aldgate ward, suppressed by Edward VI.

PAP-HEAD. A woman's nipple. *Palsgrave.*

PAPISHES. Papists. *Devon.*

PAPLER. Milk-pottage. *Somerset.*

PAP-METE. Pappy food such as is given to children. *Pr. Parv.*

PAPMOUTH. An effeminate man. *North.*

PAPPE. (1) The female breast. (*Lat.*)

O woman, loke to me agayn,
That playes and kisses your childre *pappys;*
To se my son I have gret payn,
In his brest so gret gapis,
And on his body so many swappys.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 72.

(2) To pamper; to coddle.

PAP-WORT. The herb mercury.

PAPYNES. A dish in cookery, described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 50.

PAPYNGAY. A parrot. Maundevile, p. 238.

PAR. (1) A young salmon; also, the young coal-fish. *North.*

(2) A pen for animals. *East.*

PARABOLES. Parables; proverbs. (*A.-N.*)

PARADISE. A garden, library, or study. See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v.

PARADISE-APPLE. "Is a curious fruit, produced by grafting a permain on a quince," Worlidge's Treatise of Cider, 1678, p. 207.

PARAFFYS. Paragraphs. "Paraffys grete and stoute," Reliq. Antiq. i. 63. It occurs in Pr. Parv. and Nominale MS.

PARAGE. Parentage; kindred. (*A.-N.*) See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 26.

Persones grete, and of hie *parage.*

Lydgate, Rawlinson MS

PARAGON. To excel greatly. *Shak.*

PARAILLE. (1) Apparel; arms. (2) Nobility; men of rank. (*A.-N.*)

PARAMARROW. A sow-gelder. *North.*

PARAMENTS. Furniture; ornaments; hangings of a room. (*A.-N.*)

PAR-AMOUR. Love; gallantry. (*A.-N.*)

PARAMOUR. A lover of either sex. (*A.-N.*)

PARAQUITO. A paroquet. (*Ital.*) Sometimes used as a term of endearment.

PARASANGUE. A measure of the roads among the ancient Persians, varying from thirty to sixty furlongs, according to time and place.

Whatever instructions he might have [had] from his master Johnson, he certainly by his own natural parts improved to a great heighth, and at last became not many *parasangues* inferior to him in fame by divers noted comedies.

Phillips Theatrum Poetarum, ed. 1675, ii. 157.

PARAVANT. Beforehand; first. (*Fr.*)

PARAVENTURE. Haply; by chance. (*A.-N.*)

PARAYS. Paradise. (*A.-N.*)

Blessed be thou, levedy, ful of heovene blisse,
Suete flur of *parays*, moder of mildenesse.

MS. Harl. 2253, f. 81.

PARBREAK. To vomit.

Oh, said Scogin's wife, my husband *parbraked* two crows. Jesus, said the woman, I never heard of such a thing. *Scogin's Jests.*

PARBREAKING. Fretful. *Exmoor.*

PARCAS. Perhaps. MS. Sloane 213.

PARCEIT. Perception. (*A.-N.*)

PARCEL. (1) Much; a great deal. *Devon.*

(2) Part, or portion. *Parcel-gilt*, partly gilt, Dugdale's Monast. ii. 207.

Thou wilt not leave me in the middle street,
Though some more spruce companion thou dost meet,
Not though a captain do come in thy way,
Bright *parcell guilt*, with forty dead mens pay;
Not though a brisk perfum'd pert courtier
Deign with a nod thy curtesie to answer.

Donne's Poems, p. 118.

(3) Parsley. *North.*

PARCEL-MAKERS. Two officers in the Exchequer, who make out the parcels of escheators' accounts, and deliver them to one of the auditors of that court.

PARCEL-MELE. By parcels, or parts. (*A.-S.*)

PARCENER. One who has an equal share in the inheritance of an ancestor, as a daughter or sister.

So neverthelesse that the yongest make reasonable amends to his *parceners* for the part which to them belongeth, by the award of good men.

Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 575.

PARCHEMINE. Parchment. (*Fr.*)

By a charter to have and to hold,
Under my seale of lede made the mold,
And writen in the skyne of swyne,
What that it is made in *parchemyn*,
Because it shuld perpetually endure,
And unto them be both stable and sure.

MS. Rawl. C. 86.

PARCHMENT. A kind of lace.

PARCHMENTER. A parchment-maker.

PARCLOSE. A parlour. In earlier writers, the term is applied to a kind of screen or railing. "Parclos to parte two roumes, *separation*," Palsgrave. See the Oxf. Gloss. Arch.

I pray you, what is there written upon your *parclose* door? *Becon's Works*, p. 63.

The fader loggid hem of sly purpos
In a chambre nexte to his joynynge,
For bitwixe hem nas but a *perclos.*

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 275.

That the roof of that chapel be raised, the walls enhanced, the windows made with strong iron work, with a quire and *perclose*, and two altars without the quire. *Test. Vetust.* p. 335.

PARCYAND. The character &. *North.*

PARDAL. A leopard.

> The souldiors of the moores weare garments made of lyons, *pardals*, and beares skinnes, and sleepe uppon them; and so is it reported of Herodotus Megarensis the musitian, who in the day-time wore a lyons skin, and in the night lay in a beares skin.
> *Topsell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 39.

PARDE. *Par Dieu*, a common oath. *Pardy* is used by Elizabethan writers.

> And for that licour is so presious
> That oft hath made [me] dronke as any mous,
> Therfor I will that ther it beryd be
> My wrecchid body afore this god *pardé*,
> Mighti Bachus that is myn owen lorde,
> Without variaunce to serve hym or discorde.
> *MS. Rawl.* C. 86.

PARDONER. A dealer or seller of pardons and indulgences. (*A.-N.*)

PARDURABLE. Everlasting. (*A.-N.*)

> But th' Erle, whether he in maner dispaired of any good *pardurable* continuaunce of good accord betwixt the Kynge and hym, for tyme to come, consyderinge so great attemptes by hym comytted agaynst the Kynge. *Arrival of King Edward IV.* p. 12.

PARE. To injure; to impair.

PARELE. To apparel. *Lydgate.*

> But I am a lady of another cuntré,
> If I be *parellid* moost of price,
> I ride aftur the wilde fee,
> My raches rannen at my devyse.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 117.

PARELL. Whites of eggs, bay salt, milk, and pump water, beat together, and poured into a vessel of wine to prevent its fretting.

PARELS. Perilous. *Parell*, peril.

> He knewe the markys of that place,
> Then he was in a *parels* case.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 221.

> How mervelous to man, how dowtfull to drede,
> How fer paste mannys reson and mynde hath it bee!
> The comyng of Kynge Edwarde and his good spede,
> Owte of Dochelonde into Englonde over the salte see.
> In what *parell* and trowbill, in what payne was hee,
> Whanne the salte watur and tempest wrought hym gret woo,
> But in adversitee and ever, Lorde, thy wille be doo!
> *MS. Bibl. Reg.* 17 D. xv.

PAREMENTS. (1) Pavements. *North.*
(2) Ornamental furniture, or clothes.
(3) The skin of deer, &c.

PARENTELE. Kindred. (*A.-N.*)

PARENTRELYNARIE. Interlineal. (*A.-N.*)

PARFAITNESS. Perfection; integrity. *Parfit*, perfect, is common both as an archaism and provincialism. (*A.-N.*)

PARFOURME. To perform. (*A.-N*)

PARFURNISH. To furnish properly.

PARGARNWYNE. A reel for winding yarn.

PARGET. To roughcast a wall. It is the translation of *crépir* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, and is explained in Mr. Norris's MS. Glossary, "to plaster the inside of a chimney with mortar made of cow dung and lime." Ben Jonson uses the term metaphorically. It is also a substantive, as in Harrison's England, p. 187; *parjetings*, ib. p. 236.

> Thus having where they stood in vaine complained of their wo,
> When night drew neare they bad adue, and ech gave kisses sweete
> Unto the *parget* on their side, the which did never meete. *Golding's Ovid*, 1567.

> To the Trinity Gild of Linton, for the mending of the cawsy, and *pergetyng* of the Gild Hall, xj. s. viij. d. *Test. Vetust.* p. 618.

PARIETARY. The herb called pellitory. This form of the word occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

PARINGAL. Equal. (*A.-N.*)

> For he wolde not ȝe were
> *Paringal* to him nor pere.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 5

PARING-AND-BURNING. Burnbeating; denshering; sodburning. *Yorksh.*

PARING-IRON. An iron to pare a horse's hoofs with. *Palsgrave.*

PARING-SPADE. A breast-plough. *Yorksh.*

PARIS-BALL. "Lytell Pares balle, *esteuf*," Palsgrave.

PARIS-CANDLE. A large wax candle. *Periscandelle*, Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV. p. 121.

PARIS-GARDEN. "Paris Garden is the place on the Thames bank-side at London, where the bears are kept and baited; and was anciently so called from Robert de Paris, who had a house and garden there in Richard the Second's time; who by proclamation ordained that the butchers of London should buy that garden for receipt of their garbage and entrails of beasts; to the end the city might not be annoyed thereby," Blount's Glossographia, 1681, p. 473. Paris Garden seems to have been first employed as a place for baiting wild beasts as early as Henry VIII.'s time. See Collier's Annals of the Stage, i. 251. A dreadful accident which occurred there on January 13th, 1582-3, by the fall of some scaffolding, is alluded to by several contemporary writers. Dr. Dee, Diary, p. 18, thus mentions it,—"On Sonday the stage at Paris Garden fell down all at ones, being full of people beholding the bearbayting, many beingkilledthereby, more hart, and allamased. The godly expownd it as a due plage of God for the wickednes ther usid, and the Sabath day so profanely spent." Allusions to Paris Garden are very common; to its loud drum, to the apes, &c.

PARISHENS. Parishioners. (*A.-N.*)

> The furst princypale parte lungus to ȝour levyng;
> The ij. part to holé church to hold his honesté;
> The iij. part to ȝour *parechyngs* that al to ȝoue bryng,
> To hom that faylun the fode, and fallun in poverté.
> *Blind Audelay's Poems*, p. 33.

> The prest wote never what he menes
> That for lytyl curseth hys *parysshenes*.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 72.

PARISHING. A hamlet or small village adjoining and belonging to a parish.

PARISH-LANTERN. The moon.

PARISH-TOP. A large top formerly kept in a village for the amusement of the inhabitants. *Shak.*

PARIS-WORK. A kind of jewellery.

PARITOR. An apparitor. *Hall.*

PARK. (1) A farm, field, or close. *Devon.*

(2) Slang term for a prison. *York.*

(3) A kind of fishing net. This word occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

PARKEN. A cake made chiefly of treacle and oatmeal. *North.*

PARKER. "Parcar, *verdier*," Palsgrave.

PARKLEWYS. The herb *agnus castris.*

PARLE. To speak; to confer with. (*A.-N.*)

> A president that any man, being a member therof, might without cause be excluded, and so letted to *parle* theare his mynd in publique matters for the wealth of the realme, and such other private causes as deo occur. *Egerton Papers*, p. 26.

PARLEMENT. A consultation; an assembly for consultation. (*A.-N.*)

PARLEY. To argue. *Yorksh.*

PARLISH. Perilous; dangerous. Also, clever, acute, shrewd. *North.* *Parlous* is very common in old plays. In MS. Ashmole 59, f. 132, is a receipt "for heme that hath a *parelles* coche," i. e. perilous cough.

> Beshrew you for it, you have put it in me:
> The *parlosest* old men that ere I heard.
> *Chron. Hist. of King Leir*, 1605.

PARLOUR. In the cottages of poor people, if there are two rooms on the ground floor, the best room they live in is called the house; the other is called a *parlour*, though used as a bedroom. *Linc.* In ancient times, the parlour was a room for private conversation or retirement. Kennett explains it, "the common-room in religious houses into which after dinner the religious withdrew for discourse and conversation."

PARMACITY. Spermaceti. *Shak.* Still in use, according to Craven Gl. ii. 32.

PARMASENT. Parmesan cheese. It would seem from Dekker that there was a liquor so called, but see Ford, i. 148.

PAROCH. A parish. *Leland.*

PAROCK. "When the bayliff or beadle of the Lord held a meeting to take an account of rents and pannage in the weilds of Kent, such meeting was calld a *parock*," Kennett, MS.

PARODE. An adage, or proverb. (*Gr.*)

PAROLIST. A person given to talking much or bombastically. See Wright's Passions of the Minde, 1621, p. 112.

PAROS. A parish. *Pr. Parv.*

PAROSYNNE. Gum. MS. Med. Rec.

PAROW. The rind of fruit.

PARPLICT. Perplexity.

PARRE. (1) To inclose. (*A.-S.*) "Ful straitly *parred*," Ywaine and Gawin, 3228. Forby has *par*, an inclosed place for domestic animals.

> Bot als-swa say ȝe are *parred* in, and na ferrere may passe; therfore ȝe magnyfye ȝour manere of lyffynge, and supposez that ȝe are blyssed because that ȝe er so spered in. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 37.

(2) A young leveret. *Devon.*

PARRELL. A chimney-piece. (*A.-N.*)

PARRICK. "Parrocke a lytell parke, *parquet*," Palsgrave. Still in use. *Parroken*, to inclose or thrust in, occurs in Piers Ploughman, and Pr. Parv. The term was also applied to a cattle-stall

PARROT'S-BILL. A surgeon's pincers.

PARSAGE. An old game at cards, mentioned in "Games most in Use," 12mo. Lond. n. d.

PARSE. To pierce. Pilkington's Works, p. 273.

PARSEN. Personal charms. *Cumb.*

PARSEYVE. To perceive.

> Thoghe a man *parseyve* hyt noghte,
> Thou stelyst hyt and thefte hast wroghte.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 16.

PARSIL. Parsley. *North.*

PART. (1) Some; little. *North.*

(2) To partake; to share. (*A.-N.*)

(3) "I dye, I parte my lyfe," Palsgrave. "Timely-parted ghost," Shakespeare.

PARTABLE. Partaker. Lydgate, p. 86.

> Thoghe hyt were outher mennys synne,
> Ȝyt art thou *partable* therynne.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 20.

PARTAKER. An assistant.

> Yet thou must have more *partakers* in store,
> Before thou make me to stand.
> *Robin Hood*, ii. 31.

PARTED. Endowed with abilities.

PARTEL. A part, or portion.

> So this pleyinge hath thre *partelis*, the firste is that we beholden in how many thingis God hath ȝyven us his grace passynge oure neȝtheboris, and in so myche more thanke we hym, fulfillyng his wil, and more tristyng in hym aȝen alle maner reprovyng of owre enmys. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 57.

PARTENELLE. Partner; partaker. MS. Harl. 1701 reads *partable.*

> Yf it were other mens syne,
> Ȝit ert thou *partenelle* therin.
> *Robert de Brunne, MS. Bowes*, p. 13

PARTIAL. Impartial. See Nares.

PARTICULARS. Great friends. *North.*

PARTIE. (1) A part. (2) A party. (*A.-N.*)

PARTISAN. A kind of short pike. See Harrison's Britaine, p. 2. It was used in places where the long pike would have been inconvenient. "A partison, a javeline to skirmish with," Baret, 1580.

PARTISE. Parts; bits. (*A.-N.*)

> And as clerkes say that are wise,
> He wrouȝte hit not bi *partise.*
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 3.

PARTLESS. In part; partly. *East.* In Durham, *partlings* is similarly used.

PARTLET. A ruff or band formerly much worn about the neck by both sexes, but more latterly it seems to have been worn exclusively by women. "A maydens neckerchefe or lynnen parlette," Elyot, ed. 1559, in v. *Strophium.* The term was sometimes applied to the habit-shirt. "Wyth gay gownys and gay kyrtels, and mych waste in apparell, rynges, and owchis, wyth partelettes and pastis garneshed wyth perle," More's Supplycacyon of Soulys, sig. L. ii. "A neckerchiefe or partlet," Baret, 1580.

PARTNERS. The two thick pieces of wood at the bottom of a mast.

PARTNIT. "Partnyt that bredeth under ones arme, *mort pou*," Palsgrave.

PARTOURIE. Portion.

PARTRICH. A partridge. *Jonson.*

PARTURB. To pervert, or confound.

Mary, therfore, the more knave art thou, I say,
That *parturbest* the worde of God, I say.
The Pardoner and the Frere, 1533.

PARTY-CLOTH. Cloth made of different colours. *Pr. Parv.* Shakespeare has *party-coated* and *party-coloured.*

Whose *party-coloured* garment Nature dy'd
In more eye-pleasing hewes with richer graine
Then Iris bow attending Aprils raine.
Browne's Britannia's Pastorals, p. 115.

PARTY-FELLOW. A copartner. *Palsgrave.*

PARURES. Ornaments. " Parowr of a vestiment, *parure*," Pr. Parv. Ducange has *parare*, ornare.

I bequethe to the said chirche ane hole sute of vestmytes of russet velvet. One coope, chesible diacones, for decones; with the awbes and *parures.*
Test. Vetust. p. 267.

PARVENKE. A pink. (*A.-N.*)

Hire rode is ase rose that red is on rys;
With lilyewhite leres lossum he is.
The primerole he passeth, the *parvenke* of pris,
With alisaundre thare-to, ache and anys.
MS. Harl. 2253, f. 63.

PARVIS. A church porch. The parvis at London was the portico of St. Paul's, where the lawyers met for consultation.

And at the *parvyse* I wyll be
A Powlys betwyn ij. ande iij.
Mind, Will, and Understanding, p. 8.

PARWHOBBLE. To talk quickly. *West.* " A parwhobble, a parley or conference between two or three persons," MS. Devon. Gloss.

PARYARD. The farmyard. *Suffolk.*

PARYLE. Peril. (*A.-N.*)

That he wolde wende in exsyle,
And put hym in soche *paryle.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 194.

PARYST. Perished.

So that no hare sall wante in no stede,
For thare sall no hare be *paryst.*
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 149.

PAS. A foot-pace. (*A.-N.*)

He thoȝt more then he seyde,
Towarde the court he gaf a brayde,
And ȝede a welle gode *pas.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

I stalked be the stremȝ, be the strond,
For I be the flod fond
A bot doun be a lond,
So passed I the *pas.* *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 7.

PASCHAL. A large candlestick used by the Roman Catholics at Easter.

PASCH-EGGS. See *Pace-Eggs.*

PASE. (1) To ooze out. *Dorset.*

(2) To raise; to lift up. *North.*

PASE-DAY. Easter-day. The following proverbial lines refer to the Sundays in Lent:

Tid, mid, misera,
Carl, Paum, good *Pase-day.*

PASH. (1) To strike with violence so as to break to pieces. *Palsgrave.*

Comming to the bridge, I found it built of glasse so cunningly and so curiously, as if nature herself had sought to purchase credit by framing so curious a peece of workmanship; but yet so slenderly, as the least waight was able to *pash* it into innumerable peeces. *Greene's Gwydonius*, 1593.

Shall *push* his cox-combe such a knocke,
As that his soule his course shall take.
How to Choose a Good Wife, 1634

(2) A heavy fall of rain or snow.

(3) Anything decayed. *North.*

(4) A great number. *North.*

PASKE. The passover; Easter. (*A.-S.*)

To Moyses oure Lorde tho tolde
What wise thei shulde *Paske* holde.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 39

PASKEY. Short-breathed; asthmatic. *West.*

PASMETS. Parsnips. *Wilts.*

PASS. (1) A whipping or beating. *Cornw.*

(2) To die. *Palsgrave.*

(3) To surpass; to excel. (*A.-N.*) Hence, to be very extraordinary.

(4) To judge; to pass sentence. (*A. N.*)

(5) To report; to tell. *Devon.*

(6) To care for, or regard. *Shak.*

(7) A frame on which stones pass or rest in forming an arch.

(8) To toll the bell for the purpose of announcing a death. In general use.

(9) To go. Also, let it go, or pass. It was also a term used at primero and other games.

The knyght *passyd* as he come.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 244.

(10) *Well to pass*, well off, rich; equivalent to *well to do*, which is in very common use.

His mothers husband, who reputed was
His father, being rich and *well to passe*,
A wealthy merchant and an alderman,
On forraigne shores did travell now and than.
Scot's Philomythie, 1616.

PASSADO. A term in fencing, meaning a pass or motion forwards.

PASSAGE. (1) A ferry. *Devon.*

(2) An old game at dice, thus described in the Compleat Gamester, ed. 1721, p. 67:—" Passage is a game at dice to be play'd at but by two, and it is performed with three dice. The caster throws continually till he has thrown doublets under ten, and then he is out and loses, or doublets above ten, and then he passes and wins; high runners are most requisite for this game, such as will rarely run any other chance than four, five, or six, by which means, if the caster throws doublets, he scarcely can throw out."

PASSAMEN. A kind of lace. (*Fr.*) In a parliamentary scheme, dated 1549, printed in the Egerton Papers, p. 11, it was proposed than no man under the degree of an earl be allowed to wear *passamen* lace.

PASSAMEZZO. A slow dance, very often corrupted to passa-measure, or passing-measure, and by Shakespeare to passy-measure. The long-disputed phrase *passy-measures pavin* has thus been explained, but it is in fact the name of an ancient dance, thus described in a MS. quoted by Mr. Collier in the Shak. Soc. Papers, i. 25, " two singles and a double forward, and two singles syde, reprynce back." It is only necessary to read this, and have seen a drunken man, to be well aware why Dick is called a " passy-measures pavin."

PASSANCE. A journey.

> Thus passed they their *passance*, and wore out the weerie way with these pleasant discourses and prettie posies.
> *Saker's Narbonus*, 1st part, 1580, p. 131.

PASS-BANK. The bank or fund at the old game of passage. See Grose, in v.

PASSE. Extent; district.

> All the *passe* of Lancashyre,
> He went both ferre and nere. *Robin Hood*, i. 63.

PASSEL. Parcel; a great quantity.

PASSEN. Surpass; exceed.

> Hys toschys *passen* a fote longe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 65.

PASSENGER. A passage-boat.

PASSER. A gimlet. *Leic.*

PASSING. Exceeding; excessive.

> In sooth, he tould a *passing*, *passing* jest.
> *How to Choose a Good Wife*, 1634.

> An elder brother was commending his younger brother's green cloak which he wore, and said it became him *passing* well. Faith, brother, says he, but a black mourning cloak from you will become me better. *Oxford Jests*, 1706, p. 83.

PASSING-MEASURE. An outrage.

PASSION. Sorrow; emotion.

PASSIONAR. A book containing the lives and martyrdoms of saints. (*Lat.*) It occurs in the Nominale MS. in my possession.

PASSIONATE. Pathetic; sorrowful. Also a verb to express passion, or sorrow.

PASS-ON. To adjudicate. *Shak.*

PAST-ALL. Uncontrollable. *Var. dial.*

PASTANCE. Pastime. It occurs in Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 19.

> Thowgh I sumtyme be in Englond for my *pastaunce*,
> Yet was I neyther borne here, in Spayne, nor in Fraunce. *Bale's Kynge Johan*, p. 8.

PASTE. A term in old confectionary for hard preserves of fruit.

PASTEIIS. Pasties. (*A.-N.*)

> Ther is a wel fair abbei
> Of white monkes and of grei.
> Ther beth bowris and halles,
> Al of *pasteiis* beth the walles.
> *Cocaigne, ap. Wright's Purgatory*, p. 55.

PASTELER. A maker of pastry. See Rutland Papers, p. 42. More usually *pasterer*. Palsgrave has *pastler*.

PASTE-ROYAL. Is mentioned in Ord. and Reg. p. 455. The ancient manner of making paste-royal is thus described:

> *How to make Paste-royal in Sauces.*
>
> Take sugar, the quantity of four ounces, very finely beaten and searced, and put it into an ounce of cinnamon and ginger, and a grain of musk, and so beat it into paste with a little gum-dragon steep'd in rose-water; and when you have beaten it into paste in a stone mortar, then roul it thin, and print it with your moulders; then dry it before the fire, and when it is dry, box it up and keep it all the year. *True Gentlewomans Delight*, 1676, pp. 53-54.

PASTETHE. A perfuming-ball.

PASTICUMP. A shoemaker's ball. *Linc.*

PASTOREL. A shepherd. (*A.-N.*)

> Poveralle and *pastorelles* passede one aftyre
> With porkes to pasture at the price ȝates.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 86.

PASTRON. Fetters for unruly horses, affixed to that part of the animal's leg called the pastern. See Archæologia, xxvi. 401. "Pastron of an horse, *pasturon*," Palsgrave.

PASTS. "Payre of pastes, *unes pases*," Palsgrave. See *Partlet*.

PASTURE. To feed. Gesta Rom. p. 85.

PAT. (1) Pert; brisk; lively. *Yorksh.*

(2) A hog-trough. *Sussex.*

PATACOON. A Spanish coin, worth 4*s.* 8*d.*

PATAND. The lowest sill of timber in a partition. (*A.-N.*)

PAT-BALL. To play at ball. *Oxon.*

PATCH. (1) A fool. The domestic fool was formerly so called.

> Why doating *patch*, didst thou not come with me this morning from the ship? *Menæchmi*, 1595.

(2) A cherry-stone. *Devon.*

(3) A child's clout. *West.*

(4) *To patch upon*, to blame. *East.*

PATCHES. Black patches were formerly worn on the face, and considered ornamental. This curious fashion is alluded to in a rare work entitled Several Discourses and Characters 8vo. 1689, p. 175.

PATCH-PANNEL. Shabby; worn out.

PATE. (1) A badger. *North.*

(2) Weak and sickly. *Exmoor.*

PATENE-CUT. Tobacco cut up and tied, prepared for smoking. *North.*

PATEREROS. Chambered pieces of ordnance. See the Archæologia, xxviii. 376.

PATERONE. A workman's model, a pattern. More usually spelt *patron*.

> Disfigurid *paterонys* and quaynte,
> And as a dede kyng thay weren paynte
> *Archæologia*, xxii. 381.

PATES. Boats; vessels. *Weber.*

PATH. To go in a path; to trace or follow in a path. *Shak.*

PATHERISH. Silly, applied to sheep that have the disease called "water on the brain." *Sussex.*

PATHETICAL. Affected. *Shak.*

PATIENATE. Patient. *West.*

PATIENCE-DOCK. Snakeweed. *North.*

PATIENT. To tranquillize. *Shak.*

PATIENTABLE. Patient. *Devon.*

PATINE. The cover of a chalice.

PATISING. (1) "Patisyng, a treatie of peace, as frontier townes take one of another, *pastisaige*," Palsgrave. "I patyse as one frontyer towne dothe with another in tyme of warre to save them bothe harmlesse, *je patyse*," ib.

(2) Splashing in water. *Devon.*

PATLET. The same as *Partlet*, q. v.

PATREN. To pray; properly, to repeat the paternoster; to mutter. *Chaucer.*

PATRICK'S-PURGATORY. A celebrated cavern in Ireland, an eminent object of pilgrimages and superstitions. Its entire history is to be found in Mr. Wright's work so called, 8vo. 1844.

> They that repaire to this place for devotion his sake use to continue therein foure and twentie houres, which dooing otherwhile with ghostlie me-

ditations, and otherwhile a dread for the conscience of their deserts, they saie they see a plaine resemblance of their owne faults and vertues, with the horror and comfort thereunto belonging, the one so terrible, the other so joious, that they verelie deeme hemselves for the time to have sight of hell and heaven. The revelations of men that went thither (S. Patrike yet living) are kept written within the abbeie there adjoining. When anie person is disposed to enter (for the doore is ever spard) he repaireth first for devise to the archbishop, who casteth all pericles and dissuadeth the pilgrime from the attempt bicause it is knowen that diverse entering into that cave, never were seene to turne backe againe. But if the partie be fullie resolved, he recommendeth him to the prior, who in like maner favourablie exhorteth him to choose some other kind of penance and not to hazard such a danger. If notwithstanding he find the partie fullie bent, he conducteth him to the church, injoineth him to begin with praier and fast of fifteene daies, so long togither as in discretion can be indured. This time expired, if yet he persevere in his former purpose the whole convent accompanieth him with solemne procession and benediction to the mouth of the cave, where they let him in, and so bar up the doore untill the next morning. And then with like ceremonies they await his returne and reduce him to the church. If he be seene no more they fast and praie fifteene daies after. Touching the credit of these matters, I see no cause, but a Christian being persuaded that there is both hell and heaven, may without vanitie upon sufficient information be resolved, that it might please God, at sometime, for considerations to His wisdome knowen, to reveale by miracle the vision of joies and paines eternall. But that altogither in such sort and by such maner, and so ordinarilie, and to such persons, as the common fame dooth utter, I neither beleeve nor wish to be regarded. I have conferd with diverse that had gone this pilgrimage, who affirmed the order of the premisses to be true; but that they saw no sight, save onelie fearefull dreams when they chanced to nod, and those they said were exceeding horrible. Further they added, that the fast is rated more or lesse, according to the qualitie of the penitent.

Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, ed. 1586, pp. 28-29.

PATRICO. A cant term among beggars for their orator or hedge priest. This character is termed *patriarke-co* in the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575, "a patriarke-co doth make marriages, and that is untill death depart the married folke, which is after this sort: when they come to a dead horse or any dead catell, then they shake hands, and so depart every one of them a severall way."

PATRON. A sea-captain. "Patronè of a gally, *patron de galee*," Palsgrave. Generally, any superior person, and sometimes a king.

PATTEN. A plaister. This is given as a Wiltshire word in MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2.

PATTENS. Stilts. *Norf.*

PATTER. To mutter. *Palsgrave.*

His herte was full of payne and wo,
To kepe theyr names and shewe them ryght,
That he rested but lytell that nyght.
Ever he *patred* on theyr names faste;
Than he had them in ordre at the laste.

How the Ploughman learned his Paternoster.

PATTERN. A pittance. *North.*

PATTICK. A simpleton; a fool, one that talks nonsense; a little jug. *West.*

PAUK. To pant for breath. *West.*

PAUKY. Sly; mischievous; pettish; proud; insolent. *North.*

PAUKY-BAG. A bag for collecting fragments from a wreck. *Norf.*

PAUL. To puzzle. *North.*

PAULING. A covering for a cart or waggon. *Linc.* Qu. from *palle?*

PAUL'S. As old as St. Paul's, a common proverbial saying in Devon, and is found in old writers. The weathercock of Paul's is frequently referred to in early books. "I am as very a turncote as the wethercoke of Poles," Mariage of Witt and Wisdome, p. 24. A chronicle in MS. Vespas. A. xxv. under the reign of Henry VII. thus mentions it—

M. Kneisworth, mayir. Then came in dewke Phillip, of Burgon, agaynst his wille with tempast of wethir, as he was goyng into Spayn, whiche afterward was kyng of Castelle. Then was Polles wethir-cok blown doun.

Old St. Paul's was in former times a favorite resort for purposes of business, amusement, lounging, or assignations; bills were fixed up there, servants hired, and a variety of matters performed wholly inconsistent with the sacred nature of the edifice. "A poore siquis, such as forlorne forreiners use to have in Pauls Church," Hopton's Baculum Geodæticum, 4to. Lond. 1614.

In *Powls* hee walketh like a gallant courtier, where if hee meet some rich chuffes worth the gulling, at every word he speaketh hee makes a mouse of an elephant; he telleth them of wonders done in Spaine by his ancestors; where, if the matter were well examined, his father was but swabber in the ship where Civill oranges were the best merchandize; draw him into the line of history, you shall heare as many lies at a breath as would breed scruple in a good conscience for an age. *Wits Miserie*, 1596.

PAULTRING. Pilfering stranded ships. *Kent.*

PAUL-WINDLAS. A small windlass used for raising or lowering the mast of a vessel.

PAUME. (1) The palm of the hand. (*A.-N.*)

With everyche a pawe as a poste, and *paumes* fulle huge.

Morte Arthure, MS. Arthure, f. 61.

A bryd whynged merveyllousely,
With *pawmes* streynynge mortally.

MS. Cott. Tiber. A. vii. f. 77.

His smale *pawmis* on thy chekis leyne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 19.

(2) A ball. (*A.-N.*) "Paume to play at tennys with, *paulme*," Palsgrave.

PAUMISH. Handling anything in an awkward manner, like one who has no fingers and is obliged to do everything with his palms, or hands. *Somerset.*

PAUNCE. (1) The viola tricolor.

The purple violet, *paunce*, and heart's ease,
And every flower that smell or sight can please.

Heywood's Marriage Triumphe, 1613.

(2) A coat of mail.

Thurghe *pawnce* and platez he percede the maylez,
That the prowde penselle in his pawnche lengez.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.

PAUNCH. To wound a man in the paunch. Also, to gut an animal. *Palsgrave.*

PAUNCH-CLOUT. (1) Tripe. (2) A belly-band.

PAUNCH-GUTS. A person with a large stomach. *South.*

PAUNED. Striped; ornamented.

After the banket ended with noise of minstrelles, entered into the chamber eight maskers with white berdes, and long and large garmentes of blewe satyn *pauned* with sipres. *Hall, Henry VIII.* f. 69.

PAUNSONE. A coat of mail?

A pesane and a *paunsone*, and a pris girdille.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 89.

PAUP. To walk awkwardly. *North.*

PAUPUSSES. Paupers. *Suffolk.*

PAUSATION. A pause. *Devon.*

PAUSE. To kick. *North.*

PAUSER. Calmer; more temperate.

The expedition of my violent love
Outran the *pauser* reason. *Macbeth*, ii. 3.

PAUT. To paw; to walk heavily; to kick; to beat. *North.* Cotgrave has *Espautrer*, to paut, pelt, thrash, beat, &c.

PAUTCH. To walk in deep mud. *Somerset.* "Sossing and *possing* in the durt," Gammer Gurton, p. 178.

PAVAGE. A toll or duty payable for the liberty of passing over the soil or territory of another.

All thes thre yer, and mor, potter, he seyde,
Thow hast hantyd thes wey,
Yet wer tow never so cortys a man
One peney of *pavage* to pay. *Robin Hood*, i. 83.

PAVED. Turned hard. *Suffolk.*

PAVELOUNS. Pavilions; tents. (*A.-N.*)

PAVES. The stall of a shop.

PAVIN. A grave and stately dance.

PAVISE. A large kind of shield.

And at the nether ende of the *pavisse* he gart nayle a burde, the lenthe of a cubit, for to covere with his legges and his fete, so that no party of hym myȝte be sene. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 38.

And after that the shotte was done, whiche they defended wyth *pavishes*, thei came to handestrokes, and were encontred severally, as you shall here.
Hall, Henry VIII. f. 42.

Them to help and to avanc,
With many a prowd *pavys*. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 22.

PAVISER. A soldier armed with a pavise, or buckler. (*A.-N.*)

Theire prayes and theire presoneres passes one aftyre,
With pylours and *pavysers* and pryse men of armes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 85.

PAVONE. A peacock. *Spenser.*

PAVY. The hard peach.

PAVYLERS. Pavilioners; the men who pitched the tents. (*A.-N.*)

PAWK. To throw about awkwardly. *Suff.* Hence *pawky*, an awkward fellow.

PAWMENT. A pavement. *Pr. Parv.*

PAWN. (1) A peacock. *Drayton.*
(2) The palm of the hand.

PAWNCOCK. A scarecrow. *Somerset.*

PAWN-GROPER. A dirty miserly fellow.

PAW-PAW. Naughty. *Var. dial.*

PAWT. A similar word to *potter.* A servant is said to *pawt* about when she does her work in an idle slovenly way, when she makes a show only of working, putting out her hands and doing in fact nothing. *Linc.*

PAWTENERE. (1) A purse; a net-bag. "*Mercipium*, a pawtnere," Nominale MS. probably for *marsupium.* Palsgrave has "pautner, *malette.*" "Pence in thy pauwkner," Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 192.

I toke hyt owt and have hyt here,
Lo! hyt ys here in my *pawtenere.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 244.

Clement xl. pownde can telle
Into a *pawtenere.* *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 87.

Alas he ner a parsun or a vecory,
Be Jhesu! he is a gentylmon and jolylé arayd;
His gurdlis harneschit with silver, his baslard hongus bye,
Apon his parté *pautener* uche mon ys apayd.
MS. Douce 302, f. 3.

(2) Wickedness. (*A.-N.*)

Then answeryd the messengere,
Fulle false was hys *pawtenere*,
And to that lady seyde;
Madame, yf y ever dyskever the,
I graunt that ye take me,
And smyte of my hedd.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 96.

(3) A vagabond; a libertine. (*A.-N.*)

For themperour me seyd tho,
And trewelich me bihete therto,
That he me wold gret worthschipe,
And now he me wil sle with schenschipe,
For the speche of a losanger,
And of a feloun *pautener.* *Gy of Warwike*, p. 113.

(4) Cruel? Ellis, i. 197, has *partener* in the following passage, where the editor (Mr. Turnbull) reads *pantever*!

Gode knight hardi, and *pautener*,
Y nam noither your douke no king.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 8.

PAX-BREAD. A small tablet with a representation of the crucifixion upon it, presented in the ceremony of the mass to be kissed by the faithful. Coles erroneously explains it by *panis osculatorius.* "Paxe to kysse, *paix*," Palsgrave, 1530.

PAX-WAX. See *Faxwax.* This term occurs in the Prompt. Parv.

PAY. (1) To beat. Still in use.

If they uncase a sloven and not unty their points, I so *pay* their armes that they cannot sometimes untye them, if they would. *Robin Goodfellow*, 1620.

When he had well din'd and had filled his panch,
Then to the winecellar they had him straight way,
Where they with brave claret and brave old Canary,
They with a foxe tale him soundly did *pay.*
The King and a poore Northerne Man, 1640.

(2) To make amends. Also a substantive, satisfaction. (*A.-S.*)

Than can the maydyn up-stande,
And askyd watur to hur hande;
The maydenys wysche withowten lett,
And to ther mete they ben sett.
Gye entendyd alle that daye
To serve that lady to hur *paye.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 148.

(3) To please; to satisfy. (*A.-N.*)

PAYEN. A pagan, or heathen. (*A.-N.*)

The *painems* and king Saphiran
Defoiled our Cristen men.
Arthour and Merlin, p [illegible]

And this was the furst passage,
That the apostlis in party
Made among folke that were *paeny*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 122.

PAYL. (1) To beat, or thrash. *Salop.*

(2) The band of a tub or barrel.

PAYLOUNS. Pavilions; tents. *Weber.*

PAYMAN. A kind of cheese-cake.

PAYMENT. (1) Impairment. They say, "He'll take no *payment*," meaning, He'll take no injury, he'll be none the worse. *Linc.*

(2) To give a woman her payment, i. e. to get her with child.

PAYNE. (1) A coat of mail.

The knyght rase, and his *paynes* sett.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 143.

(2) Bread. Piers Ploughman, p. 529.

(3) Field; plain. "I salle dy in the *payne*," MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.

PAYNES. Pence. R. de Brunne, MS.

PAYS. (1) Country. (2) Pitch. (*A.-N.*)

PAYSAUNCE. Pausing or stopping. *Chauc.*

PAY-THE-PEPPERIDGE. A schoolboy having on a new suit of clothes is subjected to have a button pulled off unless he "pay the pepperidge," by giving a douceur to his playfellows. *Suffolk.*

PEA. (1) A peahen. See Nares.

(2) To look with one eye. *North.*

(3) A weight used in weighing anything with the steelyard. *South.*

PEA-BLUFF. A tube, one, two, or three feet long, usually of tin, through which boys blow a pea with considerable force and precision. *Suffolk.*

PEACH. To tell, or inform against. *Var. dial.*

PEA-ESH. Pease-stubble. *West.*

PEA-GOOSE. A silly fellow. Perhaps more properly peak-goose. Cotgrave has the term, in v. *Benet*, *Niais*. Forby explains it, "one who has an aspect both sickly and silly."

PEA-JACKET. A loose rough coat, with conical buttons of a small size. *North.*

PEAK. Lace. *Var. dial.*

PEAKISH. Simple; rude.

Once hunted he untill the chace,
Long fasting, and the heat
Did house him in a *peakish* graunge
Within a forest great. *Warner's Albions England.*

PEAKRELS. A name given to the inhabitants of the Peak in Derbyshire.

PEAL. (1) A noise, or uproar. *North.*

(2) To pour out a liquid. *Glouc.*

(3) A batch of bread. *Devon.*

PEALE. To cool. *Yorksh.*

PEALING. A lasting apple that makes admirable cider, and agrees well with this climate, the tree being a good bearer.

PEA-MAKE. See *Make* (2).

PEAN. To strike or beat. *Cumb.*

PEAR-COLOURED. Red.

PEARK. To peep. *Var. dial.*

PEARL. (1) This term was metaphorically applied to anything exceedingly valuable.

(2) White spots in the eyes were called pearls. See Harrison's England, p. 234. According to the Dictionarium Rusticum, pearl, pin, and web, or any unnatural spot or thick film over a horse's eye, comes from some stroke or blow given him, or from descent of the sire, or dam; the pearl being known by a little round, thick, white spot, like a pearl, from which it had its name, growing on the sight of the eye. Among hunters, pearl is that part of a deer's horn which is about the burr.

PEARL-COATED. A sheep with a curled fleece is said to be pearl-coated. *North.*

PEARLINS. Coarse bone-lace.

PEART. Brisk; lively. *Var. dial.*

Give your play-gull a stoole, and my lady her foole,
And her usher potatoes and marrow,
But your poet were he dead, set a pot on his head,
And he rises as *peart* as a sparrow.
Brit. Bibl. ii. 167.

Then, as a nimble squirrill from the wood,
Ranging the hedges for his filberd food,
Sits *peartly* on a bough his browne nuts cracking.
Browne's Britannia's Pastorals, p. 135.

PEAS-AND-SPORT. See *Scadding-of-Peas.*

PEAS-BLOSSOM-DAMP. A damp in coal-pits less noisome than ordinary damps.

PEASCOD. "I remember the wooing of a *peascod* instead of her," &c. Shakespeare. "The efficacy of *peascods* in the affairs of sweethearts is not yet forgotten among our rustic vulgar. The kitchen maid, when she shells green pease, never omits, if she finds one having *nine* pease, to lay it on the lintel of the kitchen door, and the first clown who enters it, is infallibly to be her husband, or at least her sweetheart," Mr. Davy's MS. Suffolk Gloss. Anderson mentions a custom in the North, of a nature somewhat similar. A Cumbrian girl, when her lover proves unfaithful to her, is, by way of consolation, rubbed with pease-straw by the neighbouring lads; and when a Cumbrian youth loses his sweetheart, by her marriage with a rival, the same sort of comfort is administered to him by the lasses of the village. "Winter time for shoeing, peas-cod time for wooing," old proverb in MS. Devon Gl. The divination by peascods alluded to by Mr. Davy is thus mentioned by Gay,—

As peascods once I pluck'd, I chanc'd to see
One that was closely fill'd with three times three;
Which, when I cropp'd, I safely home convey'd,
And o'er the door the spell in secret laid;
The latch mov'd up, when who should first come in,
But, in his proper person,—Lubberkin!

But perhaps the allusion in Shakespeare is best illustrated by the following passage, which seems to have escaped the notice of all writers on this subject,—

The peascod greene oft with no little toyle
Hee'd seeke for in the fattest fertil'st soile,
And rend it from the stalke to bring it to her,
And in her bosome for acceptance wooe her.
Browne's Britannia's Pastorals, p. 71.

PEASE. (1) To issue from a puncture in globules resembling peas. *Somerset.*

(2) To appease.

The ten commandments bring no man to perfection, and are nothing less than able to *pease* the divine wrath. *Becon's Works*, p. 49.

(3) A single pea. *Spenser.*

PEASE-BOLT. Pease-straw. *East.* It occurs in Tusser, ed. 1812, p. 28.

PEASE-BRUSH. Pease-stubble. *Heref.*

PEASE-PORRIDGE-TAWNY. A dingy yellow.

PEASHAM. Pea-straw. *South.*

PEASIPOUSE. Peas and beans grown together as a crop. *Glouc.*

PEA-SWAD. A peascod. *North.*

PEAT. A delicate person.

A citizen and his wife the other day
Both riding on one horse, upon the way
I overtook, the wench a pretty *peat*,
And (by her eye) well fitting for the seat.
Donne's Poems, p. 90.

PEAWCH-WAL. A sort of coal, which reflects various colours. *Staff.*

PEBBLE-BOSTER. A stone-breaker; a man who breaks stones for mending the roads. *Staff.*

PECCAVI. A familiar use of this Latin phrase is common among schoolboys, equivalent to a confession of being in the wrong. It occurs in the Historie of Promos and Cassandra, p. 32, and in Hall.

PECE. A drinking-cup. *Palsgrave.* "Cateria, Anglice a pese," Nominale MS.

They toke away the silver vessell,
And all that they myght get,
Peces, masars, and spones,
Wolde they non forgete.
Robin Hood, i. 32.

PECH. To pant; to breathe heavily. *Cumb.*

PECK. (1) Meat; victuals. Dekker uses it in this sense. *Linc.* To eat. *Oxon.* "We must scrat before we peck."

(2) A pickaxe. *West.*

(3) *To peck upon*, to domineer over.

(4) To stumble. *Yorksh.*

(5) A large quantity. *Var. dial.*

(6) To pitch. Still in use.

PECKHAM. "It's all holiday at Peckham with me," i. e. it is all up with me.

PECKISH. Hungry. *Var. dial.*

PECKLED. Speckled. Still in use.

PECTOLL.

Beholde the rolled hodes stuffed with flockes,
The newe broched doublettes open at the brestes,
Stuffed with *pectoll* of theyr loves smockes.
A Treatyse of a Galaunt, n. d.

PECTORAL. Armour for the breast. The term was also applied to a priest's stole. The second meaning of *pectorale* given by Ducange is *rationale*, stola pontificalis.

PECULIAR. A mistress. *Grose.*

PECUNIALL. Belonging to money.

It came into hys hed that the Englyshmen did litle passe upon the observacion and kepynge of penall lawes or *pecuniall* statutes, made and enacted for the preservacion of the commen utilytee and wealthe. *Hall, Henry VII.* f. 57.

PECUNIOUS. Money-loving.

PECURIOUS. Very precise. *East.*

PED. A species of hamper without a lid, in which mackerel are hawked about the streets. *East.* Moor tells us, in Norwich an assemblage whither women bring their small wares of eggs, chickens, &c. to sell, is called the *Ped-market*. Ray says, "Dorsers are *peds* or panniers carried on the backs of horses, on which higglers used to ride and carry their commodities. It seems this homely but most useful instrument was either first found out, or is the most generally used, in this county (Dorset), where fish-jobbers bring up their fish in such contrivances, above an hundred miles, from Lime to London." In his North-country words he has "a whisket, a basket, a skuttle, or shallow *ped*." Tusser uses *ped*, ed. 1812, p. 11. Holme, 1688, has explained it an angler's basket.

PEDAILE. Footmen. *Hearne.*

PEDANT. A teacher of languages.

PED-BELLY. A round protuberant belly, like a ped, q. v. *East.*

PEDDER. (1) A pedlar. *Var. dial.* Forby explains it, one who carries wares in a ped, pitches it in open market, and sells from it.

(2) A basket. Nominale MS.

PEDDLE. Employment. *North.*

PEDDLE-BACKED. Said of a man carrying a ped or pack like a pedlar.

PEDDLING. Trifling; worthless.

PEDELION. Helleborus niger. *Gerard.*

PEDER. A small farmer. *Linc.*

PEDESAY. A kind of cloth.

PEDISSEQUANTS. Followers. (*Lat.*)

Yet still he striveth untill wearied and breathlesse, he be forced to offer up his blood and flesh to the rage of al the observant *pedissequants* of the hunting goddesse Diana.
Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 136.

PEDLAR'S-BASKET. Ivy-leaved snap-dragon.

PEDLAR'S-FRENCH. The cant language. The term was also applied to any unintelligible jargon. Still in use.

PEDLAR'S-PAD. A walking-stick. *North.*

PEDNAMENE. Head to feet; as in many Cornish huts large families lie, husband, wife, and children (even grown up) of both sexes, all in one bed. *Polwhele.*

PEDNPALY. A tomtit. *Cornw.*

PEED. Half-blind. See *Pea.*

PEE-DEE. A young lad in a keel, who takes charge of the rudder. *North.*

PEEK. A grudge. *Simultas*, Upton's MS additions to Junius.

PEEKED. Thin. *Dorset.*

PEEKING. "A peeking fellow, one that carries favour by low flattery and carrying tales, and picks holes in the character of others by lies or ill-natur'd stories," MS. Devon Gl.

PEEL. (1) A pillow; a bolster; a cushion for lace-making. *West.*

(2) A square tower; a fortress. *North.*

(3) Stir; noise; uproar. *Yorksh.*

(4) To peel ground, i. e. to impoverish it, Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(5) To strip. *Var. dial.* Peel'd priest, stripped or bald priest. There is an early receipt for "a man *pelyd* or scallyd," in Lincoln MS.

(6) The long-handled shovel with which bread, &c. is thrust into a hot oven, or taken out. "Also put into an oven with a *peele*," Florio, p. 237. "Pele for an ovyn, *pelle a four*," Palsgrave. "Pele, *pala*," Nominale MS. Thus described by an anonymous lexicographer: a wooden instrument of about a yard and a half long, and three quarters broad, on which pastry-cooks put many pies and tarts, &c. at once, either to carry them from gentlemen's houses to be baked, or from the oven to where they are to be used at feasts or great entertainments; also the name of the instrument that bakers, &c. use to put into the oven to draw their bread, pies, &c. with; also an instrument that printers hang up their sheets with, upon lines or wooden rails, as they come from the press, that they may dry.

PEEL-BEARS. Pillow-cases. *Devon.*

PEEL-CLOTH. A pillow-case. *Devon.*

PEELER. An iron crow-bar. *Kent.*

PEELING. A paring. *Var. dial.*

PEENGING. Fretful; whining. *North.*

PEEP. (1) An eye. *Somerset.* Grose has *peepers*, eyes, Class. Dict. Vulg. Tong.

(2) A flock of chickens. Also, to chirp. "*Pipio*, to peepe like a chicke," Elyot.

PEEP-BO. A nursery pastime, in which a child is amused by the alternate hiding and exposure of the face; "suiting the word to the action." The term is extended to the occasional obscuration of a debtor, or of one accused of anything rendering his visibility inconvenient.

PEEPER. An egg-pie. *Devon.*

PEEPING-TOM. A nickname for a curious prying fellow, derived from an old legendary tale, told of a tailor of Coventry, who, when Godiva Countess of Chester, rode at noon quite naked through that town, in order to procure certain immunities for the inhabitants (notwithstanding the rest of the people shut up their houses) slily peeped out of his window, for which he was miraculously struck blind. His figure, peeping out of a window, is still kept up in remembrance of the transaction, and there is an annual procession yet held at Coventry, in which the feat of Lady Godiva is attempted to be represented, without violating the principles of public decency. A newspaper of last year tells us that,—

> The Godiva procession at Coventry was celebrated with much pomp last week. The lady selected for the occasion (who was a handsome-looking woman, and conducted herself with great propriety) was very differently habited from the great original she personated, being clad, from shoulder to feet, in close-fitting woven silk tights. Over this was placed an elegant pointed satin tunic, fastened by an ornamental girdle. Two handsome lace scarfs formed the body, and was fastened underneath each arm to a blonde Polka edged with gold. A zephyr's wing, in folds, descended from the shoulders, and was fastened on the bosom by a rich brooch, attached to which was a white cord and gold tassels. The head gear consisted of a pearl coronet, surmounted by a large plume of white ostrich feathers.—The procession was obliged, by a heavy shower of rain, to beat a premature retreat.

PEEPY. Sleepy; drowsy. Go to peepy-by, i. e. to sleep. *Var. dial.*

PEER. (1) To peep. *Shak.*

(2) To pour out liquid. *Oxon.*

(3) Tender; thin; delicate. *Linc.*

(4) The minnow. *Somerset.*

PEERELLE. A pearl. See *Abounde.*

PEERK. To walk consequentially. *North.*

PEERY. Inquisitive; suspicious. It occurs in 'A Narrative of the Life of Mrs. Charlotte Charke,' 8vo. 1755, p. 155.

PEES. Peace. (*A.-N.*)

> Wyth grete honowre under hys honde
> He made *pees* as he wolde.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 147.

> Gladys-more that gladis us alle,
> This is begynyng of oure gle,
> Gret sorow then shalle falle,
> Wher rest and *pees* were wont to be.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 123.

PEESE. To ooze out. *South.*

PEET. A pit. *Somerset.*

> And bad with that goo make a *peet*,
> Whereinne he hath his douȝter set.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 169.

PEEVISH. (I) Piercing cold. *North.*

(2) Foolish; trifling; silly. Ray gives it the meanings, witty, subtle.

PEE-WEE. To peak; to whine. *East.*

PEE-WIT. The lapwing. *Var. dial.*

PEFF. To cough faintly. *North.* In Lincolnshire, a short, dry, hacking cough is often called a peffing cough.

PEG. (1) To move briskly. *Var. dial.* To peg away, to do anything very quickly.

(2) To beat. To take down a peg or two, i. e. to humble a person.

(3) A diminutive of Margaret.

(4) A leg, or foot. (5) A tooth.

PEG-FICHED. A West country game. The performers in this game are each furnished with a sharp-pointed stake. One of them then strikes it into the ground, and the others throwing theirs across it endeavour to dislodge it. When a stick falls, the owner has to run to a prescribed distance and back, while the rest, placing the stick upright, endeavour to beat it into the ground up to the very top.

PEGGY. A sort of slender poker, with a small portion of the end bent at right angles for the purpose of raking the fire together. Davy's MS. Suffolk Gl.

PEG-IN-THE-RING. At top, is to spin the top within a certain circle marked out, and in which the top is to exhaust itself, without once overstepping the bounds prescribed.

PEGNIS. Machines; erections. (*Lat.*)

PEGO. The penis. *Grose.*

PEGS. Small pieces of dough rolled up, and crammed down the throats of young ducks and geese.

PEG-TRANTUM. A wild romping girl. *East.* Gone to Peg Trantum's, i. e. dead.

PEIGH. To pant; to breathe hardly.

PEINE. Penalty; grief; torment; labour. Also, to put to pain. (*A.-N.*)

PEIREN. To diminish, injure. (*A.-N.*)

PEISE. A weight. (*Fr.*)

PEITRELL. The breastplate; the strap that crosses the breast of a horse. This word occurs in Chaucer, and in an old vocabulary in MS. Jes. Coll. Oxon. 28.

> In the sacrifices of the goddesse Vacuna, an asse was feasted with bread, and crowned with flowers, hung with rich jewels and *peytrels*, because (as they saye) when Priapus would have ravished Vesta being asleepe, she was suddenly awaked by the braying of an asse, and so escaped that infamie: and the Lampsaceni in the disgrace of Priapus did offer him an asse. *Topsell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 23.

> Hir *paytrelle* was of a rialle fyne,
> Hir cropur was of arafé,
> Hir bridulle was of golde fyne,
> On every side hong bellis thre.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 116.

PEIZE. To weigh down; to oppress.

PEJON. A pigeon. *Lydgate.*

PEKE. To pry about. *Palsgrave.* Also, to peep, to jut or project out.

PEKISH. Ignorant; silly.

PEKKE. Pack. Reliq. Antiq. i. 84.

PEL. A kind of post, at which a knight would exercise for jousting.

PELCH. Weak; faint; exhausted. *North.*

PELDER. To encumber. *Cumb.*

PELE. (1) A paling; a rail.

> Ryghte as he thoghte he ded eche dele,
> He ʒede and clambe upp on a *pele*.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 14.

(2) To pillage; to rob.

> Namly pore men for to *pele*,
> Or robbe or bete withoute skyle.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 16.

PELER. A pillar.

> To a *peler* y was bownden all the nyght,
> Scorged and betyd tyl hyt was day lyght.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 40.

PELETIR. The pellitory. *Palsgrave.*

PELF. Rubbish, refuse. *Warw.* Money is rubbish, and hence the term. "Pelfe, trash, *id est*, mony," Florio, p. 63. "Who steals my purse steals trash," Shakespeare. *Pelfish*, silly, trifling, Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 80. Ill-gotten gains are called *pelfry*.

PELFIR. Spoil; booty; pillage.

PELK. To beat; to thrash. *North.*

PELL. (1) A hole of water, generally very deep, beneath an abrupt waterfall. To pell, is to wash into pells or pools, as water does when it flows very violently. To pell away, is to wash away the ground by the force of water. *Sussex.*

(2) A heavy shower. *North.*

(3) To drive forth. "Shal ich forth pelle," Havelok, 810.

(4) Fur; a skin of an animal. "Arayd with pellys aftyr the old gyse," Cov. Myst. p. 246. (*A.-N.*) It occurs in Lydgate.

(5) An earthen vessel. *Devon.*

PELLER. A peg, or pin.

PELLERE. A loose outer covering of fur for the upper part of the body. Any fur garment was so called. *Pelury*, rich fur, Hardyng, f. 72. Hall has *pellerie*.

> And furryd them with armyne,
> Ther was never ʒyt *pellere* half so fyne.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 242

PELLES. A kind of oats. *Cornw.*

PELLET. (1) Sheep's dung. *Palsgrave.*

(2) A shot, or bullet. See Holinshed, Chronicles of Ireland, p. 132.

PELLET-GUNS. "Two little cannons called *pellet-guns*, namely, one of iron and the other of brass, fitted with wood," MSS. in Winchester Archives, dated 1435.

PELL-WOOL. An inferior wool; wool cut off after a sheep's death.

PELOTE. A pellet; a small round piece of anything, not necessarily globular.

> Of picche sche tok him a *pelote*,
> The whiche he schulde into the throte
> Of Minotaure caste ryʒt.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 160.

PELOWARE. A pillar. Vocab. MS.

PELRINE. A poor pilgrim. (*A.-N.*)

PELSE. (1) Rain; sleet. *North.*

(2) Trash; refuse; vile stuff.

PELSEY. (1) Obstinate; cross; mischievous; bad; wicked; evil. *North.*

(2) A stroke or blow. *Beds.*

PELT. (1) The skin, applied chiefly to the skin of a sheep, hence a "sheep's *pelt*;" and a man stripped is in his pelt. *North.*

(2) Put. See Sevyn Sages, 751.

> Thurch chaunce, and eke thurch gras,
> In hir for sothe *pelt* y was.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 40.

(3) A miserly stingy fellow. "A pelt or pinchbecke," Huloet, 1552.

(4) In falconry, the dead body of a fowl killed by a hawk. See Gent. Rec.

(5) Rage; passion. *Var. dial.* It occurs as a verb in Shakespeare.

(6) To yield; to submit.

(7) A blow; a stroke. *East.* It is a verb in the following passage:

> Wherefore, seyd the belte,
> With grete strokes I schalle hym *pelte;*
> My mayster schall full welle thene,
> Both to clothe [and] fede his men.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61.

(8) A kind of game, similar to whist, played by three people.

PELTER. (1) Anything large. *Cumb.*

(2) To patter; to beat. *North.*

PELTING. (1) Angry. See *Pelt* (5)

> At which, Mistres Minerva beeing netled, and taking the matter in dudgeon thus to be provoked, and withall reprehending the mayde very sharply for her saucines, in a *pelting* chafe she brake all to peeces the wenches imagery worke, that was so curiously woven, and so full of varietie, with her shittle. The mayde heereat beeing sore greeved, halfe in despayre not knowing what to doe, yeelding to passion, would needes hang herselfe. *Topsell's Serpents*, 1608, p. 259.

(2) Trifling; paltry; contemptible.

That Wednesday I a weary way did passe,
Raine, wind, stones, dirt, and dabbling dewie grasse,
With here and there a *pelting* scatter'd village,
Which yeelded me no charity or pillage.
Taylor's Workes, i. 124.

PELT-ROT. A disease that kills sheep, arising from ill-feeding. *North.*

PELTRY. Skins. *Var. dial.*

PEN. (1) A place in which sheep are inclosed at a fair or market. *Var. dial.*

(2) To shut up, to confine. *Heref.*

(3) A spigot. *Somerset.*

(4) The root of a feather. The feather itself is also so called. *Pennes*, quills, Maundevile, p. 269.

(5) A sow's pudendum. *North.*

(6) A dam or pond-head to keep the water before a mill. In common use.

(7) A prison. A cant term.

(8) A barrel kept for making vinegar.

PENAKULL. (1) An isolated rock?

He ys yn a castelle styffe and gode,
Closyd with the salte flode,
In a *penakull* of the see.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 104.

(2) A pinnacle.

He ledd hym forth upon the playne,
He was war of a *penakulle* pyghte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 49.

PENANCE. Repentance. (*A.-N.*)

PENANCE-BOARD. The pillory.

PENANT. A person doing penance.

PEN-BAUK. A beggar's can.

PENCI. Thought. (*A.-N.*)

PENCILED. Painted.

PEND. (1) To distress, or to be in need. Also, a case of necessity. *East.*

(2) To depend. *I. of Wight.*

(3) A roof vaulted with masonry, but not joined.

(4) Pressure; strain; force. *Suff.* Also, to incline or lean.

PENDALL. The keystone of an arch.

PENDANT. A carpenter's level.

PENDANT-FEATHERS. The feathers at the joints of a hawk's knee. *Berners.*

PENDANTS. Hanging ornaments.

PENDICE. A penthouse. Strutt, ii. 131.

PENDICLES. Lice. MS. Devon. Gl.

PENDID. Belonged. Perceval, 1936.

PENDIL. A pendulum. *North.*

PENDLE. Suddenly. *Heref.* "He came *pendle* over the hill upon him."

PENDLE-ROCK. The top stratum in the stone-quarry at Islip, co. Oxon, is called the *pendle-rock*. There is a mountain called Pendle Hill, and the word seems genuine, though it is singular how it could have found its way there. The word *pen* is said to be of Phœnician extraction, and signifies *head* or *eminence*. It was first introduced into Cornwall, where the Phœnicians had a colony who worked the tin mines. Hence we have many names in Cornwall which begin with *pen*.

PENDOLLY. A child's doll. *Linc.*

PENDUGAM. The penguin. Skelton, ii. 344.

PENELLES. Strong wooden boards.

PENEST. Punished; pained.

PENFEATHERED. Shabby. *Linc.* A horse, whose hair is rough, is so called.

PENIBLE. Industrious; painstaking.

That wyl serve the to pay,
Peyneble al that he may
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 39.

With many woundys ful terryble,
And rebukys ful *penyble*.
MS. Cott. Vitell. C. xiii. f. 98.

PENITENCER. A priest who enjoins penance in extraordinary cases. (*A.-N.*)

PENMAN. A person who writes.

PENNER. A pen-case. "*Pennare*, a pener," Nominale MS. inter nomina rerum pertinentium clerico. It is the translation of *calamar* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

PENNET. An occasional pen used for sheep, or cows. *Somerset.* Jennings has *pennin* in the same sense.

PENNE-VAIR. A kind of fur.

PENNILESS. To sit on the penniless bench, i. e. to be very poor. There was a public seat at Oxford so called. See Brand, i. 240.

PENNING-TIME. Bedtime. *Oxon.*

PENNITAUNCER. The priest who enjoins penances. "Penytauncer, *penitancier*," Palsgrave. It occurs in Nominale MS.

PENNOCK. A little bridge over a water-course. *Sussex.*

PENNY. *Penny wise pound foolish*, careful in small matters and extravagant in great ones. *Clean as a penny*, very clean, completely. *Head penny*, a penny formerly paid to a curate at a burial by poor people. *Penny hop*, a country club of dancers, where each person pays a penny to the fiddler on every night they meet to improve themselves in dancing. In London, a private ball of the lower gentry, admission one penny, is so called. *Penny-lattice-house*, a very low ale-house. *Penny-pots*, pimples on the face of a drunken person. *Penny-worth*, a small quantity, an equivalent. *A good penny-worth*, a cheap bargain.

PENNYD. Winged. *Palsgrave.*

PENNY-FATHER. A penurious person. "Hee (good old *penny-father*) was glad of his liquor, and beganne to drinke againe," Pasquil's Jests, 1629. It occurs in Palsgrave.

Ranck *peny-fathers* scud, with their halfe hammes
Shadowing their calves, to save their silver dammes.
Morgan's Phœnix Britannicus, p. 33.

Againe, the great men, the rich mysers and *penny-fathers*, following the example of their princes and governours, they in like sort sent packing out of their doores the schoole-mistresse of all labour, diligence and vertue, and will not permit a webbe, the very patterne, index, and anathema of supernaturall wisedome, to remaine untouched.
Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 262.

PENNY-MEASURE. A clay lying above the penny-stone, of which coarse earthenware is made.

PENNY-PRICK. "A game consisting of casting oblong pieces of iron at a mark," Hunter's

Hallamsh. Gl. p. 71. Grose explains it, "throwing at halfpence placed on sticks which are called hobs."

Their idle houres, (I meane all houres beside
Their houres to eate, to drinke, drab, sleepe and ride)
They spend at shove-boord, or at *penny-pricke*.
Scot's Philomythie, 1616.

PENNY-STONE. (1) A kind of coarse woollen cloth. "Transforme thy plush to pennystone and scarlet," Citye Match, 1639, p. 5. It was in common use for linings.

(2) The game of quoits, played with stones or horseshoes. *Kennett.*

(3) The best iron ore. *Salop.*

PENNY-WAGTAIL. The water-wagtail. *East.*

PENNYWEED. The plant rattle.

PENNY-WHIP. Very small beer. *Lanc.*

PENNY-WINKLE. The periwinkle. *Var. dial.*

PENONCEAL. A banner. (*A.-N.*)

Endelonge the schippis borde to schewe
Of *penonceals* a riche rewe.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 235.

PENS. Pence. (*A.-S.*) *Pens-lac*, lack of pence, or money.

PENSE. To be fretful. *East.* Hence *pensey*, fretful, complaining, dull.

PENSELL. A small banner. *Palsgrave.*

PENSIFEHED. Pensiveness. *Chaucer.*

PENSIL. A large blister. *Somerset.*

PENSION. "That assembly or convention which in the two Temples is called a Parliament, in Lincoln's Inn a Council, is in Gray's Inn called a Pension," Kennett.

PEN-STOCK. A floodgate erected to keep in or let out water from a millpond as occasion may require. *South.*

PENSY. The pansy. *Palsgrave.*

PENT. Pended, or appended.

PENTACLE. The figure of three triangles, intersected and made of five lines, was so called, and was formerly worn as a preservative against demons. When it was delineated in the body of a man, it was supposed to touch and point out the five places wherein our Saviour was wounded. "Their lights and pentacles," Ben Jonson.

PENTAUNCER. A penitent.

PENTECOSTAL. An offering made at Whitsuntide by the churches and parishes in each diocese to the cathedral.

PENTED. Belonged; pertained.

PENT-HOUSE-NAB. A broad-brimmed hat.

PENTICE. The part of a roof that projects over the outer wall of a house, and sometimes sufficiently wide to walk under; an open shed or projection over a door; a moveable canvass blind to keep the sun and rain from stores outside a door. It is the translation of *auvens* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. "Pentes or paves, *estal, soubtil*," Palsgrave. "Pentys over a stall, *auvent*," ibid.

PENTICLE. A covering. *Fairfax.*

PENULE. The scrotum. (*Lat.*)

PEOLOUR. A furred robe. (*A.-N.*)

PEON. A barbed javelin.

PEOREN. Equals; companions. (*A.-N.*)

PEPILLES. The water purslain.

PEPINE. A kernel. This word occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

PEPINNERY. That part of an orchard where fruit-stones are set for growing.

PEPLE. People. (*A.-N.*)

PEPLISH. (1) To fill with people. *Palsgr*

(2) Vulgar. Troilus and Creis. iv. 1677.

PEPPER. (1) To overreach. *Linc.*

(2) To rate, or scold. *Var. dial.*

(3) To beat; to thrash. *East.*

(4) To take pepper in the nose, i. e. to be angr to take offence. To suspect, or mistrust, Florio, p. 11.

Myles, hearing him name the baker, took straight *pepper* in the nose, and, starting up, threw of his cardinals roabes, standing in his dustye cassocke, swore I by cockesbread, the baker; and he that saies to the contrary, heere stand I, Myles, the bakers man, to have the proudest cardinall of you all by the eares. *Tarlton's Newes out of Purgatorie*, 1590.

Pepper ys come to a marvelus pryce,
Som say, thys Lenton season;
And every body that ys wyse
May soone perceve the reson:
For every man takes *pepper i' the nose*
For the waggynge of a strawe, God knowse,
With every waverynge wynd that blowese.
Elderton's Lenton Stuffe, 1570.

(5) To rain quickly. *Var. dial.*

PEPPERED. Infected with *lues venerea.*

PEPPERERS. Grocers. *Stowe.*

PEPPERGATE. There is a Cheshire proverb, "When the daughter is stolen, shut the *peppergate.*" This is founded on the fact, that the mayor of Chester had his daughter stolen as she was playing at ball with other maidens in Pepper-street; the young man who carried her off came through the Pepper-gate, and the mayor wisely ordered the gate to be shut up; agreeable to the old saying, "When the steed is stolen shut the stable door."

PEPPERIDGE. The barberry. *East.*

PEPPERNEL. A lump, or swelling.

PEPPERQUERN. A pepper-mill. *Palsgrave.*

PEPPER-SQUATTER. A pair of snuffers.

PEPPERY. Warm; passionate.

PEPS. To throw at. *West.*

PER. Liquid *pers* when it falls connected like a string. *Lanc.*

PERADVENTURE. Without all peradventure, i. e. without all doubt.

PERAGE. Rank. (*A.-N.*)

PERAUNTER. Perchance. (*A.-N.*)

For in some houre, sothly this no fable,
Unto some man she graunteth his desyres,
That will not after in a thousande yeares
Peraunter ones condescende
Unto his will nor his lust him sende.
Lydgate's Troye, 1555, sig. P. iii

I dar the hete a foule or twoo,
Perauntur with a conyne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

PERCASE. Perchance. *Palsgrave.*

PERCEIVANCE. Perception. *East.* It occurs in Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540. *Perceiverance,* Middleton, iii. 388.

PERCEIVE. To understand. *Palsgrave.*

PERCEL. A parcel, or part. (*A.-N.*)

PERCELEY. Parsley. *Palsgrave.*

PERCEL-MELE. Piecemeal. (*A.-N.*)

PERCER. A rapier; a short sword. "Percer blade, *estoc*," Palsgrave.

PERCH. A measuring-rod.

PERCHE. (1) To pierce; to prick.

> This ilke beste myȝte thay on na wyse *perche* with thaire speres, bot with mellis of yrene thay slew it.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 30.

(2) To perish, or destroy.

> And ȝif it the woman in drynkynge,
> And sche schal be dilyverd withoute *perchyng*.
> *MS. Harl.* 2869, f. 96.

PERCHEMEAR. A parchment-maker.

PERCHER. A large wax candle, generally used for the altar. MS. Sloane 1986.

> The Maister of the Roles dyd present her torches and *perchers* of wax, a good nombre.
> *State Papers*, i. 583.

PERCILE. Parsley. (*A.-N*)

PERCLOSE. A conclusion.

> But looke for smoother matter in the middest, and most smooth in the *perclose* and wind-up of all.
> *Dent's Pathway, epist.*

PERCOCK. A kind of early apple.

PERCULLIS. A portcullis. *Hall.*

PERDE. *Par Dieu*, verily. (*A.-N.*)

> Hitt were peté
> Butt they shold be
> Begelid, *perdé!*
> Withowtyne grase.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 45.

PERDICLE. The eagle-stone.

PERDU. A soldier sent on a forlorn hope; any person in a desperate state. (*Fr.*) It sometimes means, in ambush.

PERDURABLE. Everlasting.

> But gain is not alwayes *perdurable*, nor losse alwayes continuall. *Hall, Henry VI.* f. 59.

PERDURE. To endure; to last.

PERDY. Same as *Perde*, q. v. It seems sometimes to mean, perchance.

> *Perdy*, seid the scheperde, nowe
> Hit shalbe thouȝt if that I mow.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

> This is their practise, if *perdy* they cannot at the first time smelling, find out the way which the deede doores tooke to escape. So at length get they that by art, cunning, and diligent indevour, which by fortune and lucke they cannot otherwise overcome.
> *Topsell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 166.

PERE. (1) To appear. (*A.-N.*)

> The xiiij. nyghte was come to ende, the goste muste *pere* ageyne. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 52.

> To a bisschop that heȝt Aubert
> Saynt Myghell *peryt* be nyȝt.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 79.

(2) A peer; an equal. (*A.-N.*)

> That on was ffyfftene wyntyr old,
> That other thryttene, as men me told,
> In the world was non her *pere*;
> Also whyt so lylye flour,
> Red as rose off here colour,
> As bryȝt as blosme on brere.
> *Romance of Athelston.*

> Then was ther a bachylere,
> A prowde prynce withowtyn *pere*,
> Syr James he hyght.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.

(3) To strive to be equal.

> In hevene on the hyghest stage
> He wolde have *peeryd* with God of blys.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 15.

PEREGALL. Equal. *Chaucer.*

> Everyche other through great vyolence
> By very force bare other unto grounde,
> As full ofte it happeth and is founde,
> Whan stronge doth mete with his *peregall.*
> *Lydgate's Troye*, 1555, sig. *P*, v

> Ȝit ther were any of power more than hee,
> Or *peregalle* unto his degré.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 16.

PEREGRINE. A kind of falcon.

> Brave birds they were, whose quick-self-less-ning kin
> Still won the girlonds from the *peregrin.*
> *Browne's Britannia's Pastorals*, ii. 23.

PERESINE. Gum.

PERFECT. Certain; sure. *Shak.*

PERFITE. Perfect; skilful.

> Were thou as *perfite* in a bowe,
> Thou shulde have moo dere I trowe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 5

PERFIXT. Predetermined.

PERFORCE. To force or compel. *Palsgrave.* As an adverb, of necessity. *Force perforce*, absolute necessity. *Patience perforce*, a phrase when some evil must be endured which cannot by any means be remedied.

PERFORMED. Complete. *Devon.* To perform up a sum, i. e. to make it up, occurs in several old writers.

PERFORMENTS. Performances.

PERFOURNE. To finish, complete, furnish.

PERGE. To go on. (*Lat.*)

PERHAPPOUS. Perhaps. Lydgate, p. 35.

PERIAGUA. A boat, or canoe. A term familiar to readers of Robinson Crusoe.

PERIAPT. A magical bandage.

PERICLES. Dangers. (*Lat.*)

PERIHERMENIALL. *Perihermeniall principles*, principles of interpretation. *Skelton.*

PERILLE. A pearl. "*Margarita, Anglice* a perylle," Nominale MS. f. 8.

PERILLOUSLI. Dangerously; rudely.

PERIOD. To put a stop to; to cease.

PERIS. Persia.

> Inde and *Peris* and Arabie,
> Babilone, Juda, and Sulie.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 14.

PERISH. (1) To destroy. *Shak.* Wilbraham has *perished*, starved with cold.

(2) To injure; to pain. *Essex.*

PERITE. Skilful. (*Lat.*)

> No decree could demonstrate unto them anything sufficient to respect a more civill and *perite* life.
> *Kenelworth Parke*, 1594, p. 10.

PERIWINKE. A periwig. *Hall.*

PERJENETE. A young pear. (*A.-N.*)

> Ac pesecoddes and *perejonettes*,
> Plombes and cheries.
> *Piers Ploughman, Rawl. MS*

PERK. (1) A park. *Yorksh.*

> Hawkis of nobille ayere
> On his *perke* gunne repayre.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 130

(2) To examine thoroughly. *North.*

(3) Proud; peart; elated. Still in use, Cr

Gl. ii. 38; Wilbraham, p. 107; Forby, ii. 249. *To perk one's self up*, to adorn. *To perk up again*, to recover from sickness.

(4) A perch. *Suffolk.* "Ovyr the perke to pryk," Skelton, i. 124. It also occurs in Reliq. Antiq. i. 294.

(5) A wooden frame against which sawn timber is set up to dry. *East.*

PERKERS. Young rooks. *North.*

PERKIN. Water cyder.

PERKY. Saucy; obstinate. *West.*

PERLATANE.

> The haulle also of this palace was sett fulle of ymages of golde, and bitwix thame stode *perlatanes* of golde, in the branches of whilke ther were many maners of fewles. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 25.

PERLESY. A pleurisy.

> And smyttis hym als it were with a *perlesy*, that alle his lymes dryes, that he may na gud do als he sulde. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 246.

PERLID. Ornamented with pearls; studded with any ornaments.

And many a *perlid* garnement
Embroudid was aȝen the day.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.

PERLIN. The piece of timber which runs along under the middle part of the spars or bearers of a roof, to give such bearers additional strength.

PERLOWES. Perilous. *Palsgrave.*

PERMAFAY. By my faith. (*A.-N.*)

PERMANSIE. Magic; necromancy.

PERN. (1) To prosper. *Somerset.*

(2) To pick and dress birds, particularly applied to dressing the heron.

PERNASO. Mount Parnassus.

PERNEL. The pimpernel, a flower that always shuts up its blossoms before rain.

> But these tender *pernels* must have one gown for the day, another for the night. *Pilkington's Works*, p. 56.

PERPEND. To consider attentively.

You'll quickly know, if you do well *perpend*,
And observe rightly what's the proper end.
Brome's Songs, 1661, p. 182.

PERPENDICLE. The plumb line of a quadrant. This word occurs in an old treatise on mensuration, in MS. Sloane 213.

PERPENTINE. A porcupine. "Perpoynt, *hystrix*," Pr. Parv. The form *perpentine* occurs in Shakespeare, most incorrectly altered to *porcupine* by modern editors. It is the genuine old word.

PERPENT-STONE. A large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it. Oxf. Gl. Arch. p. 280. In the North of England, a thin wall, the stones of which are built on the edge, is called a *perpent*.

PERPETUANA. A kind of glossy cloth, generally called *everlasting*.

PERPLANTED. Planted securely.

> Requirynge theim as his especiall truste and confidence was *perplanted* in the hope of their fidelité, that they would occurre and mete hym by the waye with all diligent preparacion. *Hall, Richard III.* f. 27.

PERQUIRE. To search into. Clobery's Divine Glimpses, 1659, p. 73.

PERR. (1) Perry. (2) A pearl.

PERRE. A dish in old cookery, made chiefly of peas, onions, and spices.

PERRIER. A kind of short mortar, formerly much used for stone shot.

PERRIWINKLE. A periwig. *Stubbe.*

PERRONENDERE. A pardoner. *Hearne.*

PERRY-DANCERS. The aurora borealis. *East.*

PERRYE. (1) A squall.

> It happened Harold his sonne to arrive at Pountiou against his will, by occasion of a sudden *perry*, or contrarie winde, that arose while he was on seaboorde. *Lambarde's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 357.

(2) A little cur dog. *North.*

(3) Precious stones; jewels. (*A.-N.*)

And alle was set with *perrye*,
Ther was never no better in Crystyante.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 242

PERS. (1) Persia.

We woot bothe bi story and vers
That the kyndam of Grace and *Pers*
Were hede kyngus in forme tide.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 132.

(2) Company.

Al we wite it thi defaut,
So siggeth al our *pers*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 9.

(3) Sky, or blueish gray colour. There was a kind of cloth so called.

PERSAUNT. Piercing. (*A.-N.*)

That of the stremis every maner wyȝte
Astonied was, they weren so bryȝte and shene,
Ant to the ye for *persaunt* for to sene.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 23

For thy *perseynt* charité.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 109.

PERSCRUTE. To search through. (*Lat.*) Used by Andrew Borde, Brit. Bibl. iv. 24.

PERSE. Equality. (*A.-N.*)

PERSEL. Parsley. *Pegge.*

PERSEVER. To persevere. *Shak.*

Whether a daw sit, or whether a daw fly,
Whether a daw stand, or whether a daw lye,
Whether a daw creepe, or whether a daw cry,
In what case soever a daw *persever*,
A daw is a daw, and a daw shall be ever.
Tarlton's Jests, 1611.

PERSIAN-WHEEL. An engine invented to raise a quantity of water sufficient for overflowing lands, that border in the banks of rivers, where the streams lie so low, as to be incapable of doing it.

PERSON. A mask, or actor. (*Lat.*)

PERSONABLE. Personally visible.

> My saied lorde of Winchester saied unto the kyng that the kyng his father, so visited with sickenesse, was not *personable*. *Hall, Henry VI.* f. 13.

PERSONE. A man. Generally, a man of dignity, a parson or rector of a church.

PERSORE. A piercing-iron.

Ȝe, ȝe, seyd the *persore*,
That at I sey it shall be sure;
Whi chyd ȝe iche one with other?
Wote ȝe wele I ame ȝour brother!
Therefore none contrary me,
Fore as I sey so schall it be *MS.* [illegible] 51

PERSPECTIVE. A reflecting-glass.

PERSPICIL. An optic-glass. It occurs in Albumazar, 1634, sig. B. iv.

PERSTAND. To understand. *Peele.*

PERSUADE. Persuasion.

PERSUADERS. Spurs. Also, pistols.

PERSWAY. To mitigate. Ben Jonson, iv. 428.

PERT. Beautifully delicate. It is the translation of *subtilis* in Gesta Rom. p. 142.

For hete her clothes down sche dede
Almest to her gerdyl stede,
Than lay sche uncovert;
Sche was as whyt as lylye yn May,
Or snow that sneweth yn wynterys day,
He seygh never non so *pert.*
Illustrations of Fairy Mythology, p. 11.

PERTE. (1) To part. Still in use.

Then Thomas a sory man was he,
The terys ran out of his een gray;
Lufly lady, ȝet tell thou me
If we shalle *perte* for ever and ay.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 125.

(2) Of good appearance.

Ther was no man in the kynges lande
More *perte* then was he.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 244.

PERTELICHE. Openly. (*A.-N.*)

Than syr Priamous the prynce in presens of lordes
Presez to his penowne, and *pertly* it hentes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.

PERTELOTE. The name of a hen.

PERTENERE. A partner.

God graunt us mekenesse in angurs here,
And grace to lede owre lyfe here soo,
That may aftur be *pertenere*
Of hevene, whan we hens schall goo.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 14.

PERTRYCHE. A partridge.

Ryght as the *pertryche* is constreyned undir the claues and nayles of the hauke, is as halfe deed for drede. *Caxton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.*

PERTURBE. To trouble. *Palsgrave.*

PERTY. Part. *Lydgate.*

God that sittis in Trinite,
Gyffe thaym grace wel to the,
That lystyns me a whyle;
Alle that lovys of melody,
Off hevon blisse God graunte tham *perty*,
Theyrr soules shelde fro peryle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.

PERUR. A kind of cup.

PERUSE. To examine, or survey.

Monsieur Soubiez having *perused* the fleet, returned to the king, and told him there was nothing ready; and that the mariners and souldiers would not yeeld to goe the voyage till they were paid their arrears. *MS. Harl.* 383.

PERVEY. To provide. (*A.-N.*)

PERVINKE. The herb periwinkle. (*A.-S.*)

PERYE. A pear-tree. (*A.-N.*)

But for hur lorde sche durste not done,
That sate benethe and pleyed hym merye,
Before the towre undur a *perye.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 141.

PERYSSE. Pears. (*A.-N.*)

Then was the tre ful of ripe *perysse*,
And began down to falle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 114.

PESANE. A gorget of mail or plate attached to the helmet. "A pesane and a paunsone," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 89.

PESATE. Is when a managed horse rises handsomely before and upon his haunches, and at the same time bends his fore-legs up to his body

PESE. (1) Peace. Perceval 980, 981.

(2) To sooth; to appease.

Tylle y be sewre of youre hartys ese,
Nothing but hit may my grevys *pese.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 132.

PESEN. Peas. This is the common early form of the word, and occurs in Chaucer, Legende of Good Women, 648. Holloway gives the following couplet, as seen lately on a board in a pea-field in Berkshire—

Shut the gate after you, I'll tell you the reason,
Because the pigs shouldn't get into the *peason.*

Ben Jonson has made the same words rhyme in his 133d epigram.

As for his sallets, better never was
Then acute sorrell, and sweet three-leav'd grasse,
And for a sawce he seldome is at charges,
For every crab-tree doth affoord him vergis;
His banket sometimes is greene beanes and *peason*,
Nuts, peares, plumbes, apples, as they are in season.
Taylor's Workes, 1630, i. 97.

PESIBLE. Peaceable. (*A.-N.*)

PESIBLETE. A calm. (*A.-N.*)

PESK. A peach. Nominale MS.

PESON. An instrument in the form of a staff, with balls or crockets, used for weighing before scales were employed.

PESS. A hassock. *Suffolk.*

PESSCOD-SCALDING. A kind of merry-making in summer evenings; the treat, green field peas boiled in the shells. *Yorksh.*

PESSIPE. A kind of cup.

PESTERED. Crowded. Peele, ii. 235.

PESTERMENT. Embarrassment. *North.*

PESTLE. (1) A leg of an animal, generally of a pig. A pestle of pork is still in common use. "Pestels of venison," Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 98. "Pestell of flesshe, *jambon*," Palsgrave. A pestle-pie is a large standing pie which contains a whole gammon, and sometimes a couple of fowls and a neat's tongue, a favorite dish at country fairs, and at Christmas feasts.

(2) A constable's staff.

PESTLE-HEAD. A blockhead.

PETE. Pity. See Cov. Myst.

Long lay the kyng, there away wolde not hee;
Dayly he propherid batayle: the enmys durst not fyghte
Lacke of logynge and vitayle it was grett *peté*,
Causid the gentill prynce to remeve, siche was Goddes
myȝte!
Lowe, how the good Lorde his owne gentill knyȝte,
Because he shulde remembir hym in wele and in woo,
Thus in every thyng, Lorde, thy wille be doo!
MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.

PETEOSE. Merciful; compassionate.

Many men spekes of lamentacioun,
Off moders and of their gret desolatioun,
Which that thay did indure
When that their childer dy and passe,
But of his *peteose* tender moder, alasse!
I am verray sure,
The wo and payn passis alle othere.
MS. Bodl. e Mus. 160

PETER. (1) An oath. Similar to Mary! See MS. Lincoln, Ff. 140, 144, 146, and Weber's Gl. It is very common.

(2) To go through St. Peter's needle, i. e. to be subjected to severe discipline, applied to children. "To rob Peter to pay Paul," to take from one to give to another.

(3) Cowslips. Arch. xxx. 411.

(4) A portmanteau, or cloak bag.

(5) A kind of wine, one of the richest and most delicate of the Malaga wines, generally termed *Peter-see-me*, a corruption of Pedro-Ximenes.

I am mightie melancholy,
And a quart of sacke will cure me;
I am chollericke as any,
Quart of claret will secure me;
I am phlegmaticke as may be,
Peter-see-me must inure me;
I am sanguine for a ladie,
And coole Rhenish shall conjure me.
Braithwait's Law of Drinking, 1617, p. 80.

(6) Some kind of cosmetic.

Then her boxes of *peeter*, and patches, and all her ornamental knacks and dresses she was wont every day to wast so much time about.
Several Discourses and Characters, 1689, p. 175.

PETER-BOAT. A boat which is built sharp at each end, and can therefore be moved either way. *Suffolk.*

PETER-GUNNER. A nickname for a gunner or sportsman. "Peter Gunner will kill all the birds that died last summer."

PETERMAN. A fisherman. *East.*

PETER'S-STAFF. Tapsus barbacus. *Gerard.*

PETER-WAGGY. A harlequin toy.

PETH. (1) A well, a pump. *West.*

(2) A road up a steep hill. *North.*

(3) A crumb of bread. *Heref.*

PETHUR. To run; to ram; to do anything quickly or in a hurry. *North.*

PETIT. Little. (*A.-N.*)

PETITION. An adjuration. *East.*

PETITORY. Petitionary.

PET-LIP. A hanging-lip. *North.*

PETMAN. The smallest pig in a litter. *East.*

PETREL. A breast-plate. *Kennett.*

PETROLL. A kind of chalky clay, mentioned in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 327.

PETRONEL. A kind of blunderbuss, or horse-pistol. *Sir Petronel Flash*, a boasting fellow, a braggadocio, Florio, p. 585.

Give your scholler degrees, and your lawyer his fees,
And some dice for *Sir Petronell Flash*:
Give your courtier grace, and your knight a new case,
And empty their purses of cash. *Brit. Bibl.* ii. 167.

PETTED. Indulged; spoilt. *Var. dial.*

PETTICOAT-HOLE. A small piece of ground in the parish of Stockton-in-the-Forest, co. York. It is subject to an ancient custom of providing a petticoat yearly for a poor woman of Stockton, selected by the owner of the land. See Reports on Charities, viii. 720.

PETTICOAT-PENSIONER. One kept by a woman for secret services or intrigues.

PETTIES. Low or mean grammar scholars.

PETTIGREW. A pedigree. "Petygrewe, *genealogie*," Palsgrave

PETTISH. Passionate. *Var. dial.*

PETTLE. (1) To trifle. (2) Pettish; cross; peevish. *North.*

PETTOUNE. A spittoon.

Tobacco by the fire was there caroused,
With large *pettounes* in pisse perfum'de and soused.
Scot's Certaine Pieces, &c. 1616.

PETTYCOAT. A waistcoat. *Kent.*

PETTY-LASSERY. Petty larceny.

PETTY-SESSIONS. A kind of court held in some places at which servants are hired, and the engagements registered. *Norf.*

PETTY-SINGLES. The toes of a hawk.

PETUYSLY. Piteously; compassionately.

Thai schul be schewed ful *petuysly*
At domysday at Cristis cumyng,
Ther God and mon present schal be,
And al the world on fuyre brennyng.
MS. Douce 302, f. 1

PEUST. Snug; comfortable. *North.*

PEVRATE. A kind of sauce, formerly eaten with venison, veal, &c.

PEW. A cow's udder. *Glouc.*

PEW-FELLOW. A companion; one who sits in the same pew.

PEWKE. Puce colour. *Palsgrave.*

PEWTNER. A pewterer. *West.*

PEYL. (1) To weary. (2) To beat. *North.*

PEYNE. A plain or common.

Upon a *peyne* befounde in the cité,
Where he was borne withoute more delay.
Lydgate, MS. Ashm. 39, f. 49.

PHÆBE. The name of a dance mentioned in an old nursery rhyme. A correspondent gives me the following lines of a very old song, the only ones he can recollect:

Cannot you dance the Phæbe?
Don't you see what pains I take;
Don't you see how my shoulders shake?
Cannot you dance the Phæbe?

PHANTASIED. Fancied.

This wydow founde suche grace in the kynges eyes that he not only favoured her suyte, but muche more *phantasied* her person. *Hall, Edward IV.* f. 5.

PHARISEES. Fairies. *Sussex.*

PHAROAH. Strong ale. "Old Pharoh" is mentioned in the praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 3.

PHAROS. A watch-tower. (*Gr.*) See Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, repr. p. 30.

PHASMATION. An apparition. (*Lat.*)

PHEERE. Companion. See *Fere* (1).

PHEEZE. To beat; to chastise; to humble. *West.* It occurs in Shakespeare and Ben Jonson. Forby has *pheesy*, fretful, irritable, which he supposes to be connected with this word. "To phease, i. e. to pay a person off for an injury," MS. Devon Gl.

PHETHELE. A girdle, or belt. (*A.-S.*)

Off oon as I koude understonde,
That bare a *phethele* in his hand.
MS. Cott. Tiber. A. vii. f 77

PHILANDERING. Making love.

PHILIP. The common hedge-sparrow, still so termed. It occurs in Middleton's Works, iii. 388.

PHILIP-AND-CHENEY. A kind of stuff, formerly much esteemed. See Nares.

Alasse, what would our silken mercers be?
What could they doe, sweet hempseed, but for thee?
Rash, taffata, paropa, and novato,
Shagge, fillizetta, damaske, and mockado,
No velvets piles, two piles, pile and halfe pile,
No plush or grograines could adorne this ile,
No cloth of silver, gold, or tisue here;
Philip and Cheiny never would appeare.
Taylor's Workes, 1630, iii. 64.

PHILISTINES. A cant term applied to bailiffs, sheriffs' officers, and drunkards.

PHILOSOPHER'S-EGG. The name of a medicine for the pestilence, described in MS. Sloane 1592, f. 151.

PHILOSOPHER'S-GAME. An intricate game, played with men of three different forms, round, triangular, and square, on a board resembling two chess-boards united. See Strutt, pp. 314, 315.

PHIP. (1) A sparrow. The noise made by a sparrow, Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Bb. x.

(2) To snap the fingers.

PHISNOMY. Physiognomy. *Palsgrave.*

PHITONESSE. A witch. (*Lat. Med.*)

PHIZ-GIG. A wizened old woman dressed extravagantly, or as they say here an old yow (i. e. ewe) dressed lamb-fashion. *Linc.*

PHRASE. "I shall soon larn the *phrases* of the house;" that is, the habits of the family. *Cornw.*

PHUNKY. Land completely saturated by rain is said to be phunky. *Warw.*

PHY. (1)

The wyche my specyall Lord hath be,
And I his love and cause wyll *phy.*
Digby Mysteries, p. 113.

(2) An exclamation of disgust.

PIACLE. A heavy crime. (*Lat.*)

PIANOT. A magpie. *North.*

PICARO. A rogue. (*Span.*) *Picaroon* is, perhaps, the more usual form.

PICCADEL. Is thus described by Blount, "the round hem or the several divisions set together about the skirt of a garment or other thing; also, a kind of stiff collar, made in fashion of a band. That famous ordinary near St. James's called *Pickadilly* took denomination from this, that one Higgins a taylor, who built it, got most of his estate by piccadilles, which in the last age were much in fashion," Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 495. Minsheu describes it as "a peece fastened about the top of the coller of a doublet," ed. 1627, p. 546, and Cotgrave, "the severall divisions or peeces fastened together about the brimme of the collar of a doublet." In Middleton, v. 171, the term is apparently to the implement used by the tailor in the making of the *piccadel.* See Mr. Cunningham's notes to Rich's Honestie of this Age, p. 74. The piccadel was made so that it could be taken off at the pleasure of the wearer.

And in her fashion she is likewise thus,
In every thing she must be monstrous;
Her *picadell* above her crowne up beares,
Her fardingale is set above her eares.
Drayton's Poems, p. 235.

PICCHE. (1) To pick. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A pike. Nominale MS. f. 6.

(3) A bee-hive. *North.*

PICCHETTO. A game at cards.

PICHE. Pitch. Nominale MS.

He was black as any *pyche* and lothely on to loke,
All for-faren wyth the fyre stynk, and all of smoke.
Allas, gode fadur, seyde Wyllyam, be ye not
amendyd ȝyt?
To see yow come in thys degré, nere-hande y lese
my wytt. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38.

PICHED. Fastened; situated. *Gawayne.*

PICIERE. A breast-piece for a horse.

PICK. (1) A pitchfork. *North.*

(2) To play at pitch-and-toss. *Linc.*

(3) To go forth from a place. *To pick matter*, to pick a quarrel with any one. *Pick a thank*, to crouch for a favour. *Picks and hearts*, red spots on the body. *To turn a pick-pie*, to make a summerset.

(4) To fling or pitch; to throw. "I holde a grote I pycke as farre with an arowe as you." Palsgrave. Compare Coriolanus, i. 1. In Lincolnshire, an animal that casts her young untimely is said to pick it.

(5) A spike; the sharp point fixed in the centre of a buckler. "The pickes of painfull woe," Mirr. Mag. p. 74.

(6) A fork.

(7) To worm out a secret. *West.*

(8) To glean corn. *West.*

(9) An emetic. *North.* We have *pyke* in the same sense in Nominale MS. "Pykyd, or purgyd from fylth, or other thyng grevous," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221.

(10) A diamond at cards. Grose says it means a spade.

(11) Thin; delicate. *Linc.*

(12) A basket used for drawing coals up out of a pit. *Chesh.*

(13) To dress out finely.

(14) To pick up, i. e. to improve gradually in health. *Var. dial.*

PICK-A-BACK. To ride pick-a-back is to ride on the back and shoulders of another. *Var.dial.*

PICKATREE. The woodpecker. *North.*

PICK-CHEESE. The titmouse. *East.*

PICK-DARK. Quite, or pitch-dark. *North.*

PICKEARER. One who robs. (*Span.*)

The club *pickearer*, the robust churchwarden,
Of Lincolne's Inn back corner, where he angles
For cloaks and hats, and the smale game entangles.
Fletcher's Poems p. 190.

PICKED. Finically smart in dress.

PICKEDEVANT. A beard cut to a sharp point in the middle under the chin.

Boy, oh! disgrace to my person! Sounes, boy,
Of your face! You have many boyes with such
Pickadevaunts I am sure. *Taming of a Shrew*, p. 184.

PICKEER. To rob, or pillage. (*Span.*) Properly, to skirmish before a battle begins.

Y$^{e.}$ garrison wth some commons and the scotch horse *picquoring* a while close by the walls on the east, drew off, after they had failed in snapping Col. Graye's small regement of hors at Stanwick, with much ado gott into the towne without losse.
Tullie's Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle, p. 6.

PICKING-HOLE. A hole in a barn to receive sheaves of corn. *North.*

PICKLE. (1) To pick. *Var. dial.*

(2) To soak wheat. *West.*

(3) A small quantity. *North.*

(4) A mess; a confusion. Harrison seems to use the word in a like sense in his Desc. of of Britaine, p. 111. *To have a rod in pickle*, to have one ready for correcting a boy with.

(5) A mischievous boy. *Devon.*

(6) To glean a field *East.*

(7) A hayfork. *Somerset.*

(8) To provide. *North.*

(9) To eat mincingly, or squeamishly.

PICKLE-HERRING. A merry-andrew.

PICKLING. (1) Providing. *North.*

(2) A sort of fine canvass used for sieves or covering safes. *Linc.*

PICK-NIGHT. Dismal; murky. *North.*

PICK-POINT. A children's game.

PICK-PURSE. Common spurrey. *Norf.*

PICKRELL. A small or young pike, properly the fish between a jack and a pike. It is the translation of *brocheton* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

PICKSOME. Hungry; peckish. *Sussex.*

PICK-THANK. A flatterer. Still in use. The term was often applied to a talebearer.

> The *pick-thank's* bannish'd the Ausonian gate;
> The lifes of princes from their gifts take date.
>
> *Fletcher's Poems*, p. 127.

> The *pickethanke*, a ship of great imployment, that commonly sayles out of sight or hearing, her lading being for the most part, private complaintes, whispering intelligences, and secret informations.
>
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, i. 86.

PICK-TOOTH. A toothpick. This once fashionable instrument is said by Nares to have been sometimes carried in the hat.

> A curious parke pal'd round about with *pick-teeth.*
>
> *Randolph's Amyntas*, ii. 6

PICK-UP. To vomit. *Yorksh.*

PICOISE. A kind of pick-axe. (*A.-N.*)

> With *picoises*, mattoke, many a knyȝt
> Felde the walles to grounde riȝt. *MS. Addit.* 10036, f. 50.

PICT-HATCH. A notorious haunt of prostitutes in Clerkenwell.

> Borrow'd and brought from loose Venetians,
> Becoms *Pickt-hatch* and Shoreditch courtizans.
>
> *Du Bartas*, p. 576.

> These be your *Picke-hatch* curtezan wits that merit (as one jeasts upon them) after their decease to bee carted in Charles waine.
>
> *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639, p. 89.

PICTREES. Ghosts. *North.*

PICTURE. Figure; a perfect pattern of a thing; e. g. "It's a *picter* of a horse," i. e. an excellent one; also used ironically, as "you are a pretty *picter*," i. e. a strange figure.

PIDDLE. (1) To pick straws or do any light work. *Glouc.*

(2) To go about pretending to work, but doing little or nothing, as after illness; a man is said to go *piddling* about, though as yet unable to do much. *Suffolk.*

(3) Mingere. *Var. dial.*

(4) To eat mincingly or daintily.

PIE. (1) A receptacle for rape-seed. *Yorksh.*

(2) When potatoes are taken up out of the ground wherein they have grown, they are put, for the purpose of preserving them, into a pit or grave, and covered over with earth; they are then said to be in *pie* and to be *pied.* *Linc.*

(3) The Popish ordinal. See Blount, who was puzzled with the term.

(4) *To make a pie*, to combine in order to make money. *North.*

(5) A magpie. (*A.-N.*) Hence, a prating gossip, or telltale. *Wily pie*, a sly knave. "Howbeit in the English pale to this day they use to tearme a slie cousener a *wilie pie*," Stanihurst's Descr. of Ireland, p. 13.

> Then Pandare, lyke a wyly *pye*,
> That cowld the matter handell,
> Stept to the tabell by and by,
> And forthe he blewe the candell.
>
> *Ballad of Troilus*, c. 1580

> I wylbe advysyd, he sayde,
> The wynde ys wast that thow doyst blowe;
> I have anoder that most be payde,
> Therfore the *pye* hathe pecked yow.
>
> *MS. Rawl.* C. 258

(6) The sum total; the entire quantity. Ord. and Reg. p. 227. Also, a list or roll. A "pye" of the names of bailiffs, 1 Edward VI. is preserved among the miscellaneous documents at the Rolls House, i. 140.

(7) The beam or pole that is erected to support the gin for loading and unloading timber. It is also called the *pie-tree.*

PIECE. (1) A cask, or vessel of wine.

(2) A whore. "This lewde crack'd abominable *peice*," Strode's Floating Island, sig. E. i, meaning that she had the *lues venerea.*

(3) A little while. *North.*

(4) A field, or inclosure. *West.*

(5) *To fall in pieces*, parturio.

(6) The piece or double sovereign was worth twenty-two shillings.

(7) When potters sell their goods to the poor crate men the reckon them by the piece, i. e. quart or hollow ware, so that six pottle or three gallon bottles make a dozen or 12 pieces, and so more or less as of greater or less contents. The flat wares are also reckoned by pieces and dozens, but not (as the hollow) according to their contents, but their different breadths. *Staff.*

PIECE-OF-ENTIRE. A jolly fellow.

PIEFINCH. A chaffinch. *North.*

PIELES. Pills?

> Likewise if a man be sicke of the collicke, and drink three *pieles* thereof in sweet wine, it procureth him much ease; being decocted with hony and eaten every day, the quantity of a beane in desperate cases, mendeth ruptures in the bowels.
>
> *Topsell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 276.

PIEPICKED. Piebald. *Devon.*

PIE-POUDRE-COURT. A summary court of justice formerly held at fairs.

PIERS. Handrails of a foot-bridge.

PIEUST. Comfortable. *Northumb.*

PIE-WIPE. The lapwing. *East.*

PIF. Pith. Nominale MS.

PIFLE. To steal, or pilfer. *North.* Also, to be squeamish or delicate.

PIG. (1) A woodlouse. *Var. dial.*

(2) Sixpence. A cant term.

(3) *To pig together*, to lie or sleep together two or more in a bed. *To buy a pig in a poke*, to purchase anything without seeing it. *Pig eyes*, very small eyes. *He can have boiled pig at home*, he is master of his own house. *Brandy is Latin for pig and goose*, an apology for drinking a dram after either. *To please the pigs*, (see *Pix.*) *To bring one's pigs to a fine market*, to be very unsuccessful. *He's like a pig, he'll do no good alive*, said of a selfish covetous man. *As happy as a pig in muck*, said of a contented person dirty in habit.

PIGACE. The meaning of the last line of the following passage may be best interpreted as a phrase implying superior excellence. I know not whether it has any connexion with the ordinary meaning of *pigace*, an ornament worn on the sleeve of a robe.

> If thou gafe jogyllours of thi thinge,
> For to be in thaire prayssynge,
> Or thou made wrystlyng in place,
> That none ware haldyne to thi *pygace.*
>
> *R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes*, p. 36.

PIG-ALL. The whitethorn berry. *West.*

PIG-CHEER. All such edibles as are principally composed of pork; such as raised pork-pies, sausages, spareribs, &c. These are sent as presents to friends and neighbours about Christmas time, when it is usual in this county to kill pigs by wholesale. *Linc.*

PIG-COTE. A pigsty. *West.*

PIG-EATER. A term of endearment.

PIGEON-HOLES. A game like our modern *bagatelle*, where there was a machine with arches for the balls to run through, resembling the cavities made for pigeons in a dove-house.

> Three-pence I lost at nine-pins; but I got
> Six tokens towards that at *pigeon-holes.*
>
> *The Antipodes*, 1638.

> Ox roasted whole, horse-racing, *pigin-holes*,
> Great football matches, and a game at bowls.
>
> *Ballads on Frost Fair*, 1684, p. 29.

PIGEON-PAIR. Twins, when a boy and girl. It is believed by some that pigeons and doves always sit on two eggs, which produce a male and female chick, which live and love together their lives through.

PIGEONS. Sharpers who, during the drawing of the lottery, wait ready mounted near Guildhall, and as soon as the first two or three numbers are drawn, which they receive from a confederate on a card, ride with them full speed to some distant insurance office, before fixed on, where there is another of the gang, commonly a decent-looking woman, who takes care to be at the office before the hour of drawing; to her he secretly gives the number, which she insures for a considerable sum. *Grose.*

PIGEON'S-MILK. A scarce article, in search of which April fools are despatched.

PIGER. A pitcher. *Somerset.*

PIGGATORY. Great trouble. *Essex.*

PIGGINS. (1) Small wooden vessels made in the manner of half-barrels, and having one stave longer than the rest for a handle.

(2) The joists to which the flooring is fixed; but more properly the pieces on which the boards of the lower floor are fixed. *Devon.*

PIGGLE. To root up potatoes with the hand. *Northamptonsh.*

PIGGY-WHIDDEN. The little white pig, the smallest of the veers. One is generally smaller than the rest, weak and white; its whiteness denoting imbecility.

PIGHT. (1) Strength; pith.

(2) The shoulder *pight* in horses is well described in Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 399, and in Dict. Rust

(3) Placed; pitched; fixed.

> Sche had a lorde, a gentyll knyght,
> That loved wele hys God, the sothe to say;
> The lady was in sorowe *pyght;*
> Sche grevyd God, false was hur lay.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.

> The king being therof advertised, with great diligence brought his army to Blacke Heath, and there *pight* his tentes. *Hall, Henry VI.* f. 81.

> At Covyntre that gentill prynce was trowblid mervelously,
> Wyth the scourge of God thus betyn was hee:
> Mete, dryncke, and logynge his pepull lackyd certaynly,
> Yett he *pight* his felde in placis thre
> To fyght with Warwicke and all his meny;
> But he was affrayed, and his people also,
> In every thynge, Lorde, thy wille be doo!
>
> *MS. Bibl. Reg.* 17 D. xv

PIGHTLE. A small meadow; any small enclosed piece of land. *East.*

> Also I will that my feoffees in those my said lands, tenements, rents, services, wards, marriages, reliefs, escheats, *pighyts*, meadows, &c.
>
> *Test. Vetust.* p. 572

PIG-HULL. A pigsty. *North.*

PIG-IRON. A flat piece of iron, which the cook interposes between the fire and meat roasting, when she wants to retard, or *put back* that operation. It is hung on the bars by a hook.

PIGLE. The herb shortwort.

PIG-LEAVES. The cotton thistle. *North.*

PIGLING. Trifling; insignificant.

PIGNOLL. The pine-apple. (*Fr.*)

PIGNUTS. Earth-nuts. *North.*

PIG-POKER. A pig-driver. *Var. dial.*

PIG-RUNNING. A piece of game frequently practised at fairs, wakes, &c. A large pig, whose tail is cut short, and both soaped and greased, being turned out, is hunted by the young men and boys, and becomes the property of him who can catch and hold him by the tail, above the height of his head.

PIG-SCONCE. A dull heavy fellow.

PIGS-CROW. A pigsty. *Devon.*

PIGS-LOOSE. A pigsty. *West.*

PIGS-LOUSE. A woodlouse. *Somerset.*

PIGSNIE. A term of endearment, generally to a young girl. See the Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham, p. 19.

And here you may see I have
Even such an other,
Squeaking, gibbering, of everie degree
The player fooles deare darling *pigsnie*
He calles himselfe his brother,
Come of the verie same familie.
Tarlton's Horse-loade of Fooles.

PIGS-PARSNIP. Cow parsnip. *West.*

PIGS-SNOUT. A kind of caterpillar.

There is yet another catter-piller of yellow-blackish colour, called Porcellus, we may in English call it *pigges-snoute*, in respect of the fashion of the head, especially the greater sort of these, for the lesser have round white specks upon their sides, and these live and are altogether to be found amongst the leaves of the Marsh Trifolie, which they consume and devoure with an incredible celeritie.
Topsell's Serpents, 1608, p. 104.

PIGS-WHISPER. A very low whisper.

PIG-TAIL. The least candle, put in to make up weight. *Yorksh.*

PIG-TREE. A pigsty. *North.*

PIGWIGGEN. A dwarf. Drayton gives this name to one of his fairies.

What such a nazardly *pigwiggen*,
A little hand-strings, in a biggin.
Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 197.

PIHER. A gipsey; a tramp. *Sussex.*

PIK. Pitch. *North.*

Y se m[illegible] come to shryfte so thykke
Of some here soules as blak as *pykke.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 83.

PIKAR. A little thief. *Prompt. Parv.*

PIK-AXE. The ace of spades. *West.*

PIKE. (1) A hayfork, especially a pitching-fork. *Glouc.* In Salop, a pickaxe is so called.

(2) The top of a hill.

Not far from Warminster is Clay-hill, and Cop-rip about a quarter of a mile there; they are *pikes* or vulcanos. *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 71.

(3) To steal. (4) To peep. *Chaucer.*

(5) A large cock of hay. *North.*

(6) The crackowe or long-pointed shoe, which was introduced into England about 1384. See Vita Ricardi II. ed. Hearne, 1729, pp. 53, 126. "Pyke of a shoo," Pr. Parv.

(7) To pick. Nominale MS.

But ever, alas! I make my mone,
To se my sonnys hed as hit is here;
I *pyke* owt thornys be on and on,
For now liggus ded my dere son dere.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 72.

Y *pyke* owt thornys by oon and oon.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.

(8) To run away. *Grose.*

(9) A staff. See Isumbras, 497.

Both *pyke* and palme, alles pilgram hym scholde.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 90.

(10) To mark? (*A.-S.*)

And now y syng, and now y syke,
And thus my contynaunce y *pyke.*
Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 4

With the upcaste on hire he siketh,
And many a continaunce he *piketh.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 43.

For alle men on hym can *pyke*,
For he rode no nodur lyke.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 242.

(11) A turnpike. *Var. dial.*

(12) To cleanse. See *Pick* (9).

PIKED. Pointed. Thynne, p. 19.

PIKE-HARNEYS. Plunderers. (*A.-N.*)

PIKEL. A pitchfork; a hayfork. *North.*

PIKELED. Fine and small. *Hearne.*

PIKELET. A kind of crumpet; a thin circular tea-cake. *Var. dial.*

PIKE-OFF. Be gone! *East.*

PIKE-PENNY. A miser. *Prompt. Parv.*

PIKER. (1) A tramp. *East Sussex.*

(2) A small vessel, or fishing boat.

PIKES. Short butts which fill up the irregularity caused by hedges not running parallel.

PIKE-WALL. A wall built in a manner diverging to a point at its summit. *West* "Pykewall, *murus pyramidalis*," Pr. Parv.

PIK-IRON. The pointed end of an anvil.

PIKY. A gipsey. *Kent.*

PIL. A heavy club. *North.*

PILCH. An outer garment, generally worn in cold weather, and made of skins of fur. "*Pelicium*, a pylche," Nominale MS. The term is still retained in connected senses in our dialects. "A piece of flannel or other woollen put under a child next the clout is in Kent called a pilch; a coarse shagged piece of rug laid over a saddle for ease of a rider is in our midland parts called a pilch," MS. Lansd. 1033. "Warme *pilche* and warme shon," MS. Digby 86. In our old dramatists, the term is applied to a buff or leather jerkin, and Shakespeare has *pilcher* for the sheath of a sword.

Wha so may noghte do his dede, he salle to park,
Barefote withowttene schone, and ga with lyarde.
Take hym unto his *pilche*, and to his pater noster,
And pray for hym that may do, for he es bot a wastur.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 148.

Thy vesture that thou shalt use ben these, a warme *pylche* for wynter, and oo kirtel, and oo cote for somer. *MS. Bodl.* 423, f. 182.

PILCROW. The mark ☞. "Pylcrafte yn a booke," Prompt. Parv. MS. Harl. 221.

PILE. (1) An arrow.

Thus he arrives unto these heroes sight,
His vesture pierc'd with *piles*, as oft in fight
He did such glorious markes receive from foes.
Howard's Brittish Princes, 1669, p. 11.

(2) Deeply involved. "In a *pile* of wrangle," i. e. deeply involved in the dispute.

(3) The side of a coin having no cross. See *Cross-and-Pile.*

(4) The head of an arrow.

(5) A small tower. *North.* See Harrison's Descr. of Britaine, p. 38.

(6) To break off the awns of barley with an iron. *Var. dial.*

(7) A blade of grass. *North.*

(8) A weight of anything.

(9) A kind of poker, with a large flat handle, used by bakers. A drawing of one is given in my copy of the Nominale MS. f. 21.

(10) To welt a coat. *Somerset.*

PILE-MOW. A wooden hammer used in fencing. *Lanc.*

PILF. Light grass and roots, raked together to be burnt. *Cornw.*

PILGER. A fish-spear. *East.* Most probably connected with *algere*, q. v.

PILGRIM-SALVE. An old ointment, made chiefly of swine's grease and isinglass.

PILIERS. Places on the downs interrupting their equable smooth surface, tufts of long grass, rushes, short furze, heath, &c. often matted together and often forming good cover for hares. *Cornw.*

PILIOL. Wild thyme. It is mentioned in a receipt in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 286.

PILL. (1) To steal; to spoil.

> Thou sal noght be tyrant til thaim, to *pille* thaime, and spoyle thaim, als the wicked princez dus.
> *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 5.

> Item he assembled certain Lancashire and Cheshire men to the entent to make warre on the foresaid lordes, and suffered them to robbe and *pill* without correction or reprefe. *Hall, Henry IV.* f. 7.

(2) To peel. Dent's Pathway to Heaven, p. 20.

(3) The kernel of a nut; the rind green shell of fruit. "The huske or *pill* of a greene nut which blacketh ones fingers and hands," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. "Pyll of hempe, *til*," Palsgrave.

(4) The refuse of a hawk's prey.

(5) A kind of pitcher. *South.*

(6) A small creek. *Heref.* "S. Caracs pill or creeke," Harrison, p. 61. The channels through which the drainings of the marshes enter the river are termed *pills*.

> From S. Juste *pille* or creke to S. Manditus creeke, is a mile dim.
> *Leland's Itinerary*, 1769, iii. 29.

(7) A rock. *Somerset.*

PILLAW. A sea dish, mentioned in the novel of Peregrine Pickle, cap. 9.

PILL-COAL. A kind of peat. *West.*

PILLED. Bald. "Pylled as one that wanteth heare, *pellu*," Palsgrave. A bad head when the hair comes off was also so called.

> The Sphinx or Sphinga is of the kinde of apes, having his body rough like apes, but his breast up to his necke, *pilde* and smooth without hayre: the face is very round yet sharp and piked, having the breasts of women, and their favor or visage much like them: In that part of their body which is bare without haire, there is a certaine red thing rising in a round circle like millet seed, which giveth great grace and comelinesse to their coulour, which in the middle parte is humaine. *Topsell's Beasts*, 1607.

> He behelde the body on grownde,
> Hyt stanke as a *pyllyd* hownde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 192.

PILLER. A robber. *Palsgrave.* One who committed depredations without indulging in a criminal act was also so called; a person who imposed, as an overcharging innkeeper.

PILLERDS. Barley. *Cornw.*

PILLET. A skin or hide. *Pr. Parv.*

PILLEWORTHIS. Pillows.

PILLIARD. A kind of cloak. (*A.-N.*)

PILLICOCK. The penis. It occurs very frequently in Florio, pp. 159, 382, 385, 409, 449, 454, &c. A man complaining of old age, in a poem of the beginning of the thirteenth century, says,—

> Y ne mai no more of love done,
> Mi *pilkoc* pisseth on mi schone.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 211

The word also occurs in some lines in King Lear, iii. 4, which are still favorites in the nursery under a slightly varied form. See Collier's Shakespeare, vii. 427. It was likewise a term of endearment. "A prime-cocke, a *pillicocke*, a darlin, a beloved lad," Florio, p. 382. See also ibid. p. 554; Cotgrave, in v. *Turelureau*, *Vitault.*

PILLION. The head-dress of a priest or graduate. "Hic pilleus est ornamentum capitis sacerdotis vel graduati, Anglice a hure or a pyllyon," MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 12. In the MS. Morte Arthure, f. 89, a king is represented as wearing a "pillione hatt."

PILLOWBERE. A pillow-case. "vij. pylloberys," inventory, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 58. Also called a *pillow-slip* or *pillow-tie.*

PILL-PATES. Shaven heads; friars.

PILM. Dust. *Devon.* Grose has *pillum.* Hence *pilmy*, dusty.

PILMER. Fine small rain. *Devon.*

PILRAG. A fallow field. *Sussex.*

PILT. Put; placed. (*A.-S.*)

> Now am y of my lande *pylte*,
> And that ys ryght that y so bee.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 245.

> And ho so curseth withoutyn gylt,
> Hyt shal on hys hede be *pylt*.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 9.

PILWE. A pillow. (*A.-S.*) "*Pulvinar*, pylwe," MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

PIME. To peep about; to pry. *North.*

PIMENT. A favorite drink with our ancestors. The manner of making it is thus described in a MS. of the fifteenth century in Mr. Pettigrew's possession, "Take clowis, quibibus, maces, canel, galyngale, and make powdir therof, temprying it with good wyne, and the thrid party hony, and clense hem thorow a clene klothe; also thou mayest make it with good ale."

> Ther was *piment* and claré,
> To heighe lordinges and to meyné.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 116.

> Hyt was y-do without lette,
> The cloth was spred, the bord was sette,
> They wente to hare sopere.
> Mete and drynk they hadde afyn,
> *Pyement*, claré, and Reynysch wyn,
> And elles greet wondyr hyt wer.
> *Illustrations of Fairy Mythology*, p. 13.

> And ȝaf him souke of the *pyment* soote.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 9.

> And yafe hym sauke of the *pyment* sotc,
> That spronge and grewe oute of the holy rote.
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 53

> Malmasyes, Tires, and Rumneys,
> With Caperikis, Campletes, and Osneys,
> Vernuge, Cute, and Raspays also,
> Whippet and Pyngmedo, that ben lawyers therto;
> And I will have also wyne de Ryne,
> With new maid Clarye, that is good and fyne,
> Muscadell, Terantyne, and Bastard,
> With Ypocras and *Pyment* comyng afterwarde.
> *MS.* [illegible]

PIMENTARIE. Balm. *Gerard.*

PIMGENET. A small red pimple. "Nine *pimgenets* make a pock royal," Old Saying.

PIMPING. Little; pitiful. *West.*

PIMPLE. The head. *Var. dial.*

PIN. (1) A disease in hawks.

(2) The hip. *Somerset.*

(3) *On the pin*, on the *qui vive.* In a merry pin, i. e. a merry humour, half intoxicated.

(4) A small peg of wood.

> Hit was so clene y-take away withinne on nyȝt,
> That there was never a *pynne* stondyng ther.
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p 117.

(5) To do a thing in haste. *Lanc.*

PIN-AND-WEB. A kind of excrescence in the ball of the eye.

> Untill some quack-salver or other can picke out that *pin and webbe* which is stucke into both his eyes. *A Knight's Conjuring*, 1607.
>
> For a *pin or web* in the eye. Take two or three lice out of ones head, and put them alive into the eye that is grieved, and so close it up, and most assuredly the lice will suck out the web in the eye, and will cure it, and come forth without any hurt.
> *The Countess of Kent's Choice Manual*, ed. 1676, p. 75.

PINAUNTE. A penitent. (*A.-N.*)

> Thys maketh me to drowpe and dare,
> That y am lyke a pore *pynaunte.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 21.

PIN-BASKET. The youngest child of a family; often the weakest and smallest.

PIN-BONE. The hip-bone. *West.*

PINBOUK. A jar, or earthen vessel.

PIN-CASE. A pincushion. *North.*

PINCH. (1) To be niggardly. *Var. dial.*

(2) To plait linen.

> Thus leud men thai can sey,
> He is an honest prest in good faye,
> Ȝif his goune be *pynchit* gay.
> *MS. Douce* 302, f. 5.

(3) The game of pitch-halfpenny, or pitch-and-hustle. *North.*

(4) "I pynche courtaysye as one doth that is nyce of condyscions, *je fays le nyce*," Palsgrave.

PINCH-BECK. A miserly fellow. Huloet, 1552. *Pinchvart*, Devon. Gloss. *Pinch-gut* is very common, and *pinch-penny* occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, as the translation of *chiche.*

PINCHEM. A tom-tit. *Beds.*

PINCHER. A niggard. Still in use.

PINCHERWIG. An earwig. *South.*

PIN-CLOTH. A pinafore. *Somerset.*

PINCOD. A pincushion. *North.*

PINCURTLE. A pinafore. *Devon.*

PINCUSHION. The sweet scabious. *East.*

PIND. (1) To impound an animal.

> Weddes to take and bestes to *pynd*,
> That was hym not commyn of kynd.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 3.

(2) Tainted, mouldy, said of meat. A saw which has lost its pliancy from being over-bent is said to be pind, or pinny. *West.*

PINDER. The petty officer of a manor whose duty it was to impound all strange cattle straying upon the common. "*Inclusor*, a pynder," Nominale MS.

> In Wakefield there lives a jolly *pinder*,
> In Wakefield all on a green. *Robin Hood*, ii. 16

PINE. (1) Pain; grief. (*A.-S.*) Still in use, according to MS. Lansd. 1033.

> But sone aftur come tythynges,
> Marrok mett hys lorde kynge,
> And faste he can hym frayne.
> Syr, he seyde, for Goddys *pyne*,
> Of a thyng that now ys ynne
> Whareof be ye so fayne?
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.
>
> Thei goo aboute be viij. or nyne,
> And done the husbondes myculle *pyne.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v 48, f. 48.
>
> Hwo haveth helle dure unloke,
> That thu art of *pyne* i-broke.
> *MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon.* I. 29.

(2) To torment; to torture. (*A.-S.*) In use in the provinces in the sense to starve with cold or hunger. *Pined*, reduced by hunger.

(3) The end. *Somerset.*

(4) Difficult; hard. *North.*

(5) To inclose, or shut up.

> Moné men of holé cherche thai ben al to lewd,
> I lekyn ham to a bred is *pynud* in a cage;
> When he hath shertly hymselfe al be-scherewd,
> Then he begynnys to daunce, to harpe, and to rage.
> *MS. Douce* 302, f. 5

PINER. A pioneer. (*Fr.*)

PINFALLOW. Winter fallow. *North.*

PINFOLDS. Pounds for cattle. Palsgrave has this word, "I pounde I put horse or beestes in the pynfolde." *Inclusorium*, a pynfold. Nominale MS.

PING. (1) To push. *West.*

(2) A kind of sweet wine.

PINGE. To prick. See *Ping* (1).

> He *pingde* his stede with spores kene,
> And smot a strok that was sene.
> *Romance of Otuel*, p. 55.

PINGLE. (1) A small inclosure, generally one long and narrow. *North.*

(2) To eat with very little appetite. Sharp's MS. Warw. Gl. Nash uses the word.

(3) To labour very hard, without a corresponding progress. *North.*

PINGLER. Generally from *Pingle* (2), as in the following passage. It was also a term of contempt, applied to any small inferior person or animal.

> For this little beast is not afraide to leape into the hunters face, although it can doe no great harme, either with teeth or nailes. It is an argument that it is exceeding hot, because it is so bold and eager. In the uppermost chap, it hath long and sharp teeth, growing two by two. It hath large and wide cheekes, which they alwaies fill, both carrying in, and carrying out, they eate with both, whereupon a devouring fellow, such a one as Stasimus a servant to Plautus was, is called Crycetus, a hamster, because he filleth his mouth well, and is no *pingler* at his meate.
> *Topsell's Beasts*, 1607, p 530

PINGMEDO. A kind of wine.

PINGOT. A small croft. *Lanc.*

PINGSWIG. A scarecrow. *Yorksh.*

PIN-HEAD. Not worth a pin-head, i. e. of very little value indeed.

PINIKIN. Delicate. *West.*

PINING-STOOL. A stool of punishment; a cucking-stool. (*A.-S.*)

PINION. The skirt of a gown.

PINIONS. Refuse wool. *Somerset.*

PINIOUS. Of a weak appetite. *North.*

PINK. (1) To dye a pink colour.

(2) A kind of linnet. *Linc.* In some counties, the chaffinch is so termed.

(3) A stab. Also, to stab. *Grose.*

(4) A minnow. Still in use.

(5) A kind of small vessel. It occurs in the Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2. *Pinksterm*, a very narrow boat used on the Severn.

(6) Small. *Pinky, pinky-winky*, very small, excessively small; also, peeping with small pink eyes. *North.*

(7) To peep slily. *North.* Hence *pinker*, to half shut the eyes. *Pinking*, winking, Harrison's England, p. 170.

(8) A game at cards, the same as Post and Pair. See MS. Egerton 923, f. 49; Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 315.

(9) A pinch. "Aye pynckes is your paye," Chester Plays, i. 126. *North.*

(10) To deck; to adorn. *Somerset.*

PINKER. A robber, or ruffian; a cutter. "So many pinkers," Collier's Old Ballads, p. 6. It is left unexplained in Skelton, ii. 203. "*Eschiffeur*, a cutter or pinker," Cotgrave.

PINK-EYED. Small eyed. *Pinkany*, pink-eye, which is often a term of endearment, as in the Two Angrie Women of Abington, p. 68. Pinckan-ey'd, Soliman and Perseda, p. 274.

PINKING. Poorly; unwell. *Dorset.*

PINKNEEDLE. The herb shepherd's-bodkin.

PINNACE. A small vessel. Shakespeare apparently applies the term to a person of bad character, a panderer, or go-between, several instances of which use may be supplied, though not noticed by the commentators.

> Hold, sirrah, bear you these letters tightly,
> Sail like my *pinnace* to these golden shores.
> *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

> For when all the gallants are gone out o' th' town,
> O then these fine *pinaces* lack their due lading.
> *Songs of the London Prentices*, p. 66.

PINNE. To bolt a door. (*A.-S.*)

PINNER. A narrow piece of cloth which went round a woman's gown at the top near the neck. "Pinners, the upper parts of a lady's head-dress when lappets were in fashion," MS. Devon Glossary.

PINNING. The low masonry which supports a frame of stud-work. Ground pinning or under-pinning is the masonry which supports the wooden frame-work of a building, and keeps it above the ground.

PINNOCK. (1) The hedge-sparrow. "A pinnocke or hedge sparrowe which bringeth up the cuckoes birds instead of her owne," Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 22.

> Thus in the *pinnick's* nest the cuckoo lays,
> Then, easy as a Frenchman, takes her flight.
> *Peter Pindar*, i. 416.

(2) *To bring pinnock to pannock*, to bring something to nothing, to destroy. "Brynge somethynge to nothynge, as the vulgare speache is, to brynge pynnock to pannock," Huloet, 1552.

(3) A brick or wooden tunnel placed under a road to carry off the water. *Sussex.*

PINNOCKS. Fine clothes. *Salop.*

PINNOLD. A small bridge. *Sussex.*

PINNONADE. A confection made chiefly of almonds and pines, and hence the name. See the Forme of Cury, p. 31.

PINNOTE-TREE. The round-leaved vine. (*A.-N.*) *Pynote*, MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i.

PIN-OF-THE-THROAT. The uvula.

PIN-PANNIERLY-FELLOW. A covetous fellow. "A pin-pennieble fellow, a covetous miser that pins up his baskets or panniers, or that thinks the loss of a pin to be a pain and trouble to him," Kennett, MS.

PIN-PATCHES. Periwinkles. *East.*

PIN-PILLOW. A pincushion. *Palsgrave.* Cotgrave has, "*Espinglier*, a *pin-pillow* or cushi net to sticke pinnes on."

PINS. Legs. *Var. dial.*

PINSONS. (1) A pair of pincers. *Palsgrave.* Still in use in the Western counties.

> And this Pliny affirmeth to be proper to this insect, to have a sting in the tayle and to have armes, for by armes hee meaneth the two crosse forkes or tonges which come from it one both sides, in the toppes whereof are little thinges like *pynsons*, to detaine and hold fast, that which it apprehendeth, whiles it woundeth with the sting in the tayle.
> *Topsell's Historie of Serpents*, 1608, p. 224.

(2) Thin-soled shoes. "*Calceolus*, pinsone," Nominale MS. Compare MS. Arundel 249 f. 88. "Pynson sho, *caffignon*," Palsgrave. The copy of Palsgrave belonging to the Cambridge public library has "or socke" written by a contemporary hand. "*Soccatus*, that weareth stertups or pinsons," Elyot, ed. 1559. See Ord. and Reg. p. 124.

PINSWEAL. A boil. *Dorset.*

PINT. To drink a pint of ale.

PINTLE. Mentula. There is a receipt "for bolnyng of *pyntelys*" in MS. Sloane 2584, p. 50.

> For sore *pyntulles* Take lynschede, and stampe smale, and than temper it with swete mylke, and than sethe theme together, and than therof make a plaster, and ley to, and anoynte it with the joste of morell til he be whole. *MS. Med. Rec.* xv. Cent.

PINTLEDY-PANTLEDY. Pit-a-pat. *Linc.*

PIN-WING. The pinion of a fowl.

PINY. The piony. *Var. dial.*

> Using such cunning as they did dispose
> The ruddy *piny* with the lighter rose.
> *Browne's Britannia's Pastorals*, ii. 82.

PIOL. A kind of lace. The method of making it is described in a very curious tract on laces of the fifteenth century, MS. Harl. 2320, f. 59.

PIONES. The seeds of the piony, which were formerly used as a spice. (*A.-N.*)

PIOT. A magpie. *North.*

PIOTTY. Variously coloured. *Yorksh.*

PIP. (1) A single blossom. *Warw.* Also, a small seed, any diminutive object.

(2) The lues venerea. *South.*

(3) Anger; offence. *Exmoor.*

PIPE. (1) A beer cask. *North.* Pipe-staves, staves for a cask, Florio, p. 159.

(2) A charge of powder, or shot, which was formerly measured in the bowl of a pipe.

(3) A small ravine or dingle breaking out from a larger one. *Chesh.*

(4) A large round cell in a beehive used by the queen bee. *West.*

(5) To cry. A cant term. From *pipe*, the throat, or voice; the windpipe. *Piping*, wheezing, Exmoor Dial. p. 7.

PIPE-DRINK. Sparkling weak ale, in great estimation by pipe-smokers. *West.*

PIPER. An innkeeper. *Devon.*

PIPERE. The lilac tree. Urry, p. 415, l. 178.

> The boxtre, *pipere*, holye for whippes to lasche.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 25.

PIPE-STOPPEL. A tobacco-stopper. *North.*

PIPIN. The windpipe. Nominale MS.

PIPING. (1) The noise made by bees preparatory to swarming. *North.*

(2) The cry of young birds. Hence, metaphorically, said of anything innocent or harmless.

PIPING-HOT. Very hot. *Palsgrave.*

> *Piping hot*, smoking hot!
> What have I got?
> You have not;
> Hot grey pease, hot! hot! hot! *London Cries*, p 12.

PIPION. A young crane. "Cranes whyche be yonge called pipions," Huloet, 1552.

PIPLE. To pipe. *Skelton.*

PIPLIN. A poplar tree. *Somerset.* Called a *pipple* in some counties.

PIPPERIDGE. The barberry tree. *East.*

PIPPIN. A pipkin. *Linc.*

PIRAMIS. A pyramid. *Drayton.*

PIRE. A pear tree. (*A.-N.*)

> Of good *piré* com gode perus,
> Werse tre wers fruyt berus.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 1

PIRIE. A storm of wind. *Palsgrave.*

> For sodainly there rose a straunge storme and a quicke *pirie*, so mischevous and so pernicious, that nothinge more execrable, or more to be abhorred, could happen in any Christian region.
> *Hall, Henry VI.* f. 55.

PIRL. To spin as a top; to wind wire of gold or silver. *West.* Pirling-wheel, a spinning-wheel in a clock.

PIRLE. A brook, or stream.

> A broket or *pirle* of water renning out of an hille nere the toun and cumming thorough a peace of the toun withyn the walle.
> *Leland's Itinerary*, 1769, iii. 132.

PIRLED. Flat. *Devon.*

PIRLY. Small and round. *Northumb.*

PIRN. A piece of wood turned to wind thread on. A stick with a loop of cord for twisting on the nose of refractory horses. *North.* "Pyrne or webstars lome, *mestier à tisser*," Palsgrave, 1530.

PIRNED. Dried up; pined. *Cumb.*

PIROPES. A stone of a red colour.

PIRTLE. To slaver at the mouth.

> Now I *pirtle*, I pofte, I poute,
> I snurpe, I snobbe, I sneipe on snoute.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 211.

PIRTY. Pretty. *Var. dial.*

PISCINE. A shallow stone basin generally placed in a niche in old churches and furnished with an outlet for the water in which the priest washed his hands, &c.

PISHTY. A call used to a dog.

PISNET. A pump or slipper. *Holme.*

PISPER. To make mischief. *Devon.*

PISSABED. The dandelion.

PISSANNAT. The common ant. *Salop.*

PISSING-CANDLE. The least candle in a pound, put in to make up weight.

PISSING-CONDUIT. The name of a small conduit situated near the Royal Exchange, and said to have been so termed from its running a small stream.

PISSING-WHILE. "But a pyssynge whyle, *tant quon auroyt pissé*, or *ce pendent*," Palsgrave. The phrase occurs in Shakespeare.

PISSMOTE. Ants, or pismires. *West.*

PIST. Hist! An exclamation.

PISTEL. A wild disorderly fellow.

PISTELL. An epistle. (*Lat.*) *Pisteller*, one who reads or sings the epistle. Palsgrave, however, has, "pysteller that syngeth the masse." It occurs in Nominale MS.

PISTER. To whisper. *Exmoor.*

PISTOL. A swaggering fellow. Perhaps from *pistólfo*, explained by Florio, "a roguing begger, a cantler, an upright man that liveth by cosenage." Hence Shakespeare's character of that name.

PISTOLET. Meant both a Spanish pistole, and a small pistol.

> One would move love by rythmes; but witchcrafts charms,
> Bring not now their old fears, nor their old harms.
> Rams and slings now are silly battery,
> *Pistolets* are the best artillery. *Donne's Poems*, p. 122.

PISTURE.

> My fires have driven, thine have drawn it hence,
> And I am rob'd of *pisture*, heart, and sense.
> Dwells with me still mine irksome memory,
> Which both to keep and lose grieves equally.
> *Donne's Poems*, p. 195.

PIT. (1) A spot, or mark. (2) To match.

PITAILE. Foot-soldiers. (*A.-N.*)

PITANCE. A mess of victuals. (*A.-N.*) *Pitancer*, one who gave out provisions.

PITCH. (1) A skin of fur.

(2) Weight or momentum. *Var. dial.* It occurs in Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 60.

(3) The height to which a hawk soars before stooping on its prey.

(4) The quantity taken up at one time on a hay-fork. *West.* Also, to load hay or straw.

(5) To sit down. *Var. dial.*

(6) An iron crow-bar with a thick square point for making holes in the ground. Hence to pitch, to make holes in the ground for hurdles, &c.

(7) *Pitch and pay*, throw down your money at once, pay ready money.

(8) To pave roughly. *South.*

(9) *Pitch in*, to set to work; to beat or thrash a person.

(10) The point of the shoulder.

> This is when the shoulder point or *pitch* of the shoulder is displased, which griefe is called of the Italians spallato, and it commeth by reason of some great fal forward rush or straine. The signes be these. That shoulder point wil sticke out further then his fellow, and the horse will halt right downe.
> *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607.

(11) To fall away, or decline, as to lose flesh in sickness. *Somerset.* A liquid is said to *pitch* when it stands, and a sediment takes place at the bottom of the vessel.

PITCH-AND-HUSTLE. Chuck-farthing. The game of *pitch-and-toss* is very common, being merely the throwing up of halfpence, the result depending on a guess of heads or tails.

PITCHATS. Broken glass, china, &c.

PITCHED-AWAY. Emaciated. *Devon.*

PITCHED-MARKET. One in which corn is brought and sold by the sack, not by the sample.

PITCHER. (1) A pollard willow. *West.*

(2) The man who lifts or pitches the reaped corn or hay up on to the waggon. His work is of course called *pitchen*, his implement a *pitchfork*. Those who unload the waggons on to the stack, or goof, are called *impitchers.*

(3) A fierce mastiff. *Yorksh.*

PITCHING. Precipitation. It is used in its chemical sense. *West.*

PITCHING-AXE. A large axe used chiefly in felling timber. *Salop.*

PITCHING-NET. A large triangular net attached to two poles, and used with a boat chiefly for the purpose of catching salmon.

PITCHING-PENCE. Pence formerly paid in fairs and markets for every bag of corn. Brand, ii. 271.

PITCHING-PRONG. A pitchfork. *South.*

PITCHING-STONES. Round stones used instead of paving. *I. of Wight.*

PITCH-POLE. To make a thing pitch-pole is to make it fetch double what you gave for it. *Oxon.*

PITCH-UP. To stop. *I. of Wight.*

PIT-COUNTER. A game played by boys, who roll counters in a small hole. The exact description I have not the means of giving.

PIT-FALL. A peculiar kind of trap set in the ground for catching small birds.

PITH. (1) A crumb of bread. *Devon.*

(2) Force; strength; might. (*A.-S.*) Still in use, according to Moor. "Pyththy, of great substance, *substancieux;* pyththy, stronge, *puissant*," Palsgrave.

> Thay called Percevelle the wight,
> The kyng doubbed hym to knyghte;
> Thofe he couthe littille in sighte,
> The childe was of *pith*. *Perceval*, 1640.

PITHER. To dig lightly; to throw earth up very gently. *Kent.*

PITHEST. Pitiful. *Devon.*

PIT-HOLE. A grave. *Var. dial.*

PITISANQUINT. Pretty well. *Somerset.*

PITMAN'S-PINK. The single pink. *Newc.*

PITOUS. Merciful; compassionate; exciting compassion. *Chaucer.*

PIT-SAW. A large saw used in pits for cutting a tree into planks. *Var. dial.*

PIT-STEAD. A place where there has been a pit. *Chesh.*

PITTER. (1) To grieve. (2) To squeak. *East.* The second meaning is an archaism.

PITTER-PATTER. To go pit-a-pat; to beat incessantly; to palpitate. *North.*

PITTHER. To fidget about. *West.*

PITY. "It were pity on my life," it would indeed be a pity.

> For if I should as lion come in strife
> Into this place, 'twere *pity on my life*.
> *A Mids. Night's Dream*, v. 1
>
> And should I not pay your civility
> To th' utmost of my poor ability,
> Who art great Jove's sister and wife,
> It were e'en *pity of my life*.
> *Cotton's Poetical Works*, 1734, p. 7

PITYFULL. Compassionate. *Palsgrave.*

PIX. (1) To glean orchards. *West.*

(2) The box or shrine in which the consecrated wafers were kept. Hence is said to be derived the phrase *please the pigs.*

(3) A name given to the custom of the goldsmiths of London making a trial of the public coin by weighing it before the privy council. See a long paper by Mr. Black in the Journal of the British Archæological Association, i. 128, and Blount's Gloss.

PIXLIQUID. A kind of oil.

PIXY. A fairy. The term is not obsolete, and like *fairy*, is common in composition. *Pixy-puff*, a broad species of fungus. *Pixy-rings*, the fairy circles. *Pixy-seats*, the entangled knots in horses' manes. *Pixy-stool*, the toadstool. "Pyxie-led, to be in a maze, to be bewilder'd, as if led out of the way by hobgoblin, or puck, or one of the fairies; the cure is to turn one of your garments the inside outward, which gives a person time to recollect himself: the way to prevent it, some say, is for a woman to turn her cap inside outward, that the pyxies may have no power over her, and for a man to do the same with some of his clothes," MS. Devon Gl.

> Thee *pixie-led* in Popish piety,
> Who mak'st thyself the triple crowns base drudge.
> *Clobery's Divine Glimpses*, 1659, p. 73.

PIZE. (1) Fretful; peevish. *West.*

(2) A kind of oath. "What the pize ails them," Whiter's Specimen, 1794, p. 19.

PIȜT. Placed; reared.

> He led hym forth upon that pleyne,
> He was war of a pynapulle *piȝt;*
> Sechan had he never seyne,
> Off clothes of gold burnysshed briȝt.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 59

PLACARD. (1) A man's stomacher, which was frequently adorned with jewels; a kind of breast-plate.

> Some had the helme, the visere, the two baviers and the two *plackardes* of the same curiously graven and conningly costed.
> *Hall, Henry IV.* f. 12

(2) A printed sheet, folded so as to form a little quarto book.

PLACE. (1) A house, or residence. (2) A barton. (3) A jakes. *Var. dial.*

(4) The pitch of a hawk or other bird of prey. See Macbeth, ii. 4.

PLACEAN. Places. *Leic.*

PLACEBO. To sing placebo, i. e. to endeavour to curry favour.

PLACIDIOUS. Gentle; placid.

> There was never any thing more strange in the nature of dogs, then that which hapned at Rhodes besieged by the Turke, for the dogges did there descerne betwixt Christians and Turkes; for toward the Turkes they were most eager, furious, and unappeasable, but towards Christians, although unknowne, most easie, peaceable, and *placidious*.
>
> *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 158.

PLACINACION. Satisfaction; atonement. This word occurs in a curious macaronic poem, of which there are copies in MSS. Harl. 536 and 941, and a fragment in MS. Harl. 218, f. 32. (*Lat. Med.*)

PLACING. Going out to service. *North.*

PLACK. (1) A piece of money. *Cumb.*

(2) A portion or piece of anything, a piece of ground, a portion of labour, &c. *West.*

PLACKET. A woman's pocket. Still used in this sense, according to Forby, ii. 255. It was metaphorically applied to the female pudendum; and the penis was termed the *placket-racket*. This word has been so much misunderstood that I am compelled to be somewhat plain in defining it. Grose has *placket-hole*, a pocket-hole. Nares, Dyce, and other writers, tell us a *placket* generally signifies a petticoat, but their quotations do not bear out this opinion. According to Moor, the term is in some places applied to a shift.

> Deliro playing at a game of racket,
> Far put his hand into Florinda's *placket;*
> Keep hold, said shee, nor any further go,
> Said he, just so, the *placket* well will do.
>
> *Select Collection of Epigrams*, 1665.

PLAD. Played. *Somerset.*

PLADDE. Pleaded.

> And long for hit forsothe he *pladde.*
>
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 108.

PLAGES. The divisions of the globe.

PLAGGIS. Cowslips. Arch. xxx. 411.

PLAGUY. Very. *Var. dial.*

PLAIFAIER. A playfellow.

> In so muche that for imprisonmente of one of his wanton mates and unthriftie *plaifaiers* he strake the chiefe justice with his fiste on the face.
>
> *Hall's Union, Henry V.* f. 1.
>
> He left the conseyle of theise olde wyse menys, and dede after the consel of chyldrin that weryn his *pleyferyn*.
>
> *Wimbelton's Sermon*, 1388, *MS. Hatton*, 57, p. 11.

PLAIN. (1) Middling. *Dorset.* "How's your wife to day." "Oh, very *plain*, thankee, sir."

(2) To complain. *North.*

(3) An open space surrounded by houses nearly answering to the Italian Piazza. In the city of Norwich there are several: as St. Mary's *Plain*, the Theatre *Plain*, &c.

(4) A field. *Palsgrave.*

(5) Simple; clear. Also, clearly.

> Lorde, the unkyndnes was shewid to kynge Edward that day,
> At his londyng in Holdyrnes he had grett payne,
> His subjectes and people wolde not hym obey,
> Off hym and his people thay had grett disdayn;
> There schewed hym unkyndnes and answerid hym *playne*,
> As for kynge he shulde not londe there for wele ne woo;
> Yett londid that gentill prynce, the will of God was soo!
>
> *MS. Bibl. Reg.* 17 D. xv

(6) Play; sport. *Weber.*

(7) A kind of flannel.

PLAIN-DEALING. A game at cards.

PLAIN-SONG. Simple melody.

> Our life is a *plain-song* with cunning pen'd,
> Whose highest pitch in lowest base doth end.
>
> *The Return from Parnassus*, p. 277

PLAINT. A complaint.

> How miserable's he who in his mind
> A mutiny against himself must find!
> Justly this Spirit doth our *plaints* provoke,
> So insupportable that makes our yoak;
> That presseth our assent above the skie,
> Though we are made of earth, and cannot flie.
>
> *MS. Poems*, xvii. Cent.
>
> From the zeale of old Harry lock'd up with a whore,
> From waiting with *plaints* at the Parliament dore,
> From the death of a King without why or wherefore.
>
> *Fletcher's Poems*, p. 134.

PLAISE-MOUTHED. Small mouthed, like a plaice; and hence metaphorically used for primness or affectation.

PLAIT. A kind of small ship. Blount calls it "a hoy or water vessel."

PLANCH. To plash hedges. *Staff.*

PLANCHED. Boarded. *Dorset.* It is also an archaism. *Planchen*, boards. *Devon.* "Plancher made of bordes, *planché*," Palsgrave. Forby has *plancher*, a boarded floor; and Palmer gives *planches*, the planks of a flooring.

> The goodwife, that before had provided for afterclaps, had found out a privie place between two seelings of a *plauncher*, and there she thrust Lionello, and her husband came sweting. What news, quoth shee, drives you home againe so soone, husband? Marrye, sweet wife, quoth he, a fearfull dreame that I had this night, which came to my remembrance.
>
> *Tarlton's Newes out of Purgatorie*, p. 100.

PLANCHER. A plate. *Norf.*

PLANE. The shaft of a crossbow.

PLANET. Climate. *North.*

PLANETS. Rain falls *in planets*, when it falls partially and with violence. *North.* Forby has the phrase *by planets*, capriciously, irregularly, changeably.

PLANET-STRUCK. Paralytic. *Linc.* This phrase appears to have been formerly in use for any sudden and violent attack not known by a familiar appellation. "A blasting or planetstreeking," Florio, p. 44. According to Markham, horses are said to be planet-struck when there is a deprivation of feeling or motion, not stirring any of the members, but that they remain in the same form as when the beast was first struck. It comes to a horse sometimes by choler and phlegm superabundantly mixed together; sometimes from melancholy blood, being a cold and dry humour, which annoys the hinder part of the brain; sometimes of extraordinary heat or cold, or raw digestion striking into the veins suddenly; or lastly, from extreme hunger, occasioned by long fasting.

PLANISH. To cover anything, as a table, room, &c. with all sorts of articles untidily placed; as, when children have been playing together and a room is heaped up with their playthings. (Qu. from Plenish for Replenish?) *Linc.*

PLANT. (1) An aim. *Middx.*

(2) A club, or cudgel. *Var. dial.*

(3) The foot. See Jonson, vii. 194. *To water one's plants*, to shed tears.

PLANTING. A plantation. *East.*

PLASAD. In a fine condition. *Exmoor.*

PLASE. A palace. *Spenser.*

Ho ys more worthy withyn my *plase*?
Mystryst the never, man, for thy mysdede.
Pieces of Ancient Poetry, p. 43.

PLASH. (1) To lower and narrow a broad-spread hedge by partially cutting off the branches, and entwining them with those left upright. A rod cut half through, and bent down, is termed a plash.

(2) A pool of water; a large puddle. "*Lacuna*, a playche of water," Nominale MS.

Betwyx a *plasche* and a flode appone a flate lawnde.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 83.

Roares, rages, foames, against a mountaine dashes,
And in recoile makes meadowes standing *plashes*.
Browne's Britannia's Pastorals, p. 53.

If thu drynke the halfe, thu shalt fynde it no scoff:
Of terryble deathe thu wylt stacker in the *plashes*.
Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 78.

At length, comming to a broad *plash* of water and mud, which could not be avoyded, I fetcht a rise, yet fell in over the anckles at the further end.
Kemp's Nine Daies Wonder, 1600.

PLASHY. "Plashy waies, wet under foot; to plash in the dirt, all plash'd, made wet and dirty; to plash a traveller, to dash or strike up the dirt upon him," MS. Lansd. 1033. "A wet or a plashie ground," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 382.

PLAT. (1) Plaited straw, of which bonnets are made. *Linc.*

(2) The mould-board of a plough. *Norf.*

(3) "I platte with claye, *iardille*," Palsgrave. "He platteth his butter upon his breed w^{t}. his thombe as it were a lytell claye," ibid.

(4) Place; situation. *North.*

(5) A small bridge. *Chesh.*

(6) A round of cow-dung. *North.*

(7) The flat of a sword. (*A.-N.*)

(8) Anything flat or horizontal, as a piece of timber so laid in building, &c.

(9) A map, or plan.

PLAT-BLIND. Entirely blind.

PLATE. (1) Illegal silver money, but often applied to money generally. (*Span.*)

(2) To clinch; to rivet. *North.*

(3) A flat piece of metal, a term used in ancient armoury; an iron glove. "Plate of a fyyr herth" is mentioned in the Pr. Parv. and explained by Ducange, in v. *Retrofocilium*, "illud quod tegit ignem in nocte, vel quod retro ponitur."

PLAT-FOOTED. Splay-footed. *Devon.*

PLAT-FORM. A ground-plan, or design; the list of divisions in a play, &c.

PLATLY. Plainly; perfectly.

For she here crafte *platly* and her konnyng
Spente upon him only in wirkyng.
MS. Digby 230.

And resoun also *platly* can y none,
How a mayde with childe schulde gone,
And floure forth in hire virginité.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 5.

Whereof *platly* I am nothynge in doute.
Lydgate, MS. Ashm. 39, f. 55

PLATNESS. Flatness. *Palsgrave.*

PLATNORE. A species of clay. *South.*

PLATTE. To throw down flat. (*A.-N.*)

PLATTER-FACE. A very broad face.

PLATTINDE. Journeying forth.

Of hem ne wolde nevere on dwelle,
That he ne come sone *plattinde*,
Hwo hors ne havede, com gangande.
Havelok, 2282

PLATTY. Uneven, having bare spots, as cornfields sometimes have. *Sussex.*

PLAUSIVE. Plausible. *Shak.*

The Earl again is chosen, his title is sent him and he, in requital, sends many flattering and *plausive* letters, and, that they might be the more acceptable, being sent unto scholars, wrote to them in Latin. It is intolerable the flattery that he used.
MS. Harl. 4888.

PLAW. To parboil. *East.* "And *plawe* is togedyr wel and fyne," Arch. xxx. 352. *Playing-hot*, boiling hot. "Bollynge owere as pottys plawyn," Pr. Parv. p. 43.

PLAY. (1) Sport; pleasure. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A country wake. *Somerset.*

PLAY-DAY. A holiday. *Var. dial.*

PLAY-FERE. A playfellow. *Palsgrave.*

He sayd, How! hase thou here
Fondene now thi *playfere*?
Ȝe schalle haby it fulle dere
Er that I hethene go! *Perceval*, 1902.

PLAY-IN. To begin at once. *South.*

PLAY-LOME. A weapon. (*A.-S.*)

Go reche me my *playlome*,
And I salle go to hym sone;
Hym were better hafe bene at Rome,
So ever mote I thryfe!
Perceval, 2012.

PLAYNESS. The plain fact.

PLAY-PEEP. To offer the least opposition.

PLAY-SHARP. Be quick. *Var. dial.*

PLAYTOUR. A pleader. (*A.-N.*)

Thyr was a man that hyghte Valentyne,
Playtour he was and ryche man fyne.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 58

PLAY-UP. To commence playing upon a musical instrument. *Var. dial.*

PLAZEN. Places. *Somerset.*

PLEACH. To intertwine. This term is still current in the word *plash*, q. v.

PLEAN. A tell-tale, or gossip. *North.*

PLEASANT. Merry. *Var. dial.* "Pleasante, propre, *galliarde*," Palsgrave.

PLEASAUNCE. Pleasure; delight. (*A.-N.*)

PLEASAUNTES. A kind of lawn or gauze. It is mentioned in MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 141.

> Over their garmentes were vochettes of *pleasauntes*, rouled with crymosyne velvet, and set with letters of gold like carettes, their heades rouled in *pleasauntes* and typpers lyke the Egipcians.
> *Hall Henry VIII.* f. 7.

> On every side of her stoode a countesse holding a clothe of *pleasaunce* when she list to drinke.
> *Hardyng, Suppl.* f. 78.

PLEASE. To satisfy. *North.*

PLEASURE. To please. Still in use.

PLEASURE-LADY. A whore. See the Bride, by Thomas Nabbes, 4to. 1640, sig. E.

PLEASURES. Ornaments for dress.

PLEBE. The populace.

> Which, borne out as well by the wisedome of the poet, as supported by the worth of the actors, wrought such impression in the hearts of the *plebe*, that in short space they excelled in civility and government. *Heywood's Apology for Actors*, 1612.

PLECK. (1) A place. *North.*

(2) A plat of ground; a small inclosure; a field. *Warw.*

PLECKS. A term in haymaking, applied to the square beds of dried grass. *Chesh.*

PLECTRE. A quill. (*Lat.*)

PLEDGE. To become a surety for another; to redeem one. *Palsgrave.*

PLEDGET. A small plug; a piece of lint, by which the nostrils are plugged when excessive bleeding takes place. *Linc.*

PLEE. Pleading; discord?

> Plenté maketh pride,
> Pride maketh *plee.*
> *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 30.

PLEEK. A parcel, or small packet.

PLEENPIE. A talebearer. *North.*

PLEIGHTTE. Plucked. *Weber.*

PLEIGNEN. To complain. *Gower.*

> Luke it be done and delte to my dere pople,
> That none *pleyne* of theire parte o peyne of ȝour lyfez.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 66.

PLEIR. A player. Nominale MS.

PLEK. A place, or plot. (*A.-S.*)

> Thenne loke where a smothe *plek* of grene is, and theder bere al this upon the skyn with as muche blood as may be saved, and there lay it, and sprede the skyn therupon the heer syde upward.
> *MS. Bodl.* 546.

PLENE. To fill. (*A.-N.*)

> Thai grone and *plene* thaire stomake,
> For thaim bus nede ille fare.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 84.

PLENER. Completely; fully. (*A.-N.*)

> He lokede yn hys alner,
> That fond hym spendyng alle *plener*,
> Whan that he hadde nede,
> And ther nas noon, for soth to say,
> And Gyfre was y-ryde away
> Up Blaunchard hys stede.
> *Illustrations of Fairy Mythology*, p. 25.

PLENERLICHE. Fully. (*A.-N.*)

> Not only upon ten ne twelve,
> But *plenerliche* upon us alle.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 34.

PLENNY. To complain fretfully. *East.*

PLENTETHE. Plenty.

> Thonour in Marche sygnyfyes that seme ȝere grett wyndes, *plentethe* off cornes, and grette stryff amanges the peple.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 50.

PLENTEVOUSNESS. Plentifulness.

> Now, God, that art ful of al *plentevousnesse*,
> Of al vertuys, grace, and charyté.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 137

PLENY-TIDES. Full tides. *Greene.*

PLES. Palace. Thornton Rom. p. 194.

PLESERY. A flower garden. *Linc.*

PLESINGES. Pleasures. *Chaucer.*

PLETE. To plead. (*A.-N.*)

> Thou schalt be an apersey, my sone, in mylys ij. or thre,
> Y wolde thou had some fayre syens to amende wyth thy degree;
> I wolde thou were a man of lawe, to holde togedur my londe,
> Thou schalt be *pletyd* with, when y am gon, fulle wele y undurstonde. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 51.

> Who shall than *plete* for the erly or late,
> For all thy synnys thou stondist dissolate.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 41

PLETHAN. To braid; to plait. *Cornw.*

PLETTE. To strike. (*A.-S.*)

> He bounden him so fele sore,
> That he gan crien Godes ore,
> That he sholde of his hende *plette*
> *Havelok*, 2444.

PLEVINE. Warranty; assurance. (*A.-N.*)

PLEW. A plough. *North.*

PLEX. A shield. (*Lat. Med.*)

PLEYT. Playeth. (*A.-N.*)

> Fortunes whele so felly wyth me *pleyt*,
> Of my desire that I may se ryghte noghte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 13.

PLEYTES. The threads or plats of a cord.

> This corde is costome, that is of thre *pleytes*, that is of ydul thout, unoneste speche and wyckyd dede.
> *Wimbelton's Sermon*, 1388, *MS. Hatton* 57, p. 23

PLIERS. A kind of tongs used by smokers for taking up a lighted wood coal. *Glouc.*

PLIF. A plough. *Yorksh.*

PLIGHTE. (1) To engage; to promise. (*A.-S.*)

> His staffe was a yong oake,
> He would give a great stroke.
> Bevis wondrod, I you *plight*,
> And asked him what he hight;
> My name, sayd he, is Ascapart,
> Sir Grassy sent me hetherward.
> *Beves of Hampton*, n. d

> The shype ax seyd unto the wryght,
> Mete and drynke I schall the *plyght*,
> Clene hose and clene schone,
> Gete them wer as ever thou kane.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 23.

(2) A measure or piece of lawn. See Blount, in v. *Plite.* Spenser uses it for a fold or pleat.

(3) To twist, or braid. Greene, ii. 227.

> The auncient horsse-men of the Romaines had no brest-plates, (as Polibius affirmeth,) and therefore they were naked in their fore parts, providing for the daunger that was behind them, and defending their breasts by their owne celerity: their shieldes were made of oxe-skinnes *plighted* and pasted togither, being a little round in compasse like the fashion of a man's belly.
> *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 607, p. 318.

(4) Pulled; plucked. (*A.-S.*)

(5) In plyght, i. e. on a promise to fight again in the morning.

Thus they justyd tylle hyt was nyght,
Then they departyd in *plyght*,
They had nede to reste;
Sone on the morne when hyt was day,
The knyghtes gysed them fulle gay,
And proved them fulle preste.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.

PLIM. (1) Pliable. *Heref.*

(2) To fill; to swell. *Var. dial.* As an adjective, stout and fat.

(3) Perpendicular. *Warw.* A plummet is sometimes called a plim. *Plom* occurs in Towneley Mysteries, p. 33.

(4) To pounce down on prey.

PLISH. To excoriate. *North.*

PLITH. Harm. (*A.-S.*)

He [hath] mi load with mikel onrith,
With michel wrong, with mikel *plith*,
For I ne misdede him nevere nouth,
And havede me to sorwe brouth. *Havelok*, 1370.
The kynge upon this wrongful *plit*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 80.

PLIȜT. Same as *Plighte* (1). *I pliȝt*, I promise you, a kind of expletive.

Then he tolde hym alle the case
Off passilodion what it was,
And berafrynde, I *plyȝt*. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

PLOAT. To pull feathers; to tear off the garments. *Northumb.*

PLOCK. (1) A small field. *Heref.*

(2) A block for chopping wood on. *West.*

PLODGE. To walk in mud or water; to plunge. *Northumb.*

PLOG. To clog, or hinder. *Sussex.*

PLOGHE. Sport; pleasure.

He askede tham mete for charyté,
And thay bade hym swynke, and swa do we,
Hafe we none other *ploghe*. *Isumbras*, 397.

PLOKE. To pluck, or pull.

Whan ichave thin hed of-take,
Be the berd y schel him schake,
That him schel smerte sore:
So y schel him therbi *ploke*,
That al is teth schel roke,
That sitteth in is heved. *Romance of Rembrun*, p. 474.

PLOLL-CAT. A whore.

PLOMAILE. Plumage; feathers. (*A.-N.*)

PLOME. A plummet. *Palsgrave.*

PLOOD. Ploughed. *Northumb.*

PLOOKY. Pimpled. *North.*

PLOSHETT. A swampy meadow. *Devon.*

PLOT. A patch. (*A.-N.*)

PLOTE. To scald a pig. *North.*

PLOUCHS. Pimples. Kennett, MS.

PLOUGH. (1) Used for oxen kept to draw the plough, not for horses. (2) A wheel carriage drawn by oxen and horses.

PLOUGH-HALE. The handle of a plough.

PLOUGHING. The depth of a furrow.

PLOUGH-IRON. A ploughshare. *Var. dial.*

PLOUGHJAGS. Labourers begging on the first Monday after Twelfth-day, generally called Plough Monday. *Linc.*

PLOUGH-JOGGER. A ploughman. *Norf.*

On a Sunday, Tarlton rode to Ilford, where his father kept; and, dining with them at his sisters, there came in divers of the countrey to see him, amongst whom was one plaine countrey *plough jogger*, who said hee was of Tarlton's kin, and he called him cousin. *Tarlton's Jests*, 1611.

PLOUGH-LAND. As much land as one plough will till in a year. *Pr. Parv.*

PLOUGH-MONDAY. "The Monday next after Twelfth-day, on which day, in the North of England, the plowmen themselves draw a plough from door to door, and beg plow-money to drink, which, having obtained, they plow two furrows across in the base court, or other place near the houses. In other parts of England, if any of the plowmen, after their days work on that day, come to the kitchin-hatch with his goad or whip, and cry *Cock in the pot* before the maids say *Cock on the dunghill*, then they gain a cock for Shrove-Tuesday," Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 501. Tusser thus alludes to this singular custom,—

Plough Munday, next after that Twelf-tide is past,
Bids out with the plough, the worst husband is last:
If plowman get hatchet, or whip to the skreene,
Maids loseth their cocke, if no water be seen.

PLOUGH-PADDLE. A small plate or paddle used for cleansing the plough. *Var. dial.*

PLOUGH-SOCK. A ploughshare. *North.*

PLOUGH-START. A plough handle. *Palsgrave.*

PLOUGH-STOTS. The procession of the plough-stots still continues in Yorkshire on the second Monday in the year, when a plough is drawn along without the share, preceded by a number of rustics decorated with ribands, and blowing a cow's horn.

PLOUNCE. To flounce about; to plunge in with a loud noise. *Var. dial.*

PLOUT. (1) A plant. *Somerset.*

(2) A long walking-stick carried by foot-hunters. *North.*

PLOUTER. To wade through anything; to be busied in dirty work. *North.* Grose has *plowding*, wading, p. 120.

PLOVER. A whore. An old cant term.

PLOW. A ploughed field. *Suffolk.*

PLOWDEN. "The case is altered, quoth Plowden," a very favourite old proverbial phrase. Plowden was an eminent lawyer in Queen Mary's time, who being asked what legal remedy there was against some hogs that trespassed on the complainant's ground, he answered, he might have very good remedy; but the other telling him they were his hogs, "Nay, then, the case is altered," quoth Plowden.

There *Ployden* in his laced ruff starch'd on edg
Peeps like an adder through a quickset hedg,
And brings his stale demur to stop the course
Of her proceedings with her yoak of horse;
Then fals to handling of the case, and so
Shews her the posture of her over-throw,
But yet for all his law and double fees
Shee'le bring him to joyn issue on his knees,
And make him pay for expedition too;
Thus the gray fox acts his green sins anew.
Fletcher's Poems, p. 182.

PLOWEFERE. Companion in play. (*A.-S.*)

PLOWKKY. Covered with pimples.

> For hyme that is smetyne with his awenne blode, and spredis over alle his lymmes, and waxes *plowkky*, and brekes owte. *MS. Lincoln Med.* f. 294.

PLOW-LODE. "*Caracuta*, plow lode," Nominale MS. It seems to be the same as *Plough-land*, q. v.

PLOWMELL. A small wooden hammer occasionally fixed to the plough, still used in the North; in the Midland counties in its stead is used a plough-hatchet.

PLOWRING. Weeping. *Prompt. Parv.*

PLOWSHO. A ploughshare. *Kennett.*

PLOY. A merry-meeting. *North.*

PLOYE. A plough. Nominale MS.

PLUCK. (1) Courage. *Var. dial.* "To pluck up one's heart," to be bold, to rejoice. Against the pluck, i. e. against the inclination.

(2) To pluck a crow or goose with any one, i. e. to quarrel with him.

(3) To pluck a rose, i. e. to go to the jakes, said of women. Middleton, iv. 222.

(4) A dry pluck, i. e. a severe stroke.

> This same is kind cuckolds luck '
> These fellowes have given me a drie *pluck*,
> Now I have never a crose to blesse me.
> *Mariage of Witt and Wisdome*, 1579.

(5)

> Our kynge and Robyn rode togyder,
> Forsoth as I you say,
> And they shote *plucke* buffet,
> As they went by the way. *Robin Hood*, i. 75.

(6) Same as (1)?

> ——— I had the luck
> To see, and drink a little *plack*.
> *Brome's Songs*, 1661, p. 167.

(7) A student who fails in an university examination is said to be *plucked.*

PLUCKING. The worsted plucked from the machine while the wheel is turning. *North.*

PLUERE. Weeping. (*A.-N.*)

PLUF. A tube of tin through which boys blow peas. *Linc.* Also called a *pluffer.*

PLUFE. A plough. *Yorksh.*

PLUFFY. Spongy; porous. *Devon.* It is sometimes explained, soft, plump.

PLUG. A dwarfish fellow. *East.*

PLUM. (1) Light; soft. *West.*

(2) Sensible; honest. *North.*

(3) Very; exceedingly. *Kent.*

(4) Straight; upright; perpendicular. *Plum downe*, Cotgrave in v. *Escarpé.*

(5) *Plum round*, quite round. "Make their attire to sit *plum round*," Harrison, p. 172. *Plum fat*, Florio, p. 33.

PLUMAKIN. The magnum-bonum plum.

PLUME. To pick or pluck the feathers off a hawk or other bird.

PLUMED-SWAN. A white colour. One of the terms of ancient alchemy.

PLUMMY. Soft; wet; mouldy. *Devon.*

PLUMP. (1) Dry; hard. *Kent.*

(2) A clump of trees. *North.*

(3) A crowd of people; a mass of anything. It is sometimes a verb, to collect together. "Assemble theymselfes in plumpes," More's Supplycacyon of Soulys, sig. F. ii.

> Rydes into rowte his dede to revenge,
> Presede into the *plumpe* and with a prynce metes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 78.

> When kynge Richard perceved that the people by *plumpes* fled from hym to Duke Henry.
> *Hall's Union*, 1548

(4) A pump; a draw-well. *Cornw.*

(5) A hard blow. *Var. dial.*

(6) Directly; exactly. *Var. dial.* Forby has *plumpendicular*, perpendicular.

PLUM-PORRIDGE. Porridge with plums in it, a favourite dish at Christmas in some parts of the country. It is mentioned as part of Christmas fare in the Humourist, ed. 1724, p. 22, and by Addison.

PLUMP-PATE. A thick-headed fellow

PLUMPY. To churn. *Cornw.*

PLUMTEN. Plunged. *Weber.*

PLUM-TREE. The female pudendum. *Have at the plum tree* seems to have been either the burden of a song or a proverbial phrase. It occurs in Middleton, although Mr. Dyce does not seem to be acquainted with the meaning of the term itself, which may be gathered from Cotgrave, in v. *Hoche-prunier*, and the Mariage of Witt and Wisdome, p. 16.

PLUNGE. (1) A deep pool. *Somerset.*

(2) A strait or difficulty. *Greene.*

PLUNGY. Wet; rainy. (*A.-N.*)

PLUNKET. A coarse woollen cloth.

PLUNKY. Short; thick; heavy. *East.*

PLUNT. A walking-stick, generally one which has a large knob. *Glouc.*

PLURISY. Superabundance. *Shak.*

PLUSHES. The thin hoops which hold a besom together. *West.*

PLY. To bend; to consent, or comply. Still in use in Dorset, Barnes's Gl.

PLYER. A very common bawd.

PLYMOUTH-CLOAK. A cane, or stick. So called, says Ray, "because we use a staff *in cuerpo*, but not when we wear a cloak."

PO. A peacock. (*A.-S.*)

> A pruest proud ase a *po*,
> Seththe weddeth us bo.
> *Wright's Political Songs*, p. 159.

POACHED. Land is said to be *poached* when it is trodden with holes by heavy cattle. *Var. dia.*

POACHING. Swampy. *Devon.*

POAD-MILK. The first milk given by cows after calving. *Sussex.*

POARE-BLIND. Dim-sighted. The word occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

POAT. To kick. *Devon.*

POBS. Porridge. *Craven.*

POCHE. A pocket. (*A.-N.*)

> Unto another she dyde as moche;
> For they love none but for theyr *poche.*
> *The Complaynte of them that ben to late Maryed*

POCHEE. A dish in ancient cookery consisting principally of poached eggs. *Pegge.*

POCHERS. Potters?

POCHIN. A hedgehog. *Somerset.*

POCHIT. A pollard tree. *Linc.*

POCK. To push. *Somerset.*

POCK-ARR. A pock mark. *North.*

POCKET. (1) A lump of bread.

(2) A measure of hops. *Kent.* Half a sack of wool is called a pocket.

POCKET-CLOCK. A watch.

> Though as small *pocket-clocks*, whose every wheel
> Doth each mis-motion and distemper feel,
> Whose hands gets shaking palsies, and whose string
> His sinews slackens, and whose soul, the spring,
> Expires, or languishes; whose pulse, the flee,
> Either beats not, or beats unevenly.
> *Donne's Poems*, p. 247.

POCK-FREDDEN. Marked with the smallpox.

POD. (1) A foot. *North.* Generally a child's foot, and hence the verb *pod*, to toddle.

(2) To put down awkwardly. *North.*

(3) A large protuberant belly. Hence applied to the body of a cart. *South.*

(4) A young jack, nearly full grown.

PODAGER. Gout in the feet. Berners mentions this disease in hawks as the *podagre.*

PODART. A young sheep. *Linc.*

PODDEL. A puddle. *Palsgrave.*

> The porter and hys men in haste
> Kynge Roberd in a *podelle* caste;
> Unsemely was hys body than,
> That he was lyke non odur man.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 241.

PODDER. (1) Beans, peas, tares, or vetches, or such ware as have pods. *Kent.* Also, a gatherer or seller of peas, one who takes them to market for sale.

(2) "A weed called *podder*, winding about hempe or other like," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 4to. Lond. 1593.

PODDER-GRATTEN. Podder stubble. The following sentence was used by the gardener of a gentleman living in Kent, describing a feat of his own. "I took up a libbet that lay by the sole, and hove it at a haggister that sat in the *podder-gratten.*"

PODDISH. Porridge. *Craven.*

PODDY. Round and stout in the belly.

PODE. A tadpole. "Irannys, or podys, or vermyn," Arch. xxx. 353. Mr. Dyce, Skelton, ii. 104, conjectures it to mean *a toad;* but Grose has *pohead* in the sense we have given.

PODECHE. Pottage. Nominale MS. *Podish* occurs in the West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 379.

PODGE. (1) Porridge. Still in use.

> A! sirra, my masters, how saist thou, Hodge?
> What, art thou hungrie? wilt thou eat my *podge?*
> *Mariage of Witt and Wisdome*, 1579.

(2) To stir and mix together. *East.*

(3) A pit, or hole; a cesspool. *Kent.*

PODGER. A platter, or dish. *West.*

PODING. A pudding. *Palsgrave.*

POD-WARE. Pulse growing in pods or cods. *Kent.* See *Podder.*

POE. A turkey. *North.*

POFF. To run very fast. *Linc.*

POG. A push, or blow. *Somerset.*

POGH. (1) A poke; a sack. "When me profereth the pigge, opon the *poghe,*" MS. Douce 52. xv. Cent.

(2) An interjection of contempt. See Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 13. Still in very common use.

POGRIM. A religious fanatic. *East.*

POGY. Intoxicated. *Var. dial.*

POHEADS. Musical notes. So called perhaps from their resemblance to tadpoles. *North.*

POHEN. A peahen. *Skelton.*

POICH. A hive to take bees in after they have swarmed. *Yorksh.*

POIGNIET. A wristband. (*Fr.*) "Poygniet for ones sleeves, *poignet,*" Palsgrave.

POILE. Apulia. *Lydgate.*

POINADO. A dagger, or poniard. See Heywood's Royall King, 4to. 1637, sig. I.

POINAUNT. Sharp; cutting. (*A.-N.*)

POINE. (1).

> I *poyne* alle his pavelyones that to hymselfe pendes,
> Dyghttes his dowblettez for dukes and erles.
> *Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f 81.

(2) A little fellow, or dwarf.

> Michel wonder had Leodegan,
> That swiche a litel *poine* of man
> So fele in so litel thrawe
> So manliche had y-slawe.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 219.

POINT. (1) To show, or explain; to point out; to declare; to write.

(2) The principal business. (*A.-N.*)

(3) A tagged lace, used in ancient dress. *To truss a point*, to tie the laces which held the breeches, and hence *to untruss a point*, to untie them, a delicate mode of expressing *alvum exonerare.*

(4) To fill up the open interstices of a wall with mortar. *Var. dial.*

(5) *To point the earth*, to put down one's foot to the ground. *North.*

(6) To appoint, or equip.

(7) *In good point*, in good condition. This phrase occurs in Holinshed's Engl. i. 162.

(8) A deed, or martial exploit.

> Yf thow durst, par ma fay,
> A *poynt* of armys undyrtake,
> Thow broke her wille fore ay.
> *Torrent of Portugal*, p. 36.

(9) To paint, or portray.

POINT-DEVICE. With the greatest exactness; excessively exact. Chaucer, Cant. T. 3689.

> The wenche she was full proper and nyce,
> Amonge all other she bare great price,
> For sche coude tricke it *point device*,
> But fewe like her in that countree.
> *The Miller of Abington*, n. d.

POINTEL. (1) A style, or pencil, for writing. (*A.-N.*) "*Stilus*, a poyntyle," Nominale MS. *Nomina rerum pertinencium clerico.* "Poyntell or caracte, *esplingue de fer,*" Palsgrave.

> And be assayed with thilk doctrine which the secretaries of God hath set in *pointell.*
> *Philpot's Works*, p. 376.

> Thenne loked aftir Sir Zakary
> Tables and *poyntel* tyte.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 69.

(2) Chequer work in paving floors.

POINTEN. To prick with a pointed instrument or with anything pointed. (*A.-N.*)

POINTING-STOCK. A laughing-stock; a person so silly as to be pointed at in ridicule.

POINTLET. A small promontory.

POINTMENT. An appointment.

> The Sairsins be set the *poyntment* to hold,
> And to God they be gevyn the bodys bold.
> *Rowland, MS. Lansd.* 388, f. 386.

POINTOURE. A painter, or artist.

POINTS. The divisions in the side of a quadrant. MS. Sloane 213.

POISE. Weight.

> We been informed how ye have laboured, contrary to natural kindness and duty of legiance, divers matters of great *poise;* and also how proclamations have been made in your name and our cousin's of Warwick, to assemble our liege people, no mention made of us. *MS. Harl.* 543.

> As for his corporature, I suppose verily that if we had him here in this world to be weighed in the ballance, the *poyse* of his body would shew itself more ponderous than five and twenty, peradventure thirty of ours. *The Man in the Moone*, 1657, p. 74.

POIT. (1) To push, or kick. *North.*

(2) A poker for a fire. *Yorksh.*

(3) Impertinent; very forward. *East.*

POKE. (1) A bag, or sack. *North.*

(2) A cesspool. *Kent.*

(3) To thrust the head forward; to stoop in walking. *West.*

(4) A large wide long sleeve, very much worn about the year 1400, and shortly before that period.

> An hool cloith of scarlet may not make a gowne,
> The *pokes* of purchace hangen to the erthe.
> *MS. Digby* 41, f. 7.

(5) Scurf in the head. *Linc.*

(6) A finger-stall. *Craven.*

(7) To project, or lean forward. *Var. dial.*

(8) A cock of hay. *Devon.*

(9) To gore, as a bull does. *West.*

(10) To give an offence. *North.*

POKE-CART. A miller's cart, filled with sacks or pokes of meal. *East.*

POKE-DAY. The day on which the allowance of corn is made to labourers, who, in some places, receive a part of their wages in that form. *Suffolk.*

POKE-MANTLE. A portmanteau. *North.*

POKE-PUDDING. (1) A long round pudding.

(2) The long-tailed titmouse. *Glouc.*

POKER. (1) A single-barrelled gun.

(2) The same as *Poking-stick*, q. v.

POKE-SHAKKINS. The youngest pig of a litter. *North.*

POKEY. (1) Saucy. *Cumb.*

(2) Miserably small. *Var. dial.*

POKING-STICK. An instrument for putting the plaits of a ruff in a proper form. It was originally made of wood or bone; afterwards of steel, in order that it might be used hot.

> A ruffe about his neck, not like a ruffian but inch broad, with small sets, as if a peece of a tobacco pipe had beene his *poking-stick;* his gloves are thrust under his girdle that you may see how he rings his fingers.
> *The Man in the Moone*, 1609, sig. D. iv.

POKOK. A peacock.

> A fair *pokok* of pris men paien to Juno.
> *MS. Bodl.* 264, f. 213.

POLACK. A Polander. *Shak.*

POLANS. Knee-pieces in armour.

POLAYL. Poultry. (*A.-N.*) *Polayl briddes*, domestic poultry, barn-door fowls.

POLBER. A kind of early barley.

POLCHER. A poacher. *Northampt.*

POLDER. A boggy marshy soil. *Kent.*

POLE. Some kind of fish mentioned in MS. Bibl. Coll. S. Johan. Cantab. B. vi.

POLEAPS. A leather strap belonging to some part of cart harness. *Var. dial.*

POLE-HEAD. A tadpole. Palsgrave has *polet*, which is still in use. See *Pode.*

POLEIN. (1) A sharp or picked top set in the fore-part of the shoe or boot. *Blount.*

(2) A pulley. Nominale MS.

POLE-PIECE. A woman's caul. *Devon.*

POLER. A barber. *Chesh.*

POL-EVIL. A kind of eruption on the neck and ears of horses. *West.*

POLE-WORK. A long tedious business.

POL-GARMENTS. Cloth for garments, smooth on one side and rough on the other, as velvet, and similar materials.

POLICE. Policy. *Nabbes.*

POLIFF. A pulley.

> Than be-spake the *polyff*,
> With gret strong wordes and styffe,
> How, ser twyvel, me thinke ȝou grevyd!
> What devylle who hath ȝou thus mevyd?
> *MS. Ashmole* 61.

POLIMITE. Many coloured?

> Of ȝonge Josephe the cote *polimité*,
> Wrouȝte by the power of alle the Trinité.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 13

POLING. A plank of wood used in mines to prevent earth or stone from falling. *Derb.*

POLIPRAGMAN. A busy meddler.

POLISSER. A smock-frock. *Devon.*

POLK. (1) Bulk. *Hearne.*

(2) A pool. "Her hors a polk stap in," Sir Tristrem, p. 284. It seems to mean an eddy or whirlpool in Pr. Parv.

> Ther was swilk dreping of the folk,
> That on the feld was nevere a *polk*,
> That it ne stod of blod so ful,
> That the strem ran intil the hul.
> *Havelok*, 2685

POLKE. To place or put.

POLL. (1) To rob; to cheat. "Pilling and polling" was a very common phrase.

> And have wynked at the *pollyng* and extorcion of hys unmeasurable officiers. *Hall's Union*, 1548.

(2) To cut the hair.

(3) The head. *Var. dial.* Hence the phrase *poll by poll*, head by head, one by one.

POLLAGE. A head-tax.

POLLARD. (1) Coarse flour; bran. The coarsest bran, according to Harrison, p. 168.

(2) A clipped coin. See Blount.

(3) A stag without horns.

POLLAX. A heavy halberd. (*A.-S.*) This term is still used by butchers.

POLLDAVY. A coarse cloth or canvas.

> Your deligence knaves, or I shall canvase your *poledavyes;* deafen not a gallant with your anon, anon, sir, to make him stop his eares at an over-reckoning. *The Bride*, 1640, sig. C. iii

POLLE. To cut down or lop a wood.

> And dystroye my castels and my townes,
> Bothe be dales and be downes,
> The *polle* my wodeys and forestes downe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 211.
>
> So may thy pastures with their flowery feasts,
> As suddenly as lard, fat thy lean beasts;
> So may thy woods oft *poll'd*, yet ever wear
> A green, and (when she list) a golden hair.
> *Donne's Poems*, p. 175.

POLLED-COW. One without horns. *North.*

POLLED-OFF. Intoxicated. *Var. dial.*

POLLENGER. A pollard tree.

POLLEPIT. A pulpit. Nominale MS.

POLLER. (1) A hen-roost. *Norf.*

(2) To beat in the water with a pole. Figuratively, to labour without effect.

(3) A robber; an extortioner.

(4) A kind of dart. Nominale MS.

POLLETTES. Pieces of armour for the shoulders, mentioned in Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

POLLING. Retaliation. *Var. dial.*

POLLRUMPTIOUS. Restive; unruly; foolishly confident. *Var. dial.*

POLLYWIGS. Tadpoles. "Tadpoles, polewigges, yongue frogs," Florio, p. 212. "Polwygle wurm" occurs in the Prompt. Parv.

> Dame, what ails your ducks to die?
> Eating o' *pollywigs*, eating o' *pollywigs*.
> *Whiter's Specimen*, 1794, p. 19.

POLMAD. In a rage for fighting.

POLRON. That part of the armour which covered the neck and shoulders. "Avant bras d'un harnois, the *poldern* of an armoure," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. It is mentioned in Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

> And some only but a sure gepon,
> Over his *polrynges* reaching to the kne.
> *Clariodes MS.*

POLSHEN. To polish. (*A.-N.*)

POLSHRED. To lop a tree. *Palsgrave.*

POLT. (1) A thump or blow. *Var. dial.*

(2) A rat-trap that falls down. *Kent.*

(3) Saucy; audacious. *Kent.*

(4) To cut, or shave. *Somerset.*

POLTATE. A potato. *Cornw.*

POLT-FOOT. A club foot. Ben Jonson terms Vulcan "this polt-footed philosopher."

POLTING-LUG. A long thin rod used for beating apples off the trees. *Glouc.*

POMAGE. (1) Cyder. Harrison, p. 170.

> Where of late daies they used much *pomage*, or cider for want of barley, now that lacke is more commonly supplied with oates.
> *Lambard's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 10.

(2) A pumice-stone. It is the translation of *pumex* in the Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

POMANDER. A kind of perfume, generally made in the form of a ball, and worn about the person. Sometimes the case for holding pomanders was so termed. Receipts for making this perfume differ considerably from each other. Perhaps the following will suffice.

> Take pyppyns or other lyke melowe apples, and laye them upon a tyle for to bake in an oven; than take out the core and the kernels, and make theym cleane wythin, brayenge and breakynge the reste, and strayne it thoroughe a fyne canvesse or straynour. Thys done, take as muche fat or grease of a kydde as you have apples, and strayne it lykewyse, boylinge it all together in a newe vessell well leaded, untyll the rose water bee consumed; then adde to it muske, cloves, nutmegges, and such lyke substances of a reasonable quantitye according to your discretion; provided alwayes that they be well brayed and broken in pyeces as is above sayed; and boyle them in the like maner aforesayed; then straine them and kepe them. *The Secretes of Mayster Alexis*, 1559, p. 57.
>
> *To make pomanders.*
>
> Take two penny-worth of labdanum, two penny-worth of storax liquid, one penny-worth of calamus aromaticus, as much balm, half a quarter of a pound of fine wax, of cloves and mace two penny-worth, of liquid aloes three penny-worth, of nutmegs eight penny-worth, and of musk four grains: beat all these exceedingly together till they come to a perfect substance, then mould it in any fashion you please, and dry it.
> *Markham's English House-Wife*, ed. 1675, p. 109.

POME. (1) To pelt continuously. *North.*

(2) To pummel with the fist. *Cornw.*

(3) A young rabbit. *Devon.*

POME-GARNADE. A pomegranate. (*A.-N.*)

POMEL. A ball, or knob; a globular ornament, or anything globular. (*A.-N.*). It means sometimes the top of the head. Is *pomet touris* in Lybeaus Disconus, 1295, an error for *pomel touris*, round towers? I have not met with the phrase elsewhere.

> She saughe there many comly telde
> Wythe *pomelles* bryghte as goldis beghe.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 118.
>
> On the *pomelle* yt wase wret,
> Fro a prynce yt wase get,
> Mownpolyardus he hyght.
> *Torrent of Portugal*, p. 31.

POMELEE. Spotted. *Maundevile.*

POME-WATER. A kind of apple. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 15. In the Widow of Watling Street, p. 15, the apple of the eye is termed a *pomwater*.

POMICE. The residue of apples after the juice has been extracted. *West.*

POMMADO. Vaulting on a horse, without the aid of stirrups, by resting one hand on the saddle-bow. The pommado reversa was vaulting off again.

POMON. Lungs. (*A.-N.*)

POMPAL. Proud; pompous.

> Thy elder sisters loves are more
> Than well I can demand,
> To whom I equally bestow
> My kingdome and my land,
> My *pompal* state and all my goods,
> That lovingly I may
> With those thy sisters be maintain'd
> Until my dying day.
> *Ballad of King Leir*, n. d.

POMPED. Pampered. *Hawes.*

POMPILLION. An ointment made of black poplar buds. See Cotgrave, in v. *Populeon.* A more complete account of it will be found under *popilion.*

POMPION. A pumpkin. (*Fr.*) It is the translation of *citrouille* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 4to. Lond. 1593.

POMPIRE. Melagium. A kind of apple mentioned in Rider's Dictionarie, 1640. "Poumper. frute," Palsgrave.

POMPLE. To hobble?

> I lench, I len, on lyme I lasse,
> I poke, I *pomple*, I palle, I passe. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 211.

POMSTER. To doctor or play the quack with salves and slops; to apply a medicament to a wound or contusion, or to administer medicine internally. *West.*

PON. A pond. *Drayton.*

PONCHONG. A puncheon of iron, used in making holes in iron or steel.

PONENT. Western. (*Ital.*)

PONGE. A pound. Const. Freem. p. 20.

PONIAUNT. Poignant; acute. (*A.-N.*)

PONICHE. To punish. *Lydgate.*

> Maryes sone, most of honoure,
> That ryche and pore may *ponyche* and please,
> Lys me now in my longoure,
> And gyf me lysens to lyve in ease.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i 6.

PONIET. A wristband.

PONTED. (1) Bruised; indented. *West.*

(2) Tainted; not fresh. *Dorset.*

POO. To pull. *North.*

POOCH. (1) A pot; a jug. *South.*

(2) To thrust out the lips in a sullen discontented manner. *West.* Grose and Polwhele have *poochee*, to make mouths at a person, screwing up the mouth like a pouch. *Grose.*

POODLE. The English Channel. *Cornw.*

POODLER. The young coalfish. *North.*

POOK. (1) To kick. *Devon.*

(2) A calf's stomach for rennet. *West.*

(3) A cock of hay. *Somerset.* To pook hay or barley, to make it up into cocks.

(4) The belly; the stomach. *West.*

POOK-NEEDLE. The cockle in corn. *Sussex.*

POOLE. A measure of work in slating, or covering houses with slate, where every *poole* of work is either six feet broad and fourteen feet upon both sides, or 168 feet in length and one in breadth.

POOLINGS. The fat which is stripped off from the intestines of an animal. *North.*

POOLS. The spaces on each side of the threshing-floor of a barn. *Devon.*

POOL-SPEARE. A reed. *South.*

POOLY. Mictura. *West.*

POOMER. Anything very large. *North.*

POON. To kick. *North.*

POOP. (1) A puppy. *Somerset.*

(2) A gulp in drinking. *North.*

(3) To cheat; to deceive; to cozen.

POOP-NODDY. The game of love.

POOR. Lean, out of condition; applied to live stock. *Var. dial.*

POOR-AND-RICH. An old game, mentioned in Taylor's Motto, 12mo. Lond. 1622, sig. D. iv.

POOR-BODY. A very common expression of pity or sympathy for an unfortunate person.

POOR-JOHN. A kind of fish, salted and dried. It was cheap and coarse.

POORLY. Somewhat unwell. *Var. dial.*

POOT. (1) A chicken, or pullet. *Chesh.*

(2) To cry or blubber. *Somerset.*

(3) A lake, or pool of water.

POOTY. A snail-shell. *Northampt.*

POP. (1) Ginger-beer. *Var. dial.*

(2) A short space. *Lanc.*

POP-GLOVE. The foxglove. *Cornw*

POPE. (1) A term of contempt. "What a *pope* of a thing." *Dorset.*

> He, having no answere, began to curse and ban, bidding a *pope* on all women.
> *Westward for Smelts*, 1620.

(2) "I know no more than the Pope of Rome," a very common simile.

> A simple fellow being arraign'd at the bar, the judge was so favourable to him as to give him his book, and they bid him read. Read! truly, my Lord, says he, I can read no more than the *Pope* of Rome. *Oxford Jests*, 1706, p. 93.

POPE-JULIUS. An old game, possibly similar to the modern game of Pope Joan.

POPELER. A kind of bird, explained by *populus* in the Prompt. Parv.

POPELOT. A deceiver. (*A.-N.*)

POPERIN. A kind of pear. There were two sorts, the summer-poperin, and the winter poperin.

POPES. Weevils. Urry gives this as a Hampshire word, in his MS. adds. to Ray.

POPES-HEAD. A broom with a very long handle for sweeping ceilings and high places.

POPET. A puppet. (*A.-N.*)

POP-GUN. Elder-wine. *South.*

POP-HOLY. Hypocrisy. Lydgate, p. 46.

POPILION. The following receipt *for to make popylyone* is from a MS. in my possession.

> Take iiij. *li.* of popelere levys, and iij. *li.* of erbe watur, and a pownde of henbane, and a *li.* of pete morell, a *li.* of orpyn, a *li.* of syngrene, halfe a *li.* of weybrod, halfe a *li.* of endyve, halfe a *li.* of vyolettes, halfe a *li.* of welle cressyn, and then wese them clene, and stampe them; and than put to them ij. *li.* and a half of moltyn barowse grese, and medylle them welle togethur; and than put them in a close pott ix. dayys, and than take and worche it up.

POPILLE. Tares. Nominale MS. *Popple* occurs in the provincial glossaries.

POPINJAY. A parrot. (*A.-N.*) *Popingaye blue*, a kind of coloured cloth.

> And pyping still he spent the day,
> So merry as the *popingay*;
> Which liked Dowsabel:
> That would she ought, or would she nought,
> This lad would never from her thought;
> She in love-longing fell. *Drayton's Pastorals.*

POPLAIN. The poplar tree. *West.*

POPLE. To stalk about; to hobble; to go prying and poking about. *Exmoor.*

POPLER. (1) Pottage. Dekker, 1616.

(2) A sea-gull. Nominale MS.

POPLET. A term of endearment, generally applied to a young girl. *Poppet* is still in common use.

POPPED. Nicely dressed. *Chaucer.* Still in use in Leicestershire.

POPPER. A dagger. *Chaucer.*

POPPET. An idol, or puppet.

> Wyth lyeng and sweryng by no *poppets*,
> But teryng God in a thowsand gobbets.
> *Play of Wit and Science*, *Bright's MS.*

POPPILARY. The poplar tree. *Chesh.*

POPPIN. A puppet. *East.* "Moppe or popyne," Prompt. Parv.

POPPING. Blabbing; chattering. *West.*

> For a suretie this felowe waxeth all folyshe, i. doth utterly or all togyther dote, or is a very *popyng* foole. *Acolastus*, 1540.

POPPLE. (1) The poplar tree. *East.* "*Populus*, a popyltre," Nominale MS.
(2) A bubble. (3) To bubble up. Still in use in the North of England.
(4) A pebble. *Var. dial.* (*A.-S.*)
(5) A cockle. *North.*
(6) To tumble about. *Suffolk.*

POPPY-PILL. Opium. *North.*

POPULAR. Common; vulgar.

POR. A poker. *North.* "A porr of iron," Arch. xi. 438. See also ibid. 437.

PORAILLE. The poor people. (*A.-N.*)

PORBEAGLE. A kind of shark.

PORCELLYS. Young pigs. (*Lat.*)

PORCHIANS.

> For the better knowledge, salf and sure kepinge together of the premisses, and of every parte therof, lest some lewde persons mighte or woulde imbesill, the same with the detriment of the *porchians.* *Egerton Papers*, p. 14.

PORC-PISCE. A porpoise. *Jonson.*

PORCUPIG. A porcupine.

> Had you but seen him in this dress,
> How fierce he look'd and how big,
> You would have thought him for to be
> Some Egyptian *porcupig.* *The Dragon of Wantley.*

PORE. (1) Power.

> To sawe a saule everlastyngly
> I have ful *pore* and mastry.
> *Pieces of Ancient Poetry*, p. 43.

(2) To look earnestly.
(3) To supply plentifully. *Glouc.*

PORE-COTE. A coat of coarse cloth.

PORED-MILK. Any milk that turns or curdles in the boiling is in Kent called *pored milk*, especially the first milk of a cow when she has calved.

PORET. A young onion. *Porrectes*, Forme of Cury, p. 41. (*A.-N.*)

PORISHLY. Weak-sighted. *Palsgrave.*

PORISME. A corollary. (*Gr.*)

PORKER. A young hog fatted for the purpose of being eaten fresh. *Var. dial.*

PORKLING. A small pig. *East.*

PORKPOINT. A porcupine.

PORKY. Fat; plump. *North.*

PORPENTINE. A porcupine. *Shak.*

> Gallus, that greatest roost-cock in the rout,
> Swelleth as big as Bacchus did with wine
> Like to a hulke he beares himselfe about,
> And bristels as a boare or *porpentine.*
> *The Mous-Trap*, 1606.

PORPIN. A hedgehog. *Somerset.*

PORR. (1) A plumber, or glazier. *North.*
(2) To push, or thrust. *Cornw.* This word occurs in Baret's Alvearie, 1580, P. 579.
(3) To stuff with food. *Somerset.*

PORRA. A kind of pottage.

PORRINGER. A vessel for porridge.

PORRIWIGGLES. Tadpoles. *North.*

PORRON.

> I charge and pray mine executors and feoffees, to perform my will that ensueth touching these manors, advowsons, and *porrons*, chauntries, lands and tenements, abovesaid. *Test. Vetust.* p. 260.

PORT. (1) Carriage; behaviour. (*A.-N.*)

> And then y am so symple off *port*,
> That for to fayn sum dysport,
> Y play with here lytylle hounde,
> Now on the bedde, now on the grounde.
> *Gower, MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 4.
>
> Ther ben loveris of suche a sorte,
> That faynen an umble *porte.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 42.

(2) A piece of iron, somewhat in the shape of a horseshoe, fixed to the saddle or stirrup, and made to carry the lance when held upright. It is mentioned in Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.
(3) State; attendance; company of retainers. *Shak.* "As lyberall a howse, and as greate a porte," Arch. xxviii. 108.

PORTAGE. A port, or porthole.

PORTAGUE. A Portuguese gold coin, worth about three pounds twelve shillings. "The portigue, a peece verie solemnelie kept of diverse, and yet offtimes abased with washing, or absolutelie counterfeited," Harrison's England, p. 219.

> Ten thousand *portagues*, besides great pearls,
> Rich costly jewels and stones infinite.
> *The Jew of Malta*, i. 2.

PORTANCE. Manner; deportment. *Shak*

PORTASSE. A breviary.

> The pawment of the chyrche the aunchent faders tredes,
> Sum tyme with a *portas*, sumtyme with a payre of bedes. *Bale's Kynge Johan*, p. 27.
>
> And also we thank your noblesse and good fatherhood of our green gowns, now sent unto us to our great comfort, beseeching your good lordship to remember our *porteux*, and that we might have some fine bonnets sent unto us by the next sure messenger for necessity so requireth.
> *MS. Cotton. Vespas.* F. iii

PORT-CANNONS. See *Canons.*

PORTCULLIS. A coin struck in Elizabeth's reign with a portcullis stamped on the reverse.

PORTECOLISE. A portcullis. (*A.-N.*)

PORTE-HOIS. A portasse, or breviary.

PORTER. To portray anything. *Palsgrave.*

PORTER'S KNOT. A peculiar kind of knot, particularly strong and effective.

PORTER'S-LODGE. The usual place of chastisement for the menials and humbler retainers of great families. Our old dramatists constantly refer to it.

PORTE-SALE. An open sale of wares.

PORTINGALL. A Portuguese.

PORTLET. A small port. Harrison, p. 60.

PORTMANTLE. A portmanteau, of which the ancient form was sometimes port-mantua. "A port-mantua or a cloke-bagge," The Man in the Moone, 1609, sig. D.

PORTNANES. Appurtenances. "Men have a ʒerd with other *portnanes*," MS. Addit. 12195.

PORTPANE. A cloth used for carrying bread from the pantry to the dinner-table.

PORTRAITURE. Portrait; likeness.

> I will that my executors provide and ordain a marble stone, with an image and *portraiture* of our Saviour Jhesu and of a priest kneeling, with a cedule in his hand, to the foot of the said image of Jhesu.
> *Test. Vetust.* p. 495.

PORTREVE. The chief magistrate of a town. See a brief dissertation on the origin of the portreeve of Gravesend in Lambard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 483.

PORTSALUT. Safe port. (*A.-N.*)

PORTURE. Carriage; behaviour. (*A.-N.*)

POS. A deposit, or pledge. (*A.-N.*)

POSE. (1) A hoard of money. *North.*

(2) To suppose; to place, or put as a supposition. (*A.-N.*) It occurs in Lydgate.

(3) A cold, a rheum in the head.

> His eare erect, his cleanely nose,
> That ne're was troubled with a *pose.*
> *Men Miracles*, 1656, p. 33.

POSER. The bishop's examining chaplain. See Harrison's England, p. 139. The term is still retained at Eton for the examiner for the King's College fellowships. No doubt from *posen*, which is explained by *examino* in Prompt. Parv. p. 144. In cant language, a *poser* is an unanswerable question or argument.

POSH. A great quantity. *West.*

POSNET. A little pot. *Palsgrave.* "*Urciolus*, a posnet," Nominale MS. f. 8.

> Then skellets, pans, and *posnets* put on,
> To make them porridge without mutton.
> *Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 17.

> And that is this, the cunning man biddeth set on a *posnet*, or some pan with nayles, and seeth them, and the witch shal come in while they be in seething, and within a fewe daies after her face will be all bescratched with the nayles.
> *Gifford's Dialogue on Witches*, 1603.

POSS. (1) To dash about. *North.* Pegge explains it, to punch or kick, and *posse*, to push, occurs in Chaucer.

> And therin thay keste hir, and *possede* hir up and downe, and sayd, take the this bathe for thi slewthe and thi glotonye.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 253.

(2) A waterfall. *Yorksh.*

POSSE. A number of people; no doubt derived from the sheriff's *posse comitatus.*

POSSEDE. To possess. *Palsgrave.*

> A! lady myn, how God hath made the riche,
> Thysilfe allone alle richesse to *possede.*
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 19.

POSSESS. To inform; to persuade; to convince. Still in use. See Craven Gl.

POSSESSIONERS. An invidious name for those religious communities which were endowed with lands. (*Lat.*)

POSSET. A drink of wine or treacle boiled with milk. "Quoddam genus cibi, *a posete*," Ortus Vocabulorum, 1500. Junius, in the MS. notes in his copy of the book in the Bodleian, says "hodiernis in Anglis dicitur *posset.*" A posset was usually taken before retiring to rest. See Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

> It is his mornings draught when he riseth, his conserves or cates wheu he hath well dined, his afternoones nuncions, and when he goeth to bedde his *posset* smoaking hote.
> *The Man in the Moone*, 1609, sig. C. i.

POSSIBILITIES. This word means *possessions* in the Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1, in reference to the property of Anne Page, which is well illustrated by a MS. letter dated about 1610, in the library of Dulwich College, being a letter from a suitor to a father for his permission to woo the daughter, in which he says, "I ryette to you first this cisone, as Londone fashen is, to intrete you that I may have your good will and your wiefs, for if we geete the fathers good will first, then may wee bolder spake to the datter, for my *possebeletis* is abel to mantayne her."

> My *possibilities* may raise his hopes
> To their first height.
> *Heywood's Royall King*, 1637

POSSONE. To drive away.

POSSY. Thick, short, and fat. *North.*

POST. (1) A prop, or support. (*A.-S.*)

(2) "Knock your head up against a post," an address to a blockhead.

(3) *Post alone*, quite alone. *Devon.*

(4) The stakes at cards or dice.

(5) Haste; speed. The expression *post-haste* is still in common use.

(6) A courier, or special messenger.

> One night a drunken fellow josled against a post, but the fellow thought somebody had josled him, and fell a beating the post till his fingers were broken. Says one to him, Fie! what do you do to fight with a post? Is it a post? Why did he not blow his horn, then.
> *Oxford Jests*, 1706, p. 101.

> What though such *post* cannot ride post
> Twixt Exeter and this
> In two months space, yet careless they
> Those ten whole months to mis.
> *Ballads, MS. temp. James* I.

POST-AND-PAIR. An old game at cards, mentioned in Florio, p. 210; Taylor's Motto, 1622, sig. D. iv. A game called *pops and pairs* is mentioned in the West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 379.

POST-AND-PAN-HOUSE. A house formed of uprights and cross pieces of timber, which are not plastered over, but generally blackened, as many old cottages are in various parts of England.

POST-BIRD. The gray birdcatcher. *Kent.*

POSTIK. A pestle for a mortar.

POSTIME. An imposthume.

POSTISIS. Posts. *Var. dial.*

POSTISSER. Pots. *Berks.*

POSTLE. (1) An Apostle.

> Like a *postle* I am,
> For I preche to man.
> *Armonye of Byrdes*, p. 7

(2) A comment, or short gloss.

POSTOLICON. A white ointment.

POST-PAST. A kind of dessert.

POST-PIN. A very small pin. It is the translation of *camion* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 4to. Lond. 1593.

POSTURE. To strut. *I. of Wight.*

POSTOURE. A pastor.

> The chapitre of a chirche cathedral,
> Whan they han chosen here heed or *postoure.*
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 267

POST-POSED. Put back. (*Fr.*)

POT. (1) A hollow vessel made of twigs with which they take fish. *South.*

(2) A stick with a hemisphere of wicker-work on it, used as a shield in cudgel-playing.

(3) A helmet, or head-piece. The scull was so called. Parts of "the potte of the hede" are mentioned in MS. Sloane 965, f. 44.

(4) *Gone to pot*, ruined.

(5) To deceive. To make a pot at one, to make a grimace or mow. To pot verses, to cap them.

(6) To drink. Still in use.

(7) "The pot is a hog's black-pudding made with the blood and grits unground stuffed into pigs' guts or chitterlings, otherwise *blackpot*; the *pudding* is more of the sausage kind, and has no blood in it, but minced pork, and sometimes raisins and currants and spice to season it, and many other rich materials, stuffed commonly into the larger guts," MS. Devon. Gl.

POTAGRE. The gout. (*Gr.*)

> Somme schul have in lymes aboute
> For slouthe a *potagre* and a goute.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 41, f. 37.

POTATOE-BOGLE. A scarecrow.

POT-BOILER. A housekeeper. *East.*

POT-CAKE. A light Norfolk dumpling.

POTCH. To poke; to thrust at; to push, or pierce. Still in use.

POT-CLAME. A pot-hook. *Pot-clep*, Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

POT-CRATE. A large open basket to carry earthenware in. *Lanc.*

POT-DAY. A cooking-day. *Norf.*

POT-DUNG. Farmyard dung. *Berks.*

POTE. (1) To push, or kick. *North.*

(2) A broad piece of wood used by thatchers to open the old thatch and thrust in the new straw. *Oxon.*

(3) To creep about moodily.

POTECARY. An apothecary. *West.*

> This ressayt is bought of no *poticarye.*
>
> *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 69.

POTED. Plaited.

> He keepes a starcht gate, weares a formall ruffe.
> A nosegay, set face, and a *poted* cuffe.
>
> *Heywood's Troia Britanica*, 1609, p. 89.

POTE-HOLE. A small hole through which anything is pushed; a confined place. *West.*

POTENT. (1) A potentate. *Shak.*

(2) A club, staff, or crutch. (*A.-N.*) Stilts are called *pottens* in Norfolk.

> Loke sone after a *potent* and spectacle,
> Be not ashamed to take hem to thyn ease.
>
> *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 30.

POTENTIAL. Strong; powerful. (*A.-N.*)

POTERNER. A pocket, or pouch.

> He plucked out of his *poterner*,
> And longer wold not dwell,
> He pulled forth a pretty mantle,
> Betweene two nut-shells.
>
> *The Boy and the Mantel.*

POTESTAT. A chief magistrate. (*A.-N.*)

POTEWS. A dish in ancient cookery, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 80.

POT-GUN. A pop-gun; a mock gun, or plaything for schoolboys; consisting of a wooden tube turned somewhat like the cylindrical part of a cannon, or the barrel of a common hand gun, open at both ends, one of which being stuffed or stopped up with a pellet of tow, &c. another of the same kind is violently thrust into the other end by a rammer made on purpose, which so compresses the air between the two pellets, that the first flies out with a considerable force and noise. There was a kind of small cannon so called. "And yet will winke for to discharge a *potgun*," Tell-Tale, Dulwich College MS.

POT-HANGLES. Pot-hooks. *North.*

POTHELL-SLOTH. A puddle of water.

POTHELONE. To dig, or grub in the earth.

POTHER. To shake; to poke. *West.*

POTHERY. Hot; close; muggy. *West.*

POT-HOOKS-AND-HANGERS. The rude strokes of a boy beginning to write.

POT-KNIGHT. A drunken fellow.

POT-LADLES. Tadpoles. *East.*

POT-LUCK. To take pot-luck, i. e. to partake of a family dinner without previous invitation.

POT-PUDDING. "A white-pot, or pot-pudding," Florio, p. 99. Markham says black-puddings are called *pots* in Devon.

POTS. The panniers of a packsaddle. *West.*

POT-SHARE. A potsherd, or piece of broken pottery. Also called a pot-scar.

POT-SICK. Tipsy. Florio, p. 68.

POT-SITTEN. Ingrimed. *Yorksh.*

POT-STICK. "*Contus*, potstyk," MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45. "Potstycke, *batton*," Palsgrave.

POT-SURE. Perfectly confident.

> When these rough gods beheld him thus secure,
> And arm'd against them like a man *pot-sure*,
> They stint vain storms: and so Monstrifera
> (So hight the ship) touch'd about Florida.
>
> *Legend of Captain Jones*, 1659.

POTTENGER. A porringer. *Palsgrave.* "A potenger or a little dish with eares," Baret, 1580. Still in use in Devon.

POTTER. (1) To go about doing nothing; to saunter idly; to work badly; to do anything inefficiently. *Var. dial.*

(2) To stir; to poke. *North.*

(3) To hobble, as a horse. *Warw.*

(4) To confuse, or disturb. *Yorksh.*

POTTERY-WARE. Earthenware. *West.*

POTTLE. A measure of two quarts.

POTTLE-BELLIED. Pot-bellied. *West.*

POTTLE-DRAUGHT. The taking a pottle of liquor at one draught.

POT-WABBLERS. Persons entitled to vote for members of parliament in certain boroughs from having boiled their pots therein. "Tanodunii in agro Somersetensi vocantur *pot-walliners*," Upton's MS. additions to Junius, in Bodleian Library.

POT-WATER. Water used for household purposes, for cooking, &c. *Devon.*

POTY. Confined; crammed; close. *West.*

POU. (1) To pull. *North.*

(2) A pan, or platter. *Lanc.*

POUCE. (1) A pulse. (*A.-N.*) "Pouce of the arme, *pouce*" Palsgrave.

(2) Nastiness. *North.* Hence, *poucy*, dirty, untidy, in a litter.

POUCH. (1) A pocket. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To poke, or push. *West.*

POUD. A boil, or ulcer. *Sussex.*

POUDERED. Interspersed. "A garment *poudered* with purple studdes," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

POUDERING TUB. The tub used for salting meat. It is the translation of *charnier* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. It was also a nickname for the cradle or bed in which a person was laid who was affected with the *lues venerea.*

POUDER-MARCHANT. Pulverized spices.

POUDRE. (1) To salt or spice meat.

(2) Dust. Kyng Alisaunder, 2180.

> For the *poudre* of this charging,
> No might men se sonne schining.
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 176.
>
> Lo! in *powdur* y schall slepe,
> For owt of *powdur* fyrst y came.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 19.

POUKE. (1) A devil; a spirit. Hence the term Puck, applied to Robin Goodfellow, as in Shakespeare, and other writers.

> The heved fleighe fram the bouke,
> The soule nam the helle *pouke.*
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 266.

(2) A pimple, or blister. *North.* Cotgrave has *ampoulé*, "full of water-poukes or wheales."

POUL. St. Paul. (*A.-N.*)

POULAINS. Pointed shoes. (*A.-N.*)

POULDER. Powder. (*A.-N.*)

POULDERING. An Oxford student in his second year. See the Christmas Prince, ed. 1816, p. 1.

POULT. To kill poultry. An old hawking term. See Gent. Rec. ii. 34, 62.

POULTER. A poulterer. This form of the word occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

POUMYSSHE. Pounce for writing. *Palsgrave.*

POUN. A pond. *Northumb.*

POUNCE. (1) A thump, or blow. *East.*

(2) A puncheon of iron.

(3) A pulse. Gesta Rom. p. 318.

(4) To cut glass or metal for cups, &c.; to perforate or prick anything; to ornament by cutting. A pounced decanter would be what we now term a cut decanter. See Arch. xxix. 55. "*Bulino*, a kind of *pouncer* that gravers use," Florio, p. 71.

POUNCES. The claws of a hawk.

POUNCET-BOX. A box perforated with holes used for carrying perfumes. *Shak.*

POUNCINGS. Holes stamped in garments, formerly made by way of ornament.

POUND. (1) A cyder mill. *Devon.*

(2) A head of water. *Var. dial.*

(3) To beat, or knock. *Glouc.*

POUNDER. Same as *Auncel*, q. v.

POUND-MELE. By the pound. (*A.-S.*)

POUND-NEEDLE. The herb *acus demenys.*

POUNDREL. The head. (*A.-S.*)

> So nimbly flew away these scoundrels,
> Glad they had 'scap'd, and sav'd their *poundrels.*
>
> *Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 14.

POUND-STAKLE. The floodgates of a pond

POUNSONE. To punch a hole. (*A.-N.*)

POUNT-TOURNIS. A point or place to behold the tournament. (*A.-N.*)

POUPE. (1) A puppet. *Palsgrave.*

(2) To make a noise with a horn.

POURCHACE. To buy; to provide. (*A.-N.*)

POURD-MILK. Beastlings. *Sussex.*

POURE. Poor. (*A.-N.*)

POURETT. Garlick. *Herefordsh.*

POURISH. To impoverish. (*A.-N.*) See Palsgrave, in v. *Make bare.*

POURIWINKLE. A periwinkle. *Palsgrave.*

POURTRAITURE. A picture, or drawing. *Pourtraiour*, a drawer of pictures. (*A.-N.*)

POUSE. Hazy atmosphere. *Lanc.*

POUSED. Pushed. Tryamoure, 1202.

POUSEMENT. Dirt; refuse. *North.*

POUSTEE. Power. (*A.-N.*)

> In Alisaundre that grete citee
> Ther was a mon of muche *pousté;*
> Pathmicius forsothe he hiht,
> He kepte wel the heste of God almiht.
>
> *Vernon MS. Bodl. Lib.* f. 103.
>
> Erle he was of grete *posté*,
> And lorde ovyr that cuntré.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 147.

POUT A young bird. "*Fasanello*, a phesant pout," a young pheasant, Florio, p. 181.

POUTCH. To pout. *Poutle* is also used.

POVERLY. Poorly. (*A.-N.*)

> Yf hyt so *poverly* myghte sprede.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 93.

POVERT. Poverty. (*A.-N.*)

> Plee maketh *povert*,
> *Povert* maketh pees.
>
> *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 30.
>
> He beheld hyr and sche hym eke,
> And never a word to other thei speke,
> Fore the *poverte* that sche on hym se,
> That had bene so rych and hyȝe,
> The terys rane doune by hyr eyȝe!
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, xv. Cent

POVERTY-WEED. Purple cow-wheat. A weed growing in corn, having a fine large flower, yellow, pale red, and purple; it is very injurious, and betokens a poor, light, stony, soil. Its popular name is peculiar to the Isle of Wight.

POVEY. An owl. *Glouc.* "Worse and worse like Povey's foot," a West country proverb.

POVICE. A mushroom; a fungus. *North.*

POW. (1) The poll, or head. *North.*

(2) The pricklebat. *Somerset.*

POWCHE. The crop of a fish.

POWDER. (1) Bustle; haste. *Cumb.*

(2) To sprinkle; to lay over lightly.

> And sythene sche broght in haste
> Plovers *powdird* in paste.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 136

POWDERINGS. Small pieces of fur powdered or sprinkled on others, resembling the spots on ermine.

POW-DIKE. A dike made in the fens for carrying off the waters.

POWE. A claw or finger. (*A.-N.*)

Everich *powe* a span long,
The fer out of his mothe sprong.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 57.

POWER. (1) A large number. *Var. dial.*

M. Gotes, mayir. Then came into Inglond kynge Jamys of Skotland, with a *pouar* of men, after Alhalow tide, and one John a Musgrave, with his company, met with hym, and in that skyrmysche the kyng was hurte or drounde.
MS. Cotton. Vespas. A. xxv.

(2) Poor. (*A.-N.*)

Thes *power* folk somtyme they bene ful wyse.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 159.

(3) The fish *gadus minutus.*

POWERATION. A great quantity. *West.*

POWLER. A barber. See the first part of Promos and Cassandra, v. 5, and Nares.

POWS. A pulse. See *Pouce* (1).

Thurgh certeyne tokenes in *pows* and brethe,
That bifalleth whenne he is nye the dethe.
Archæologia, xix. 322.

POWSE. Pulse, beans, peas, &c. *Heref.*

POWSELS. Dirty scraps and rags. *Chesh.*

POWSE-MENT. One who does what is not right; but this name is generally given to those who are mischievous. *Lanc.*

POWSEY. Fat; decent-looking. *North.*

POWSH. A blister. Huloet, 1552.

POWSODDY. A Yorkshire pudding.

POWT. (1) To stir up. *North.*

(2) A cock of hay or straw. *Kent.*

POWTIL. To work feebly. *Northumb.*

POWTLE. To come forth out of the earth as moles do from their holes. *North.*

POW-WOW. Flat on one's back.

POX. The smallpox. This word was formerly a common and not indelicate imprecation.

POX-STONE. A very hard stone of a gray colour found in some of the Staffordshire mines. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

POY. A long boat-hook by which barges are propelled against the stream. *Linc.*

POYNET. A small bodkin.

POYSES. Posies.

On every dore wer set whit crosses and ragged staves, with rimes and *poyses.*
Hall, Edward IV. f. 23.

PRAALING. Tying a clog or canister to the tail of a dog. *Cornw.*

PRACTICE. Artifice; treachery. *Practisants*, associates in treachery.

PRACTICK. Practice. (*A.-N.*)

PRAISE. (1) Opinion. This word was formerly used in a more general sense than it now is. "Laus, Anglice, good preys; vel vituperum, Anglice, bad preys," MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 16.

(2) To show a sense of pain. *Dorset.*

(3) *Praise at parting*, a very common proverbial phrase in old writers, implying good wishes. It occurs in Towneley Myst. p. 320, the earliest instance of it I have met with.

PRANE. A prawn. *Palsgrave.*

PRANK. (1) To adorn; to decorate. It is the translation of *orner* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. In the same work we have, "*fame bien attintee*, a woman *pranked* up," which phrase also occurs in the Winter's Tale, iv. 3. Palsgrave has, "I pranke ones gowne, I set the plyghtes in order."

Fourthlye, that they be not *pranked* and decked up in gorgious and sumptious apparell in their play.
Northbrooke's Treatise, 1577.

(2) To be crafty or subtle. *Palsgrave.*

PRANKLE. (1) To prance.

(2) A prawn. *I. of Wight.*

PRAPS. Perhaps. *Var. dial.*

PRASE. A small common. *Cornw.*

PRAT. A buttock. Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-light, 1620, sig. C. ii.

PRATE-APACE. A forward child. *South.* In old writers, a talkative person.

Prince of passions, *prate-apaces*, and pickl'd lovers, duke of disasters, dissemblers, and drown'd eyes; marquis of melancholy and mad folks; grand signior of griefs and groans; lord of lamentations, hero of heighhos! admiral of ay-mes! and monsieur of mutton laced. *Heywood's Love's Mistress*, p. 26

PRATT. The following rhyme is still common, *Jack Spratt* being generally substituted.

Archdeacon Pratt would eat no fatt,
His wife would eat no lean;
Twixt Archdeacon Pratt and Joan his wife,
The meat was eat up clean.
Howell's English Proverbs, p. 20.

They fared somewhat like old Bishop Pratt and his wife, and were fain to consume even the very dreggs of the little which chance had set before them.
A Voice from Sion, 1679, p. 3.

PRATTILY. Softly. *North.*

PRATTLE-BASKET. A prattling child.

PRAVANT. For *provant*, occurs in A Welch Bayte to spare Provender, 4to. Lond. 1603.

PRAVE. Depraved; bad. *Pravities*, depravities, Harrison's Britaine, p. 26.

PRAY. (1) To rid a moor of all stock, which is generally done twice a year (at Lady Day, and at Michaelmas), with a view to ascertain whether any person has put stock there without a right to do it. The unclaimed stock is then pounded till claimed by the owner, who is usually obliged to pay for trespassing. *West*

(2) To lift anything up. *Suffolk.*

(3) Press; crowd. *Weber.*

PRAYD. Invited. *Weber.*

PRAYED-FOR. Churched. *North.*

PRAYELL. A little meadow. (*A.-N.*) *Prayere* occurs in Syr Gawayne.

PREACE. A press, or crowd. *Shak.*

PREACHMENT. A sermon.

They'l make a man sleep till a *preachment* be spent,
But we neither can warm our blood nor our wit in it.
Brome's Songs, 1661, p. 72.

PREAMBULATION. A preamble. (*A.-N.*)

PREASER. Rennet. *Yorksh.*

PREAST. Praised. *Lanc.*

PREAZ. To try; to endeavour; to press forward. *Yorksh.*

PRECACIONS. Invocations. (*Lat.*)

Beside our daily praiers and continual *precacions* to God and his saintes for prosperus successe to ensue in your merciall exployte and royall passage.
Hall, Henry V. f. 5

PRECE. To proceed. *Gawayne.*

PRECEDENT. Prognostic; indication. (2) A rough draft of writing. *Shak.*

PRECELLE. To excel. *Palsgrave.* See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 12.

PRECEPT. A magistrate's warrant.

PRECESSIONERS. Candles used in procession at Candlemas Day. "For 2 *preshessiners* of 2li redy made against Candlemas Day, 14d.," Merton College MSS.

PRECIE. Delicate; excellent. (*A.-N.*)

PRECIOUS. (1) Great; extraordinary. *Essex.* Often used ironically, implying worthlessness. (2) Over-nice. (*A.-N.*)

PRECISIAN. A serious person; a Puritan.

> I hope too the graver gentlemen, the *precisians* will not be scandaliz'd at my zeal for the promotion of poetry. *Gildon's Miscellaneous Letters and Essays*, 8vo. Lond. 1694, pref.

PRECONTRACT. A previous contract.

PREDE. Spoil; booty. Also, to spoil. See Stanihurst's Ireland, pp. 29, 45.

PREDESTINE. Predestination. (*A.-N.*)

PREDIAL-LANDS. Farm-lands.

PREDICATION. Preaching; a sermon. (*A.-N.*)

> He gaf me many a good certacion,
> With right and holsom *predicacion*,
> That he had laboured in Venus secrete cell,
> And me exponyd many a good gossepell,
> And many a right swete epistell eke,
> In hem perfite and not for to seke. *MS. Rawl.* C. 86.
>
> So befelle, thorow Goddis sonde,
> The bisshop that was of that londe
> Prechid in that cite;
> Alle gode men of that towne
> Come to his *predicacion*,
> Hym to herkyn and se.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 45.

PREEDY. With ease. "That lock goes mighty *preedy*," i. e. that lock goes well or with ease. *Cornw.*

PREEN. To prime, or trim up trees.

PREEZE. Mingere. *North.*

PREFE. Proof. Also, to prove. See the Sacrifice of Abraham, p. 15.

> And that ys ever my beleff,
> The trewth indede hytselff welle *preffe*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 123.

PREFECT. The chief magistrate. (*Lat.*)

PREFIX. To fix or appoint a time for anything. "The prefixed hour," Shak.

PREGNANCY. Readiness of wit. From *pregnant*, intelligent, shrewd, artful.

PREIERE. A prayer. (*A.-N.*)

PREISABLE. Commendable; laudable.

PREISE. To appraise, or value. (*A.-N.*)

PREKE. (1) Prick, a piece of wood in the centre of the target.

> All they schot abowthe agen,
> The screffes men and he,
> Off the marke he welde not fayle,
> He cleffed the *preke* on thre. *Robin Hood*, i. 91.

(2) To ride quickly.

> Tryamowre rode forthe in haste,
> And *prekyd* among the oost
> Upon the tother syde;
> The fyrste that rode to hym thon
> Was the kynge of Arragon,
> He kepeyd hym in that tyde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.
>
> The dewke of Lythyr sir Tyrre,
> He *prekyd* forthe fulle pertly.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.
>
> The kyng come, with mony a man,
> *Prekyng* owt of the towne.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 247.

PRELACIONE. Preference.

> Thorow oute the trompe into his ere,
> To sowne of suche *prelacione*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 80

PREME. Fierce; strong.

> Ther was no man yn hethyn londe
> Myght sytte a dynte of hys honde,
> The traytour was so *preme*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 89.

PREMEDIATE. To advocate one's cause.

PREMYE.

> The cytie of London, through his mere graunt and *premye*,
> Was first privyleged to have both mayer and shryve,
> Where before hys tyme it had but baylyves onlye.
> *Bale's Kynge Johan*, p. 85.

PRENDID. Pricked.

PRENE. An iron pan. *Somerset.*

PRENT. Chiefly; in the first place.

PRENTIS. An apprentice. "*Apprenticius*, a prentys," Nominale MS. A barrister was called a prentice, or prentice-of-law.

PREOVEST. Most approved. (*A.-S.*)

PREPARAT. Prepared. (*Lat.*)

PREPARE. Preparation. *Shak.*

PREPOSITION. "Prayse made before a great man, or preposition, *harengue*," Palsgrave.

PREPOSITOUR. A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest. Hormann, 1530.

PREPOSTERATE. To make preposterous.

PREPUCIE. Circumcision. (*Lat.*)

PRESANDE. A present. (*A.-N.*)

> I ete thaim not myself alon,
> I send *presandes* mony on,
> And fryndes make I me.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

PRESBYTERIAN-TRICK. A dishonest bargain; a knavish trick. *Essex.*

PRESCIT. Reprobate. (*Lat.*)

PRESCRIPT. Order in writing. (*Lat.*)

PRESE. (1) A press, or crowd. (*A.-N.*)

> In he rydes one a rase,
> Or that he wiste where he was,
> In-to the thikkeste of the *prese*.
> *Perceval*, 1147.

(2) To crowd. Sometimes, to hasten.

> Of alle this ȝonge lusty route,
> Whiche al day *presen* hire aboute.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 64

PRESEANCE. Priority of place.

PRESENCE. (1) A presence-chamber. *Shak* (2) Aspect; outward appearance. *East.*

PRESENT. (1) Immediate. (*Lat.*) (2) A white spot on the finger-nail, supposed to augur good fortune. *West.* (3) "At this present" means *now*, at this present time. The phrase occurs in our Prayer Book, and in Rider's Dictionarie, 1640.

PRESENTARIE. Present. (*Lat.*)

PRESENTERER. A prostitute. (*A.-N.*)

PRESENTLY. At this present time.

> Compiled and put in this forme suinge, by a servaunt of the Kyngs, that *presently* saw in effect a

> great parte of his exploytes, and the resydewe knewe by true relation of them that were present at every tyme. *Arrival of King Edward IV.* p. 1.

PRESEPE. A precept or order.

> As wyfes makis bargans, a horse for a mare,
> Thay lefe ther the febille and brynges ham the wreche ware.
> Clense wele ȝour eghne, and standis on bakke,
> For here es comene a *presepe*, swykke menne to take.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 148.

PRESOMSEON. Presumption.

> Corsid covetyse hit is the cause, prid, *presomseon*,
> Ȝe beth ungroundid in grace, ȝour God ȝe con not knowe,
> Ȝour dedus demeys ȝoue dredles, devocioun hit is withdraw,
> Ȝe han chasid away charité and the reule of relegyon.
> *MS. Douce* 302, f. 4.

PRESSING-IRON. An iron for smoothing linen. *Presser*, one who irons linen, caps, &c.

PRESTE. (1) Ready. (*A.-N.*)

> The tother knyghtys, the boke says,
> Prekyd to the palays,
> The lady for to here;
> Knyghtys apperyd to hur *preste*,
> Then myght sche chose of the beste,
> Whych that hur wylle were.
> *MS Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 77.
>
> Whan they had fared of the best,
> With bred and ale and weyne,
> To the bottys they made them *prest*,
> With bowes and boltys foll feyne.
> *Robin Hood*, i. 89.
>
> And, therfore, *pristly* I ȝow praye
> That ȝe wille of ȝoure talkyng blyne.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 149.

(2) A loan; money paid before due; earnest money given to a soldier at impressment. In *prest*, in advance, Ord. and Reg. p. 12. *Prest-money*, ibid. p. 309.

(3) Neat; tight; proper.

(4) A barrow or tumulus. *Yorksh.*

PRESTER-JOHN. The name of a fabulous Christian King of India. See Maundevile, ed. 1839.

> Mount now to Gallo-belgicus; appear
> As deep a statesman as a garretteir.
> Homely and familiarly, when thou com'st back,
> Talk of Will. Conquerour, and *Prester Jack.*
> *Donne's Poems*, p. 261.

PRESTIGIATE. To deceive.

> Even as a craftie juggler doth so *prestigiate* and blinde mens outward senses by the delusions of Sathan. *Dent's Pathway to Heaven*, p. 10.

PRETENCE. Intent; design. *Shak.*

PRETEND. (1) To intend. *Shak.*

(2) To lay claim to. (*A.-N.*)

(3) To portend; to forebode.

PRETENSED. Intended; designed. The word is used several times by Hall, and also occurs in Sir John Oldcastle, ii. 3. See *Incepted.*

> They can never be clerely extirpate or digged out of their rotten hartes, but that they wille with hande and fote, toothe and nayle, further if they can their *pretensed* enterprice. *Hall, Henry VII.* f. 6.
>
> It is *pretenced* mynde and purpose set,
> That bindes the bargain sure.
> *Turbevile's Ovid*, 1567, fol. 144.
>
> Requiring you to joine with us and we with you in advauncing forward this our incepted purpose, and *pretenced* enterprice. *Hall, Henry IV.* f. 5.

PRETERIT. Passed. (*A.-N.*)

PRETERMYT. To omit.

> I *pretermyt* also the ryche apparell of the pryncesse, the straunge fasshion of the Spanyshe nacion, the beautie of the Englishe ladyes.
> *Hall, Henry VII.* f. 53.

PRETOES. Loans?

> Our great landlords bespake him with lofty rents, with fines, and *pretoes*, and I know not what.
> *Rowley's Search for Money*, 1609.

PRETORY. The high court. (*Lat.*)

> Pilate up ros, and forth he ȝede
> Out of the *pretory*.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 101.

PRETTY. (1) Neat; fine. (2) Crafty.

PRETTY-FETE. A moderate quantity. *Berks.*

PREVALY. Privily; secretly.

> The golde unto his chambir he bare,
> And hyd it fulle *prevaly* thare.
> *Isumbras*, 641.
>
> Then longed he at home to bene
> And for to speke with hys quene,
> That hys thoght was ever upon,
> And he gate schyppys *prevay*,
> And to the schypp on a day
> He thoght that he flewe anon.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

PREVE. (1) To prove. (2) A proof.

> Thou most have fayth, hope, and charyté,
> This is the ground of thi beleve,
> Ellys i-savyd thou mat noȝt be,
> Thus Poul in his pystyl he doth *preve*.
> *MS. Douce* 302, f. 2.
>
> *Preves* i-now ther ben of youre peté.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 124.

PREVELACHE. Privilege.

> I say the, broder Salamon, tel in thi talkyng,
> Furst of the frerys thus meve thou may,
> Of here *preveclache*, and of here prayrys, and here preching,
> And of here clergé and clannes and onest aray.
> *MS. Douce* 302, f. 4.

PREVELYKE. Privily. See *Prevaly.*

> And thoghte yn hys herte *prevelyke*,
> That many a woman ys odur y-lyke.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 143.

PREVENT. To go before; to precede; to anticipate. (*Lat.*)

PREVENTION. Jurisdiction. (*Lat.*)

> Your sayd Grace, by verteu off your legantine prerogative and *prevention*, conferr to hys chapleyn, Mr. Wilson, the vicarege of Thackstedd.
> *State Papers*, i. 311.

PREW.

> They helde hym vyler than a Jew,
> For no man wulde hys *prew*.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 18.

PRIAL. Three cards of a sort, at the game of commerce particularly: a corruption, probably, of *pair-royal.* Under the latter term, Nares confirms this derivation, and gives many quotations in illustration of the word. Moor's Suffolk Words.

PRICE. Estimation; value. *To bere the pryce*, to win the prize, to excel.

The Kyng jorneyd in Tracyens,
That is a cyté off grete defence,
And with hym hys quene off *price*,
That was callyd dame Meroudys;
A feyrere lady than sche was one,
Was never made off flessch ne bone;
Sche was full off lufe and godnes,
Ne may no mane telle hyre feyrnes.
MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

Then the qwene was fulle gladd,
That sche soche a lorde hadd,
Ye wott, wythowtyn lees.
Sche seyde, Y have welle sped
That soche a lorde hath me wedd,
That beryth the *pryce* in prees.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 82.

PRICER. A person whose duty it was to regulate the prices of a market.

PRICH. Thin weak liquor. *North.*

PRICHELL. A brake; an instrument for dressing hemp or flax. It is the translation of *brosse* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

PRICK. (1) The same as *Preke* (1). Hence *prick and praise*, the praise of excellence.

And therfore every man judged as he thought, and named a sicknes that he knew, shothing not nere the *pricke*, nor understanding the nature of the disease. *Hall, Henry V.* f. 50.

Then leave off these thy burning rays,
And give to Pan the *prick* and praise;
Thy colour change, look pale and wan,
In honour of the great god Pan.
Heywood's Love's Mistress, p. 42.

Now Tarlton's dead, the consort lacks a vice,
For knave and fool thou must bear *pricke* and price.
A Whip for an Ape, 1589.

(2) A term of endearment. It occurs in Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

(3) A point; a dot.

Like to a packe without a *pricke*,
Or o-per-se in arithmeticke.
MS. Egerton 923, f. 3

(4) A skewer.

I geve to the butchers *prickes* inoughe to sette up their thinne meat that it may appeare thicke and well fedde. *The Wyll of the Devill*, n. d.

(5) A goad for oxen; a pointed weapon of almost any kind. (*A.-S.*) In the provinces, a pointed stick is still so called.

(6) To wound; to spur a horse; to ride hard. See *Preke* (2).

(7) To trace a hare's footsteps.

(8) To germinate. Still in use.

(9) A period of time.

(10) To turn sour. *Somerset.*

(11) To decorate. "I pricke a cuppe or suche lyke thynge full of floures, *je enfleure*," Palsgrave. "I pricke full of bowes as we do a place or a horse whan we go a mayeng, *je rame*," ibid. In Lincolnshire, the slips of evergreens with which the churches are decorated from Christmas eve to the eve of Candlemas day are termed *prickings*.

PRICKASOUR. A hard rider. (*A.-S.*)

PRICKER. (1) Any sharp-pointed instrument. "*Punctorium*, a prykker," Nominale MS.

(2) A light horseman. There was formerly a cavalry regiment termed the *prickers*.

PRICKET. (1) A wax taper.

(2) The buck in his second year.

If thou wilt come and dwell with me at home,
My sheepcote shall be strowed with new greene rushes:
Weele haunt the trembling *prickets* as they rome
About the fields, along the hauthorne bushes;
I have a pie-bald curre to hunt the hare,
So we will live with daintie forrest fare.
The Affectionate Shepheard, 1594

PRICKING-KNIFE.

Than bespake the *prykyng-knyfe*,
He duellys to nyȝe the ale-wyfe;
Sche makes oft tyme his purse full thynne
No peny some tyme sche levys therin;
Tho thou gete more than other thre,
Thryfty man he canne not be. *MS. Ashmole* 61.

PRICKINGS. The footsteps of a hare.

Unto these also you may adde, those which cannot discerne the footings or *prickings* of the hare, yet will they runne speedily when they see her, or else at the beginning set forth very hot, and afterward tyre, and give over lazily; all these are not to be admitted into the kennell of good hounds.
Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 152

PRICKLE. (1) To prick. *North.*

(2) A wicker basket. *Var. dial.*

PRICK-LOUSE. A nickname for a tailor.

She would in brave termes abuse him, and call him rascall, and slave, but above all *pricklouse* which he could not abide: wherefore having often forbad her, and seeing she would take no warning, on a day tooke heart at grasse, and belaboured her well in a cudgel: but all would not suffice; the more he beat her, the more she calde him *pricklouse*.
Tarlton's Newes out of Purgatorie, 1590.

PRICK-LUGGED. Having erect ears.

PRICKMEDENTY. A finical person.

PRICK-POST. A timber framed into the principal beam of a floor. Pricke-posts are mentioned in Harrison's England, p. 187.

PRICKS. A game like bowls.

PRICKSONG. Music pricked or noted down, full of flourish and variety.

So that at her next voyage to our Lady of Court of Strete, she entred the chappell with "Ave Regina Cœlorum" in *pricksong*, accompanied with these commissioners, many ladies, gentlemen, and gentlewomen of the best degree.
Lambarde's Perambulation of Kent, 1596, p. 192

My *prick-songs* alwayes full of largues and longs,
Prick-song (indeed) because it pricks my hart;
And song, because sometimes I ease my smart.
The Affectionate Shepheard, 1594

And all for this pevysh *pryk-song* not worth to strawes
That we poore sylye boyes abyde much woe.
Ballad by Redford, Bright MS

PRICK-WAND. A wand set up for a mark to shoot arrows at. *Percy.*

PRIDE. (1) A mud lamprey. *West.* "Lumbrici are littell fyshes taken in small ryvers, whiche are lyke to lampurnes, but they be muche lesse, and somewhat yeolowe, and are called in Wilshyre *prides*," Elyotes Dictionarie, fol. Lond. 1559.

(2) "*Pryde* goyth byfore, and shame comyth after," MS. Douce, 52. The same proverb occurs in Wyntown's Chronykil, and Nash's Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

> For if she oons turne and be variable,
> And put the drede of God out of mynd,
> *Pride* gothe byfor and shame comyth behynd.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 57.

(3) In good flesh and heart, in good condition. An old hawking term.

(4) Fineness; splendour. *North.*

(5) Lameness; impediment. *Chesh.*

PRIDELES. Without pride. (*A-S.*)

PRIDY. Proud. *Cornw.*

PRIE. The plant privet.

PRIEST-ILL. The ague. *Devon.*

PRIEST'S-CROWN. "Prestes crowne that flyeth about in somer, *barbedieu*," Palsgrave. See Cotgrave, in v. *Dent.*

PRIG. (1) A small pitcher. *South.*

(2) To higgle in price. *North.*

(3) A small brass skellet. *Yorksh.*

(4) To steal. *Var. dial.* Prygman, a thief, Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575.

(5) An old coxcomb. *Devon.*

(6) To ride. A cant term. Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-light, sig. C. ii.

PRIGGISH. Conceited; affected. *North.*

PRIG-NAPPER. A horse-stealer.

PRIJEL. An iron tool for forcing nails out of wood, otherwise perhaps called a monkey. Moor's Suffolk MS.

PRIKELLE. To drive, or push. *Hearne.*

PRIKERE. A rider. *Lydgate.*

PRILL. (1) To turn sour. *Devon.*

(2) A small stream of water. *West.*

(3) A child's whirligig toy.

PRIM. (1) The fry of smelts. *East.*

(2) A neat pretty girl. *Yorksh.*

(3) The plant privet. *Tusser.*

PRIMAL. Original; first. *Shak.*

PRIMA-VISTA. Primero. "The game at cardes called primero or prima vista," Florio, p. 400. It is called *primefisto* in a list of games in Taylor's Motto, 12mo. 1622, sig. D. iv.

PRIME. (1) To trim trees. *East.*

(2) Good; excellent. *Var. dial.*

(3) The hour of six o'clock, a. m.

> Thou wotte welle that hit is soo,
> And other gatis hit shalle goo
> Er to morne at *prime;*
> Thou hast me brouȝt into this ille,
> And I shalle ful wele have my wille
> When I se my tyme.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 44.

(4) First. *Prime temps*, first time.

(5) A term at primero.

(6) Eager; maris appetens. *Shak.*

(7) The footstep of a deer.

(8)

> For (as a thrifty wench scrapes kitching-stuffe,
> And barrilling the droppings, and the snuffe
> Of wasting candles, which in thirty year
> (Reliquely kept) perchance buyes wedding chear)
> Piecemeal he gets lands, and spends as much time
> Wringing each acre, as maids *pulling prime.*
> *Donne's Poems*, p. 124.

PRIME-COCK-BOY. "A prime-cock-boy, a freshman, a novice, a milke-sop, a boy new come into the world," Florio, p. 227.

PRIMED. (1) Intoxicated. *North.*

(2) Spotted from disease. *Suffolk.*

PRIME-GOOD. Excellent. *North.*

PRIMELY. Capitally. *North.*

PRIMER. First; primary.

> He who from lusts vile bondage would be freed,
> Its *primier* flames to suffocate must heed.
> Sin is a plant, which if not from the root
> Soon pluckt, will soon to spreading mischief shoot;
> Which if it does, its venom soon we find
> Infecting all our blood, and all our mind.
> *History of Joseph*, 1691.

> Forasmuch as it hath pleased our Lorde God for to suffer and graunte me grace for the *primer* notable workes purposed by me.
> *Nichols' Royal Wills*, p. 293.

PRIMERO. A game at cards. According to the Compleat Gamester, ed. 1721, p. 49, it went rapidly out of fashion after the introduction of the game of ombre. The same authority informs us that primero was played with six cards, and was similar to the latter game. See Ben Jonson, ii. 31; Florio, pp. 71, 400, 410.

PRIMEROLE. A primrose. (*A.-N.*)

> The honysoucle, the froisshe *prymerollys*,
> Ther levys splaye at Phebus up-rysyng.
> *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 242.

PRIMETEMPS Spring. (*A.-N.*) Some Elizabethan poets have *prime-tide.*

PRIMINERY. A difficulty. *North.*

PRIMORDIAL. Original; earliest.

PRIMOSITY. Prudery. A word used by Pitt and Lady Stanhope. Memoirs of Lady Hester Stanhope, 8vo. 1845.

PRIMP. To be very formal. *Cumb.*

PRIM-PRINT. The plant privet.

> The most excellent is the greene coloured catterpiller, which is found uppon that great bushy plant, usually termed privet, or *primprint*, which hath a circle enclosing round both his eyes and all his feete, having also a crooked horne in his tayle: these catterpillers are blackish-redde, with spots or streakes going overthwart theyr sides, beeing halfe white and halfe purpelish, the little pricks in these spots are inclining to redde; the rest of theyr body is altogether greene.
> *Topsell's Historie of Serpents*, p. 103.

PRIMY. Early. *Shak.*

PRIN. (1) A pin. *North.*

(2) Prim; affectedly neat.

> Hee looks as gaunt and *prin*, as he that spent
> A tedious twelve years in an eager Lent.
> Or bodyes at the Resurection are
> On wing, just rarifying into ayre.
> *Fletcher's Poems*, p. 14[illegible].

PRINADO. A sharper.

PRINCHE. To be niggardly?

> Ther was with him non other fare
> But for to *princhе* and for to spare,
> Of worldis muk to gete encres.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 157.

PRINCIPAL. (1) A heirloom. Sometimes the mortuary, the principal or best horse led before the corpse of the deceased.

> And also that my best horse shall be my *principal*, without any armour or man armed, according to the custom of mean people. *Test. Vetust.* p. 75.

(2) The corner posts of a house, tenoned into

the ground plates below, and into the beams of the roof.

PRINCOCK. A pert saucy youth. Brockett has *princox* as still in use, and *princy-cock* is given by Carr, ii. 58.

> If hee bee a little bookish, let him write but the commendation of a flea, straight begs he the coppie, kissing, hugging, grinning, and smiling, till hee make the yong *princocks* as proud as a pecocke.
> *Lodge's Wits Miserie*, 1596.

PRINCOD. A pincushion. *North.* Figuratively, a short thickset woman.

PRINGLE. A little silver Scotch coin, about the value of a penny, current in the north parts of England. Kennett, MS.

PRINIT. Take it. *Wilts.*

PRINK. (1) To adorn; to dress wel; to be smart and gay. "To be prinkt up, to be drest up fine or finical like children or vain women," MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) To look at; to gaze upon. *West.*

(3) To be pert or forward. *North.*

PRINSEDE. A principality. It is the translation of *principatus* in Nominale MS.

PRINT. (1) An imprint, or impression; an effigy, or image; the imprint of money.

(2) A mould for coin, &c.

(3) *In print*, with great exactness. Still in use, according to Palmer and Forby.

(4) Clear and bright. *Kent.*

(5) A newspaper. *Var. dial.*

PRIOR. The cross-bar to which the doors of a barn are fastened, and which prevents them from being blown open.

PRISE. (1) A lever. *Var. dial.*

(2) The note of the horn blown on the death of a deer in hunting.

> Syr Eglamour hase done to dede
> A grete herte, and tane the hede;
> The *prysse* he blewe fulle schille.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 140.

(3) Fine; good; prized.

PRISED. Overturned; destroyed.

PRISON. A prisoner. (*A.-N.*)

PRISONER'S-BARS. A game. See *Base* (4).

PRISTE. A priest.

> The kynge his false goddis alle forsuke,
> And Crystyndome of *priste* he tuke.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f 129.

PRISTINATE. Former; pristine.

> I thynke, yea and doubt not but your line shalbe again restored to the *pristinate* estate and degree.
> *Hall, Richard III.* f. 13.

PRITCH. (1) To check, or withstand. *West.*

(2) Any sharp-pointed instrument. Hence, to pierce or make holes. *East.*

PRITCHEL. An iron share fixed on a thick staff for making holes in the ground. *Kent.*

PRITTLE. To chatter. "You *prittle* and prattle nothing but leasings and untruths," Heywood's Royall King, 1637, sig. B. *Prittle-prattle*, childish talk.

PRIVADO. A private friend. (*Span.*)

> And here Franklin, a kind of physician, Weston, a servant to Sir Thomas, and Sir Jervace Yelvis, who is (as you shall hereafter hear) *privado* to the Earl and Viscount, and the Countess and Mrs. Turner, are made instruments to kill and dispatch Sir Thomas Overbury. *MS. Harl.* 4888.

PRIVATE. Interest; safety; privacy.

PRIVE. Private; secret. (*A.-N.*) Also a verb, to keep or be secret.

> Til gentilmen and ȝomanry,
> Thei have thaim alle thei ar worthy,
> Those that are *privé*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 56

PRIVETEE. Private business.

PRIVY-COAT. A light coat or defence of m concealed under the ordinary habit.

PRIVY-EVIL. According to Markham, is in hawks "a secret heart-sickness procured either by overflying corrupt food, cold, or other disorderly keeping, but most especially for want of stones or casting in the due season: the signs are heaviness of head and countenance, evil enduing of her meat, and fowl black mutings," Cheap and Good Husbandry, ed. 1676, p. 133.

PRIZALL. A prize. *Daniel.*

PRIZE. (1) "A *prize* of that," meaning I don't mind it; "a pish for it." Do they not mean a *pize* or *pish* for it: as if they should say, it's but a trifle and not to be cared about, therefore a pize of it. *Linc.*

(2) To favour an affected limb, as a horse does. *Dorset.*

PROANDER. Peradventure. *Cornw.*

PROBABLE. Proveable.

PROBAL. Probable. *Shak.*

PROCEED. To take a degree. This term is still used at the Universities.

PROCERE. Large.

> Be it never so strong, valiant fair, goodly, plaant in aspect, *procere*, and tall. *Becon's Works*, p. 204.

PROCES. Story; relation; progress.

PROCKESY. A proxy. *Palsgrave.*

PROCLIVE. To be prone to.

PROCT. A large prop of wood. *Linc.*

PROCTOR. One who collected alms for lepers, or other persons unable to do it themselves. According to Kennett, beggars of any kind were called *proctors.* The Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575, has the following notice:—"Proctour is he that wil tary long, and bring a lye, when his maister sendeth him on his errand." Forby has *proctor*, to hector, swagger, or bully, which he considers derived from the older word.

PROD. A goad for oxen; any sharp-pointed instrument. Also a verb, to prick or goad; to thrust. *North.* We have also *proddle* used in the same sense.

PRODIGAL. Proud. *Heref.*

PRODIGIOUS. Portentous; horrible.

PROFACE. An exclamation equivalent to "Much good may it do you." See the Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntington, p. 57.

PROFER. A rabbit burrow.

PROFESSIOUN. The monastic profession.

PROFETS. Buskins. *Exmoor.*

PROFFER. To dodge any one. *Devon.*

PROFLIGATE. To drive off.

> With how fervent heart should we *profligate* and chase away sin. *Becon's Works*, p. 66

> in the which I doubt not but God will rather aid us; yea, (and fight for us) than see us vanquished and *profligated*, by such as neither fear Him nor His laws, nor yet regard justice or honesty.
> *Hall's Union*, 1548.

PROFUND. To lavish. (*Lat.*)

> For the exchewing of grete expences, whiche shuld be *profunded* and consumed in the said interview, wherof ther is no nede here, considering the grete sommes of money that promptely be to be payde.
> *State Papers*, i. 251.

PROG. (1) Food. *Var. dial.*

(2) The same as *Prod*, q. v.

PROGRESS. The travelling of the sovereign and court to various parts of the kingdom.

PROHEME. A preface.

PROIGNE. To prune. Here it means to pick out damaged feathers, as birds do. According to Markham, "a hawk *proines* when she fetches oil with her beak over her tail."

> For joye they *proigne* hem evyry mornynge.
> *MS. Ashmole* 59, f. 20.

PROINER. A pruner. *Somerset.*

PROINING. Prying. *Linc.*

PROJECTION. An operation in alchemy; the moment of transmutation.

> He revealed to one Roger Cooke the great secret of the elixar, as he called it, of the salt of metalls, the *projection* whereof was one upon an hundred.
> *MS. Ashmole* 1788, f. 147.

PROKE. To entreat, or insist upon. Also, to stir, or poke about. Hence perhaps *proking-spit*, a kind of rapier, mentioned in Hall's Satires, p. 99.

PROKETOWR. A proctor. *Pr. Parv.*

PROKING-ABOUT. A familiar term applied to a person who is busily looking for something, and examining, as we say, "every hole and corner." Sharp's MS. Warw. Gloss.

PROLIXIOUS. Prolix; causing delay.

PROLLE. To search, or prowl about; to rob, poll, or steal; to plunder.

PROLONGER. A mathematical instrument, mentioned in Trenchfield's Cap of Gray Hairs for a Green Head, 12mo. Lond. 1688, p. 153.

PROMESSE. To promise. (*A.-N.*)

> Thou knowyst my ryȝte, Lorde, and other men also;
> As it is my ryȝte, Lorde, so thou me defende:
> And the quarell that is wronge, it may be overthrow,
> And to ryght parte the victory thou sende.
> And I *promesse* the, good Lorde, my lyffe to amende,
> I knoleye me a synner wrappid in woo,
> And all said with one voyse, Lorde, thy will be doo!
> *MS. Bibl. Reg.* 17 D. xv.

PROMISCUOUSLY. Accidentally; by chance.

PROMISE. To assure. *Var. dial.*

PROMITTED. Disclosed. (*Lat.*)

> Promisinge to theim franke and free pardone of all offences and commes [crimes?] *promitted*, and promocions and rewardes, for obeynge to the kynges request.
> *Hall, Henry VII.* f. 33.

PROMONT. A promontory.

PROMOTER. An informer.

PROMOVE. To promote, or patronize.

PRONE. Changeable. *Shak.*

PRONG. (1) A point. *North.*

(2) A hayfork. *Prong steel*, the handle of a hayfork. *South.*

PRONOTORY. A chief notary.

PROOF. Land is said to be *proof*, when it is of an excellent quality. *Warw.*

PROOFY. Nutritious. *South.*

PROP. To help, or assist. *North.*

PROPER. (1) Very; exceeding. *Var. dial.*

(2) Handsome; witty. Still in use in Cornwall, according to Polwhele.

(3) *To make proper*, to adorn.

(4) To appropriate. *Palsgrave.*

(5) Becoming; deserved. *East.*

PROPERTIES. Dresses of actors; articles and machinery necessary for the stage.

PROPERTY. A cloak, or disguise.

PROPHACION. Profanation. *Hall.*

PROPICE. Convenient; propitious. (*Lat.*)

> Wherfore he edified bulwarkes, and buylded fortresses on every syde and parte of his realme, where might be any place *propice* and mete for an armie to arrive or take lande. *Hall, Edward IV.* f. 3.

PROPINE. To drink healths. (*Lat.*)

PROPONED. Proposed. (*Lat.*)

> Deniyng fiersly, al the other new invencions alleged and *proponed* to his charge.
> *Hall's Union*, 1548.

> Which being *proponed* and declared to the said emperor, and that in the final determination of our said cause, and all the whole circumference thereof, we have, according to our most bounden duty, nothing else studied. *MS. Cotton. Nero*, B. vi.

PROPOS. A proposition.

PROPOUNDERS. Monopolists. *Blount.*

PROPRIS. Possessions; property.

PROPS. Legs. *Var. dial.*

PROPULSE. To repulse. (*Lat.*)

> By whiche craftie ymagined invencion they might either cloke or *propulse* from them al suspicion of their purposed untruthe and shamefull disloyaltie.
> *Hall, Henry VII.* f. 19.

> Perceavyng that all succours were clerely estopped and *propulsed* from them, and so brought into utter despaire of aide or comfort. *Hall, Henry VII.* f. 23.

PROSCRIBE. To prescribe. "I proscrybe (Lydgate) for I prescrybe," Palsgrave.

PROSPECTIVE. A perspective glass.

PROSPERATION. Prosperity.

PROSS. (1) Talk; conversation. *North.*

(2)

> They have onely three speers or *prosses*, the two lower turne awry, but the uppermost groweth upright to heaven, yet sometimes it falleth out (as the keepers of the saide beast affirmed) that either by sicknes or else through want of food, the left horn hath but two branches; in length they are one Roman foot and a halfe, and one finger and a halfe in bredth, at the roote two Roman palmes.
> *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, p. 327

PROTENSE. Extension; drawing out.

PROTER. A poker. *Suffolk.*

PROTHODAWE.

> An arche foole cannot forge a lye for his pleasure, but a *prothodawe* wyll faine a glose to mainteine his folish fantasie. *Hall, Henry V.* f. 41

PROTRACT. Delay. (*Lat.*)

PROTRITE. Beaten up. (*Lat.*)

> The fourth most *protrite* and manifest unto the world is their inconstancie.
> *Wright's Passions of the Minde*, 1621, p. 40.

PROU. An interjection used in driving cattle when they loiter.

PROUD. (1) Luxuriant. *North.*

(2) Full; high; swelled. *Linc.* Pegge explains it *large*, ed. 1839, p. 123.

(3) Swelling; having a sore inflammation, as flesh has. *West.*

(4) To be maris appetens. *North.*

> Yong man wereth jolif,
> And than *proudeth* man and wiif.
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 11.

PROUD-PEAR. A kind of pear. It is mentioned in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 182.

PROUD-TAILOR. A goldfinch. *Var. dial.*

PROULER. A cozener, or thief.

PROVAND. Provender; provision.

> Whilles that lyarde myght drawe, the whilles was he luffed,
> Thay putt hym to *provande*, and therwyth he provede;
> Now he may noghte do his dede, as he myght by-forn,
> Thay lyg by-fore hym pese-straa, and beris away the corn.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 148.

> And though it were as good, it would not convert clubs and clouted shoone from the flesh-pots of Egipt, to the *provant* of the Low-countreyes.
>
> *Nash's Pierce Pennilesse*, 1592.

> These sea-sick soldiers rang hills, woods, and vallies,
> Seeking *provant* to fill their empty bellies;
> Jones goes alone, where Fate prepar'd to meet him
> With such a prey as did unfriendly greet him.
>
> *Legend of Captain Jones*, 1659.

PROVANG. A whalebone instrument used for cleansing the stomach. See Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 191.

PROVANT-MASTER. A person who provided apparel for soldiers. See B. Riche's Fruites of Long Experience, 1604, p. 19. In Webster's Works, ii. 152, we have *provant apparel*, apparel furnished to soldiers. *Provant-breeches*, Middleton, iv. 489.

PROVE. (1) To thrive; to be with young, generally said of cattle.

(2) *To prove masteries*, to make trial of skill, to try who does the best.

PROVENDE. A prebend; a daily or annual allowance or stipend. (*A.-N.*)

> Ne ȝit a lettre for to sende,
> For dignite ne for *provende*.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 32.

PROVIAUNCE. Provision. (*A.-N.*)

PROVISOUR. A purveyor, or provider.

PROVOKEMENT. Provocation. *Spenser.*

PROVOSTRY. The office of provost.

PROVULGE. To publish. (*Lat.*)

> Considering that the king hath alredy, and also before any censures *provulged*, bothe provoked and appeled.
>
> *State Papers*, i. 413.

PROW. A small boat attendant on a larger vessel. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

PROWE. Honour; profit; advantage.

> In long abydyng is ful lytyl *prowe.*
>
> *MS. Rawl. Poet.* 118.

> Yif any man wil say now,
> That I not deyde for mannys *prow*,
> Rather thanne he schulde be forlorne,
> Yet I wolde eft be al to-torne.
>
> *MS. Coll. Caii Cantab.*

PROWESSE. Integrity. (*A.-N.*)

PROWEST. Most valiant. *Spenser.*

PROWOR. A priest. (*A.-N.*)

PROWSE. Prowess. *Warner.*

PRU. The same as *Prowe*, q. v.

> Do nat as the Pharysee
> Preyde God aȝens hys *pru.*
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 77

> Ne more hyt ys lore the vertu
> Of the messe, but mannys *pru.*
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 16

PRUCE. Prussia.

> And I bequeth, yef that I dey shall,
> For to hold my fest funeral,
> An hundreth marke of *pruce* money fyne,
> For to bistow upon bred and wyne,
> With other drynkys that dilicious be,
> Whiche in ordre herafter ye shall se.
>
> *MS. Rawl.* C. 86

PRUDGAN. Pert; brisk; proud. *Prud*, proud, occurs in Havelok, 302.

PRUGGE. A partner, or doxy.

PRUMOROLE. A primrose. (*A.-N.*)

> He shal ben lyk the lytel bee,
> That seketh the blosme on the tre,
> And souketh on the *prumorole.*
>
> *MS. Addit.* 11307, f. 67.

PRUNE. The same as *Proigne*, q. v.

PRUNES. It appears from passages in Maroccus Extaticus, 1595, and other works, that stewed prunes were commonly placed in the windows of houses of disreputable character.

PRUT. An exclamation of contempt.

> And setteth hym ryȝt at the lefte,
> And seyth *prut* for thy cursyng prest.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 20

PRUTE. To wander about like a child.

PRUTTEN. To be proud; to hold up the head with pride and disdain. *North. Prute*, proud, occurs in Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 203.

PRYNE. Chief; first? (*A.-N.*)

> Be hyt wyth ryghte or wyth synne,
> Hym wyl he holde moste *pryne.*
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 30.

PRYOWRE. The first; the chief.

> Sche seyde thou semyste a man of honour,
> And therfore thou schalt be *pryowre.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 110.

PRYVATED. Deprived.

> They woulde not onelye lese their wordely substaunce, but also be *pryvated* of their lives and worldly felycytie, rather then to suffre Kynge Rycharde, that tyraunt, lenger to rule and reygne over them.
>
> *Hall, Richard III.* f. 17

PSALL. A soul. *Percy.*

PUANT. Stinking. *Skelton.*

PUB. The poop of a vessel.

PUBBLE. Plump; full. *North.* Kennett applies it to corn, MS. Lansd. 1033.

> Thou shalt me fynde fat and well fed,
> As *pubble* as may be;
> And, when thou wilt, a merie mate
> To laughe and chat with thee.
>
> *Drant, ap. Warton*, iii. 346

PUBLE. A pebble. *Palsgrave.*

PUBLIC. An inn, or alehouse. *Var. dial.*

PUCELLE. A virgin; a girl. (*Fr.*)

PUCK. (1) Picked. *Warw.*

(2) A fiend. Robin Goodfellow was often so

called. The term is still retained in the Western counties in the phrase *puck-ledden*, bewitched, fairy led, strangely and unaccountably confused.

PUCKER. Confusion; bother; perplexity; fright; bustle. *Var. dial.*

PUCKETS. Nests of caterpillars. *Sussex.* Moor says it is used in Suffolk.

PUCK-FIST. The common puff-ball, or fungus. It was frequently used by early writers as a term of contempt; an empty, insignificant, boasting fellow.

> Old father *pukfist* knits his arteries,
> First strikes, then rails on Riot's villanies.
> *Middleton's Epigrams*, 1608.

> If with these honors vertue he embrace,
> Then love him: else his *puckfoist* pompe abhorre.
> Sunshine or dung-hils makes them stinke the more,
> And honor shewes all that was hid before.
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, i. 3.

PUCKLE. (1) A pimple. *Salop.*

(2) A spirit, or ghost; a puck.

PUCKRELS. A small fiend or puck.

> And I thinke he told me, that he shewed him her in a glasse, and told him she had three or foure impes, some call them *puckrels*, one like a grey cat, another like a weasel, another like a mouse, a vengeance take them, it is a great pitie the country is not rid of them, and told him also what he should do; it is half a yeare ago, and he never had any hurt since. *Gifford's Dialogue on Witches*, 1603.

PUCKSY. A quagmire. *West.* Possibly from *Puck*, who led night-wanderers into bogs, &c. Hence the phrase, "he got out of the muxy and fell into the pucksy"—

> Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdini.

PUD. (1) Budded. *Weber.*

(2) The hand, or fist. *West.*

PUDDER. Confusion; bother.

> Upon which my Lorde Willoughbie's counsell, though to little purpose, made a great deale of *pudder*, for all the acts of parliament from E. 3 time till R. 2 are enroled in French. *MS. Harl.* 388.

PUDDERING-POLE. A stirring-pole?

> So long as he who has but a teeming brain may have leave to lay his eggs in his own nest, which is built beyond the reach of every man's *puddering-pole*. *N. Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge*, 1674.

PUDDING. A stuffed cushion put upon a child's forehead when it is first trusted to walk alone.

PUDDING-BAG. A bird of the pea-eater kind, so called from its nest being in the form of a long pudding-bag, with a hole in the middle.

PUDDING-DIP. Sauce. *Yorksh.*

PUDDING-GRASS. The herb pennyroyal.

PUDDING-HEADED. Thick-headed; stupid.

PUDDING-HOSE. Large wide breeches.

PUDDING-PIE. A piece of meat plunged in batter and baked in a deep dish, thus partaking of the nature of both pudding and pie. *East.* It is sometimes called a *pudding-pie-doll*, and in Oxfordshire the like name is given to batter pudding baked in a hard crust. A mention of *pudding-pyes* occurs in Taylor's Workes, 1630, i. 146.

> Did ever John of Leyden prophecy
> Of such an Antichrist as *pudding-pye*.
> *Fletcher's Poems*, p 155.

> A quarter of fat lambe and three-score eggs have beene but an easie colation, and three well larded *pudding-pyes* he hath at one time put to foyle.
> *The Great Eater of Kent*, 1630.

PUDDING-POKE. The long-tailed titmouse.

PUDDING-PRICK. The skewer which fastened the pudding-bag. "For this I care not a *puddyng-prycke*," Shak. Soc. Papers, i. 63. Ray gives the proverb, "he hath thwitten a mill-post into a pudding-prick." See his English Words, ed. 1674, p. 49. This phrase was applied to a spendthrift.

> Or that I fear thee any whit
> For thy curn nips of sticks,
> I know no use for them so meet
> As to be *puding-pricks*. *Robin Hood*, i. [illegible]

PUDDING-ROPE. A cresset-light.

PUDDINGS. The intestines. *North.* An untidy slovenly person is said to have his puddings about his heels.

PUDDING-TIME. In pudding-time, in the nick of time, at the commencement of dinner; it having formerly been usual to begin with pudding, a custom which still continues in humble life. "I came in season, as they say, in pudding-time," Withal's Dictionarie, 1608. p. 3. Said to be still in use.

> But Mars, who still protects the stout
> In *pudding-time* came to his aid.
> *Hudibras*, I. ii. 865.

PUDDING-TOBACCO. A kind of tobacco, perhaps made up into a roll like a pudding.

PUDDINING. The ancient offering of an egg, a handful of salt, and a bunch of matches, on the first visit of a young child to the house of a neighbour, is still very prevalent in many parts of the North of England at the present time. In the neighbourhood of Leeds the ceremony is termed *puddining*, and the recipient is then said to be *puddined*.

PUDDLE. (1) To tipple. *Devon.*

(2) Short and fat. *Yorksh.* "A fat body," Hallamshire Gloss. p. 120.

PUDDLE-DOCK. An ancient pool from the river in Thames-street, not of the cleanest appearance. An affected woman was sometimes termed Duchess of Puddle-dock.

PUD-DUD. To pad about. *Oxon.*

PUDGE. (1) An owl. *Leic.*

(2) A ditch, or grip. *Linc.*

PUE. (1) Pity. Test. Vetust. p. 380.

(2) An animal's udder. *West.*

(3) To chirp as birds do.

PUET. The peewit. *Markham.*

PUFF. A puff-ball. *Somerset.*

PUFFIN. Malum pulmoneum. A kind of apple mentioned in Rider's Dictionarie, 1640.

PUFF-LOAF. A kind of light bread.

PUFF-THE-DART A game played with a long needle, inserted in some worsted, and blown at a target through a tin tube.

PUFF-WINGS. That part of the dress which sprung from the shoulders, and had the appearance of an inflated or blown-up wing.

PUG. (1) To sweat. *Warw.*

(2) A kind of loam. *Sussex.*

(3) A thrust. (4) To strike. *West.* Also, to pluck out, to pull.
(5) In large families, the under-servants call the upper ones *pugs*, and the housekeeper's room is known as *pugs'-hole.*
(6) A third-year salmon.
(7) A monkey. "Monkies, apes, *pugs*," Florio, p. 63. It was also a familiar and intimate mode of address. "My pretty pug, *ma belle, m'amie*," Howell, 1660. (8) To eat. *Wilts.*

PUG-DRINK. Water cyder. *West.*

PUGGARD. A thief. *Pugging* in Shakespeare is said to mean *thieving.*

PUGGEN. The gable-end. *Devon.*

PUGGINS. Refuse wheat. *Warw.*

PUGGLE. To stir the fire. *Essex.*

PUGGY. Damp; moist; foggy. *Var. dial.*

PUG-MIRE. A quagmire. *Derb.*

PUG-TOOTH. The eye-tooth. *Devon.* Possibly the same as *pugging-tooth* in Shakespeare.

PUG-TOP. A spinning-top. *West.*

PUISNE. A small creature. (*Fr.*)

PUISSANCE. Might; power.

> King Edwarde beeyng nothyng abashed of thys small chaunce, sente good wordes to the Erle of Penbroke, animatyng and byddyng hym to bee of a good courage, promysyng hym not alonely ayde in shorte tyme, but also he hymself in persone royall would folowe hym with all hys *puyssaunce* and power. *Hall, Edward IV.* f. 12.

PUKE. Explained by Baret, a colour between russet and black. "*Chiáro scúro*, a darke puke colour," Florio, p. 97.

> That a camell is so ingendred sometimes, the roughnes of his haire like a boares or swines, and the strength of his body, are sufficient evidences; and these are worthily called Bactrians because they were first of all conceived among them, having two bunches on their backes; whereas the Arabian hath but one. The colour of this camell is for the most part browne, or *puke*, yet there are heards of white ones in India. *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607.

PULCHE. To polish. (*A.-N.*)

PULCHER. St. Sepulchre.

> Consider this, and every day conjecture
> That *Pulcher's* bell doth toll to Tyburn Lecture.
> *Satire against Laud*, 1641.

> Then shall great volumes with thy travels swell,
> And Fame ring lowder then Saint *Pulcher's* bell.
> *Taylor's Workes*, ii. 81.

> The said lord Dakars above saide was beryid in *Saynt Powlkurs* Churche, and the said lord Dakars was hanggid for robbre of the kyngges deer, and murther of the kepars. *MS. Cotton. Vespas.* A. xxv.

PULCHRITUDE. Beauty. (*Lat.*)

PULDRONS. Armour for the shoulder and the upper part of the arm.

PULE. (1) A pew. *Lanc.*
(2) To cry; to blubber. *Yorksh.*

PULER. A puling person, one who is weak, who eats without appetite.

> If she be pale of complexion, she will prove but a *puler*; is she high coloured, an ill cognizance. *The Man in the Moone*, 1609, sig. G.

PULETTE. A chicken. (*A.-N.*)

PULFIN. A large fat boy. *West.*

PULID. A kite; a glead. *Linc.*

PULK. (1) A coward. *Linc.*
(2) A pool; a puddle. *Var. dial.*
(3) A short fat person. *East.*

PULL. To pull down a side, i. e. to injure or damage a cause.

PULLAILE. Poultry. (*A.-N.*) *Pullain* and *pullen* is found in several early plays. "*Poullailler*, a poulter or keeper of pullaine," Cotgrave.

> The sixt house denoteth servants, sicknesse, wild beasts, ryding, hunting of and by dogs, sheepe and muttons, goates and *pulleine*, and hath some signification over prisons, unjustice, and false accusations, and is called, The house cadant of the fourth, and otherwise ill fortune, and hath government over the belly and bowels. *Judgements of the Starres*, 1595.

PULLE. Pool. (*A.-S.*)

> Tho hi miȝten drinke that hi weren fulle,
> Hi floten swithe rived bi dich and bi *pulle*.
> *MS. Bodl.* 652, f. 1.

PULLEN. The small crab used for baiting sea-fishing-hooks. *North.*

PULLER. A loft for poultry. *Norf.*

PULLEY-PIECES. Armour for the knees.

PULL-FACES. To make grimaces.

PULLING-TIME. The evening of a fair-day, when the wenches are pulled about. *East.*

PULLISH. To polish. *Palsgrave.*

PULL-OVER. A carriage-way over the banks of the sea. *Linc.*

PULL-REED. A long reed used for ceilings instead of laths. *Somerset.*

PULLS. The chaff of pulse. *North.*

PULL-TOW-KNOTS. The coarse and knotty parts of the tow. *East.*

PULLY-HAWLY. (1) To pull stoutly.
(2) To romp about. *Var. dial.*

PULLY-PIECES. The poleins, or armour for the knees. See Howell, in v.

PULMENT. A kind of pottage. "*Pulmentorium*, a pulment," Nominale MS.

PULPATOONS. Confections.

PULPIT-CUFFER. A violent preacher.

PULSE. Pottage. *Somerset.*

PULSEY. A poultice. *North.*

PULSIDGE. Pulse. *Shak.*

PULT. *Out pult*, put out.

> Ave excludit penalitatem, ave ys out *pult* al hardnesse. *MS. Burney* 356, p. 83.

PULTER. A poulterer. *Palsgrave.* Also, the royal officer who had charge of the poultry.

PULTERS. The men in mines who convey the coal from the hewers. *North.*

PULVERING-DAYS. Any days when the community assemble to let to farm the town lands; but the contract was always confirmed on a particular day, as at Southwold, on the 6th of December.

PULVER-WEDNESDAY. Ash-Wednesday.

PULWERE. A pillow. (*A.-N.*)

PUM. To beat, or thump. *North.*

PUMMEL. To beat soundly. *Var. dial.*

PUMMEL-FOOTED. Club-footed. *West.* Some of the glossaries have *pumple-footed.*

PUMMEL-TREE. A whippletree for horses.

PUMMER. Big; large. *North.*

PUMMY. Soft; pulpy. *Var. dial.*

PUMPET-BALL. The ball with which a printer lays ink on the forms.

PUM-PUM. A ludicrous term, applied by Marston to a fiddler.

PUN. (1) To pound, or beat. *West.* "To stampe or *punne* in a morter," Florio, p. 6.

(2) A child's pinafore. *Devon.*

(3) A small iron skillet. *Linc.*

PUNAY. A small fellow; a dwarf.

> Arthour, with a litel *punay*,
> Hadde y-driven hem oway.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 121.

PUNCCION. A puncture. (*Lat.*)

> But I thinke thys was no dreame, but a *punccion* and pricke of his synfull conscience, for the conscience is so muche more charged and aggravate, as the offence is great and more heynous in degre.
> *Hall, Richard III.* f. 29.

PUNCH. (1) A hard blow. *Var. dial.*

(2) To kick. *Yorksh.*

(3) A kind of horse. *Suffolk.*

(4) Short; fat. *North.* A pot-bellied man is said to be *punchy.*

(5) To work very hard. *Oxon.*

PUNCH-AND-JUDY. A kind of dramatic exhibition with puppets, still very popular.

PUNCH-CLOD. A clodhopper. *North.*

PUNCHION. (1) A bodkin. *North.*

(2) An upright piece of stout timber in a wooden partition. "*Asser*, a punchion or joyst," Elyot, ed. 1559.

PUNCHITH. To punish. (*A.-N.*)

PUNCTED. Punctured. (*Lat.*)

> And after that she came to her memory, and was revyved agayne, she wept and sobbyd, and with pitefull scriches she repleneshyd the hole mancion, her breste she *puncted*, her fayre here she tare.
> *Hall, Richard III.* f. 4.

PUND. A pound. *North.*

PUNDER. (1) To puzzle. *Westm.*

(2) To balance evenly. *East.*

(3) A mortar. *Yorksh.*

PUNEAR. To peruse a book. *South.*

PUNG. (1) A purse.

(2) Pushed. *Exmoor.*

PUNGAR. A crab. *Kent.*

PUNGEDE. Pricked.

> Behalde his bludy flesche,
> His heide *pungede* with thorne.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 222.

PUNGER. To spunge upon. *West.*

PUNGLED. Shrivelled; tough. *East.*

PUNICE. To punish. (*A.-N.*)

PUNIES. (1) Small creatures. (*Fr.*) Freshmen at Oxford were called *punies of the first year.*

(2) Lice or insects. *Hall.*

PUNISHMENT. Pain. *West.*

PUNK. (1) Touch-wood. *North.*

(2) A prostitute. "Seated cheek by jowle with a punke," Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, p. 20, Percy Society repr.

> His pimpship with his *punke*, despight the horne,
> Eate gosling giblets in a fort of corne.
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, i. 110.

PUNKY. (1) Dirty. *Derb.*

(2) A chimney-sweeper. *Yorksh.*

PUNSE. To punch, or beat. *North.*

PUNTO. A term in fencing; *punto dritta*, a direct stroke; *punto riversa*, a back-handed stroke. See Rom. and Jul. ii. 4.

PUOY. A long pole with spikes at the end, used in propelling barges or keels. *North.*

PUPPY. A puppet. *East.*

PUR. (1) The poker. *Linc.*

(2) A one year old male sheep.

(3) To whine, as a cat. *Var. dial.*

(4) *Pur*, *pur-chops*, *pur-dogs*, *pur-cent*, &c. terms at the old game of Post-and-Pair.

(5) To kick. *North.*

(6) A boy. *Dorset.*

PURCHASE. The booty of thieves. A very common term in old plays.

PURDY. (1) Proud; surly; rude. *East.*

(2) A little thickset fellow. *North.*

PURE. (1) Mere; very. Still in use. A countryman shown Morland's picture of pigs feeding, corrected the artist, by exclaiming, "They be *pure* loike surelye, but whoever seed three pigs a-feeding without one o' em having his foot in the trough?"

(2) Poor. R. de Brunne, Bowes MS.

> Now wate I wele you covaytes to wyte whilke are verray *pure*, and whilke noghte.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 202.

(3) In good health. *Var. dial.*

(4) To purify. Maundevile, p. 286.

(5) A prostitute. A cant term.

PURED. Furred. *Ritson.*

PURELY. (1) Prettily; nicely. *East.*

> Ortolan, a delicate bird, of the bigness of a lark. It sings *purely*, and is good to eat.
> *Miege's Great French Dictionary*, 1688.

(2) The same as *Pure* (3).

PURFLE. The hem of a gown. Also, to ornament with trimmings, edgings, or embroidery. "A blac lamb furre without *purfile* of sable," Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 57.

> To the Lady Beaumont, my daughter, a *purfle* of sable, my best feather-bed, and other furniture.
> *Test. Vetust.* p. 471.

PURGATORY. The pit grate of a kitchen fireplace. *West.*

PURGY. Proud; conceited. *North.*

PURITAN. A whore. A cant term.

PURKEY. A species of wheat.

PURL. (1) Border; hem; fringe; stitch-work; a twist of gold or silver.

(2) To turn swiftly round; to curl or run in circles; to eddy, as a stream.

(3) Guard; watch. *Cornw.*

(4) A term in knitting. It means an inversion of the stitches, which gives to the work, in those parts in which it is used, a different appearance from the general surface. The seams of stockings, the alternate ribs, and what are called the clocks, are *purled.*

PURLE. To prowl about for prey.

PURLEY. Weak-sighted. *Wilts.*

PURLICUE. A flourish in writing.

PURLINS. Those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to preserve them from sinking in the middle of their length.

PURL-ROYAL. A liquor made with sack mixed with various spices.

PURN. An instrument for holding a vicious horse by the nose whilst the blacksmith is shoeing him.

PURPAIN. A napkin. The counterpane of a bed was called the *purpain* or *purpoint*.

PURPLES. A species of orchis.

PURPOOLE. Gray's-inn, so called from the ancient name of its manor or estate.

PURPOSES. A kind of game. "The prettie game which we call *purposes*," Cotgrave, in v. *Opinion*.

PURPRESTURE. An encroachment on anything that belongs to the king or the public.

> A brief discoverie of the great *purpresture* of newe buyldinges nere to the cittie, with the meanes howe to restraine the same.
> *Archæologia*, xxiii. 121.

PURPRISE. An inclosure. (*A.-N.*)

PURPURING. Having a purple colour.

PURR-BARLEY. Wild barley.

PURREL. A list ordained to be made at the end of kersies to prevent deceit in diminishing their length. See Blount.

PURSE. To steal, or take purses.

PURSE-NET. A net, the ends of which are drawn together with a string, like a purse.

> For thinke yee to catch fishe with an unbaited hooke, or take a whale with a *pursenet*, then may yee retuourne with a bare hooke, and an emptie purse. *Rowley's Search for Money*, 1609.

PURSEWEND. Suitable; pursuant. (*A.-N.*)

PURSLEN. Porcelain.

PURST. Lost; gone away.

PURT. To pout; to take a dislike; to be sullen, or sulky. *West.*

PURTE. Purity.

PURTENANCE. (1) That which belongs. *Appurtenance* is still in use as a law term.

> Alle the londys and passessions
> That I have lying within the bowns
> Of Southwerke and of the stwes syde,
> As wynde-melles ande water-milles eke,
> With alle their *purtenaunces* lying on every syde,
> That be there redy and ar not for to seke.
> *MS. Rawl.* C. 86.
>
> And to alle that clerkys avaunce
> To holy cherches *portynaunce*.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 72.

(2) An animal's intestines. *Palsgrave.*

PURTING-GLUMPOT. A sulky fellow. *Devon.*

PURTRED. Portrayed. (*A.-N.*)

> There was *purtred* in ston
> The fylesoferus everychon,
> The story of Absolon. *Sir Degrevant*, 1449.

PURVEY. To provide. (*A.-N.*) It is a substantive in our second example.

> Yf he wyste that hyt wolde gayne,
> He wolde *purvey* hym fulle fayne
> That lady for to wynne;
> He had nothyr hors nor spere,
> Nor no wepyn hym with to were,
> That brake hys herte withynne.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.
>
> The which, when they hear of the arrival and *purvey* that ye, and other of our subjects make at home in help of us, shall give them great courage to haste their coming unto us much the rather, and not fail; as we trust fully. *Letter of Henry V.* 1419.

PURVEYANCE. (1) Providence; foresight. (2) Provision. (*A.-N.*)

> Body and sowle so they may hem lede
> Into blysse of eternalle *purvyaunce*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 137
>
> Was never slylke a *purveaunce*
> Made in Yngland ne in France.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 138

PURVIDE. To provide. *East.*

PURVIL. To gain one's livelihood by artful and cunning means. *North.*

PURWATTLE. A splashed hedge. *Devon.*

PUR-WIGGY. A tadpole. *Suffolk.*

PURYE. A kind of pottage.

PUSAYLE. A guard, or archer. (*A.-N.*)

> Scarsly couthe I chare away the kite,
> That me bireve wolde my *pusayle*.
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 255.

PUSESOUN. Poison. (*A.-N.*)

> Mani taketh therof *pusesoun*,
> And dyeth in michel wo.
> *Rouland and Vernagu*, p. 11.

PUSH. (1) An exclamation, as Pish!

(2) A boil. *East.* "Red pimples or *pushes* in mens faces," Florio, p. 69. "A little swelling, like a bladder or *push*, that riseth in bread when it is baked," Baret, 1580.

PUSH-PIN. A child's play, in which pins are pushed with an endeavour to cross them. So explained by Ash, but it would seem from Beaumont and Fletcher, vii. 25, that the game was played by aiming pins at some object.

> To see the sonne you would admire,
> Goe play at *push-pin* with his sire.
> *Men Miracles*, 1656, p. 15.
>
> Love and myselfe, beleeve me, on a day,
> At childish *push-pin*, for our sport, did play
> *Herrick's Works*, i. 22.

PUSH-PLOUGH. A breast-plough. *Staff.*

PUSKILE. A pustule.

PUSKITCHIN. A tale-teller. *West.*

PUSKY. Wheezy. *Somerset.*

PUSS. (1) A hare. *Var. dial.*

(2) A woman, in contempt.

PUSSOMED. Poisoned. *Yorksh.*

PUSSY-CATS. Catkins. *South.*

PUSTLE. A pustule. Florio, p. 64.

PUT. (1) An attempt. *Warw.*

(2) *To put a girdle round anything*, to travel or go round it. *To put to business*, to vex or trouble. *To put about*, to teaze or worry. *To put on*, to subsist; to impose upon. *To put the miller's eye out*, to make pudding or broth too thin. *To put the stone*, to throw the stone above hand, from the uplifted hand, for trial of strength. *Put to it*, at a loss for an expedient. *To put forth*, to begin to bud. *To put off*, to delay. *Put out*, annoyed, vexed.

(3) To push, or propel. *North.* It occurs in Pr. Parv. and Havelok.

(4) A two-wheeled cart used in husbandry, and so constructed as to be turned up at the axle to discharge the load.

(5) To stumble. *Norf.*

(6) A mole-hill. *Suffolk.*

(7) A pit, or cave. (*A.-S.*)

(8) A game at cards.

> There are some playing at back-gammon, some at trick-track, some at picket, some at cribidge, and, perhaps, at a by-table in a corner, four or five harmless fellows at *put*, and all-foures.
>
> *Country Gentleman's Vade Mecum*, 1699, p. 75.

(9) In coal mines, to bring the coals from the workings to the crane or shaft.

(10) A stinking fellow. *Devon.*

PUTAYLE. The populace. (*A.-N.*)

PUTAYN. A whore. (*A.-N.*) *Fiz à putain*, son of a whore, a common term of reproach, misprinted in Gy of Warwike, p. 295.

PUT-CASE. Suppose a case, i. e. take an example from an imaginary case.

PUTCH. A pit, hole, or puddle. *Kent.*

PUTCHKIN. A wicker bottle. *West.*

PUTE. To impute. Still in use.

PUTERIE. Whoredom. (*A.-N.*)

> And bygan ful stille to spye,
> And herde of hyre *putrye*.
>
> *Wright's Seven Sages*, p. 47.

PUTHE. Pitch. *Hearne.*

PUTHER. (1) Pewter. *North.*

(2) The same as *Pudder*, q. v.

PUTHERY. Said of a sheep which has water on the brain. *Sussex.*

PUTLOGS. The cross horizontal pieces of a scaffold in building a house.

PUT-ON. (1) To be depressed, or sad.

(2) Put your hat on; be covered. This phrase occurs in Massinger and Middleton.

(3) To excite, or stir up; to go fast.

PUTOUR. A whoremonger. (*A.-N.*)

PUT-OVER. (1) A hawk was said to *put over* when she removed her meat from the gorge into the stomach.

(2) To recover from an illness.

PUT-PIN. The game of *pushpin*, q. v. There is an allusion to it under this name in Nash's Apologie, 1593.

> That can lay downe maidens bedds,
> And that can hold ther sickly heds:
> That can play at *put-pin*,
> Blowe-poynte, and near lin.
>
> *Play of Misogonus*, MS.

PUTRE. To cry. *North.*

PUTTER. A lever. *Suffolk.*

PUTTER-OUT. (1) A distributor.

(2) One who deposited money with a party on going abroad, on condition of receiving a great interest for it on his return, proportionable to the dangers of the journey, and the chances of his arrival to claim it. This custom was very common in Shakespeare's time, and is alluded to in the Tempest, iii. 3.

PUTTICE. A stoat, or weasel. *Kent.*

PUTTOCK. (1) A common prostitute.

(2) A kite. The term was metaphorically applied to a greedy ravenous fellow.

> Who sees a hefer dead and bleeding fresh,
> And sees hard-by a butcher with an axe,
> But wil suspect twas he that made the slaughter?
> Who findes the partridge in the *puttocks* neast,
> But will imagine how the bird came there.
>
> *First Part of the Contention*, 1600.

> I am a greate travelir.
> I lite on the dunghill like a *puttock!*
> Nay, take me with a lye,
> And cut out the brane of my buttock.
>
> *Mariage of Witt and Wisdome*, 1579

PUTTOCK-CANDLE. The least candle in a pound, put in to make up weight. *Kent.*

PUT-UP. (1) To sheath one's sword.

(2) To tolerate; to bear with. Also, to take up residence at an inn. *Var. dial.*

PUZZEL. A filthy drab.

PUZZLE-HEADED-SPOONS. Apostle-headed-spoons; each with the figure of an apostle, his head forming the top of the spoon. They may be seen at several places in Cornwall and Devon. See *Apostle-spoons*.

PUZZUM. Spite; malice. *North.*

PYE. *Father of the Pye*, the chairman of a convivial meeting. *Devon.*

PYKE. To move or go off.

PYONINGS. Works of pioneers; military works of strength. *Spenser.*

PYRAMIDES. Spires of churches.

PYTE. Mercy; pity. (*A.-S.*)

> Fro dalis deep to the I cryde,
> Lord, thow listyn the voys of me!
> This deep presoun that I in byde,
> Brek it up Lord for thin *pyté*.
> Be thow myn governowr and myn gyde,
> Myn gostly foode, that I nouȝt fle,
> And let out of thin herte glyde,
> That I have trespasyd aȝens the.
>
> *Hampole's Paraphrase of the Psalms*, MS.

Q. The same as *Cue* (1). "Go for a q," Lilly's Mother Bombie, ap. Nares.

QD. Contr. for *quod* or *quoth*.

QHYP. A whip. *Prompt. Parv.*

QRUS. Wrathful. See *Crous* (1).

QUA. Who.

> *Qua* herd ever a warr auntur,
> That he that noght hadd bot of him,
> Agayn him suld becum sua grim.
>
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 4.

QUAB. An unfledged bird. Hence, anything in an imperfect, unfinished state.

QUABBE. A bog, or quagmire.

QUACK. To be noisy. *West.* The term is applied to any croaking noise.

QUACKING-CHEAT. A duck. An old cant term, given by Dekker, 1616.

QUACKLE. To choke, or suffocate. *East.*

QUACKSALVER. A cheat or quack.

> But the juglers or *quacksalvers* take them by another course, for they have a staffe slit at one end like a payre of tongs, those stand open by a pinne; now, when they see a serpent, viper, adder or snake, they set them upon the neck neere the head, and pulling foorth the pinne, the serpent is inevitably taken, and by them loosed into a prepared vessell, in which they keepe her, and give her meate.
>
> *Topsell's Historie of Serpents*, 1608, p. 40

QUAD. Bad; evil. *Chaucer.*

QUADDLE. To dry, or shrivel up. *West.*

QUADDY. Broad; short and thick. *East.*

QUADE. To spoil, or destroy.

QUADRAT. Arranged in squares.

And they followed in a *quadrat* array to the entent to destroy kyng Henry.

Hall's Union, 1548. *Hen IV.* f. 13.

QUADRELLS. Four square pieces of peat or turf made into that fashion by the spade that cuts them. *Staff.*

QUADRILLE. A game at cards, very similar to *Ombre*, q. v.

QUADRILOGE. A work compiled from four authors. A Life of Thomas Becket was so called.

The very authours of the *quadriloge* itselfe, or song of foure parts, for they yeeld a concert, though it be without harmonie, doe all, with one pen and mouth, acknowledge the same.

Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 515.

QUADRIVIUM. The seven arts or sciences were formerly divided into the *quadrivium*, or fourfold way to knowledge; and the *trivium*, or threefold way to eloquence. The former comprised arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy; the latter, grammar, rhetoric, and logic.

QUAER. Where.

That I mit becum hir man, I began to crave,
For nothing in hirde fondin wold I let;
Sche bar me fast on hond, that I began to rave,
And bad me fond ferther, a fol for to feche.
Quaer gospellis al thi speche?
Thu findis hir noht hire the sot that thu seche.

MS. Arundel 27, f. 130.

QUAG. A bog, or quagmire. *Var. dial.* Hence *quaggy*, soft and tremulous.

QUAGGLE. A tremulous motion. *South.*

QUAIL. (1) To go wrong.

(2) To shrink, flinch, or yield. To soften or decrease, Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 21. Sometimes, to faint, to droop, to fall sick.

(3) To curdle. *East.* "I quayle as mylke dothe, *ie quaillebotte*; this mylke is quayled, eate none of it," Palsgrave. "The cream is said to be *quailed* when the butter begins to appear in the process of churning," Batchelor's Orthoep. Anal. p. 140.

(4) A whore. An old cant term.

(5) To overpower, or intimidate.

QUAIL-MUTTON. Diseased mutton. *Linc.*

QUAIL-PIPE. A pipe used to call quails. *Quail-pipe boots*, boots resembling a quail-pipe, from the number of plaits or wrinkles.

QUAINT. Elegant; neat; ingenious. Occasionally, prudent. *Quaintness*, beauty, elegance. Now obsolete in these senses.

QUAINTE. To acquaint; inform.

There if he travaile and *quainte* him well,
The Treasure of Knowledges is his eche deale.

Recorde's Castle of Knowledge, 1556.

QUAIRE. A quire, pamphlet, or book.

Thow litell *quayer*, how darst thow shew thy face,
Or com yn presence of men of honesté?
Sith thow ard rude and folowist not the trace
Of faire langage, nor haiste no bewté;
Wherefore of wysedom thus I councell the,
To draw the bake fer out of their sight,
Lest thow be had in reproef and dispite.

MS. Rawl. C. 86.

QUAISY. (1)

Hit most be a curet, a crouned wyght,
That knowth that *quaysy* frome ben and [illegible],
Or ellys theyre medsyns they have no myght
To geve a mane lysens to lyve in ease

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6

(2) Indigestible; tough. *North.*

QUAKE. (1) To shake. *Shak.*

(2) Fear, trembling. (*A.-S.*)

Thou shal bye thi breed ful dere,
Til thou turne aȝeyn in *quake*
To that erthe thou were of-take.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 6.

QUAKER-GRASS. The shaking grass. *Worc.*

QUAKING-CHEAT. A calf, or sheep.

QUALE. To kill, or destroy. (*A.-S.*)

QUALESTER. "*Chorista*, a qwalester," Nominale MS. of the fifteenth century.

QUALIFY. To soothe, or appease.

QUALITY. Profession; occupation.

QUALITY-MAKE. The gentry. *North.*

QUALLE. A whale.

The lady whyte als *qwallis* bane,
Alle falowed hir hewe.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 143.

QUALME. (1) Sickness; pestilence. (*A.-S.*)

(2) The noise made by a raven.

QUAMP. Still; quiet. *West.*

QUANDORUM. A polite speech. *South.*

QUANK. To overpower. *West.*

QUANT. A pole used by the bargemen on the Waveney between Yarmouth and Bungay, for pushing on their craft in adverse or scanty winds. It has a round cap or cot at the immerged end to prevent its sticking in the mud. Some of the *quants* are nearly thirty feet long. The term occurs in Pr. Parv.

QUANTO-DISPAINE. An ancient dance described in MS. Rawl. Poet. 108.

QUAPPE. To quake; to tremble.

QUAR. (1) A quarry. *West.*

When temples lye like batter'd *quarrs*,
Rich in their ruin'd sepulchers,
When saints forsake their painted glass
To meet their worship as they pass.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 136.

(2) To coagulate, applied to milk in the female breast. *Somerset.*

QUARE. To cut into pieces.

QUAREL. A stone quarry. "*Saxifragium*, a qwaryle," Nominale MS.

QUARELLES. Arrows. (*A.-N.*)

Qwarelles qwayntly swappez thorowe knyghtez
With iryne so wekyrly, that wynche they never.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.

QUARIER. A wax-candle, consisting of a square lump of wax with a wick in the centre. It was also called a *quarion*, and is frequently mentioned in old inventories. "All the endes of quarriers and prickets," Ord. and Reg. p. 295.

QUARKEN. To suffocate; to strangle.

With greatte dyfficultie I fynde it out I have a throte-bolle almoste strangled i. snarled or *quarkennyd* with extreme hunger.

Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

QUARL. To quarrel. *Somerset.* "Quarled

poison," quotation in Nares. Should we read "*gnarled* poison?"

QUAROF. Whereof.

With Litylmon, the lest fynger,
He begynnes to hoke,
And sayes, *quarof* ard thou so ferd?
Hit is a litil synne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 82.

QUARRE. Square.

Quarré scheld, gode swerd of steil,
And launce stef, biteand wel.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 111.

QUARREL. (1) A square of window glass, properly one placed diagonally. Anciently, a diamond-shaped pane of glass. Hence the cant term *quarrel-picker*, a glazier. The word was applied to several articles of a square shape, and is still in use.

(2) A duel, or private combat.

QUARRELOUS. Quarrelsome. *Shak.*

QUARRIER. A worker at a quarry.

QUARROMES. The body. A cant term. See a list in Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-light, 4to. Lond. 1620, sig. C. ii.

QUARRY. (1) Fat; corpulent. "A quarry, fat man, *obesus*," Coles' Lat. Dict.

(2) See *Quarier* and *Quarrell.*

(3) Prey, or game. *Quarry-hawk*, an old entered and reclaimed hawk.

(4) An arrow. Drayton, p. 29.

QUART. (1) A quarter. *Spenser.*

(2) Three pounds of butter. *Leic.*

QUARTER. (1) An upright piece of timber in a partition. *Somerset.*

(2) A noise; a disturbance.

Sing, hi ho, Sir Arthur, no more in the house you shall prate;
For all you kept such a *quarter*, you are out of the councell of state.
Wright's Political Ballads, p. 150.

(3) A square panel. *Britton.*

QUARTERAGE. A quarter's wages.

QUARTERER. A lodger. *Devon.*

QUARTER-EVIL. A disease in sheep, arising from corruption of the blood. *South.*

QUARTER-FACE. A countenance three parts averted. *Jonson.*

QUARTEROUN. A quarter.

And there is not the mone seyn in alle the lunacioun, saf only the seconde *quarteroun*.
Maundevile's Travels, p. 301.

QUARTER-SLINGS. A kind of ropes or chains used on board a ship.

Thy roaring cannons and thy chens
Be layde on every side;
Yea bases, foulers, *quarter-slings*,
Which often hath been tride.
Gaulfrido and Barnardo, 1570.

QUARTLE. A fourth part, or quarter.

QUASH. A pompion.

QUASS. To quaff, or drink. Some suppose this to be a corruption of *quaff*.

QUASTE. Quashed; smashed.

Abowte scho whirles the whele and whirles me undire,
Tille alle my qwarters yt whille whare *qwaste* al to peces. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 89.

QUASY. Same as *Queasy?*

I have passed full many *quasy* dayes,
That now unto good I cannot mate,
For mary I dyde myselfe to late.
The Complaynte of them that ben to late maryed.

QUAT. (1) To squat down. *Dorset.* To go to quat, i. e. alvum levare.

(2) Full; satiated. *Somerset.* "Quatted with other daintier fare," Philotimus, 1583.

(3) A pimple, or spot. Hence, metaphorically, a diminutive person.

(4) To flatter. *Devon.*

QUATCH. (1) To betray; to tell; to peach. A woman speaking of a person to whom she had confided a confidential secret, said, "I am certain he won't *quatch.*" *Oxf.*

(2) A word. *Berks.*

(3) Squat, or flat. *Shak.*

QUATE. Thought.

To bilde he hade gode *quate*,
At London he made a gate.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 94.

QUATER-JACKS. The quarters or divisions of the hour struck by the clock. *Linc.*

QUATHE. Said?

The king it al hem graunted rathe,
And hye him al merci *quathe.*
Arthour and Merlin, p. 60.

QUATHING. In good condition.

QUATRON. A quartern. (*A.-N.*)

QUAUGHT. To drink deeply.

QUAVE. To shake, or vibrate. *Derb.* "Al the world quaved," Piers Ploughman, p. 373.

QUAVE-MIRE. A bog, or quagmire. *Palsgrave.* It is spelt *quakemire* in Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 20. "A verie *quave mire* on the side of an hill," Harrison, p. 61. Cf. Holinshed, Chron. Scot. p. 48.

QUAVERY-MAVERY. Undecided. *East.*

QUAVIN-GOG. A quagmire. *Wilts.*

QUAWKING. Croaking; cawing. *Var. dial.*

QUAY. "*Quay* or sower mylke," MS. note by Junius, in his copy of the Ortus Vocab. in the Bodleian Library.

QUAYED. Quailed; subdued. *Spenser.*

QUAYT. A gnat. Nominale MS.

QUE. A cow. *Linc.*

QUEACH. (1) A thicket. *Coles.*

(2) A plat of ground left unploughed on account of queaches or thickets. *East.*

QUEACHY. Wet; saturated; quashy; swampy; marshy. Sometimes, running like a torrent of water. "*Torrens*, quechi," MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45, a vocabulary of the fifteenth century, written in Lancashire.

QUEAL. To faint away. *Devon.*

QUEAN. A slut; a drab; a whore; a scold. The term is not necessarily in a bad sense in some writers. "*Anus*, a old quene," MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 40.

QUEASY. (1) Squeamish; nice; delicate. Still in use, meaning *sickish.* It sometimes signifies *mad.*

(2) Short; brief. *Devon.*

QUEATCHE.

For they that lacke customers all the weeke, either because their haunt is unknowen, or the constables and officers of their parish watch them so narrowly that they dare not *queatche*, to celebrate the Sabboth, flocke too theaters, and there keepe a generall market of bawdrie.

Gosson's Schoole of Abuse, 1579.

QUEATE. Peace; quietness.

QUECK. A blow?

But what and the ladder slyppe,
Than I am deceyved yet;
And yf I fall I catche a *quecke*,
I may fortune to breke my necke.
And that joynt is yll to set.
Nay, nay, not so! *Enterlude of Youth*, n. d.

QUECORD. A game prohibited by an ancient statute, and supposed by Blount to be similar to shovel-board.

QUED. A shrew; an evil person.

Namly an eyre that ys a *qued*,
That desyreth hys fadrys ded.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 42.

QUEDE. (1) Harm; evil. Also, the devil.

As he stode stylle and bode the *quede*,
One com with an asse charged with brede.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 37.

(2) A bequest. (*A.-S.*)

QUEDER. To shake, or shiver.

QUEDNES. Iniquity. This word occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 10.

QUEDUR. Whether.

She seid; Alas! how shuld I lyfe,
Er thus my life to lede in lo d
Fro dale to downe I am dryfe,
I wot not *quedur* I may sit or stond.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 109.

QUEE. A female calf. *North.*

QUEED. The cud. "To chamme the *queed*." This is given as a Wiltshire word in MS. Lansd. 1033, fol. 2.

QUEEK. To press or squeeze down; to pinch. *Heref.*

QUEEL. To grow flabby. *Devon.*

QUEEN-DICK. That happened in the reign of Queen Dick, i. e. never.

QUEEN-OF-HEARTS. An old country dance, mentioned in the Bran New Wark, 1785, p. 7.

QUEEN'S-GAME. A game at tables.

QUEEN'S-STICK. A stately person. *Linc.*

QUEER. (1) To puzzle. *Var. dial.*

(2) Bad; counterfeit. A cant term.

QUEERQUIST. A quiz. *Heref.*

QUEER-STRET. A phrase thus generally used: "Well! that have put me in *queer-stret*," meaning, puzzled me queerly or strangely. *Suffolk.*

QUEER-WEDGES. Large buckles. *Grose.*

QUEEST. A wood-pigeon. *West.* Spelt *queeze* in Wilbraham's Gloss. p. 108. The ringdove, Ray's Catalogue of English Birds, 1674, p. 85. "A ringdove, a stockdove, a quoist," Florio, p. 109.

QUEEVE. To vibrate. *Beds.*

QUEINT. The pudendum muliebre.

QUEINTANCE. Acquaintance.

But folke that beon fallen in poverté,
No man desirethe to have theire *queyntance*.

MS. Ashmole 59, f. 35.

QUEINTE. (1) Quenched. (*A.-S.*)

Whan hit hathe *queynt* his brendis bright,
Than ette aven hit yevyth hym a newe light.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f 38

(2) Strange; curious; cunning; artful; trim, neat; elegant. (*A.-N.*)

QUEINTISE. Neatness; cunning.

To go aboute the boke seise,
And al bi the develis *queyntise*.

MS. Ashmole 4 , f.

QUEITE. Crept. *Will. Werw.*

QUEK. To quack; to make a noise like a goose or duck. Urry, p. 417.

He toke a gose fast by the nek,
And the goose thoo begann to *quek*.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 4.

QUEKED. Sodden, as wine is.

QUELCH. A blow, or bang.

QUELE. A wheel. *Prompt. Parv.* "Qwel, *rota*," MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

QUELLE. To kill. (*A.-S.*)

QUELLIO. A ruff for the neck. (*Span.*)

QUELME. To kill; to destroy. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

QUELTRING. Sultry; sweltering. *West.*

QUEME. (1) To please. (*A.-S.*)

Of all vertues yeve me eke largesse
To be acceptid the to *queme* and serve,
To fyne onely thy grace I may deserve

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 12.

(2) To bequeath; to leave by legacy.

(3) The same as *queint*, q. v. "I tell you, Hodge, in sooth it was not cleane, it was as black as ever was Malkin's queme," Tumult, play dated 1613, Rawl. MS. Grose has *quim*, which he derives from the Spanish *quemar*, to burn. It is, perhaps, connected with the old word *queint*, which, as I am informed by a correspondent at Newcastle, is still used in the North of England by the colliers and common people.

QUENCH. To lay or place in water, without reference to extinguishing. See Harrison's England, p. 130.

QUENE. When.

Quene that the kyng Arthur by conqueste hade wonnyn
Castelles and kyngdoms and contreez many.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.

QUENINGES. Quinces. (*A.-N.*)

QUENTLY. Easily. *Gawayne.*

QUEQUER. A quiver.

To a *quequer* Roben went. *Robin Hood*, i. 99

QUERDLING. A kind of apple, perhaps the original of what we call *codlin*.

QUERELE. A complaint.

Thou lyf, thou luste, thou mannes hele,
Biholde my cause and my *querele*

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 39.

That all ministers, now to be deprived in this *querele* of rites, may be pardoned of all the payments of first-fruits due after deprivation.

Grindal's Remains, 1843, p. 289.

QUERESTAR. A chorister. *alsgrave.*

Thy harp to Pan's pipe, yield, god Phœbus.
For 'tis not now as in diebus
Illis; Pan all the year we follow,
But semel in anno ridet Apollo;
Thy *quirister* cannot come near
The voice of this our chanticleer.

Heywood's Love's Mistress, p. 42

QUERK. (1) To grunt; to moan. *West.*
(2) A moulding in joinery. *North.*

QUERKEN. To stifle, or choke. *North.* "Chekenyd or qwerkenyd," Pr. Parv.

> It wil grow in the ventricle to such a masse that it wil at the receit of any hot moisture send up such an ascending fome that it wil be ready to *quirken* and stifle us. ***Optick Glasse of Humors,* 1639, p. 124.**

QUERN. (1) Corn. *Salop.*
(2) A mill. This word is generally applied to a hand-mill. (*A.-S.*) "*Mola*, a qwernstone," Nominale MS.

> Having therefore groond eight bushels of good malt upon our *querne*, where the toll is saved, she addeth unto it halfe a bushell of wheat meale.
> *Harrison's Description of England*, p. 169.

QUERPO. Same as *Cuerpo*, q. v. "Me must den valke in *quirpo*," Nabbes' Bride, 4to. Lond. 1640, sig. F. iv.

> A batt, who nigh in *querpo* sat,
> Lay snug, and heard the whole debate.
> *Collins' Miscellanies*, 1762, p. 132.

QUERROUR. A worker in a quarry.

QUERT. Joyful. Also, joy. *In quert*, joyful, in good spirits. See Lydgate, pp. 32, 38; Ritson's Met. Rom. iii. 408-9.

> Remembyr thy God while thou art *quert*.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 76.

> And that hym byhoveth leve hyt in *querte*,
> And be overcomen and caste to helle pytt.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 14.

> But thouȝe that Noe was in *quert*,
> He was not al in ese of hert.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 12.

QUEST. (1) The sides of an oven. Pies are said to be *quested* when their sides have been crushed by each other, or so joined to them as thence to be less baked. *North.*
(2) To give tongue as hounds do on trail. "To bay or *quest* as a dog," Florio, p. 1. Still in use. See Forby, ii. 268.

> Kenettes *questede* to quelle,
> Al so breme so any belle,
> The deer daunteden in the delle,
> That al the downe denede.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 7.

(3) An inquest. *Var. dial.* Both words are used by Hall, Henry VIII. ff. 50, 53.

QUESTANT. A candidate; one who is seeking for some object. *Shak.*

QUESTE. A prayer, or demand. (*A.-N.*)

QUESTEROUN. Cooks, or scullions.

QUEST-HOUSE. The chief watch-house of a parish, generally adjoining a church, where sometimes quests concerning misdemeanours and annoyances were held. The *quest-house* is frequently mentioned in the accounts of St. Giles, Cripplegate, 1571, MS. Addit. 12222.

QUESTMEN. "Those that are yearly chosen, according to the custom of a parish, to assist the churchwardens in the enquiry, and presenting such offenders to the ordinary as are punishable in the court-christian," Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 594.

QUESTMONGER. A juryman.

> Awake, awake, ye *questmongers*, and take heed you give a true, just, and right verdict.
> *Becon's Works*, p. 370.

QUESTUARY. Profitable.

QUETE. Wheat. It is the translation of *frumentum* in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

> That ȝere shalbe litulle *qwete*,
> And plenté shalbe of appuls grete.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 75.

QUETHE. (1) Harm; mischief. (*A.-S.*)
(2) To say; to declare. (*A.-S.*)
(3) To bequeath. *Lydgate.*

> Hous and rente and outher thyng
> Mow they *quethe* at here endyng.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 42.

(4) Cry; clamour. *Gawayne.*

QUETHING, Saying, crying?

> Being alive and seinge I peryshe, i. beinge quycke and *quethyng* I am undone.
> *Palsgrave's Acolastus*, 1540.

QUETHUN. Whence. *Robson.*

QUETOURE. A scab, or swelling.

QUEVER. Gay; lively. *West.*

QUEW. Cold.

QUEZZEN. To suffocate. *East.*

QUHILLES. Whilst.

> *Qwhylles* he es qwykke and in qwerte unquellyde with handis,
> Be he never mo savede ne socourede with Cryste.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 93.

QUIB. A taunt, or mock. *Coles.*

QUIBIBES. Cubebs. "*Quiperium*, a quybybe," Nominale MS.

QUIBLIN. An attempt to deceive.

QUICE. A wood-pigeon. *Glouc.*

QUICHE. To move.

QUICK. (1) Alive; living.

> In thilke time men hem tok
> With juggement withouten les,
> And also *quic* dolven hes.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 28.

> Sir, he seid, asay of this,
> Thei were ȝisturday *qwyk* i-wysse.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 50

> *Quyk?* ye, forsothe, *quyk* it was,
> As wel I may tel you all the case.
> *The Sacrifice of Abraham*, p. 18.

(2) The growing plants which are reared or set for a hedge. *Var. dial.*
(3) Sharp; piercing. *Devon.*

QUICK-DEER. Deer with young.

QUICKEN. (1) Couch grass. *North.*
(2) To work with yeast. *Quickening-dish*, the yeast or balm that is put to new drink to make it work. *North.*
(3) To revive. Still in use.
(4) To conceive with child.

QUICKER. A quickset hedge. *West.*

QUICKLINGS. Young insects. *East.*

QUICKMIRE. A quagmire. *Devon.*

QUICKWOOD. Thorns. *Yorksh.*

QUID. (1) The cud. *Var. dial.* Hence, generally, to suck one's tongue.
(2) A mouthful of tobacco. *Var. dial.*

QUIDDITY. A subtlety; a subtle quirk or pretence. *Quiddit* was also used.

QUIERIE. A royal stable.

QUIET. Gentlemanly. *West.*

QUIETUS. The official discharge of an account. (*Lat.*) It is chiefly used metaphorically, and it means in slang language a severe blow, in other words a *settler*.

QUIFTING-POTS. Small drinking pots holding half a gill. *Lanc.*

QUIL. The reed on which the weavers wind their heads for the shuttle. See Robin Goodfellow, p. 24.

QUILE. A pile, heap, large cock, or cop of hay put together ready for carrying, and to secure it from rain; a heap of anything.

QUILKIN. A frog. *Cornw.*

QUILL. (1) The stalk of a cane or reed; the faucet of a barrel. Hence, to tap liquor. *Devon.*

(2) The fold of a ruff. Also to plait linen in small round folds. "After all your starching, *quilling*, turning, seeking, pinning," Strode's Floating Island, sig. C.

(3) *In the quill*, written. *Shak.*

QUILLER. An unfledged bird.

QUILLET. (1) A furrow. *North.*

(2) A croft or grassyard. *Devon.*

(3) A little quibble. *Shak.*

> So you, only by conceit, thinke richly of the operation of your Indian pudding, having contrarie qualities in it, a thing repugnant to philosophy, and working miraculous matters, a *quillit* above nature.
> *The Man in the Moone*, 1609, sig. C. ii.

QUILL-TURN. The machine or instrument in which a weaver's quill is turned.

QUILLY. To harden; to dry. *Devon.*

QUILT. (1) To beat. *Var. dial.*

(2) To swallow. *West.*

(3) Almost worn out. *I. Wight.*

(4) To be very fidgety. *South.*

QUILTED-CALVES. Sham calves for the legs made of quilted cloth.

QUIN. A kind of spikenard.

QUINCE. The king's-evil.

> For the *quynce*. Take horehownde and columbyne, and sethe it in wyne or ale, and so therof let hym dryncke fyrste and laste. *MS. Rec. Med.*

QUINCE-CREAM. Is thus described.

> Take the quinces and put them into boiling water unpared; then let them boil very fast uncovered that they may not colour; and when they are very tender, take them off and peel them, and beat the pap very small with sugar; and then take raw cream, and mix with it till it be of fit thickness to eat like a cream. *True Gentlewoman's Delight*, 1676, p. 5.

QUINCH. (1) To make a noise.

(2) To stir, or move. Sometimes a substantive, a twitch, or jerk.

QUINE. Whence.

> Fro *qwyne* come yon kene mane, quod the kynge thanne,
> That knawes kynge Arthure and his knyghttes also.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 90.

> Bethynke the welle *qwyne* thou came,
> Ilkone we ere of Adam.
> *R. de Brunne, MS Bowes*, p. 15.

QUINET. A wedge. *Glouc.*

QUINNY. Not quite; not just yet. *East.*

QUINOLA. A term in the game of primero, signifying the chief card.

QUINRE. Some poisonous animal.

QUINSE. To carve a plover, spelt *cuinse* in the Booke of Hunting, 1586. It occurs in Hall's Satires, p. 82.

QUINTAIN. "A game or sport in request at marriages in some parts of this nation, specially in Shropshire; the manner now corruptly thus, A quintin, buttress, or thick plank of wood is set fast in the ground of the highway where the bride and bridegroom are to pass, and poles are provided with which the young men run a tilt on horse-back; and he that breaks most poles, and shews most activity, wins the garland," Blount, ed. 1681, p. 535. The quintain was often gaily painted.

> Thy wakes, thy *quintels*, here thou hast,
> Thy May-poles too with garlands grac't.
> *Herrick's Poems*, ii. 44.

QUINTASENCIA. Some preparation for converting the baser metals into gold.

QUINTER. A two-year-old sheep.

QUINTURE. Delivery; cure. *Hearne.*

QUIP. A sharp retort. "Merrie quipps or tauntes wittily spoken," Baret.

> Tarlton meeting with a wily country wench, who gave him *quip* for *quip*. *Tarlton's Jests*, 1611.

QUIRBOILE. A peculiar preparation of leather, by boiling it to a condition in which it could be moulded to any shape, and then giving it, by an artificial process, any degree of requisite hardness.

> Whyppes of *quyrboyle* by-wente his white sides.
> *MS. Laud.* 656, f. . . .

QUIRE-BIRD. One who has lately come out of prison, and seeks for a place.

QUIRE-CUFFIN. A churl. *Dekker.*

QUIRISON. A complaint. (*A.-N.*)

QUIRK. (1) To emit the breath forcibly after retaining it in violent exertion. *West.*

(2) To grunt; to complain. *Devon.*

(3) The clock of a stocking. *Devon.* The term occurs in Stubbe, 1595.

(4) A pane of glass cut at the sides and top in the form of a rhomb.

QUIRKY. Merry; sportive. *Linc.*

QUIRLEWIND. A whirlwind. It is translated by *turbo* in MS. Egerton 829, f. 14.

QUISERS. Christmas mummers. *Derb.*

QUISES. Cushions for the thighs, a term in ancient armour. *Hall.*

QUISEY. Confounded; dejected. *North.*

QUISHIN. A cushion. *Palsgrave.*

> Swythe chayers thay fett,
> *Qwyssyns* of velvett.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 135.

QUISIBLE.

> For all this to prouffyt is no more possyble
> Than for to drynke in a *quysyble*.
> *Early Interlude in Bibl. Lambeth.*

QUISSONDAY. Pentecost; Whit-Sunday.

QUISTER. A bleacher. Nominale MS.

QUIT. (1) To remove by force.

(2) To be even, or equal with. The modern phrase is *to be quits*.

(3) Acquitted. See *Quite* (3).

QUITCH. To flinch. Also as *quinch*, to stir or move, to make a noise.

QUITE. (1) Free; quiet. (*A.-N.*)
(2) To pay off; to requite. (*A.-N.*)

> Os hyt ys in the story tolde,
> xl^{ti}. Syr Roger downe can folde,
> So *qwyt* he them ther mede;
> Had he bene armyd y-wys,
> Alle the maystry had byn hys;
> Allas! why wantyd he hys wede?
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 73
>
> Syr Roger smote them on the hede,
> That to the gyrdylle the swerde yede,
> Of hym were they *qwyte*;
> They hewe on hym faste as they were wode,
> On eche syde then sprong the blode,
> So sore on hym they dud smyte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.

(3) To acquit. Sometimes acquitted.

> *Quyte* the weyl oute of borghegang,
> That thou ne have for hyt no wrang.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 63.
>
> Herof they *quyttene* hyme as treue mene,
> And sith spake they farder thenne,
> That yf he myght hys lemane bryng
> Of whome he maide knolishyng.
> *MS. Rawlinson* C. 86.

(4) White. (*A.-S.*)

> The childe, that was so nobulle and wyse,
> Stode at his fadurs grafe at eve;
> Ther cam on in a *qwyte* surplisse,
> And pryvely toke him be the slefe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 67

QUITE-BETTER. Entirely recovered.

QUITECLAYM. Free from claim.

> Fram henne to Ynde that cité
> *Quiteclaym* thai schul go fre.
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 310.

QUITELICH. Freely; at liberty. (*A.-S.*) It is wrongly explained by Ellis, ii. 77.

QUITEMENT. Completely; entirely.

QUITTER. (1) Thin nasty matter or filth that runs from a wound. "Qwytur or rotunnes, *putredo*," Nominale MS.
(2) Whiter; more delicate. See the example in v. *Blaunchette*.

QUIVER. Nimble; active. In use in Suffolk, according to Moor. "*Agilis*, nimble, light, lieger, *quiver*," Elyot, ed. 1559. *Quivery*, shaky, nervous.

> They bothe swetely played;
> A sergeaunt them afrayed,
> And sayd they were full *quever*.
> *Boke of Mayd Emlyn*, p. 27.

QUIZZLE. To suffocate. *Norf.*

QUO. Contraction of *quoth*.

QUOB. A quicksand, or bog. *West.* We have *quobmire* in Salop. Antiq. p. 539.

QUOCKEN. To vomit. *North.*

QUOD. (1) To fish for eels with worms tied on worsted. *Hants.*
(2) A prison. *Var. dial.*
(3) Quoth; says. (*A.-S.*)

> Avaunce baner! *quod* the kyng, passe forthe anone,
> In the name of the Trynyté and oure Lady bryghte,
> Seynt Edward, Seynt Anne and swete seynt John,
> And in the name of Seynt George, oure landis knyȝte!
> This day shew thy grett power and thy gret myȝte,
> And brynge thy trew subjectes owte of payn and woo,
> And as thy wille is, Lorde, thys jorney be doo.
> *MS. Bibl. Reg.* 17 D. xv.

QUODLING. This disputed term occurs in Ben Jonson. It may be a cant term for a fool. "The codled fool," Cap of Gray Hairs, 1688, p. 169. It is probably derived from the apple so called. "A quodling, *pomum coctile*," Coles' Lat. Dict.

QUOIF. A cap. Florio, p. 123.

QUOIL. A noise, or tumult.

> But disturbs not his sleep,
> At the *quoil* that they keep.
> *Brome's Songs*, 1661, p. 78.

QUOK. Quaked for fear.

> This scharpe swerde to hire he tok,
> Whereof that alle hire body *quok*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 86.
>
> And whan he did with his honde embrace
> His yerde ayen fulle debonaire of loke,
> For innocence of humble drede he *quoke*.
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 16.

QUOME. A man. R. de Brunne, MS.

QUONDAM. A person formerly in office. Still in use as an adjective. (*Lat.*)

QUONIAN. A drinking-cup.

QUONS. A hand-mill for grinding mustard-seed. *East.* Forby seems to consider it a mere corruption of *quern*, q. v.

QUOP. To throb. *West.*

> But zealous sir, what say to a touch at praier?
> How *quops* the spirit? In what garb or ayre.
> *Fletcher's Poems*, p. 203.

QUORLE. A revolving spindle.

> *Qworle* in tho qwew go lyghtly,
> Qwene I was a ȝong man so dyd I.
> Gira in algore leniter,
> Quum fui juvenis ita feci.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 40.

QUOST. A coast. See Eliotes Dictionarie, fo. Lond. 1559, in v. *Jaçto*.

QUOT. Quiet. *Oxon.*

QUOTE. To notice; to write down. This sense is used by Shakespeare, Jonson, &c.

QUOYNTE. Cunning. (*A.-N.*)

> Sende me hidere, ȝif that ich miȝhte
> Ani *quoynte* carpenter finde.
> *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 161.

QUY. A calf, or young cow. "*Juvenca*, a qwye; *vitula*, a qwye calffe," Nominale MS.

QUYCE. The furze. *Pr. Parv.*

QWESEYNS. Cushions.

> Deliveryd on Monday next after blak Monday, a bote with a payr of orys, a russet mantyll, a payr of *qweseyns*, a tapet of red say, unlynyd, with a bar hed.
> *MS. Bodl. e Mus.* 229.

QWHICHE. Which.

> And so kynge Edward was possessed of alle Englonde, excepte a castelle in Northe Wales called Harlake, whiche Sere Richard Tunstall kepte, the *qwhiche* was gotene afterwarde by the Lord Harberde.
> *Warkworth's Chronicle*, p. ?

RA. A roe-deer. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in Chaucer, Cant. T. 4084.

RAAF. Ralph. *Pr. Parv.*

RAAS. To tear away. See *Race* (1).

> And *raas* it frome his riche mene and ryste it in sondyre. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 57.

RAASTY. Restive. *East.*

RAATH. In good condition. *North.*

RAB. (1) A kind of loam; a coarse hard substance for mending roads. *Cornw.*

(2) A wooden beater to bruise and incorporate the ingredients of mortar.

RABATE. Said of a hawk that recovers the fist after the hand has been lowered.

RABBATE. To abate. *Palsgrave.*

RABBEN. Turnips. (*A.-N.*)

RABBETING. When two boards cut on the edges with a rabbet plane are lapped with the edges one over another, this lapping over is called *rabbeting*. Kennett, MS. The groove in the stone-work of a window to admit the glass was also so called.

> In each of these rulers must be two hollow chanels, *rabboth*, or transumes, as carpenters call them; they must be under hollowed dovetaile wise, so that the two hollowed sides beeing turned together, there may be a concavity or hollownesse of a quarter of an inch square, representing this figure. *Hopton's Baculum Geodeticum*, 1614.

RABBISH. Foolhardy; grasping; given to extortion, theft, or rapine.

RABBIT-SUCKER. A sucking rabbit.

RABBLE. (1) A kind of rake.

(2) To speak confusedly. *North.*

> Let thy tunge serve thyn hert in skylle,
> And *rable* not wordes recheles owt of reson.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 24.

RABBLEMENT. (1) A crowd, or mob.

(2) Idle silly talk. *North.*

(3) Refuse; dregs. *Somerset.*

RABBLE-ROTE. A repetition of a long rigmarole roundabout story. *West.*

RABBLING. Winding; rambling. *North.*

RABIN. A raven. Nominale MS.

RABINE. Rapine; plunder.

RABIT. A wooden drinking-can.

> Strong beer in *rabits* and cheating penny cans,
> Three pipes for two-pence and such like trepans.
> *Praise of Yorkshire Ale*, 1697, p. 1.

RABITE. A war-horse.

> Then came the dewke Segwyne ryght,
> Armed on a *rabett* wyght.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 161.
>
> Syr Gye bestrode a *rabyghte*,
> That was moche and lyghte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 124.

RABONE. A radish.

RABSHAKLE. An idle profligate.

RABUKE. A she-goat? It is the translation of *capra* in Nominale MS.

RACE. (1) To pull away; to erase.

> Swownyng yn hur chaumbur she felle,
> Hur heere of can sche *race*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 94.

(2) The meeting of two tides, often over an uneven bottom running together, producing a great and sometimes dangerous sea. The *Race* of Alderney, Portland *Race*, &c.

(3) A string. *Devon.*

(4) The liver and lungs of a calf.

(5) A succession; a great number.

(6) Rennet for cheese. *North.*

(7) The peculiar flavour or taste of anything the original disposition.

(8) A small stream. *Yorksh.*

(9) A thrust with a dagger.

(10) To rake up old tales. *South.*

(11) To prick, mark, or note.

(12) A course in building.

RACEN. A pothanger. *Yorksh.*

RACERS. A variety of tares. *Var. dial.*

RACH. Rushes for thatching.

RACHE. (1) To stretch out; to catch. *Palsgrave.* From the first meaning comes *rack* in Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

(2) A scenting hound. (*A.-S.*)

> Denede dale and downe, for dryft of the deer in drede,
> For meche murthe of mouth the murie moeth made;
> I ros, and romede, and sey roon *raches* to ȝede,
> They stalke under schawe, schatereden in schade.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 7.
>
> For we wylle honte at the herte the hethes abowte,
> With *racches* amonge hem in the rowe bankes.
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A ii. f. 118.
>
> Thre grehoundes he ledde on hond,
> And thre *raches* in on bond.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 172.
>
> She was as feyre and as gode,
> And as riche on hir palfray;
> Hir greyhoundis fillid with the dere blode,
> Hir *rachis* coupuld, be my fay.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 119.

RACINE. A root. (*A.-N.*)

RACK. (1) Light, thin, vapoury clouds; the clouds generally. Still in use in the Northern counties, and sometimes there applied to a mist. See the Archæologia, xxii. 373. "As the sunne shines through the *rack*," Du Bartas, p. 616. In some instances it appears to imply *the motion of the clouds*, and is so explained by Chapman in his translation of Homer. A disputed passage in which this word occurs, in the Tempest, iv. 1, "leave not a *rack* behind," merits special consideration. Our choice lays between considering it to mean *a single fleeting cloud*, or as a form of *wrack or wreck*. Mr. Hunter has expressed his belief that *rack* in the first sense is never used with the indefinite article, and unless the passage now given from Lydgate tends to lighten the objection, it seems to me to be absolutely fatal to the adopted reading. On the other hand, we have *rack* in the old folios of Beaumont and Fletcher, where the sense requires *wreck*. See Mr. Dyce's edition, vii. 137. On the whole, then, unless *rack* can elsewhere be found with the indefinite article, it appears safer to adopt *wreck*, which certainly agrees better with the context. Upton, Critical Observations, ed. 1748, p. 213, supposes it to mean a track or path, in which sense it is still used in the North. See our second meaning, and Brockett, who adopts Upton's explanation of the Shakespearian passage; but there is no good authority for anything of the kind, although Brockett is as decisive as if he had possessed the reading and knowledge of Gifford.

> As Phebus doeth at mydday in the southe,
> Whan every *rak* and every cloudy sky
> Is voide clene, so hir face uncouth
> Shall shewe in open and fully be unwry.
>
> *Lydgate*, *MS. Ashmole* 39, f 51.

> Treulé ʒif ʒe wil haloue this holeday,
> The *rakkis* of heven I wil opyn.
>
> *MS. Douce* 302, f. 16.

> Now we may calculate by the welkins *racke*,
> Æolus hath chaste the clouds that were so blacke.
>
> *Heywood's Marriage Triumphe*, 1613.

(2) A rude narrow path like the track of a small animal. *West.* Brockett explains it, a track, a trace.

(3) To pour off liquor; to subject it to a fermentive process.

(4) *To work by rack of eye*, to be guided in working by the eye. *In a high rack*, in a high position.

(5) To care; to heed. *North.*

(6) A rut in a road. *East.*

(7) The neck of mutton, or pork. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(8) That part of a cross-bow in which the gaffle moved.

(9) A liquor made chiefly of brandy, sugar, lemons, and spices.

(10) A trout. *Northumb.*

(11) Weeds; refuse. *Suffolk.*

(12) *Rack and ruin*, destruction.

(13) That pace of a horse which is between a trot and an amble.

(14)

> Some thinke the putride backe-bone in the grave *rack'd*,
> Or marrow chang'd, the shape of snakes to take.
>
> *Topsell's Historie of Serpents*, p. 6.

(15) To exaggerate. See *Rache* (1).

(16) The cob-iron of a grate.

(17) To relate or tell anything.

RACK-AND-MANGER. A man's *rack and manger* was his housekeeping. To be at rack and manger, to live at reckless expense.

> When Vertue was a country maide,
> And had no skill to set up trade,
> She came up with a carriers jade,
> And lay *at racke and manger*.
> She whift her pipe, she drunke her can,
> The pot was nere out of her span;
> She married a tobacco man,
> A stranger, a stranger.
>
> *Life of Robin Goodfellow*, 1628.

RACKAPELT. An idle rascal. *Linc.*

RACKET. (1) A hard blow. *East.* Perhaps from the instrument with which the ball was struck at tennis.

(2) A kind of net.

(3) A struggle. *North.*

RACK-HURRY. The track or railway on which waggons run in unloading coals at a hurry; that is, at a staith or wharf.

RACKING. Torture. Still in common use as an adjective, agonizing.

RACKING-CROOK. A pot-hook. *Northumb.*

RACKLE. (1) Noisy talk. *West.* Also to **rattle**, of which it may be a form.

(2) Rude; unruly. *North.* It is an archaism meaning *rash*.

> And than to wyving be thou nat *racle*,
> Beware of hast thouhe she behest to please.
>
> *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 30.

RACKLE-DEED. Loose conduct. *Cumb.*

RACKLING. A very small pig. *Suffolk.*

RACKRIDER. A small trout. *North.*

RACKS. (1) The sides of a waggon. This word occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

(2) Range; kitchen fire-place. *Essex.*

RACK-STAFF. A kind of pole or staff used for adjusting the mill-stones.

RACK-UP. To supply horses with their food for the night. *South.*

RACK-VINTAGE. A voyage made by merchants into France for racked wines procured what was called the rack-vintage.

RACK-YARD. The farmyard, where beasts are kept: from the racks used there

RAD. (1) Afraid. Apol. Loll. p. 27.

> Thow wold holde me drade,
> And for the erle fulle *rade*.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 132.

(2) Advised; explained. (*A.-S.*)

> In the castelle had sche hyt hyght,
> To defende hur with alle hur myghte,
> So as her counsayle *radd*.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.

> Now with the messanger was no badde,
> He took his hors as theársschop *radde*.
>
> *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 101.

RADCOLE. A radish.

RADDLE. (1) To weave. *North.*

(2) The side of a cart.

(3) To do anything to excess. *Linc.*

(4) A hurdle. *South.* Kennett has *raddles*, small wood or sticks split like laths to bind a wall for the plastering it over with loam or mortar. "In old time," says Harrison, p. 187, "the houses of the Britons were slightlie set up with a few posts and many *radels*, with stable and all offices under one roofe." In Sussex the term is applied to long pieces of supple underwood twisted between upright stakes to form a fence, or to slight strips of wood which are employed in thatching barns or outhouses. Also called *raddlings*.

(5) To banter. *North.*

RADDLINGS. (1) Windings of a wall. *North.*

(2) Bribery money at elections. *West.*

RADE. An animal's maw *Linc.*

RADEGUNDE. A disease, apparently a sort of boil. Piers Ploughman, p. 430.

RADELICHE. Readily; speedily. (*A.-S.*)

> In slepyng that blessud virgyn apperede hym to,
> And badde hym arys *radeliche* and blyve.
>
> *Chron. Vilodun*, p. 126.

RADES. The rails of a waggon.

RADEVORE. Tapestry.

RADIK. A radish. It occurs in an early collection of receipts in MS. Lincoln f. 290, and is the A.-S. form.

RADLY. Quickly; speedily. (*A.-S.*)

> Up then rose this prowd schereff,
> And *radly* made hym ȝare ;
> Many was the modur son
> To the kyrk with hym can fare.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 127.
> Thomas *radly* up he rase,
> And ran over that mounteyne hye,
> And certanly, as the story sayes,
> He hir mette at eldryne tre.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 116.

RADNESSE. Fear. See *Rad* (1).

> He said, I make myne avowe verreilly to Cryste,
> And to the haly vernacle, that voide schalle I nevere,
> For *radnesse* of na Romayne that regnes in erthe.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 56.

RAERS. The rails of a cart. *North.*

RAFE. (1) Tore. (*A.-S.*)

> Hir clothes ther scho *rafe* hir fro,
> And to the wodd gane scho go.
> *Perceval*, 2157.

(2) Weak ; silly ; foolish. *Suffolk.*

RAFF. (1) Scum ; refuse. Formerly applied to persons of low condition. Now *riff-raff.*

> And maken of the rym and *raf*
> Suche gylours for pompe and pride.
> *Appendix to W. Mapes*, p. 340.

(2) A raft of timber. *North.*

(3) Abundance ; affluence. *North.* In old English, a confused heap.

(4) Spoil ; plunder. *Kent.*

> Ilk a manne agayne his gud he gaffe,
> That he had tane with ryfe and *raffe.*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 148.

(5) *In raff*, speedily. (*A.-S.*)

(6) Idle ; dissolute. *North.*

RAFFERTORY. Masterful. *Linc.*

RAFFLE. (1) To stir the blazing faggots, &c. in an oven. The wooden instrument with which this is done is called the *rafflen pole.* Brushing off ripe walnuts is also called *rafflen 'em.*

(2) To live disorderly. *North.* Hence *raffle-coppin*, a wild fellow.

(3) A kind of fishing-net.

(4) To move, or fidget about. *Linc.*

RAFFS. (1) The students of Oxford are so called by the town's people.

(2) Long coarse straws. *Northumb.*

RAFFYOLYS. A dish in ancient cookery described in Warner's Ant. Cul. p. 65.

RAFLES. Plays with dice. (*A.-N.*)

RAFORT. A radish.

RAFT. (1) To irritate. *Dorset.*

(2) A damp fusty smell. *East.*

RAFTE. Seized, or taken away. (*A.-S.*)

> *Rafte* awey forsothe is he,
> How, thei seide, may this be?
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 108.
> My chylde ys thus *rafte* me froo.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 68.
> Be God, quod Adam, here is a ston,
> It shalle be his bane anon !
> Thus sone his life was *rafte.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

RAFTER-RIDGING. A particular kind of ploughing used in Hampshire, so called from each ridge being separated by a furrow. Balk-ploughing. *Hants.*

RAFTY. (1) Rancid ; fusty. *Var. dial.*

(2) Wet ; foggy cold. *Suffolk.*

(3) Violent in temper. *South.*

RAG. (1) To scold, or abuse. *Var. dial.*

(2) A kind of basalt. *Warw.*

(3) The catkins of the hazel. *Yorksh.*

(4) A mist, or drizzling rain. *North.*

(5) A shabby looking fellow. "Tag and rag" the riff-raff, Harrison, p. 215.

(6) A farthing. A cant term.

(7) A herd of young colts.

RAGABRASH. Low idle people. *Cumb.* Nares has *raggabash* in the singular.

RAGAMUFFIN. A person in rags. Perhaps derived from *ragomofin*, the name of a demon in some of the old mysteries.

RAGE. (1) Madness ; rashness. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To romp, or play wantonly. (*A.-N.*)

> When sche seyth galantys revell yn hall,
> Yn here hert she thynkys owtrage,
> Desyrynge with them to pley and *rage*,
> And stelyth fro yow full prevely.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 29

(3) A broken pan. *Somerset.*

RAGEOUS. Violent ; furious. *North.* It occurs in Gascoigne.

RAGERIE. Wantonness. (*A.-N.*)

RAGGALY. Villanous. *Yorksh.*

RAGGED. (1) A term applied to fruit trees, when they have a good crop. Thus they say, "How full of fruit that tree is ! it's as *ragged* as it can hing." In some parts of Yorkshire the catkins of the hazel are called *rag*, and perhaps this word has some connexion therewith. *Linc.*

(2) Hawks were called *ragged* when their feathers were broken. Gent. Rec.

RAGGED-ROBINS. The keepers' followers in the New Forest.

RAGGULED. Sawed off. *Devon.*

RAGHTE. Reached. (*A.-S.*)

> The kyng of Egypt hath take a schafte,
> The chylde satt and nere hym *raghte.*
> *MS. Cantab* Ff. ii. 38, f. 70.

RAGINGUES. Ragings ; rompings.

> Leiȝingue and pleiȝes and *ragingues*,
> He bilefte also. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 111.

RAGLER. An officer in South Wales who collected fines, &c.

RAGMAN. (1) The charter by which the Scots acknowledged their dependence on the English crown under Edward I. was popularly called a *ragman roll ;* and hence the term, with or without the last word, came to be applied to several kinds of written rolls and documents, especially if of any length. Thus a papal bull with many seals is termed a *rageman* in Piers Ploughman, p. 5 ; and the list of names in Fame's book is called *ragman roll* in Skelton, i. 420. See also Plumpton Corr. p. 168. In a letter of Henry IV. dated 1399, printed in Rymer, mention is made of *literas patentes vocata raggemans sive blank chartres.* In Piers Ploughman, p. 461, it seems to mean a person who made a list o ragman.

> Rede on this *ragmon*, and rewle yow theraftur.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 7.

Mayster parson, I marvayll ye wyll gyve lycence
To this false knave in this audience
To publish his *ragman rolles* with lyes.
The Pardoner and the Frere, 1533.

(2) An ancient game at which persons drew by chance poetical descriptions of their characters, the amusement consisting, as at modern games of a similar kind, in the peculiar application or misapplication of the verses so selected at hazard by the drawers. This meaning of the term was first developed by Mr. Wright in his Anecdota Literaria, 8vo. 1844, where he has printed two collections of ancient verses used in the game of ragman. Mr. Wright conjectures that the stanzas were written one after another on a roll of parchment, that to each stanza a string was attached at the side, with a seal or piece of metal or wood at the end, and that, when used, the parchment was rolled up with all the strings and their seals hanging together, so that the drawer had no reason for choosing one more than another, but drew one of the strings by mere chance, on which the roll was opened to see on what stanza he had fallen: if such were the form of the game, we can very easily imagine why the name was applied to a charter with an unusual number of seals attached to it, which when rolled up would present exactly the same appearance. Mr. Wright is borne out in his opinion by an English poem termed *Ragmane roelle*, printed from MS. Fairfax 16:

My ladyes and my maistresses echone,
Lyke hit unto your humbyble wommanhede,
Resave in gré of my sympill persone
This rolle, which withouten any drede
Kynge Ragman me bad me sowe in brede,
And cristyned yt the merour of your chaunce;
Drawith a strynge, and that shal streight yow leyde
Unto the verry path of your governaunce.

That the verses were generally written in a roll may perhaps be gathered from a passage in Douglas's Virgil,—

With that he raucht me ane roll: to rede I begane,
The royetest ane ragment with mony ratt rime.

Where the explanation given by Jamieson seems to be quite erroneous.

Venus, whiche stant withoute lawe,
In non certeyne, but as men drawe
Of *Ragemon* upon the chaunce,
Sche leyeth no peys in the balaunce
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 244.

(3) The term *rageman* is applied to the devil in Piers Ploughman, p. 335.

RAGOUNCE. The jacinth stone.

RAG-PIECE. A large net.

RAG-RIME. Hoar frost. *Linc.*

RAGROWTERING. Playing at romps. *Exm.*

RAGS-AND-JAGS. Tatters; fragments; rags.

RAG-TOBACCO. The tobacco leaf cut into small shreds. *North.*

RAGWEED. The herb ragwort.

RAGYD. Ragged.

Som were *ragyd* and long tayled,
Scharpe clawyd and long nayled.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 65.

RAID. (1) Early. *Kent.* From *rathe.*

(2) A hostile incursion. *North.*

(3) Dressed; arrayed; furnished.

RAIKE. To go, rush, or proceed.

And thane he *raykes* to the rowte, and ruysches one helmys;
Riche hawberkes he rente, and rasede schyldes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 85.

RAIL. (1) To stray abroad. Perhaps from the older word *reile*, to roll.

(2) A revel, a country wake. *West.*

(3) A garment of fine linen formerly worn by women round the neck. "Rayle for a womans necke, *crevechief, en quarttre doubles*," Palsgrave. "Anything worne about the throate or necke, as a neck-kercher, a partlet, a *raile*," Florio, p. 216. The night-rail seems to have been of a different kind, and to have partially covered the head; it was a gathered linen cloth.

And then a good grey frocke,
A kercheffe and a *raile*.
Friar Bacons Prophesie, 1604.

(4) To talk over anything. *Devon.*

(5) To teaze, or provoke a person to anger. *Norfolk.*

RAILED. (1) Set; placed. See Minot, p. 16. *Raylide*, MS. Morte Arthure, f. 87.

(2) Covered with net-work.

RAIME. To rule oppressively.

RAIN. A ridge. *North.*

RAIN-BIRD. The woodpecker. *North.* "Reyne, fowle bryde, *gaulus, picus, meropes*," Prompt. Parv.

RAINES. Rennes, in Bretagne, much esteemed for its manufacture of fine cloth.

RAINY-DAY. A day of misfortune.

RAISE. (1) A cairn of stones. *North.* Anciently, any raised mound, or eminence.

In the parishes of Edenhall and Lazonby, in Cumberland, there are yet some considerable remains of stones which still go by the name of *raises*, though many of them have been carried away, and all of them thrown out of their ancient form and order.
Hutchinson's History of Cumberland.

(2) To expectorate badly. *Suffolk.*

(3) To make additional loops in a stocking in order to fit it to the leg.

(4) A robbery. *North.*

RAISE-MOUNTAIN. A braggadocio.

RAISER. In carpentry, is the front board that stands upon the edge to support the board, flat board, or step; in the game of cricket, the name of a small stick that is put aslant into the hole with a ball upon it, which being struck upon the end, causes a ball to fly or jump up, in order to be struck with a stick, ready in the hand of him that did the former act. *Dyche.*

RAISINS. Pieces that lie under the end of a beam in a wall. Harrison, p. 187.

RAIT. To dissipate the sap of vegetables, by exposing them abroad to the weather. Hay is said to be *raited* when it has been much exposed to an alternancy of wet and dry weather. *Yorksh.*

RAITCH. A line or list of white down the face of a horse. *Yorksh.*

RAITH. Weeds, stick, straw, or other rubbish, in a pool of water. *West.*

RAKE. (1) To rouse up. *Somerset.*

(2) To cover anything in the fire with ashes. This explanation is given by Palsgrave, 1530. It is used metaphorically by Shakespeare. To rake is still in use, meaning to cover up a fire to keep it alive.

(3) A term applied to a hawk when she flew wide of the game.

(4) To walk or move about. *North.* Forby says, to gad or ramble idly.

> Now pass we to the bold beggar,
> That *raked* o'er the hill.
>
> *Robin Hood*, i. 105.

(5) To start up suddenly. *West.*

(6) To reach. Sir Tristrem, p. 292.

(7) To repeat a tale. *Durham.*

(8) The inclination of the mast of a vessel from the perpendicular.

(9) The sea *rakes* when it breaks on the shore with a long grating sound.

(10) A rut, crack, or crevice. *North.*

(11) A mine, or quarry.

(12) Course; road. *Gawayne.*

RAKEHELL. A wild dissolute fellow.

> With a handfull of *rakehelles* which he had scummed together in this our shire, whilest the king was in his returne from Tewxbury.
>
> *Lambarde's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 478

RAKEL Hasty; rash. *Chaucer.*

> The sowden sayd it is not soo;
> For your prestes, that suld tech vertus trace,
> They ryn *rakyll* out of gud race,
> Gyffe ylle ensampille and lyese in synne.
>
> *MS. Bodl. e Mus.* 160

RAKENE. To reckon.

RAKENTEIS. A horse's manger.

> Whan that hors herde nevene
> His kende lordes stevene,
> His *rakenteis* he al te-rof,
> And wente into the kourt wel kof.
>
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 84.

RAKER. A person who raked and removed the filth from the streets, generally termed *Jack Raker.*

> So on a time, when the cart came, he asked the *raker* why he did his businesse so slacklye: Sir, said he, my fore horse was in the fault, who, being let bloud and drencht yesterday, I durst not labour him.
>
> *Tarlton's Jests*, 1611.

RAKES-AND-ROANS. A boy's game, in which the younger ones are chased by the larger boys, and when caught, carried home pick-a-back.

RAKE-STELE. The handle of a rake.

RAKET. To racket, or rove about. *To play raket*, to be inconstant.

RAKE-TEETH. Teeth wide apart, similar to those of a rake. *North.*

RAKETYNE. A chain. *Hearne.*

RAKING. Violent. Ortus Vocab.

RAKKE. A manger.

> Of all that ylke vij. yere,
> At the *rakke* he stode tyed.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 107.

RAKS-JAKES. Wild pranks.

RALLY. (1) A projecting ledge in a wall built thicker below than above, serving the purpose of a shelf.

(2) A coarse sieve. *East.*

(3) A crowd, or multitude. *Devon.*

RALPH. The name of a spirit supposed to haunt printing-houses. See Dr. Franklin's Works, 1819, p. 56.

RALPH-SPOONER. A fool. *South.*

RAM. (1) Acrid; fetid. *North.*

(2) To lose anything by flinging it out of reach. *Somerset.*

RAMAGE. Wild. (*A.-N.*) The term was very often applied to an untaught hawk.

> Yet if she were so tickle, as ye would take no stand, so *ramage* as she would be reclaimed with no leave.
>
> *Greene's Gwydonius*, 1593.

RAM-ALLEY. A passage leading from Fleet-street to the Temple, famous for cooks, victuallers, sharpers, and whores. It is constantly mentioned in old plays.

RAMAST. Gathered together. (*Fr.*)

> And when they have *ramast* many of several kindes and tastes, according to the appetite of those they treat, they open one vessel, and then another.
>
> *A Comical History of the World in the Moon*, 1659.

RAMBERGE. A kind of ship. (*Fr.*)

RAMBLE. To reel, or stagger. *West.*

RAMBUZE. "A compound drink at Cambridge, and is commonly made of eggs, ale, wine, and sugar; but in summer, of milk, wine, sugar, and rose-water," Blount's Gloss. p. 538.

RAMBY. Prancing?

> I salle be at journee with gentille knyghtes
> On a *ramby* stede fulle jolyly graythide.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 57.

RAMCAGED. Withered, said of trees.

RAME. (1) To cry aloud; to sob; to ask for anything repeatedly. *North.* Rayme, to cry out against, Erle of Tolous, 431.

(2) To reach, or stretch after. "To rame, *pandiculor*," Coles' Dict.

(3) To rove, or ramble. *Yorksh.*

(4) To pull up. *North.*

(5) To rob, or plunder. *Linc.*

RAMEL. Rubbish, especially bricklayer's rubbish, or stony fragments. Also a verb. "To rammell or moulder in pieces, as sometimes mud walles or great masses of stones will doe of themselves," Florio, p. 195. The prior of St. Mary's of Coventry, in 1480, complained sadly of "the pepull of the said cité carrying their donge, *ramel*, and swepinge of their houses" to some place objectionable to him.

RAMELL-WOOD. Natural copse-wood.

> There growyth many allers and other *ramell-wood*, which servethe muche for the buyldinge of suche small houses.
>
> *MS. Cotton. Calig.* B. viii.

RAMES. The dried stalks of beans, peas, potatoes, &c. *Devon.* Also, the relics of a branch after the leaves are off.

RAM-HEADED. Made a cuckold.

RAMJOLLOCK. To shuffle the cards.

RAMMAKING. Behaving riotously and wantonly; tearing about, as they say, like a ram *Linc.*

RAMMED. Excessive. *Kent.*

RAMMEL-CHEESE. Raw meal. *I. Wight.*

RAMMILY. Tall; rank. *Var. dial.*

RAMMISH. (1) Rank; pungent. *North.*

(2) Violent; untamed; ramage.

> It is good (saith hee) to apply to sinnewes that are dissected, the powder of earth-wormes mixed and wrought up with old *rammish*, and unsavery barrowes grease, to be put into the griefe.
>
> *Topsell's Historie of Serpents*, p. 311.

RAMP. (1) To be rampant.

(2) *To ramp up*, to exalt. This is the meaning in Ben Jonson, ii. 518. The illustration quoted by Gifford is irrelevant, and is used in Forby's sense, to grow rapidly and luxuriantly.

(3) *To ramp and reave*, to get anything by fair means or foul.

(4) An ascent in the coping of a wall.

(5) Bending a piece of iron upwards to adapt it to wood-work, of a gate, &c. is called ramping it.

(6) A highwayman, or robber.

RAMPADGEON. A furious, boisterous, or quarrelsome fellow. *North.*

RAMPAGE. To be riotous; to scour up and down. *Rampaging* and *rampageous*, as adjectives, are riotous, ill-disposed.

RAMPALLION. A term of reproach, corresponding to our *rapscallion.*

RAMPANTUS. Overbearing. *Linc.*

RAMPE. (1) To climb. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A coarse woman, a severe term of reproach. Hall, describing Joan of Arc, says she was "a *rampe* of suche boldnesse, that she would course horses and ride theim to water, and do thynges that other yong maidens bothe abhorred and wer ashamed to do." *Hall, Henry VI.* f. 25.

(3) To rush. (*A.-S.*)

> He *rawmpyde* so ruydly that alle the erthe ryfez.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 61.

RAMPER. i. e. Rampire, generally applied to any turnpike road: more particularly however to such highways as are on the site of the old Roman roads. *Linc.*

RAMPICK. According to Wilbraham, a *rampicked* tree is a stag-headed tree, i. e. like an old overgrown oak, having the stumps of boughs standing out of its top.

> Thus doth he keepe them still in awfull feare,
> And yet allowes them liberty inough;
> So deare to him their welfare doth appeare,
> That when their fleeces gin to waxen rough,
> He combs and trims them with a *rampicke* bough.
> Washing them in the streames of silver Ladon,
> To cleanse their skinnes from all corruption.
>
> *The Affectionate Shepheard*, 1594.

RAMPIRE. A rampart.

RAMPISH. Rampant. *Palsgrave.*

RAMPSE. To climb. *Somerset.* Hence *rampsing*, tall, high.

RAMRACKETING. A country rout, where there are many noisy amusements. *Devon.*

RAM-RAISE. A running a little backward in order to take a good leap. *North.*

RAMS. Wild garlic. *Var. dial.*

RAMS-CLAWS. Crowfoot. *Somerset.* Ramsfoot is the water crowfoot.

RAMSHACKLE. (1) Loose; out of repair; ungainly: disjointed. *Var. dial.*

(2) To search or ransack. *North.*

RAM'S-HORN. A winding-net supported by stakes, to inclose fish that come in with the tide. *Somerset.*

RAMSONS. A species of garlic.

> *Ramsons* tast like garlick: they grow much in Cranbourn-chase: a proverb,
> Eate leekes in Lide, and *ramsins* in May,
> And all the yeare after physicians may play.
>
> *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.* p. 126.

RAM-STAG. A gelded ram. *South.*

RAMSTAM. Thoughtless. *North.*

RAN. (1) Force; violence. *North.*

(2) The hank of a string. *West.*

(3) A saying. Sevyn Sages, 2723.

(4) Open robbery and rapine.

RANCE. A kind of fine stone. It is mentioned in Archæologia, x. 423.

> With ivorie pillars mixt with jett and *rance*,
> Rarer and richer then th'old Carian's was.
>
> *Works of Du Bartas*, p. 245

RANCH. A deep scratch. *East.* "A ranche or clinch with a beasts paw," Cotgrave in v. *Griffade.*

RANCHET. A kind of bread.

RANCON. A weapon like a bill.

RAND. (1) A long and fleshy piece of beef cut from the part between the flank and buttock. "Rande of befe, *giste de beuf*," Palsgrave.

(2) A hank of line or twine; a strip of leather. *East.*

(3) Rushes on the borders and edges of land near a river. *Norf.* In old English, the margin or border of anything.

(4) To canvass for votes. *West.*

RANDALL. Random. *Coles.*

RANDAN. (1) The produce of a second sifting of meal. *East.*

(2) A noise, or uproar. *Glouc.*

RANDEM-TANDEM. A tandem with three horses, sometimes driven by University men, and so called at Oxford.

RANDIES. Itinerant beggars, and ballad-singers. *Yorksh.*

RANDING. Piecemeal. *Berks.*

RANDLE. To punish a schoolboy for an indelicate but harmless offence.

RANDLE-BALK. In Yorkshire, the cross piece of wood in a chimney, upon which the pot-hooks are hung, is called the *randle-balk* or *rendle-balk*. Kennett's MS. Glossary.

RANDOM. A straight line. *North.*

RANDONE. A long speech. "Randone or long renge of wurds, *haringa*," Pr. Parv.

RANDOUM. Force; rapidity. (*A.-N.*)

> He rod to him with gret *randoum*,
> And with Morgelai is fauchoun
> The prince a felde in the feld.
>
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 139.
>
> They saylyd ovyr the (?) *randown*,
> And londed at Sowth-hampton.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 123.
>
> Then rode he este with grete *randowne*,
> And thoght to bere hym adowne.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 247

RANDY. (1) Boisterous; noisy; obstreperous; also, maris appetens. *North.*

(2) A spree; they say, "Such a one is on the *randy*," meaning thereby, that he is spending his time in a continued round of drunkenness and debauchery.

RANDY-BEGGAR. A tinker. *North.*

RANDY-DANDY. A violent and vulgar quarrelsome woman. *North.*

RANDYROW. A disturbance. *West.*

RANE. Coarse, as linen, &c. *West.*

RANES. The carcase or skeleton of a fowl or bird. *Devon.*

RANG. Rebellious. (*A.-S.*)

> And yif that ani were so *rang*,
> That he thanne ne come anon,
> He swor bi Crist and seint Johan,
> That he sholde maken him thral,
> And al his ofspring forth withal.
>
> *Havelok*, 2561.

RANGE. (1) A sieve. *Somerset.* Elyot has, "*Sisacthea*, a rangeyng sieve;" and Huloet, "bult, raunge, or syeve meale." The second best wheaten bread was called range-bread.

(2) To cleanse by washing. *North.*

(3) The shaft of a coach. *Devon.*

(4) To take a range in firing.

> Their shot replies, but they were *rank'd* too high
> To touch the pinnace, which bears up so nigh
> And plays so hot, that her opponents think
> Some devil is grand captain of the Pink.
>
> *Legend of Captain Jones*, 1659.

RANGER. A chimney rack. *North.*

RANGLE. (1) To range about in an irregular and sinuous manner. *West.*

(2) Is when a hawk has gravel given her to bring her to a stomach. Blome, ii. 63.

RANISH. Ravenous. *Devon.*

RANK. (1) In a passion. *Chesh.*

(2) Thick; full; abundant. *Rankness*, abundance, fertility.

(3) A row of beans, &c. *I. Wight.*

(4) Very; excessive. *Var. dial.*

(5) Strong. See Isumbras, 200.

> He ryfez the *raunke* stele, he ryghttez theire brenez,
> And reste theme the ryche mane, and rade to his strenghes. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 69.

(6) Wrong. *Lanc.*

RANK-RIPE. Quite ripe. *Chesh.*

RANNACK. A worthless fellow. *Rannigal* is also used. *North.*

RANNEL. (1) A whore. A cant term.

(2) To ruffle the hair. *Yorksh.*

RANNILY. Fluently; readily; without hesitation. *Norfolk.*

RANNY. A shrew-mouse. *Suffolk.* Browne has the term in his 'Vulgar Errors.'

RANPIKE. Same as *Rampick*, q. v.

RANSCUMSCOUR. Fuss; ado. *Devon.* Also, a passionate person.

RANT. To drink, or riot. *North.*

> Mistake me not, custom, I mean not tho,
> Of excessive drinking, as great *ranters* do.
>
> *Praise of Yorkshire Ale*, 1697, p. 5.

RANTAN. To beat soundly. *Glouc.* It apparently alludes to a tinker's constant hammering in the following passage:

> There is *ran-tan* Tom Tinker and his Tib,
> And there's a jugler with his fingers glib.
>
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, i. 110.

RANTER. (1) A large beer-jug. Hence, to pour liquor from a large into a smaller vessel.

(2) To mend or patch a rent in a garment very neatly. *Suffolk.*

RANTIPIKE. An ass. *Dorset.*

RANTIPOLE. A rude romping child. *West.*

RANTREE. The mountain ash. *North.*

RANTY. Wild; frisky; riotous. *Ranty-tanty*, in a great passion. *North.*

RAP. (1) To seize; to ravish.

(2) To exchange, or swap. *Var. dial.*

(3) To risk, or hazard. *North.*

(4) To brag, or boast. *Devon.*

(5) *Rap and rend*, to seize hold of everything one can. The phrase occurs in Palsgrave, and is still in use. Compare Florio, p. 20. "To get all one can rap and run," Coles's Lat. Dict. "To rape and renne," to seize and plunder. Chaucer.

RAPE. (1) Haste. (*A.-S.*) Its meaning in the third example appears more doubtful.

> And commaunded alle yn *rape*
> Awey that wrytyng for to skrape.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 47.

> Ne was ther non that mighte ascape,
> So Beves slough hem in a *rape*.
>
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 27

> A thefe to hys thefte hath *rape*,
> For he weneth evermore for to skape.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 15.

(2) To steal; to plunder.

> Ravenows fisches han sum mesure: whanne thei hungren thei *rapyn*; whanne thei ben ful they sparyn
>
> *Wimbelton's Sermon*, 1388, *MS. Hatton* 57, p. 16

(3) A division of a county, comprising several hundreds.

(4) To scratch. *Somerset.*

(5) To take captive. (*A.-S.*)

(6) To bind or lace tightly. *Devon.*

(7) To prepare. (*A.-S.*)

(8) A heap of corn.

(9) A turnip. Ord. and Reg. p. 426.

RAPER. A rope-maker.

RAPEY. A dish in ancient cookery, described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 46.

RAPID. Gay. *Var. dial.*

RAPIER-DANCE. This is nearly the same as the sword-dance among the ancient Scandinavians, or as that described by Tacitus among the Germans. The performers are usually dressed in a white frock, or covered with a shirt, to which as also to their hats, or paper helmets, are appended long black ribands. They frequently go from house to house, about Christmas, and are treated with ale after their military exercise. At merry-nights, and on other festive occasions, they are introduced one after another by the names and titles of heroes, from Hector and Paris, princes of Troy, down to Guy of Warwick. A spokesman then repeats some verses in praise of each, and they begin to flourish the rapier. On a signal given, all the weapons are united, or interlaced, but soon withdrawn again, and brandished by the heroes, who exhibit a great variety of evolutions, being usually accompanied by slow music. In the last scene, the rapiers are united round the neck of a person kneeling in the centre, and when they are suddenly withdrawn, the victim falls to the ground; he is afterwards carried out, and a mock funeral is performed with pomp, and solemn strains. *Willan's Yorksh.*

RAPLY. Quickly; speedily. (*A.-S.*)

> So *raply* thay ryde thare that alle the rowte r ngez.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 72.

RAPPE. To hasten. (*A.-S.*)

> Loke ye *rappe* yow nct up to ryde.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 129.

RAPPER. A great or extravagant falsehood; a vehement oath. *West.*

RAPPER-DANDIES. Red barberries. *North.*

RAPPING. Large. *Var. dial.*

RAPPIS. A dissolute person. *Cumb.*

RAPPLE. A ravelled thread. *North.*

RAPS. (1) News. *Yorksh.*

(2) Games; sports. *Salop.*

(3) A disorderly fellow. *Yorksh.*

RAPSCALLION. A low vagabond.

RAPTE. Ravished; enraptured.

> Whose amyable salutes flewe with suche myght,
> That Locryne was *rapte* at the fyrst syght.
>
> *MS. Lansd.* 208, f. 22.

RARE. (1) Fine; great. *South.*

(2) To roar. *North* "Rare or grete, *vagire*," MS. Dictionary, 1540.

> Lowde he gane bothe rowte and *rare*:
> Allas! he sayde, for sorowe and Care.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 126.

(3) Underdone; raw. *Var. dial.*

(4) Early. *Devon.*

(5) Ready; prepared. *Somerset.*

RARELY. Quite well in health.

RARNING. Thin, as cloth is. *West.*

RAS. Space; time. *Hearne.*

RASALGER. The fume of minerals. So explained in A New Light of Alchemy, 1674.

> Alume, atriment, alle I suspende,
> *Rasalger* and arsnick I defende,
>
> *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.* 1652, p. 271.

RASARDE. A hypocrite?

> Out on thee, *rasarde*, with thy wiles,
> For falslye my people thou begyles,
> I shall thee hastelye honge;
> And that lurden that standes thee by,
> He puttes my folke in greate anoye
> With his false flatteringe tonge.
>
> *Chester Plays*, ii. 163.

RASCAL. A lean animal, one fit to neither hunt nor kill. "Rascall, refuse beest, *refus*," Palsgrave, 1530.

RASCALL. Common; low. It is the translation of *commune* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. The word also occurs in this sense in The First Part of the Contention, ed. 1843, p. 31. *Rascalye*, low people, refuse of anything.

RASCOT. A knave, or rascal. *Cumb.*

RASE. (1) To scratch. *Suffolk.* "Rased their hardened hides," Harrison, p. 188.

(2) To erase. (3) An erasure.

(4) A channel of the sea. (*A.-N.*)

> Felowes, they shall never more us withstonde,
> For I se them all drowned in the *rase* of Ilonde.
>
> *Hycke-Scorner, ap. Hawkins*, i. 89.

(5) Rage; anger. (*A.-S.*) *Rase-brained*, violent, Wilbraham, p. 67.

(6) A swift pace. Perceval, 1145.

(7) To snarl, as dogs do.

RASEN. In timber buildings, that piece of timber to which the bottoms of the rafters are fastened.

RASER-HOUSE. A barber's shop.

RASH. (1) To snatch, or seize; to tear, or rend. Gifford explains it, "to strike obliquely with violence, as a wild boar does with his tusk."

> They buckled then together so,
> Like unto wild boares *rashing*;
> And with their swords and shields they ran
> At one another slashing.
>
> *Sir Lancelot du Lake.*

(2) Brittle. *Cornw.*

(3) Said of corn in the straw which is so dry that it easily falls out of the straw with handling of it. *North.*

(4) Sudden; hasty. *Shak.*

(5) A kind of inferior silk. It is mentioned by Harrison, p. 163.

RASHED. Burnt in cooking, by being too hastily dressed. "How sadly this pudding has been *rashed* in the oven." "The beef would have been very good if it had not been *rashed* in the roasting." Rasher, as applied to bacon, probably partakes of this derivation. *Wilts.*

RASHER. (1) A rush. *North.*

(2) A box on the ears. *Glouc.*

RASING. A blubbering noise. *North.*

RASINGES. Shavings; slips.

RASKAILE. A pack of rascals.

RASKE. To puff, or blow.

> Than begynneth he to klawe and to *raske*,
> And ȝyveth Terlyncel hys taske.
>
> *MS Harl.* 1701, f. 29.

RASOUR. The sword-fish.

RASP. (1) To belch. *East.*

(2) A raspberry. *Var. dial.*

(3) The steel of a tinder-box

RASPIS. The raspberry. A wine so termed is mentioned by Harrison, p. 167.

RASSE. Rose; ascended.

> He *rasse* agayne thurghe his godhede.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 213.

RASSELS. The land-whin. *Suffolk.*

RASSLE. To stir the embers in an oven with a long pole. *East.*

RASTER. A kind of cloth.

RASTIR. A shaving-razor.

RASURE. A scratch. (*A.-N.*)

RAT. (1) An old contemptuous nickname for a clergyman.

(2) Reads. Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 327.

RATCH. (1) A straight line. *North.*

(2) To stretch; to pull asunder. *Cumb.*

(3) A subsoil of stone and gravel, mixed with clay. *Heref.*

(4) To spot, or streak. *North.*

(5) To tell great falsehoods. *Linc.*

RATCHEL. Gravelly stone. *Derb.*

RATCHER. A rock. *Lanc.*

RATE. (1) To expose to air. *North.*

(2) To become rotten. *Cumb.*

(3) To call away or off. *Kent.*

(4) Ratified; valid.

RATHE. (1) Soon; early. *Var. dial.* In the second example, eager, anxious. *Rathlike*, speedily, MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

He did it up, the sothe to say,
But sum therof he toke away
In his hand ful *rathe*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

Now than are thay leveande bathe,
Was noȝte the rede knyghte so *rathe*
For to wayte hym with skathe.

Sir Perceval, 98.

And it arose ester and ester, tille it aroose fulle este; and *rather*, and *rather*.

Warkworth's Chronicle, p. 22.

(2) Savage; hasty. *Robson.*

(3) To rede, or advise. Havelok, 1335.

RATHELED. Fixed; rooted. *Gawayne.*

RATHER. (1) *Rather of the ratherest*, said of underdone meat. *Norf.*

(2) *Rather-n'else*, rather than not.

RATHERLINGS. For the most part. *North.*

RATHERLY. Rather. *Yorksh.*

RATHES. Only used in the plural; a frame extending beyond the body and wheels of a cart or waggon to enable farmers to carry hay, straw, &c. *Craven*

RATION. Reasoning. (*Lat.*)

RATON A rat. (*A.-N.*) "*Sorex*, a raton," Nominale MS. For the following lines compare King Lear, iii. 4. *Ratten*, Hunter's Hallamsh. Gl. p. 75.

Ratons and myse and soche smale dere,
That was hys mete that vij yere.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 106

RATONER. A rat-catcher. (*A.-N.*)

RATS. Pieces; shreds; fragments. *North.*

RATTEEN. A kind of cloth.

RATTEN. To destroy or take away a workman's tools, or otherwise incapacitate him from working, for not paying his *natty* to the fund, or for having offended the Union in any matter. *York.*

RATTEN-CROOK. A long crook reaching from the rannel-balk to the fire.

RATTLE. (1) To beat, or thrash. *North.*

(2) To stutter, or speak with difficulty. It is now used in exactly the opposite sense, and so it was by Shakespeare, Mids. N. D. v. 1. It also meant to revile. "Extreamely reviled, cruelly *ratled*, horribly railed on," Cotgrave.

RATTLE-BABY. A chattering child.

That's strange, for all are up to th' ears in love:
Boys without beards get boys, and girls bear girls:
Fine little *rattle-babies*, scarce thus high,
Are now call'd wives: if long this hot world stand,
We shall have all the earth turn Pigmy-Land.

Heywood's Love's Mistress, p. 9.

RATTLE-BONE. Worn out; crazy. *Sussex.*

RATTLE-MOUSE. A bat.

RATTLEPATE. A giddy chattering person.

RATTLER. A great falsehood. *Var. dial.*

RATTLES. The alarming rattle in the throat preceding death. *Var. dial.*

RATTLETRAPS. Small knickknacks.

RATTOCK. A great noise. *East.*

RATY. Cold and stormy. *North.*

RAUGH. A tortuous course. *West.*

RAUGHT. (1) Reached. *West.* In later writers sometimes, snatched away.

Unto the cheftan he chese,
And *raughte* hym a strake,

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f 134

(2) Cared; recked. (*A.-S.*)

Thanne the kyng hys hand up *rauȝte*,
That ffalse man his trowthe be-tauȝte,
He was a devyl off helle.

Romance of Athelston

RAUGHTER. A rafter. *Lilly.*

RAUHEDE. Rawness; crudity.

RAUK. (1) Smoke. *Sussex.*

(2) To mark, or scratch. *North.*

RAUL. To pull about roughly; to entangle thread, &c. *West.*

RAUM. (1) To retch. *Yorksh.*

(2) To sprawl. *Suffolk.*

(3) To shout, or cry. *Linc.*

RAUMER. A kind of fighting-cock.

RAUN. The roe of salmon prepared in a particular manner, and used as a bait to fish with. *North.* "A rawne of fysche, *lactis*," MS. Dictionary, dated 1540.

RAUNCH. (1) To wrench, or pull out.

(2) To gnaw, or craunch. *Devon.*

RAUNING-KNIFE. A cleaver. *West.*

RAUNSON. A ransom. (*A.-N.*)

For with oure Lord is gret mercy,
And *raunsun* ek gret plente;
He payed for us his owyn body,
This aughte be takyn in gret deute,
His blood he schad also largely,
To make us and oure fadris fre,
And alle oure *raunsouns* by and by
He qwit hymself and non but he.

Hampole's Paraphrase of the Psalms, MS.

RAUT. To low, as a cow. *North.*

RAUX. To stretch. *Northumb.*

RAVAYNE. Theft. *Palsgrave.*

The thrydde branche es *ravayne*,
That es calde a gret synne.

MS. Harl. 2260. f. 60.

Thou schalt not stele thy neghbours thyng
Be gyle ne *raveyne* ne wrong withholdyng.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 5.

RAVE. To tear up. *Linc.* It is also used as a substantive in a cognate sense. "It's dangerous to make a *rave* in an old building, so do not attempt any alterations." *Cumb.*

Ande he worowede him, and slowhe him; ande thanne he ranne to the false emperes, ande *ravide* hir evine to the bone, but more harme dide he not to no mane. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 202

RAVEL. To talk idly. *North.*

RAVEL-BREAD. Whity-brown bread. *Kent* According to Harrison, p. 168, "the raveled is a kind of cheat bread, but it reteineth more of the grosse and lesse of the pure substance of the wheat."

RAVELLED. Confused; mixed together.

RAVEL-PAPER. Whity-brown paper.

RAVEN. To swallow greedily.

> In the morning give them barley or provender, a little at a time, in distinct or several portions, twice or thrice one after another, so as he may chew and eke disgest it thoroghly; otherwise if he *raven* it in, as he wil do having much at a time, he rendreth it in his dung whole and not disgested.
> *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, p. 303.

RAVENER. A plunderer. (*A.-N.*)

> Forthy, my sone, schryve the here,
> If thou hast ben a *ravinere*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 161.

RAVES. These are additions to a waggon, without which it is not considered complete. The *raves* or shelvings are two frames of wood which are laid on the top of the waggon in such a way as to meet in the middle, and projecting on all sides beyond the body of the vehicle, enable it to carry a larger load of hay or straw: whilst the sideboards are fitted on the top of the sides, in such a way, that more sacks of corn can be stowed in the waggon than otherwise it would admit of. In the Cleveland Dialect, the shelvings are defined to be "the top part of a hay-cart." *Linc.* The term is found in Palsgrave.

RAVESTE. Took by force.

> And the cause of his commynge es to be restorede agayne of his wyfe, the whilke ȝour kynge *raveste* away fro hyme this same day.
> *MS. Lincoln* A.i. 17, f. 41.

RAVE-UP. To inquire diligently after, and to bring forward subjects of accusation against any one; thus, for instance, "He *raved up* all he could think on, against such and such a one." *Linc.* In old English, to explore.

RAVINE. (1) Rapine. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To eat ravenously. It occurs in Palsgrave, and in Cotgrave in v. *Goularder.*

(3) To seize by force.

(4) Birds of prey. (*A.-N.*)

RAVISABLE. Ravenous. (*A.-N.*) *Ravisaunt* has exactly the same sense.

> Heo was agast and in feringue,
> For it was so muche aȝein kuynde,
> That the wolf, wilde and *ravisaunt*,
> With the schep ȝeode so milde so lomb.
> *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 11.

RAVISHED. Plundered; stripped.

RAVISHING. Rapid. (*A.-N.*)

RAVISOME. Rapacious. *Suffolk.*

RAW. (1) Cold and damp. *West.*

(2) Inexperienced. *Var. dial.* It is found in Stanihurst's Ireland, p. 32.

(3) A row, as of buildings, &c. See Brockett, and Plumpton Corr. p. 4.

> Here may men se and knawe
> Many syns wryten on *rawe*.
> *MS. Bibl. Coll. Sion.* xviii. 6.

RAW-CREAM. Cream raised in the natural way, neither scalded nor clouted. *Devon.*

RAW-EDGED. Not hemmed. *North.*

RAW-FLESH. A demon. Perhaps his name is more usually raw-head. See *Bloody-bone.*

RAW-HEAD. The cream which rises on the surface of raw milk, or milk that has not been heated.

RAWINGS. Aftermath. *Tusser.* "Rawyn-hey" occurs in the Pr. Parv.

RAWKY. Raw and cold. *North.*

RAWLY. Rude; unskilful.

RAW-MOUSE. A bat. *Somerset.*

RAWN. To eat greedily. *West.*

RAWNSAKE. To ransack; to search out.

> Sene I was formede in fayth so ferde whas I never,
> Forthy *rawnsakes* redyly, and rede me my swefennys.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 87.

RAWNY. Thin; meagre. *Somerset.*

RAWP. A hoarseness. *Yorksh.*

RAX. To stretch. *North.*

RAXEN. To hawk; to spit. (*A.-S.*)

RAXIL. To breathe; to nourish.

RAY. (1) A kind of dance.

(2) Striped cloth. (*A.-N.*) "*Strangulum*, ray," Nominale MS. "The riche rayes," Piers Ploughman, p. 89. *To raye*, to streak or stripe. *A ray*, a slip of gold or silver leaf. See Howell's Lex. Tet. 1660.

> And everych of them a good mantell
> Of scarlet and of *raye*. *Robin Hood*, i. 42.

(3) To defile; to beray. *North.*

(4) A diarrhœa. *Yorksh.*

(5) Array; order; a row. Still in use, to dress, or array.

> Ryballes ruled out of *raye*,
> What is the Trenitie for to saie.
> *Chester Plays*, ii. 168.

> And when the halle was *rayed* oȝt,
> The scheperde lokid al aboute
> How that hit myȝt bene.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

(6) Sovereign; king. (*A.-N.*)

> Scho tuke hir leve and went hir waye,
> Bothe at barone and at *raye*. *Perceval*, 170.

(7) A path, or track. (*Fr.*)

> One is when the hart runneth fast on his *rayes*,
> He sweateth that it runneth down his claies.
> *Booke of Hunting*, 1586.

RAYEN-SIEVE. A sieve used chiefly in cleansing clover. *Dorset.*

RAYNE. Cry; sound.

> The kynge gan woffully wepe and wake,
> And sayd, allas! thys rewffulle *rayne*.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 125.

RAYNECLES. A dish composed of pork, dates, figs, spices, raisins, &c.

RAYON. (1) A ray. (2) A streak.

RAY-VELVET. Striped velvet

RAZE. A swinging fence set up in a water-course to prevent the passage of cattle. *Devon.*

RAZOR. A small pole used to confine faggots. *Suffolk.*

REA. Probably from the Latin *re.*

> She's a great traveller by land and sea,
> And dares take any lady by the *rea*.
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, i. 99.

REACH. A creek. *Kent.*

REACH-TO. To reach out one's hand, so as to help oneself. Thus, if you say to a countryman, "Shall I help you to some of this?" his reply will probably be, "No thank you: I'll *reach-to.*" *Linc.*

REACKED. Arrived; reached at. *North.*

READ. (1) Rennet. *North.*

(2) *To read the inwards*, to strip the fat from the intestines; also to vomit.

(3) To comb the hair. *North.*

READEPT. To recover.

> The which Duchie, if he might by their meanes *readept* and recover, he would never let passe out of hys memorie so great a benifite, and so frendly a gratuitie to hym exhibited. *Hall, Edward IV. f.* 25.

READSHIP. Confidence; rule. *West.*

READY. (1) Rid. *Essex.*

(2) To get ready, i. e. to dress. *Ready*, dressed, occurs in old plays.

(3) To forward, or assist. *North.*

(4) Done, as meat, &c. *Wilts.*

(5) To prepare, or make ready.

READY-POLE. A piece of iron across a chimney supporting the pot-hook. It was formerly made of wood, and that material may still be occasionally seen used for the same purpose. *Var. dial.*

REAF. To unravel, or untwist. *Devon.*

REAFE. To anticipate pleasure in, or long for the accomplishment of a thing; to speak continually on the same subject. *Sussex.*

REAKS. Pranks. "To revell it, or play *reakes*," Cotgrave in v. *Degonder.*

REAL. (1) Royal. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A Spanish sixpence. *Rider.*

REALTEE. Royalty. (*A.-N.*)

REAM. (1) Cream. *North.* "Mylke reme" is mentioned in a receipt in MS. Lincoln, f. 285.

> That on is white so milkes *rem*,
> That other is red, so fer is lem.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 55.
>
> Methenke this pain es swetter
> Than ani milkes *rem*.
> *Legendæ Catholicæ*, p. 88.

(2) To hold out the hand for taking or receiving. *North.*

(3) To stretch out; to bear stretching or drawing out; to draw out into thongs, threads, or filaments. Also to widen a hole, especially in metal.

(4) Bread is said to *ream*, when made of heated or melted corn.

REAMER. An instrument used to make a hole larger. *Somerset.*

REAM-KIT. The cream-pot. *Yorksh.* Pegge has *ream-mug*, p. 128.

REAM-PENNY. (i. e. Rome-penny). Peter-pence. He reckons up his ream-pennies; that is, he tells all his faults. *North.*

REAN. (1) To eat greedily. *West.*

(2) To droop the head. *Suffolk.*

(3) The furrow between the ridges of ploughed land to take off the water; any gutter; a water-course, or small stream. *Var. dial.*

> Therfore of cornes fayer and cleane,
> That growes one rigges out of the *reian*,
> Cayme, thou shalt offer, as I meane,
> To God in magistie. *Chester Plays*, i. 36.
>
> And thilke that beth maidenes clene,
> Thai mai hem wassche of the *rene*.
> *Florice and Blancheflour*, 307.

REAP. A bundle of corn. *North.* "As mych as oone reepe," Towneley Myst. p. 13.

REAP-HOOK. A sickle. *Var dial.*

REAR. (1) To mock, or gibe. *Devon.*

(2) Underdone; nearly raw. *North.* "Rere as an egge is, *mol*," Palsgrave.

> If a man sicke of the bloody-flixe drinke thereof in a *reere* egge two scruples for three daies together fasting, it will procure him remedy.
> *Topsell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 275.

(3) To raise, especially applied to raising the wood-work of a roof. Also, to rise up before the plough, as the furrows sometimes do in ploughing.

(4) To carve a goose.

REARING-BONE. The hip-bone of a hog.

REARING-FEAST. A supper, or feast, given to the workmen when the roof is *reared*, or put on the house. *Linc.*

REARING-MINE. A vein of coal which descends perpendicularly in the mine.

REARLY. Early. Still in use.

REART. To right, or mend. *West.*

REARWARD. The rear. *Shak.*

REASE. Thing; circumstance.

> Hys emeis wyffe wolde he wedde,
> That many a man rewyd that *rease*.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 123.

REASON. A motto.

REAST. To take offence. *Linc.*

REASTED. Tired; weary. *North.*

REASTY. (1) Restive. *East.*

(2) Rancid. *Var. dial.* "Restie or rustie bacon," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 86. "Tak rest bacon," Reliq. Antiq. i. 53. *Reez'd bacon*, Hall's Satires, p. 81.

REAVE. To unroof a house. *Norf.*

REAWNT. Did whisper. *Lanc.*

REAWP. A hoarse cold. *Lanc.*

REAWT. Out of doors. *Lanc.*

REBALLING. The catching of eels with earth-worms attached to a ball of lead, suspended by a string from a pole.

REBANDED. Adorned with bands.

> They toke ladies and daunsed, and sodainly entered eight other maskers, apparelled in rych tinsel, matched wyth clothe of golde, and on that Turkey clokes, *rebanded* with nettes of silver.
> *Hall's Chronicle*, 1550.

REBARD. Rhubarb. *Heywood.*

REBATE. To blunt metal. It is metaphorically used in Stanihurst, p. 24.

REBATO. A kind of plaited ruff which turned back and lay on the shoulders.

> I pray you, sir, what say you to these great ruffes, which are borne up with supporters and *rebatoes*, as it were with poste and raile?
> *Dent's Pathway*, p. 42

REBAWDE. A ribald, or scamp.

> Siche a *rebawde* as yowe rebuke any lordez,
> Wyth theire retenuz arrayede fulle realle and noble.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 67

REBBIT. To clinch, or rivet. *Yorksh.*

REBECK. A kind of violin. (*A.-N.*)

REBEKKE. Rebecca. *Chaucer*

REBEL. (1) To revel. *Heref.*

(2) Disinclined; unwilling.

REBELLING. The ravelines. *Heywood.*

REBELLNESS. Rebellion.

REBEN. A kind of fine cloth.

REBESK. Arabesque. *Coles.*

REBOKE. To belch, or cast up.

REBONE.

> Thow falsc lordeyn, I xal fell the flatt!
> Who made the so hardy to make swych *rebone.*
> *Digby Mysteries*, p. 131.

REBOUND. To take an offer at rebound, i. e. at once, without consideration.

RECCHE. To reck, or care for. (*A.-S.*)

> Ne may non me worse do,
> Then ich have had hiderto.
> Ich have had so muche wo,
> That y ne *recche* whyder y go.
> *Harrowing of Hell*, p. 21.
>
> The stiwarde therof I ne *reche*,
> I-wisse I have therto no meche.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

RECEITE. A receptacle. *Lydgate.*

RECEIVE. *To receive the canvas*, an old phrase for being dismissed.

RECEST. Withdrawn.

> And he imagining with hisself that he had the 12. of July deserved my great displeasure, and finding himself barred from vew of my philosophicall dealing with Mr. Henrik, thowght that he was utterly *recest* from intended goodnes toward him.
> *Dr. Dee's Diary*, p. 13.

RECETTE. To receive, or harbour. (*A.-N.*)

> My lorde hym *recetted* in hys castell
> For the dewkys dethe Oton.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 220.

RECHASE. Properly, to call the hounds back from a wrong scent, but often used for calling them under any circumstances. "Seven score raches at his rechase," i. e. at his call, Squyr of Lowe Degré, 772. A *recheat* is explained by Blome, "a farewell at parting." In Dorset, sheep are said to be *rechased* when they are driven from one pasture to another.

RECHAUSED. Heated again. *Warw.*

RECHEN. To reach; to stretch out. (*A.-S.*)

> Pestilence es an yvel *rechande* on lenthe and on brede. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 2.

RECHES. Costly things. (*A.-S.*)

RECK. A hand-basket. *Somerset.*

RECKAN. A hook for pots. *North.*

RECKEY. A child's long coat. *Yorksh.*

RECKLING. The smallest and weakest in a brood of animals. *North.*

RECKON. To think, or guess. *Var. dial.*

RECKON-CREEAK. A crook suspended from a beam within the chimney to hang pots and pans on. *Yorksh.*

RECK-STAVEL. A staddle for corn.

RECLAIM. (1) To reclaim a hawk, to make her gentle and familiar, to bring her to the wrist by a certain call. It is often used metaphorically, to tame.

(2) To proclaim. *Hall.*

RECLINATORYE. A resting-place.

> And therinne sette his *reclynatorye.*
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 3.

RECLINE. To incline towards.

RECLUSE. To shut up. (*Lat. Med.*)

RECOLAGE. Wantonness.

> And sytte up thare wyth *recolage*,
> And ʒyt do moche more outrage.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 48.

RECOLDE. To recollect. (*A.-N.*)

RE-COLLECTED. Collected again in his mind or spirits.

RECOMFORTE. (1) Comfort. (*A.-N.*)

> In *recomforte* of his inwarde smerte.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 5

(2) To encourage. (*A.-N.*)

RECONUSAUNCE. Acknowledgment.

RECORD. (1) Witness; testimony. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To chatter as birds do before they can sing. Hence, to practise singing, to sing; to repeat lessons. It occurs in Palsgrave.

RECORDE. To remember. (*A.-N.*)

RECORDER. A kind of flageolet. The following story is very common in old jest books and told of various persons

> A merrie recorder of London mistaking the name of one Pepper, call'd him Piper: whereunto the partie excepting, and saying, Sir, you mistake, my name is Pepper, not Piper; hee answered, Why, what difference is there, I pray thee, between Piper in Latin and Pepper in English? is it not all one? No, Sir, reply'd the other, there is even as much difference betweene them as is between a Pipe and a *Recorder.*

RECORTE. To record. (*A.-N.*)

> The day i-sett come one hynge,
> His borowys hyme brought before the kyng;
> The kyng lett *recorte* tho
> The sewt and the answer also.
> *MS. Rawlinson* C. 86.

RECOUR. To recover.

> But she said he should *recour* of it, and so he said hee did within some tenne daies.
> *Gifford's Dialogue on Witches*, 1603.

RECOURSE. A repetition. *Shak.*

RECOVER. In hunting, to start a hare from her cover or form.

RECRAYED. Recreant. (*A.-N.*) *Recrayhandes* is the substantive pl.

> With his craftez ganne he calle,
> And callede thame *recrayhandes* alle,
> Kynge, knyghtes in-with walle. *Perceval* 610.

RECREANDISE. Fear; cowardice. (*A.-N.*)

RECTE. To impute; to ascribe.

RECULE. (1) A collection of writings, but used for any book or pamphlet. (*Fr.*)

(2) To go back; to retreat. (*A.-N.*)

RECULES. Reckless.

> As for the tyme y am but *recules*,
> Lyke to a fygure wyche that ys hertlees.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 14.

RECURATIVE. A remedy. (*Lat.*) Gratarolus, Direction for Health, 1574.

RECURE. To recover; to get again. (*A.-N.*) Also a substantive, recovery.

> Willing straungiers for to *recure*,
> And in Engeland to have the domynacion.
> *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 101, f. 98.
>
> But Hector fyrst, of strength most assured,
> His stede agayne hath anone *recured.*
> *Lydgate's Troye*, 1555, sig. P. v.

RECURELESS. Irrecoverable.

> Ye are to blame to sette yowre hert so sore,
> Sethyn that ye wote that hyt [ys] *rekeurles.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 14

RED. (1) To put in order; to clear, or put to rights; to clean. *North.*

E'er any of them could *red* their een,
Or a glimmring might see,
Ilke one of them a dozen had,
Well laid on with his tree. *Robin Hood*, i. 111.

(2) Rid; deprive. *East.*

The fourth he said, I was bewitcht
When first I handled knife;
I thinke my crooked armes wer curst
It did not *red* my life.
Gaulfrido and Barnardo, 1570.

(3) To comb the hair. *Warw.*

(4) To assuage, or appease. *Cumb.*

REDACT. (1) Reduced.

They were now become miserable, wretched, sinful, *redact* to extreme calamity. *Becon's Works*, p. 46.

(2) To force backwards.

He cursed Petrarch for *redacting* verses to sonnets; which he said were like that Firrant's bed, where some who were too short were racked, others too long cut short. *Ben Jonson's Conversations*, p. 4.

REDAR. (1) An adviser; one who advises, or explains. See *Rede.*

(2) A thatcher. *Pr. Parv.*

REDARGUACION. A refutation. (*Lat.*)

To pursue all tho that do reprobacion
Agayns our lawes by ony *redarguacion.*
Digby Mysteries, p. 33

REDART. To dart again.

Let but one line *redart* one small beameling of love. *The Two Lancashire Lovers* 1640, p. 63.

RED-CORN-ROSE. Wild poppy.

RED-CRAB. The sea crayfish.

REDDE. Countenance; cheer. *Weber.*

REDDEN. To cure herrings.

REDDOUR. Violence; strength. (*A.-N.*)

Scho saide the gretteste fyre es the gretteste *reddour* of the ryghtwysnes of God, that es in purgatorye. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 256.

The *reddoure* ouȝte [to] be restreynid
To him that may no bet awey.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 86.

Hyt ys my flesche, Lord, and not y,
That gruccheth agenste thyn harde *reddure.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 21.

REDE. (1) Counsel; advice. "Short rede is good rede," Northern prov. Also a verb, to advise. *North.*

When kyng Orfeo herd this case,
Than he seyd, "Alas! Alas!"
He askyd *rede* of many a mane,
Bot no mane helpe hym ne canne.
MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

Thyn erys be they mad listnyng
Unto the voys of myn prayere;
What evere I *rede*, what evere I syng,
Thow listene, Lord, with lovely chere,
And vowchesaf at myn askyng
Myn soule for to clense and clere,
That it may be to thi lykyng
The lyf that I schal ledin here.
Hampole's Paraphrase of the Psalms, MS.

He seyde, Now can y no *rede*,
For welle y wot that y am but dede,
For sorowe y wylle now dye!
Allas! that sche evyr fro me wente,
Owre false steward hath us schent
Wyth hys false traytory.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f.

Marrok, he seyde, what ys thy *rede*,
Whether that sche be done to dedd,
That was my blysse?
For sythen sche hath forsaken me,
Y wylle hur no more see,
Nor dwelle wyth hur y-wys.
MS. Cantab. Ff ii. 38, f. 9

(2) To explain. Perceval, 1248.

No, for God, seid oure kyng,
I were thou knowist me nothyng,
Thou *redis* alle amysse.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

(3) To spread abroad. *West.*

(4) To maintain; to manage; to tell.

REDEL. A riddle. (*A.-S.*)

REDELE. A riddle, or sieve. It is the translation of *capisterium* in Nominale MS.

REDGER. A chain fixed on the rods of a waggon which passes over the horse's back. *Kent.*

RED-GOWN. An eruption on the skin common to infants within a few days of their birth: so called doubtlessly from the appearance it presents. *Linc.* "Reed gounde, sickenesse of chyldren," Palsgrave. It occurs in Pr. Parv. explained by *scrophulus.*

RED-HAY. Mowburnt hay, in distinction to *green hay*, or hay which has taken a moderate heat, and *vinny*, or mouldy hay. *Devon.*

REDID Reddened. *Weber.*

REDIE. To make ready. (*A.-S.*)

These childre toke with hem to spende,
And *redied* hem forth to wende.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 32

Whatsoever thou bee that *redies* the for to lufe Gode. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 192.

In haly writtes he has *redyed* vessels of dede, that es gud wordes. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 12.

REDIFYE. To rebuild.

Restore aȝen and eke *redifye*
Upon that day the myȝty tabernacle.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 18

REDINE. Put in order.

Whene he thys rewmes hade *redyne*, and rewlyde the pople,
Then rystede that ryalle, and helde the rounde tabylle. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f.* 53

REDING. Ruddle. *Somerset.*

REDING-KING. A class of feudal retainers mentioned in Piers Ploughman, p. 96.

REDINGS. Tidings; news.

RED-INKLE. Common red tape. The slang saying, "as thick as *inkle* weavers," may hence be derived. Weaving such very narrow ware admits of the operators sitting as closely or thickly as possible, no elbow room being required.

RED-KNEES. The herb water-pepper.

RED-LANE. The throat. *Var. dial.*

RED-LATTICE. An alehouse was sometimes so called from its red lattice.

REDLE. To consider or reflect?

This may ȝe know kyndle y fayth both frynd and fo,
Remember ȝou of the rychemen and *redle* on his end,
What is reches, his reverans, his ryot broȝt hym to,
Sodenlé was send to hel with moné a foul fynde.
MS. Douce 302, f. 4.

REDLES. Without advice; helpless. (*A.-S.*)

> Hys wyffe *redles*, chyldren gydles, servauntes withdraw hym fro. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 270.

REDLID. Twisted; woven.

RED-MAD. Quite mad. *Durham.*

RED-MAILKES. The corn-poppy.

REDOUTED. Dreaded; feared. (*A.-N.*)

REDOUTING. Reverence. *Chaucer.*

REDRESSE. To relieve, or remedy; to make amends for; to recover. (*A.-N.*)

> Or any mane that wist,
> Alle wranges ware *redrischt*.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 138.

RED-ROW. When the grains of ripening barley are streaked with red, the crop is said to be in the *red-row*. *Norf.*

REDS. Red tints; blushes. *West.*

RED-SEAR. When, in forging, the iron breaks or cracks under the hammer while it is working between hot and cold, it is said to *red-sear*. There was a species of iron ore so called on account of its liability to red-sear.

RED-SHANKS. (1) The arsesmart. *North.*

(2) A contemptuous appellation for Scottish Highlanders, and native Irish. See Harrison's England, p. 6.

REDSTREAK. Cider made of a kind of apple so called, and much esteemed.

> Back-recruiting chocolet for the consumptive gallant, Herefordshire *redstreak* made of rotten apples at the Three Cranes, true Brunswick Mum brew'd at S. Katherines, and ale in penny mugs not so big as a taylor's thimble.
> *Character of a Coffee-house*, 1673, p. 3.

RED-TAIL. The redstart.

REDUBBE. To remedy; to redress. (*Fr.*)

> If he shulde, before the same were put in good ordre, leve those matiers unperfited, it shulde be long bifore he coude *redubbe* or conduce them to good effect. *State Papers*, i. 193.
>
> I doubte not by Goddes grace so honestly to *redubbe* all thynges that have been amys.
> *Ellis's Literary Letters*, p. 4.

REDUBBORS. Those that buy stolen cloth and disguise it by dyeing. *Blount.*

REDUCE. To bring back. (*Lat.*)

REDUCEMENT. Reduction. (*Lat.*)

> After a little *reducement* of his passion, and that time and further meditation had disposed his senses to their perfect estate.
> *History of Patient Grisel*, p. 40.

REDUCTED. Led back. (*Lat.*)

> Onely for the cause of Maximilian newly elected king of Romanes, should be *reducted* and brought again into their pristine estate and consuete familiaritee. *Hall, Henry VII.* f. 27.

RED-WATER. Same as *Blend-water*, q. v.

RED-WEED. The common poppy. *East.*

RED-WHOOP. The bullfinch. *Somerset.*

RED-WINDS. Those winds which blast fruit or corn are so called.

REDYN. Sailed; moved.

> So on a day, hys fadur and hee
> *Redyn* yn a schyppe yn the see.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 144.

REE. (1) To shake corn in a sieve, so that the chaff collects to one place. *South.*

) A disease in hawks.

(3) An imperative, commanding the leading horse of a team to turn or bear to the right. *Heit* and *Camether*, turn or incline to the left. "Riddle me, riddle me *ree*" is therefore, Riddle me *right*.

> A base borne issue of a baser syer,
> Bred in a cottage, wandring in the myer,
> With nailed shooes and whipstaffe in his hand,
> Who with a hey and *ree* the beasts command.
> *Micro-Cynicon*, 1599

REEANGED. Discoloured; in stripes

REECE. A piece of wood fixed to the side of the chep. *Kent.*

REECH. Smoke. *Reechy*, Shakespeare.

> The world is wors then men neven,
> The *reech* recheth into Heven.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 18.

REED. (1) Unbruised straw. *West.* Hence to reed or thatch a house.

(2) The fundament of a cow. *Derb.*

(3) Angry; ill-tempered. *Yorksh.*

(4) A very small wood. *East.*

REED-BILLY. A bundle of reed. *West.*

REEDHOLDER. A thatcher's bow fastened to the roof to hold the straw. *West.*

REEDIFICATION. Rebuilding. (*Lat.*)

> The toun was compellid to help to the *reedification* of it. *Leland's Itinerary*, 1769, iii. 125

REED-MOTE. Same as *Feasetraw*, q. v.

REED-PIT. A fen. *Pr. Parv.*

REED-RONDS. Plots, or beds of reed; or, the swamps which reeds grow in. *Norf.* Forby has *reed-roll.*

REED-STAKE. An upright stake to which an ox is tied in the shippen. *Durh.*

REEF. The itch. *North.* According to some, any eruptive disorder.

REEK. (1) Smoke or vapour. *North.* Perhaps for *incense* in the following passage, but glossed by *fumus* in the original.

> *Reke*, that is a gretyngful prayer of men that dus penance. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 25.

(2) To reach. Still in use.

(3) A rick. Nominale MS. *Reek-time*, the time of making, or stacking hay.

(4) Money. A cant term.

(5) To wear away; to waste. *North.*

(6) Family; lineage. *Yorksh.*

(7) Windy; stormy. *North.*

REEKING-CROOK. A pothook. *North.*

REEK-STAVAL. A rick-staddle.

REEM. (1) To cry, or moan. *North.*

(2) To tie fast. *Somerset.*

(3) The hoar, or white frost.

REEOK. A shriek. *Lanc.*

REEP. To trail in the dirt. *West.*

REEPLE. A beam lying horizontally in the roof of a coal-mine. *West.*

REES.

> Her olyves with her wyn trees,
> These foxes brent with her *rees*.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 44.

REESES. Waves of the sea.

REESOME. To ted pease; that is, to put them into little heaps. *Linc.*

REET. (1) Right. *Var. dial.*

(2) To smooth, or put in order; to comb the hair. *North.*

REETLE. To repair. *North.*

REEVE. (1) To wrinkle. *West.*

(2) To separate corn that has been winnowed from the small seeds which are among it. This is done with what they call the reeving-sieve. *Var. dial.*

(3) The female of the ruff.

REEZED. See *Reasty* (2).

REF. Plunder. (*A.-S.*)

REFECT. Recovered. (*Lat.*)

REFEDE. Deprived; taken away.

> Many lede with his launce the liffe has he *refede.*
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 72.

REFEERE. To revert. *Hoccleve.*

REFELL. To refute. (*Lat.*)

> Which I thinke your clemencie will not reject nor *refell.* *Hall's Union*, 1548, *Hen. IV.* f. 28.

REFFERTORY. Refractory. *Linc.*

REFFICS. Remnants; relics. *North*

REFICTE. Shelter; refuge.

REFLAIRE. Odour. (*A.-N.*)

> We hafe lykyng also for to bihalde faire feldes al over floresched with flores, of the whilke a swete *reflaire* enters intille oure nosez, in the whilke a sensible saule hase maste delite.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 33.

REFOCILLATION. Restoration of strength by refreshment. (*Lat.*)

REFORM. To repair. *Stowe.*

REFORMADO. A disbanded soldier.

REFORME. To inform.

REFOURME. To renew, or remake. *Gawayne.*

REFRAIN. (1) To restrain.

(2) The burden of a song. (*A.-N.*) *Refraide* and *refret* are also used.

> Here nowe folowethe a balade ryal made by Lydegate affter his resorte to his religyoun, with the *refrayde* howe everything drawethe to his semblable.
> *MS. Ashmole* 59, f. 18.

REFREIDE. To cool. (*A.-N.*)

REFRET. The burden of a song.

> This was the *refret* of that caroull, y wene,
> The wheche Gerlen and this mayden song byfore.
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 115.

REFRINGE. To infringe upon. *Palsgrave*

REFTE. (1) Bereaved; took away.

> Ȝyf thou ever yn any tyme
> *Refte* any man hys lyme.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 9.
> Alle thyng that men withholde,
> Stole or *refte*, ȝyve or solde.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 57.

(2) A chink or crevice. (*A.-S.*)

REFUGE. Refuse. Still in use.

REFUSE. (1) To deny. (2) Refusal.

> But they of the suggestione
> Ne couthen nouȝte a worde *refuse.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 44.
> And it was the custum and use,
> Amonges hem was no *refuse.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 233.

REFUYT. Refuge. (*A.-N.*)

> But thoroughe thee have wee grace as wee desyre,
> Ever hathe myne hope of *refuyt* ben in thee.
> *Romance of the Monk, Sion College MS.*

REGAL. A groove in timber. *West.*

REGALOS. Choice sweetmeats.

REGALS. A musical instrument, made with pipes and bellows like an organ, but small and portable. There was till lately an officer in the King's Chapel at St. James's called "Tuner of the Regals," with a salary of £56.

> Praise him upon the claricoales,
> The lute and simfonie;
> With dulsemers and the *regalls*,
> Sweete sittrons melody.
> *Leighton's Teares or Lamentations*, 1613.

REGALYE. Rule; royalty. (*A.-N.*)

> Of heven and erthe that hath the *regalye*,
> And schalle distroye alle fals mawmetrye.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 16.

REGENERATE. Degenerate. *Nares.*

REGHTE. Right; quickly. (*A.-S.*)

> Whenne he was dighte in his atire,
> He tase the knyghte bi the swire,
> Keste hym *reghte* in the fyre. *Perceval*, 791

REGIMENT. Government. (*Lat.*)

> I have obteined and possessed the rule and *regiment* of this famous realme of England.
> *Hall's Union*, 1548

REGLE. A rule; a regulation.

REGNE. To reign. (*A.-N.*)

REGNIS. Kingdoms. (*Lat.*)

> And the peplis and *regnis* everichone
> Stoden unto him undir lowe servage.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 16.

REGRACES. Thanks. "With dew regraces." Plumpton Correspondence, p. 5.

REGRATE. To retail wares. (*A.-N.*)

REGREDIENCE. A returning. (*Lat.*)

> No man comes late into that place, from whence
> Never man yet had a *regredience.*
> *Herrick's Works*, ii. 44

REGREET. To greet again.

REGREWARDE. The rearward.

> The *regrewarde* it tok awey,
> Cam none of hem to londe dreye.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 73.

REGUERDON. A reward. (*A.-N.*)

REHETE. (1) To revive; to cheer; to encourage. (*A.-N.*) "Him would I comforte and rehete," Rom. Rose, 6509.

> Thane the conquerour kyndly carpede to those lordes,
> *Rehetede* the Romaynes with realle speche.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 55.

(2) To persecute. (*A.-S.*)

REHETING. Burning; smarting. (*A.-S.*)

REIDE. Arrayed.

> Thane the eorle was payd,
> Sone his batelle was *reyde*,
> He was nothyng afreyd
> Off that feris knyght. *Sir Degrevant*, 266.

REIGH. The ray fish.

REIKE. (1) To walk about idly. *Reawk*, to idle in neighbour's houses, Tim Bobbin Gloss. appears to be the same word.

(2) A chaffinch. Nominale MS.

(3) To reach or fetch anything. *North.*

REILE. To roll. *Chaucer.*

REIMBASK. A term in hunting, to return to the lair or form.

REIN. To droop the head; to bear it in a stiff and constrained posture *East.*

REINABLE. Reasonable; just. (*A.-N.*)

So *reynable* and queint sche was
Of witt and of dede,
That ich man hadde of so ȝong thing
Wonder and eke drede.
Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 139.

REINE. Rain. (*A.-S.*)

When it were brokyne, farewelle he,
An hatte wer bettur then sech thre
For *reyne* and sonne-schyne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.

REIST. To become restive. *Northumb.*

REISTER. A German horse-soldier.

REITS. Sea or river weed. *West.*

REIVENE. Riven; torn. (*A.-S.*)

Thaire gaye gownnes of grene
Schamesly were thay *reyvene.*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137.

REJAGGE. To reprove; to confute.

REJAGGED. Tattered. *Skelton.*

REJOIE. To rejoice. (*A.-N.*)

REJOURN. To adjourn; to refer.

REJUMBLE. To roll or jumble, especially said of an uneasy stomach. *Linc.* It occurs in Coles's Lat. Dict.

REKE. (1) Haste. (*A.-S.*)

The whych ware sent yn a grete *reke*,
The dampned mennes legges to breke.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 89

(2) To go or enter in.

Porter, a sede, let me in *reke.*
Beves of Hamptoun, p. 17.

And let me now with the *reke*
In that maner as we spake.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 111.

(3) To reckon; to think. (*A.-S.*)

Forthe ther ys oon, y *reke*,
That can well Frensche speke.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 115.

(4) To rake or cover anything in the fire with ashes. Still in use.

(5) A small bundle of hay. *Linc.*

REKENEN. To reckon or count. (*A.-S.*)

REKENESTE. The most esteemed?

He rewlis the rerewarde redyly thare aftyre,
The *rekeneste* redy mene of the rownde table.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 95.

REKILS. Incense. (*A.-S.*)

REKKE. To care or heed. (*A.-S.*)

Thoghe a rewme be rebelle, we *rekke* it bot lyttille.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.

RELAIE. A fresh set of hounds.

RELAMENT. To lament over again.

They finde enough, Ah ! without mine,
To *relament* their owne.
The Cyprian Academy, 1647, ii 42.

RELATED. Referred; enrolled.

Who would not have thought this holy religious father worthy to be canonised and *related* into the number of saints. *Becon's Works*, p. 137.

RELE. To roll; to spread.

RELEASE. To take out of pawn. The Bride, by Nabbes, 4to. 1640, sig. F. iv.

RELEBE. A fine paid by a tenant at his admission to a copyhold.

RELEET. A crossing of roads. *East.*

RELEF. Remainder; what is left. It occurs in Pr. Parv. p. 101, as *refuse.*

He bad geder the *relef* of hepes,
Therwith the fulde twelve lepes.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 84.

Seve bascates folle heo gadereden
Of *releef* after mete. *MS. Laud.* 108, f 1

RELENT. To melt. *Palsgrave.*

RELES. Taste, or relish.

RELESSEN. To forgive. (*A.-N.*)

RELEVAINTHES. The revenue derived from reliefs, fines, payable by a tenant on the death of his ancestor. Sometimes, remainders.

For I see not any greate lightlywod that any good summe will comm in tyl after Christmas, and then no more then the *relevainthes*, wherof befor I have made mention, whiche is no greate matier.
State Papers, i. 840

RELEVE. To restore; to rally. (*A.-N.*)

RELICK-SUNDAY. A name given to the third Sunday after Midsummer day.

RELIEZ. Proceed; follow.

Thane *relyez* the renkez of the rounde table
For to ryotte the wode ther the duke restez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73.

RELIGION. A conscientious scruple.

RELIGIOUS. A monk. (*A.-N.*) Hence *religiousité*, the clergy.

RELING. Crumbling with age.

RELLY. A coarse sieve. *East.*

RELUME. To light again. *Shak.*

RELY. To polish. *Coles.*

REMAILE. Rhyming; verse?

A clerk of Yngland
In his *remaile* thus redes.
MS. Harl. 4196, f. 206

REMANETH. An account of all the stuff that remained unspent. (*Lat.*)

REMBLE. To move or remove. *Linc.*

REME. (1) To make room. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A realm. *Pr. Parv.*

Pray we that Lord is Lord of alle,
To save our kyng his *reme* ryal,
And let never myschip uppon him falle,
Ne false traytoure him to betray !
MS. Douce 302, f. 29.

(3) To cry out, or moan.

The gailers that him scholde yeme,
Whan hii herde him thus *reme*,
Thef, cherl, seide that on tho,
Now beth the lif-dawes y-do !
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 63.

(4) Rheum. There is a receipt for "hede stopped with *reme*" in MS. Linc. f. 281.

(5) To froth, as liquor does.

REMEDY. A half-holiday. *Winton.*

REMEDYLESSE. Without a remedy.

Thus welle y wote y am *remedylesse*,
For me no thyng may comforte nor amende.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 13

REMELANT. Remainder. It is preserved in the Northern provincialism *remling.*

REMEMBER. To remind. *North.* It often occurs in old plays.

REMEMORAUNCE. Remembrance.

Nowe menne it call by all *rememoraunce*,
Constantyne noble, wher to dwell he did enclyne.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 50

REMENAUNTE. The remainder. (*A.-N.*)

How so falle of the *remenaunte*,
He halte no worde of covenaunte.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 43.

As for alle thynges that folowe, referre them to my copey in whyche is wretyn a *remanente* lyke to this forseyd werke. *Warkworth's Chronicle*, p. 1.

REMENE. (1) To bring back again.

This goode schip I may *remene*
Vernon MS.

(2) To remember; to remind.

Of love y schalle hem so *remene*,
That thou schalt knowe what they mene.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 40.

REMETIC. A remedy. *Warw.*

REMINGE. Making a noise.

Then to me appeared Michell,
And bade me travayle never a deale,
And sayde for *remınge* nor praiers fell
That graunte me not to seeke.
Chester Plays, ii. 74.

REMISSAILS. Orts; leavings. (*A.-N.*)

The best morsell, have this in remembraunce,
Hole to thiself alway do not applye;
Part with thi felawe, for that is curtasie:
Lade not thi trenchoure with many *remissailes*,
And fro blaknes alway kepe thi nailes.
Lydgate's Stans Puer ad Mensam, MS.

REMLAWNT. Remainder.

Geve some to pore menys hande,
And with the *remlawnt* store thy lande.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 210.

REMLET. A remnant. *Devon.*

REMMAN. To beat. *Yorksh.*

REMMAND. To disperse. *North.*

REMMON. To remove. *Yorksh.*

REMORDE. (1) To feel remorse. (*A.-N.*)
(2) To rebuke, or find fault with.

REMORSE. Pity; compassion.

REMOWN. Same as *Remue*, q. v.

REMUCE. Cross; ill-tempered. *Devon.*

REMUE. To remove. (*A.-N.*)

RENABLE. Loquacious. *North.*

RENABLY. Tolerably; reasonably. (*A.-N.*)

Forthther com on redi reke,
That *renabliche* kouthe Frensch speke.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 108.

RENASSHING. Left unexplained by Douce in Archæologia, xvii. 293, but a martingale is being described, and there is no doubt it means the violent jerking of the horse's head; (from *rennish*, furious?)

RENATED. Renewed. (*Lat.*)

Suche a pernycious fable and ficcion, being not onely straunge and marveylous, but also prodigious and unnaturall, to feyne a dead man to be *renated* and newely borne agayne. *Hall, Henry VII.* f. 32.

RENAY. To refuse; to deny.

With sword he shal himselven wreke,
Or do hem Cristendome *renay*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 133.
That made him God to *renay*,
And to forsake his owne lay.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 56.

RENCH. To rinse. *North.*

RENCKY. Large and boisterous.

RENCOUNTER. To meet. *Spenser.*

RENDER. (1) To melt, as lard, &c. *Linc.*
(2) To repeat a lesson.
(3) To give the finishing coat of plaster to a wall. *East.*
(4) To separate; to disperse. *North.*
(5) A confession. (6) To confess.

RENDLES. Rennet for cheese.

RENE. (1) To deny. *Hearne.*
(2) To rein, or tie up.

RENEG. To announce or call a suit at some games at cards. *Devon.*

RENEGATE. An apostate. (*A.-N.*) Still in use, according to Brockett.

RENEGE. To deny; to renounce.

Shall I *renege* I made them then?
Shall I denye my cunning founde?
Mirour for Magistrates, p. 113.

RENEULED. Renewed. (*A.-S.*)

RENEWYNG. Produce.

And also gyf to God part of your *renewyng*,
And than alle encrece wyll be therof ensewyng.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 43.

RENGAILE. Ranks. *Hearne.*

RENGE. (1) A rank, or row. *Renges*, steps of a ladder, still in use pronounced *rongs*.

Trumpettes blew in the prese,
Lordys stond on *rengis*,
Ladyes lay over and beheld.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 49.

(2) To arrange, or set in order.

RENK. (1) A man; a knight. (*A.-S.*)

Whenne the *renkes* gan mete,
Thay were fellid undir fete.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.
Thorgh the *renkes* gane thay ride,
Thir doghty knyghtis of pride.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 135.

(2) A rank. Nominale MS.

RENKY. Rank, as weeds, &c. *North.*

RENLESSE. Rennet. *Palsgrave.* It occurs in a vocabulary in MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. 28.

RENLETH. Mixed together. List of old words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

RENNE. (1) To snatch, or pull. (*A.-S.*)

Thai take geese, capons, and henne,
And alle that ever thei may with *renne*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

(2) To run. (*A.-S.*)

That shortly to ride that nobill prynce was redy,
By Pomfrett castle he paste his enmys notwithstondyng:
Marques Mountigew of that passage was verrey hevy,
Wyth the prynce he durste not mete, but ther lay the mornyng:
His tresone in hys mynde bifore done was *rennyng*,
Supposyng that Kyng Edwarde remembryd it also:
Wherefore, good Lorde, evermore thy wille be doo!
MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv

RENNING. Rennet. *Baret.*

RENNISH. Furious; passionate. *North.*

RENOME. Renowned. *Palsgrave.*

RENOVELAUNCE. A renewing. (*A.-N.*)

RENT. (1) To tear, or rend. (*A.-S.*)
(2) Interest of money. *East.*

RENTY. Neat; well-shaped. *North.*

RENVERST. Reversed. (*Fr.*)

Then from him reft his shield, and it *renverst*,
And blotted out his armes with falshood blent;
And himselfe baffuld, and his armes unherst.
Spenser's Faerie Queene, V. iii. 37.

REOUSE. To praise, or commend. *North.*

REP. (1) Reaped. *Essex.*

(2) A jade, or lean horse.

REPAIRE. To return; to resort. A substantive, resort, in the following passage:

> Whiche is my Sone and myn owen eyre,
> That in hire breste schalle have his *repayre.*
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 1.

REPAISE. To appease one. (*A.-N.*)

REPARE. The haunt of a hare.

REPAREL. Apparel; clothing.

> Within hymselfe, by hys deligent travel,
> To aray hys garden with notabil *reparel.*
> *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.* 1652, p. 214.

REPARELLE. To repair.

> He that schalle bygge this citee agayne salle hafe thre victories, and whenne he hase getene thre victories, he salle onane come and *reparelle* this citee, and bigge it agayne also wele als ever it was.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 11.

REPASSE. A common term used by jugglers, alluded to in Kind-Hart's Dreame, 1592.

REPAYRE. A carrier of sea-fish.

REPE. A handful, as of corn, &c.

REPEAL. To recall. *Shak.* "Repell callyng agayne, *repel,*" Palsgrave.

REPENDE.

> Thane riche stedes *rependez,* and rasches one armes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 75.

REPILLE-STOCK. A kind of rod or staff used for beating flax.

REPLENISH. To revive. *Palsgrave.*

REPLET. Repletion. *Chaucer.*

REPOLONE. Said of a horse that gallops straight forwards and back again.

REPON. Moving force; momentum.

REPOSANCE. Repose. *Hall.*

REPPLE. A long walking staff as tall or taller than the bearer. *Chesh.*

REPRESSE. Suppression; repressing.

REPREVE. To reprove. (*A.-N.*)

> Cokwoldes no mour I wyll *repreve,*
> For I ame ane, and aske no leve.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 61.

REPREVINGE. A reproof.

> And there it lykede him to suffre many *reprevinges* and scornes for us.
> *Maundevile's Travels,* p. 1.

REPRIME. To grumble at anything.

REPRISE. (1) A right of relief.

(2) Blame; reproach. (*A.-N.*)

> That alle the world ne may suffise
> To staunche of pride the *reprise.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 60.

REPROOF. Confutation. *Shak.*

REPRY. To reprieve. *Huloet.*

REPUGN. To fight against. (*Lat.*)

REPULDE. Ripped up?

> And smote Gye wyth envye,
> And *repulde* hys face and hys chynne,
> And of hys cheke all the skynne.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 209.

REPUNGE. To vex, or goad. (*Lat.*)

> I am the king of Persia,
> A large and fertil soil:
> The Egiptians against us *repunge,*
> As verlets slave and vile.
> *King Cambises,* p. 254.

REPURVEAUNCE. Provision.

> The good knyȝt syre Degrivaunce,
> He had y-made *repurveaunce*
> For al hys retenaunce. *Degrevant,* 1146.

RERAGE. Arrears, or debt. (*A.-N.*)

> That alle the ryche salle repente that to Rome langes
> Or the *rereage* be requit of rentez that he claymez.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 71.

RERD. Roaring; noise. "He him kneu wel by his *rerde,*" Reliq. Antiq. ii. 274.

RERE. (1) To raise. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Moderately flexible; firm, but not too hard, as applied to meat, &c.

RERE-BANKET. A second course of sweets or desserts after dinner. *Palsgrave.* It is made synonymous with rere-supper in Leigh's Romane Emperours, 1637, p. 92.

REREBRACE. Armour for the back of the arm. (*A.-N.*)

> Bristes the *rerebrace* with the bronde ryche.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 80.

REREBRAKE. Probably the projection put on the crupper to prevent the horseman being pushed over the horse's tail by the thrust of a lance, as was often the case in a tournament. *Meyrick.*

REREDEMAIN. A back-handed stroke.

> I shall with a *reredemayne* so make them rebounde to our commen enemye that calleth hymselfe kynge, that the beste stopper that he hath at tenyce shal not well stoppe without a faulte.
> *Hall, Richard III.* f. 11

RERE-DORS. Some part of armour.

> Ane hole brest-plate, with a *rere-dors*
> Behynde shet, or elles on the syde.
> *Clariodes, MS.*

RERE-DORTOUR. A jakes.

> If any suster in the *rere-dortour,* otherwyse callyd the house of esemente, behave her unwomanly or unreligiously, schewynge any parte bare that nedeth not, whyle they stonde or sytte there.
> *MS. Arundel,* 146.

REREDOSSE. (1) An open fire-hearth. Harrison says, p. 212, "now have we manie chimnies, and yet our tenderlings complaine of rheumes, catarhs, and poses; then had we none but *reredosses,* and our heads did never ake."

(2) This word in general signifies the screen of stone or wood at an altar, but it is occasionally applied to the tapestry hanging at the back of it.

RERE-MOUSE. A bat. *West.* "*Vespertilio,* a reremouse or batte," Elyot, ed. 1559.

RERE-SUPPER. A late supper after the ordinary meal so called, taken "generallie when it was time to go to rest," Harrison, p. 170. Palsgrave mentions "the rere-supper, or banket where men syt downe to drynke and eate agayne after their meate," Acolastus, 1540. Pegge gives *re-supper,* a second supper. *Lanc.*

> My stomak accordeth to every meete,
> Save *reresoupers* I refuse lest I sorfette.
> *Piers of Fullham,* p. 126

> Than is he redy in the wey
> My *rere-soper* for to make.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 182.

RES. Violence; impetus; quick pace.

That I ful ofte, in suche a *res*,
Am werye of myn owen lyf
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 92.

He wolle rape hym on a *resse*
Myldely to the holy londe.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 118.

Whenne thei were war of Moises,
Thei fleyȝe away al in a *res*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 41.

RESALGAR. Ratsbane.

Notwithstanding, I must needs say that our chirurgions and also ferrers do find both arsenicke and *resalgar* to be so sharpe, hotte, and burning things, as when they minister the same to any part of the body, they are forced to alay the sharpenesse thereof. *Topsell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 429.

RESAYVE. To receive. (*A.-N.*)

To Westmynstur the kyng be water did glide,
Worshypfully *resayvid* with procession in frett,
Resayvid with reverence, his dewté not denye,
The cardinall uppon his hede the crowne did sett;
The septure in his honde withowte interrupcione or lett,
Thenne to Seyn Edwardes shryne the prynce did goo,
Thus in every thyng the wille of God is doo!
MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.

Mekille comforthe it *reschayves* of oure Lorde noȝte anely inwardly in his prevé substance be the vertu of the anehede to oure Lorde. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 220.

RESCEN. Rushes. *Exmoor.*

RESCHOWE. To rescue. (*A.-N.*)

RESCOUS. Rescue. (*A.-N.*)

RESE. (1) A boast. *R. de Brunne.*

(2) To raise, or stir up.

RESELL. To put away; to refute. (*A.-N.*)

RESEMBLABLE. Like.

For man of soule resonabille,
Is to an aungelle *resemblable*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 37.

RESENT. To smell of. *Drayton.*

RESET. To receive.

And ȝe hit make, and that me greves,
A den to *reset* inne theves.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 91.

RESH. Fresh; recent. *East.*

RESHES. Wire-rush, a weed. *Yorksh.*

RESIANS. Inhabitants; residents.

RESIGNE. A deer was called a *hert-resigne* when he had quite left off growing.

RESILE. To spring back. (*Lat.*)

If the Quene wold herafter *resile* and goo back from that, she semeth nowe to be contented with, it shuld not be in her power soo to doo. *State Papers*, i. 343.

RESILVATION. A retrogression. (*Lat.*)

There is, as phisicians saye, and as we also fynd, double the perell in the *resilvacion* that was in the fyrste sycknes. *Hall, Edward V.* f. 11.

RESIN-BEAM. A beam in a roof.

RESINING. Resignation.

RESNABYL. Reasonable.

Ellys a mon he were unabille,
As a best ys of kynd;
Better mon ys made *resnabyl*,
Good and evyl to have in his mynd.
MS. Douce 302, f. 2.

RESOLUTION. Conviction; assurance.

RESOLVE. (1) To dissolve, or melt.

Take aqua vite, gomme of Arabik, and vernesse, of iche iliche meche, and let him stonde tyl the gomme be *resolvyd*. *MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's possession*, xv. Cent.

(2) To convince; to assure; to satisfy. Very common in old plays. "Resolve the princesse we must speake with her," Troubles of Queene Elizabeth, 1639, sig. B. i.

RESON. Arose.

He blewe hys horne in that tyde,
Hertys *reson* on eche a syde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.

RESOUN. Speech; discourse. (*A.-N.*)

Then seid the kyng in his *reson*,
Who so were in a gode town
This wold ha costed dere.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

RESPASSE. The raspberry. *Herrick.* Tusser has *respe*, p. 4, ed. 1812.

RESPECT. To postpone. (*Lat.*)

As touching the musters of all the soldiours upon the shore, we have *respected* the same tyll this tyme for lacke of money. *State Papers*, i. 832.

RESPECTIVE. Respectful. It has sometimes the meaning of *respectable*.

The same day, at night, my servant returned from Clare, and brought me word of the fair and *respective* receipt, both of my lines and the carcanet, and how bountifully himself had been rewarded before his departure thence. *MS. Harl.* 646.

RESPECTLESS. Careless; regardless.

RESPICE. (1) Respect. (*A.-N.*) Chaucer has *respite*, perhaps for *respice*.

(2) A wine. Ritson, iii. 176.

RESPITEN. To excuse. (*A.-N.*)

RESPLENDE. To shine. *Lydgate.*

RESPONDE. (1) An answer. (*A.-N.*)

(2) "A half pillar or pier, in middle-age architecture, attached to a wall to support an arch," Oxf. Gloss. Arch. p. 306. "*Responsorium*, Anglice a responde," Nominale MS.

RESSAUNT. An ogee-moulding.

RESSE. Qu. *On* his resse. See *Res*.

The hundis at the dere gunne baye;
That herde the geant ther he laye,
And repid hym of his *resse*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.

RESSET. A place of refuge; an abode. (*A.-N.*) In hunting, a resting place for those who followed the chase on foot.

I shal ȝou aske sum *rescet*,
Wel I woot I shal ȝou get.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 3[illegible]

REST. (1) To conclude upon anything. At primero, to set up rest meant to stand up upon one's cards. Nares thinks our first meaning metaphorical from the second, but I much question it.

(2) To roast. *Somerset.*

(3) A wrest by which the strings of harps and instruments are drawn up.

(4) A support for the ancient musket. It consisted of a pole of tough wood, with an iron spike at the end to fix it in the ground, and a semicircular piece of iron at the top to rest the musket on. The soldier carried it by strings fastened over the shoulder.

(5) To arrest. *Palsgrave.*
(6) The wood on which the coulter of a plough is fixed. MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

RESTAR. One who arrests.

RESTAYED. Stopped; driven back.

RESTITUE. To restore, or restitute.

RESULTANCE. Rebound. (*Lat.*)

For I confesse that power which works in me
Is but a weak *resultance* took from thee.
Randolph's Poems, 1643.

RESVERIE. Madness.

In those times to have had an inventive and enquiring witt was acounted *resverie:* which censure the famous Dr. William Harvey could not escape for his admirable discovery of the circulation of the blood: he told me himself that upon his publishing that booke, he fell in his practise extremely.
Aubrey's Wiltshire, Royal Soc. MS. p. 5.

RESYN. Arose.

The knyghtes *resyn* on every syde.
Bothe more and lasse.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 98.

RET. To soak in water, as in seasoning timber, hemp, &c. *East.* It occurs in Pr. Parv. of the fifteenth century.

RETALIATION. Return. (*Lat.*)

First, I will shew you the antiquity of these manors. Secondly, I will a little discuss the ancient honour of this manor of Lavenham. Thirdly, I will give you a touch what respects you are likely to find from me; and fourthly, what *retaliation* I expect again from you. *MS. Harl.* 646.

RETAUNT. Repetition of a taunt.

He dyd not onelye fyrste delaye me, and afterwarde denay me, but gave me suche unkynde woordes, wyth suche tauntes and *retauntes*, ye, in maner checke and checke mate to the uttermooste profe of my pacience. *Hall, Richard III.* f. 10.

RETCH. To stretch, or reach. *Var. dial.* "I retche with a weapen or with my hande, *je attains*," Palsgrave.

RETCHLESS. Reckless. *Skelton.*

RETCHUP. Truth. *Somerset.*

RETEN. Garrison; followers. (*A.-N.*)

Syre Degrivaunt ys whom went,
And aftyr hys *reten* sent. *Sir Degrevant*, 930.

RETENAUNCE. Retinue.

That he with alle his *retenaunce*,
He myȝte nouȝt defende his lyf.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 71.

RETHERNE-TOUNGE. The herb buglos. See a list in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3.

RETHOR. A rhetorician. (*A.-N.*)

RETIRE. A retreat in war. *Shak.*

RETOUR. Retire. (*A.-N.*)

Scho ladde fram bour to bour,
And dede here mené make *retour*.
The Sevyn Sages, 436.

RETOURTE. To return.

Ȝif they *retourte* aȝen by Jerusalem.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 24.

RETRICLE.

Othersome againe hold the contrary, assuring us upon their owne experience, that not exceeding their due quantity, they may be taken with other correctories, to serve as a *retricle* to transport them to the place affected, so that you see either side hath his strength and reasons.
Topsell's Serpents, 1608, p. 98.

RETRIEVE. To recover game after it has been once sprung. *Blome.*

RETTE. To impute; to ascribe.

RETURNS. The terminations of the dripstone of a window or door. *Oxf. Gl. Arch.*

REUELICH. Sorrowful. (*A.-S.*)

For to hem com a messanger,
And gret hem with *reuelich* chere.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 158.

REUL. To be unruly. *North.*

REUME. The tide. Nominale MS.

REUMED. Spoken of. (*A.-S.*)

REURTHE. Pity. (*A.-S.*)

REUZE. To extol highly. *North.*

REVAIDE.

By that the messe was sayde,
The haulle was ryally arrayed;
The erle thane had *revayde*,
And in hert was lyghte.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 133

REVE. (1) A bailiff.

In auncient time, almost every manor had his *reve*, whose authoritie was, not only to levie the lords rents, to set to worke his servaunts, and to husband his demeasnes to his best profit and commoditie: but also to governe his tenants in peace, and to leade them foorth to war, when necessitie so required. *Lambarde's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 484.

(2) To pull or tear the thatch or covering from a house. *Westm.*
(3) To bereave; to take by force.

Where we shall robbe, where we shall *reve*,
Where we shall bete and bynde.
Robin Hood, i. 4.

REVEL. An anniversary festival to commemorate the dedication of a church; a wake.

REVELLE. A rivulet.

In that depe valay ware treesse growand, of whilke the fruyte and the lefes ware wonder savory in the tastynge, and *revelles* of water faire and clere.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 38.

REVEL-MEDE. A meadow between Bicester and Wendlebury, at the mowing of which different kinds of rural sports were formerly practised, and a kind of fair held. See Dunkin's History of Bicester, 1816, p. 269.

REVELOUR. A reveller.

REVELRIE. Pleasure *Chaucer.*

REVEL-ROUT. A roaring revel. (*Fr.*)

REVELS. The broken threads cast away by women at their needlework.

REVEL-TWINE. A fine twine. *West.*

REVENGEMENT. Revenge. *Shak.*

REVENYS. Ravens. Holme, 1688.

REVERB. To reverberate. *Shak*

REVERE. A river. (*A.-S.*)

REVERENCE. A native woman of Devon in describing something not peculiarly delicate, apologized with the phrase, "saving your reverence." This is not uncommon in the country, "saving your presence" being sometimes substituted. It occurs in Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4, and is of great antiquity as an apologetic expression, being found in Maundevile's Travels, p. 185.

REVERS. Contrary. (*A.-N.*)

REVERSE. (1) To overturn. (*A.-N.*)

(2) The burden of a song. *West.*

REVERSION. What is left at table.

REVERSUT. Trimmed. *Robson.*

REVERT. To turn back. (*A.-N.*)

REVERYSE. Robbery; plunder.

> Bot I lett for my gentryse
> To do swylke *reveryse.*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i 17, f. 132

REVESCHYD. Clothed.

> The byschop *reveschyd* hym in holynes,
> And bare that blessyd body to an autere.
> *MS Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.
> He *revested* him on his manere,
> And so went to the autere.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 68.
> Twey prestes weron *revysshede* at hurr byddyng.
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 131.

REVESTRY. A vestibule or apartment in a church where the priest revested himself, i. e. put on the sacred garments. Hence the term *vestry.*

REVETTE. To strike back or again.

REVIE. At cards, to vie (q. v.) again.

> Hee swore, as before hee had done, that there he left him, and saw him not since: she vied and *revied* othes to the contrary that it was not so.
> *Rowley's Search for Money,* 1609.

REW. (1) To regret, or abie anything.

> Robyn, he seid, thou art trwe,
> I-wis it shalle the never *rew,*
> Thou shalt have thy mede.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

(2) The shady side of a street. *Devon.*

REWALL. To govern. *Lydgate.*

REWALT. To give up, or surrender.

REWARD. (1) Regard; respect. (*A.-N.*)

> ȝif thou wil asaie hit, gif it an hownde that is besie abowte a bycche of sawte, and anon he wil leve her, and take no more *rewarde* than he were splayed; and if thou geve it to the bicche, it is wondure but sche wex wood.
> *MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's possession,* xv. Cent.

(2) To stand to one's reward, i. e. to be dependent upon him, or his reward or countenance. *North.*

(3) "A reward or good reward, a good colour or ruddiness in the face, used about Sheffield in Yorksh." Ray's English Words, 1674, p. 38. The word seems to be no longer known.

(4) A dessert, or course of fruit or pastry after the meats are removed. It seems, however, to be applied to a course of roast meat in the Ord. and Reg. p. 55.

REWDEN-HAT. A straw hat. *West.*

REWE. (1) To pity, or regret. (*A.-S.*)

> The stewardys lyfe ys lorne,
> There was fewe that *rewyd* theron.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

(2) Row; order; rule.

> And so he goth bi *rewe* and kusseth hem everrich on,
> Seththe he cam into Egypte nas he so blithe man.
> *MS. Bodl.* 652, f. 10.

REWEL. (1) Rule. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Pitiful; compassionate.

REWIN. A raven. Nominale MS.

REWING. Pity. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. Antiq.

REWLE. To rule, or command. (*A.-S.*)

> *Rewlys* before the ryche of the rounde table,
> Assignes ilke a contree to certayne lordes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 61

REWLY. Tranquil; quiet.

REX. To play rex, i. e. to handle roughly, to overthrow, to act despotically.

REXEN. (1) Rushes. *West.*

(2) To infect, as with itch, smallpox, or any infectious disorder. *Kent.*

REY. To dress, or clean. *Var. dial.*

REYES. Dances. *Chaucer.*

REYF. Robbery.

> For maisterfull and violent thefte or *reyf* by night or daie, and for secret stealing, wherewith is joyned eyther bodilie hurt of men, women, or children. *Egerton Papers,* p. 233.

REYKED. Cracked.

> Ropes fulle redyly then *reyked* in sunder.
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 109.

REYN. The river Rhine.

REYNE. Ran.

> And from his eyzen the salte teris *reyne,*
> Liche as hee wolde drowne himselfe of newe.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 5.

REYNGENED. Reined up.

> At the haulle-dore he *reyngened* his stede,
> And one fote in he ȝede.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 106.

REZZLE. To wheeze. *North.*

REȜTE. Right.

> Fals wreche, quod he, that presumez to telle thyng of that ere to come, *reȝte* als thou were a prophete, and knewe the prevatéz of hevene.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 1.

RHE. The course of water, and the overflowing of it. "Even to this daie in Essex," observes Harrison, p. 46, "I have oft observed that when the lower grounds by rage of water have beene overflowen, the people beholding the same have said, *All is on a rhe,* as if they should have said, All is now a river." This observation is copied by Stowe.

RHENOISTER. A rhinoceros.

RHEUM. Spleen; caprice. Hence *rheumatic,* choleric, splenetic.

RHEUMATIZ. Rheumatism. *Var. dial.*

RHIME. To talk nonsense. *Devon.*

RHIME-ROYAL. A peculiar sort of verse consisting of ten lines.

RHODOSTAUROTIC. Rosicrucian.

RIAL. An English gold coin, worth about fifteen shillings.

RIALLE. (1) Royal; noble.

> A *ryalle* feste the knyghte let make,
> So worschypfully on Crystymas day,
> Of lordys and ladyes that wolde hyt take,
> And knyghtys that were of gode array.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 46

(2) The mother of liquor.

RIALTE. Royalty; noble conduct.

> Therfore that lady feyre and gente,
> Wyth them wolde sche assente
> A justyng for to crye;
> And at that justyng schalle hyt bee,
> Whoso evyr wynneth the gree
> Schalle wedde hur wyth *ryalte.*
> *MS Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 75

RIAME. A framework, or skeleton; the ligament of anything. *West.*

RIB. (1) A wife *North.*

(2) The bar of a fire-grate. *North.*

(3) The common water-cress. *East.*

(4) An instrument for dressing flax.

(5) A scraper or rasp for bread.

RIBAUD. A profligate low person. (*A.-N.*) The word was properly applied to a particular class in society, the lowest sort of retainers of the nobility, who were employed in all kinds of disgraceful actions. See Wright's Political Songs, p. 369. Hence *ribaudrie*, low profligate talk: *ribaudour*, a teller of low tales. Shakespeare has *ribaudred*, obscene, filthy.

> The Brytans, as the boke seys,
> Off diverse thinges thei made ther leys,
> Som thei made of herpynges,
> And some of other diverse thinges;
> Some of werre and some off wo,
> Some of myrthys and joy also,
> Some of trechery and some off gyle,
> Some of happys that felle some whyle.
> And some be of *rybaudry*,
> And many there ben off fary.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, xv. Cent.

RIB-BASTE. To beat severely.

RIBBINS. Carriage reins. *Midx.*

RIBBLE-RABBLE. Base disorderly people; also, idle indecent talk. *North.*

RIBBLE-ROW. A list of rabble.

> This witch a *ribble-row* rehearses,
> Of scurvy names in scurvy verses.
>
> *Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 119.

RIBE. To rend; to tear. *North.*

RIBIBE. A kind of fiddle. "*Vitula*, a rybybe," Nominale MS. "Tho ratton rybybyd," i. e. played on the ribibe, Reliq. Antiq. i. 81. *Vitula* may have interchanged with *vetula*, and hence we have the term applied to an old woman, as in Chaucer, Skelton, and Ben Jonson.

> Harpe and fidul both thei fande,
> The getorn and also the sautry,
> The lute and the *ribybe* both gangand,
> And alle maner of mynstralcy.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 119.

RIBIBLE. A small ribibe. "Rote, ribible," Squyr of Lowe Degré, 1071.

RIBINET. A chaffinch.

RIB-LINE. To coast along.

RIBROAST. A sound beating.

> Such a peece of filching is as punishable with *ribroast* among the turne-spits at Pie Corner.
>
> *Maroccus Extaticus*, 1595.

RIBS. Bindings in hedges. *Kent.*

RIBSKIN. "Theyr rybskyn and theyr spyndell," Skelton, i. 104. The term probably means some piece of leather used or worn in flax-dressing. Palsgrave mentions a *rib* for flax. "*Pellicula*, Anglice a rybschyn; *nebryda*, idem est," Nominale MS.

RIC. A call to pigs. *West.*

RICE. (1) A turning-wheel for yarn. "A rice to winde yarn on," Howell.

(2) Small wood, or the tops of trees; brushwood. This appears to be a corruption of the old word *rise*, q. v., and not the modern term. Holloway has it.

RICE-BALKING. A mode of ploughing.

RICH. To enrich. *Shak.*

RICHARD-SWARY. A dictionary. So Taylor has it in his Motto, 12mo. 1622, introd. *Richard-Snary* is a commom jocular term. A country lad, having been reproved for calling persons by their nicknames, being sent to borrow a dictionary, asked for a *Richard-Snary*.

RICHE. (1) A kingdom. (*A.-S.*) "Cominde thi *riche*," Reliq. Antiq. i. 42.

(2) To go; to prepare; to dress; to march. Gloss. to Syr Gawayne.

RICHELLE. Incense. *Pr. Parv.*

RICHELY. Nobly. (*A.-S.*)

RICHEN. To become rich. (*A.-N.*)

RICHESSE. Wealth; riches. (*A.-N.*)

RICK. (1) An ankle. *South.* Occasionally a verb, to sprain the ankle.

(2) A stack of hay, &c. *Var. dial.*

(3) To scold; to make a noise. *Lanc.*

RICK-CLOTH. A large canvas sheet put over an unfinished stack.

RICKLE. (1) A heap, or bundle. *North.*

(2) To make a rattling noise

RICKNEST. A rickyard. *South.*

RICKY. Masterly. *East.*

RID. (1) To get rid of. *Var. dial.* "Willingness rids way," Shakespeare. *It rids well*, it goes on fast, a North country phrase. Shakespeare also has *rid*, destroyed, got rid of.

(2) To finish, or complete.

(3) To clear anything of litter; to remove, or take away. *Var. dial.* To rid the stomach, to vomit, a North country phrase.

(4) To empty, or clear ground.

(5) To part, or interpose. *Lanc.*

(6) A hollow place, where anything is secreted. *North.*

RIDDE. To release; to rescue.

RIDDELED. Plaited. *Tyrwhitt.* "Rydelid gownes and rokettis," Reliq. Antiq. i. 41.

RIDDELS. Curtains; bed-curtains.

> That was a mervelle thynge
> To se the *riddels* hynge
> With many red golde rynge
> That thame up bare.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 136
>
> Was there no pride of coverlite,
> Curteyn, *ridelles* ny tapite.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin Cantab.* f. 70.

RIDDENER. To chatter. *Linc.*

RIDDER. A large sieve used for sifting wheat in a barn. *Oxon.*

RIDDLE. (1) To riddle, or darn a hole in linen or woollen, to fill it up by working it cross and cross. This meaning of the word is given by Urry, in his MS. notes to Ray.

(2) A coarse wire sieve. *Var. dial.* "Rydel of corn clensyng," Pr. Parv. "Go and tell your granny to turn her milk through a *riddle*, and not schede it."

(3) To perforate with shot, so as to resemble a sieve, or riddle.

(4) The ring to which the neck-rope of an animal in a stable is fastened.

RIDDLE-CAKES. Thick, sour, oaten cakes, which differ little from that which is called hand-hoven-bread, having but little leaven, and being kneaded stiffer. *North.*

RIDDLED. Wrinkled. (*A.-N.*)

RIDDLER. A dealer in wool. *Linc.*

RIDDLE-WALL. A wall made up with split sticks worked across each other. *Kent.*

RIDE. (1) A saddle-horse. *Norf.*

(2) To rob; to ride out on horseback for the purpose of robbing. *North.*

(3) *To ride grub*, to be out of humour, to sulk and pout.

(4) A little stream. *Hants.*

(5) Futuo. An old cant term.

(6) To be made angry. *West.*

(7) To move, rive, or part asunder.

(8) To be carted for a bawd. "I can but ride," Massinger, iv. 54.

(9) To proceed. *Gawayne.*

(10) A hazle-rod.

RIDEABLE. Passable with horses.

> For at this very time there was a man that used to trade to Hartlepool weekly, and who had many years known when the water was *rideable*, and yet he ventured in as I did, and he and his horse were both drowned at the very time when I lay sick.
>
> *Lister's Autobiography*, p. 45.

RIDER. (1) A moss-trooper. *North.*

(2) A rock protruding into a vein.

(3) Eight sheaves of corn put up together to defend them from the weather. *Chesh.*

(4) A Dutch coin, worth about twenty-seven shillings, so called because it had the figure of a man on horseback on one of its sides.

RIDES. The iron hinges fixed on a gate, by means of which the gate is hung on the hooks in the post, and which enable it to swing or ride. *Sussex.*

RIDGE-BAND. That part of the harness which goes over the saddle on a horse's *rig* or back, and being fastened on both sides, supports the shafts of the cart. It is sometimes called a *ridger*, and occasionally *ridge-stay*. Cotgrave has, "*Surselle*, a broad and great band or thong of strong leather, &c. fastened on either side of a thill, and bearing upon the pad or saddle of the thill-horse: about London it is called the *ridge-rope*." Kennett has it *ridge-with*, as a Cheshire word.

RIDGIL-BACK. A high back; a back having a rise or ridge in the middle.

RIDGLING. A refuse sheep; one selected out of a flock on account of disease, &c.

RID-HOUSE. To remove all the furniture from a house. *Var. dial.*

RIDICULOUS. This is used in a very different sense in some counties from its original meaning. Something very indecent and improper is understood by it; as, any violent attack upon a woman's chastity is called "very *ridiculous* behaviour:" a very disorderly, and ill-conducted house, is also called a "*ridiculous* one."

RIDING. (1) A third part of a county, a divisio peculiar to Yorkshire.

(2) A road cut in a wood. *North.*

(3) An encounter. *Robson.*

(4) *Riding of the witch*, a popular phrase for the nightmare, still in use.

(5) A royal procession into the city of London. Chaucer, Cant. T. 4375.

RIDING-HAG. The nightmare.

RIDING-KNOT. A running knot.

> Then anon Jocyan, yn hyeng,
> Made on hur gyrdull a *knott-rydyng.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 117.

RIDING-RHYMES. Couplet rhymes.

RIDING-ROD. A riding-stick.

RIDING-SPEAR. A javelin. *Palsgrave.*

RIDING-STOCKINGS. Large worsted stockings without feet, used instead of gaiters.

RIDING-THE-FAIR. The steward of a court baron attended by the tenants through the town, proclaiming a fair.

RIDING-TIME. See *Ride* (5).

> The hares haveth no seson of hure love, that as I sayde is clepid *rydyng-tyme*, for in every moneth of the ȝeer ne shal not be that some ne be with kyndles.
>
> *MS. Bodl.* 546.

RIDLESS. Unavailing. *Skelton.*

RIDLING. A riddle. *North.*

RIDLINGLY. With riddles?

> Though poetry, indeed, be such a sin,
> As, I think, that brings dearth, and Spaniards in;
> Though like the pestilence, and old fashion'd love,
> *Ridlingly* it catch men, and doth remove
> Never, till it be starv'd out, yet their state
> Is poor, disarm'd, like Papists, not worth hate.
>
> *Donne's Poems*, p. 121.

RIDMAS. Holy-cross day. *Devon.*

RIDOUR. Great hardness, as of iron.

RIDS. The *rids* are out, i. e. the sky is very bright at sunrise, or sunset. *Dorset.*

RIE. (1) Fun; merriment.

(2) The raised border on the top of a stocking.

(3) To sieve corn. *North.*

RIFE. (1) Plundering. *Lydgate.*

(2) To thrust through. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Abounding; prevalent. *North.* It is a common archaism. Its original proper meaning is, openly known, manifest, common.

> There is a brief how many sports are *rife*,
> Make choice of which your highness will see first.
>
> *A Mids. Night's Dream*, v. 1, fol. edit

(4) Ready; quick to learn. *Cumb.*

(5) A salt-water pond. *South.*

(6) Infectious. *North.*

RIFF. (1) The belly; the bowels. (*A.-S.*)

> Then came his good sword forth to act his part,
> Which pierc'd skin, ribs, and *riffe*, and rove her heart.
> The head (his trophy) from the trunk he cuts,
> And with it back unto the shore he struts.
>
> *Legend of Captain Jone*

(2) Speedily. Cov. Myst. p. 4.

(3) A garment. (*A.-S.*) "I have neither *ryff* nor ruff," Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 224.

RIFFE. To cut down?

> Than the renkes renownd of the rownd table
> *Ruffes* and ruyssches downe renayede wreches.
>
> *Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f 9

RIFF-RAFF. (1) Sport; fun.

(2) Rubbish; refuse. It is commonly applied to a low crowd, or mob.

> It is not Ciceroes tongue that can peerce their armour to wound the body, nor Archimedes prickes, and lines, and circles, and triangles, and rhombus, and *riffe-raffe*, that hath any force to drive them backe. *Gosson's Schoole of Abuse*, 1579.

RIFLE. (1) A bent stick standing on the but of the handle of a scythe.

(2) To raffle. See Brand, i. 160. "A rifling, or a kind of game wherein he that in casting doth throw most on the dyce takes up all the monye that is layd downe," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 293.

RIFLER. A hawk that seizes the feathers of a bird instead of the body.

RIFLOWR. A robber, or plunderer.

> Riche mannis *riflowr*,
> Povere mannis purveyowr,
> Old mannis somenowr,
> Prowd mannis mirowr.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 121.

RIFLY. Especially?

> With kenettes kene, that wel couthe criez conne,
> I hiede to holte, with honteres hende;
> So *ryfly* on rugge roon and raches ronne,
> That in launde under lynde me leste to lende.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 7.

RIFT. (1) To belch. *Var. dial.*

(2) To cleave ground; to plough. When mould turns up in lumps, it is said in Lincolnshire to rift.

> The scytall like the double-head thou shalt in feature find,
> Yet is it fatter, and tayle that hath no end much thicker is,
> As bigge as crooked hand is wonted for to wind
> The haft and helve of digging-spade the earth that *rifts*. *Topsell's Historie of Serpents*, p. 233.

(3) A cleft, or crack. *West.* "Clyft or ryfte," Pr. Parv. p. 81.

(4) A pole, or staff.

RIFTER. (1) A blow on the ribs.

(2) Rotten wood powdered. *Devon*

RIG. (1) A ridge or elevated part in a ploughed field, upon which the sheaves of corn are arranged after being cut and bound up in harvest. *North and East.* See Warton's Hist. Eng. Poet. ed. 1840, ii. 484; and Sherwen's Introduction to an Examination, 1809, p. 11. A pair of ribbed stockings are yet said to be knit or woven in *rigs* and furrows. The most elevated piece of timber in the angle or roof of a house is called the rigging-tree in the North of England.

> They toke ther stedys with ther spurres,
> They prekyd over *rugges* and forows.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 179.

(2) A wanton. *North.* "Foolish harlots, broad hipt rigs," Florio, p. 97.

> Wantonis is a drab!
> For the nonce she is an old *rig*;
> But as for me, my fingers are as good as a live twig
> *Mariage of Witt and Wisdome*, 1579.

(3) The back. *North.* The printed edition reads *ridge-bone* in the following passage:

> And seide to the peple whanne thei comyn ajen, my lefte fyngyr is gretter than my fadrys *rygge*.
> *Wimbelton's Sermon*, 1388, *MS. Hatton* 57, p. 11.

> The stede *rigge* undyr hym braste,
> That he to grounde felle that tyde.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 113
> Some he breketh ther neck anon,
> And of some the *rygboon*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 246.
> A knight he toke with the egge,
> That him clef heved and *rigge*.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 122.

(4) A frolic. *Var. dial.*

(5) To get over or through the fence of a field. *South.*

(6) To ruck, or rumple. *Oxon.*

(7) A rib in a stocking. *East.*

(8) *To rig out*, to dress. *Var. dial.* To run a rig, to banter any one.

(9) A tub for new cider.

(10) To make free with.

(11) To ride pick-a-back. *North.*

(12) To run and tumble about.

(13) A strong blast of wind. *Chesh.*

RIGADOON. A French dance.

> Whose dancing dogs, in *rigadoons* excel;
> And whose the puppet-shew, that bears the bell.
> *Peter Pindar*, i. 317

RIGATT. A small channel out of a stream made by the rain. *North.* Perhaps from *riget*, a groove in a mullion for the glass.

RIGENALE. Original.

RIGGED. (1) Sour; musty. *Dorset.*

(2) Said of a sheep when laid upon its rig or back. *North.*

RIGGEN. The ridge of a house. Sometimes, the thatch *North.* To ride the riggen, to be very intimate.

RIGGER. Lead half melted. *Salop.*

RIGGING-STONES. Slates. *North.*

RIGGING-TREE. See *Rig* (1).

RIGGISH. Wanton. *Shak.*

RIGGOT. An imperfect ram, or any other animal half castrated. *North.* "Ridgil is the male of any beast who has been but half gelt, that is, only one stone taken away; others add that also to be a ridgil, whose stones never came down, but lie in his reins," Blount.

RIGHT. (1) *To do right*, see *Do* (4).

(2) *Has a right*, ought. *By good rights*, it ought to be so. *Var. dial.*

(3) To put in order. *East.*

(4) Rightly; exactly; completely.

(5) Good; true. Sir Perceval, 5.

(6) The following curious example is given by Urry, in his MS. notes to Ray:—"Pray Mr. *Wright*, take care and *write* me these thre words distinguishably *right*, that I or some other Northern man does not mistake them all for *rite*."

RIGHT-DOWN. Downright. *Hall.*

RIGHTE. To tear, or cut. *Robson.*

RIGHT-FORTH. Direct; straight.

RIGHTFUL. Just; true. (*A.-S.*)

RIGHTLE. To set to rights; to put things in their proper places. *Linc.*

RIGHT-NAUGHT-WORTH. Worthless.

RIGHT-ON. Downright; violently; entirely; positively; straight forward. *Right-out*, directly, uninterruptedly, completely.

RIGHT-SHARP. In one's senses. *Linc.*

RIGHT-SIDE. To *right-side* a matter, often means to set it right, whether it be a matter of account or otherwise.

RIGHT-UP. (1) "He makes too many *right-ups*," said of a labourer, who, from laziness, makes too many rests by standing upright.

(2) Tetchy, easily offended. *East.*

RIGHT-UP-AND-DOWN. In a dead calm the wind is said to be "*right-up-and-down*," that is, no way at all. *I. of Wight.*

RIGHTWISE. Righteous.

> And the form of his *rightwise* making is present with their childer's children. *Becon's Works*, p. 421

> ȝif thow take hede to al wickidnesse,
>   Lord, who schal it susteyne?
> For be the lawe of *ryȝtwisnesse*,
>   Endeles thanne were al oure peyne;
> But evere we hope to thin goodnese,
>   That whanne thou schalt this werde afreyne,
> With mercy and with myldenesse
>   Thin ryȝtful thow schalt refreyne.
>
> *Hampole's Paraphrase of Psalms, MS.*

RIGHTWISHED. Made righteous. (*A.-S.*)

RIGLETS. Flat, thin, square pieces of wood, as the pieces that are intended to make the frames for small pictures before they are moulded are called riglets. "A riglet, *assula plana et quadra*," Coles.

RIGMAROLE. A continued, confused, unconnected discourse or recital of circumstances; a long unmeaning list of anything.

RIGMUTTON. A wanton wench. *Devon.*

RIGOL. A circle. (*Ital.*)

RIGOLAGE. Wantonness; extravagance.

> In ryot and in *rigolage*
> Spende mony her ȝouthe and her age
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 1.

RIG-RUFF. A thick dead skin covering over a scab or ulcer. *North.*

RIGSBY. A wanton. *North.*

RIGWELTED. Same as *Rigged* (2).

RIKE. (1) Rich. Sir Tristrem, p. 203.

> And than thou may be sekur to spede,
> To wynne that place that ys so *ryke*.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 31.

(2) A kingdom. (*A.-S.*)

> Loverd God! ȝef us leve,
> Adam ant me ys wyf Eve,
> To faren of this lothe wyke,
> To the blisse of hevene *ryke*.
>
> *Harrowing of Hell*, p. 25.

(3) To govern; to rule. (*A.-S.*)

RIKILS. Incense.

> And thay ware lyke lorers or olyve treesses, and out of thame thare rane *rykyls* and fyne bawme.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 39.

RILE. To disturb; to vex. *East.*

RILLE. A woman's *rail*, q. v.

RILLET. A small stream or rivulet. See Harrison's England, p. 54.

RILTS. The barberry fruit.

RIM. (1) To remove. *Glouc.*

(2) The membrane inclosing the intestines. Still in use

(3) A rabble, or crowd. (*A.-S.*)

RIME. (1) A margin, or edge. (*A.-S.*)

> God yeve hur gode tyme
> Undur the wode *ryme*.
>
> *MS. Cantab* Ff. ii. 38, f 18

(2) A hoar-frost. *Var. dial.*

> Fro Heven fel so greet plencé,
> As a *ryme-frost* on to se.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 41

RIMER. A tool used for enlarging screw-holes in metal.

RIME-STOCK. A wooden calendar.

RIMEYED. Composed in rhyme.

RIMOURES. Rhymers; poets. They are mentioned as unfit to be chosen knights in Vegecius, MS. Douce 291, f. 10.

RIMPLE. A wrinkle. *East.* It occurs in Chaucer and Lydgate.

RIMS. The steps of a ladder. *North*

RIMTHE. Space; room; leisure.

RIN. (1) Brine. *Norf.*

(2) To run. Reliq. Antiq. i. 74.

(3) A small stream. (*A.-S.*)

> Out of the south-est parte of the said mountayne springeth and descendeth a lytle *ryn*.
>
> *MS. Cotton. Calig.* B. viii.

RIND. (1) Frozen to death. *North.*

(2) To melt tallow or fat. *Linc.*

RINDE. (1) To destroy.

(2) A thicket; a small wood.

RINDEL. (1) A rivulet. (*A.-S.*) A gutter is still so called in Lancashire.

(2) A sieve for corn. *North.*

RIND-SPINDLE. The mill rynd is a strong piece of iron inserted in the hole in the centre of the upper and moving mill-stone. The spindle which passes through the nether mill-stone being moved by the machinery, and being itself, where it enters the driver, of a square form, and fitted to a cavity of the same shape, the upper mill-stone, the rynd, and the driver, all move round with the spindle.

RINE. (1) Rind, or bark.

> He lykkyd hym tylle he stanke,
> Than he began and konne hym thanke
>   To make a pytt of ston,
> And to berye hym was hys purpos,
> And scraped on hym bothe *ryne* and mosse,
>   And fro hym nevyr wolde gone.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 73

(2) To touch, or feel. *North.*

(3) The skin of a person. *Linc.*

RINER. A toucher. It is used at the game of quoits. A riner is when the quoit touches the peg or mark. A whaver is when it rests upon the peg and hangs over, and consequently wins the cast. "To shed riners with a whaver" is a proverbial expression in Ray, and means, to surpass anything skilful or adroit by something still more so. *Wilbraham.*

RING. (1) To sound. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A row. *Kent.*

(3) That part which encircles the mouth of a cannon. *Howell.*

(4) To surround. *Somerset.* It occurs in Dekker's Knights Conjuring, p. 49

> Let us alle abowte hym *rynge*,
> And harde strokys on hym dynge.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii 38, f. 99.

(5) A circular parterre. *Linc.*

RINGE. (1) The border, or trimming of any article of female dress. *East.*

(2) A tub for carrying water. *Kent.*

(3) A large heap of underwood.

RINGEINS. Coarse flour. *East.*

RING-FENCE. A property situated compactly together is said to be in a ring-fence.

RING-FINGER. The finger on which the ring is placed in marriage. The Romish Church encouraged the notion of immediate intercourse between the heart and the *ring-finger*. In the Hereford, York, and Salisbury Missals, the mystical ring is directed first to be put on the thumb, then upon the first, then upon the second, and lastly, on the third finger, where it is to remain, *quia in illo digito est quædam vena procedens usque ad cor.*

> As for the ring-finger, which is so called, because commonly a ring is worn on it, especially on the left hand, the physitians and anatomists give the reason of it, because in the finger there is a sinew very tender and small that reaches to the heart; wherefore it ought to wear a ring as a crown for its dignity. But besides observe, that in the ceremonies of marriage, they first put the matrimonial ring on the thumb, whence they take it, and put it on every one till they come to this, where it is left. Whence some who stood (as Durand in his Rational of Divine Offices) to discourse on these ceremonies, say it is done because that finger answers to the heart, which is the seat of love and the affections. Others say, because it is dedicated to the sun, and that most rings are of gold, a mettal which is also dedicated to it: so that by this sympathy it rejoyces the heart.
> *Sanders' Chiromancy*, 1652.

RING-HEAD. An engine used in stretching woollen cloth. *Blount.*

RINGLE. A little ring. *East.* Tusser has it as a verb, ed. 1812, p. 22, to put ringles into the snouts of hogs. *Ringled*, made of small rings.

RINGLEADER. The person who opens a ball. The word occurs in this sense in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

RINGLED. Married. *Suffolk.*

RINGMAN. The third finger of the left hand, on which the marriage ring is placed, and is vulgarly believed to communicate by a nerve directly with the heart.

RINGS. Women's pattens. *North.*

RING-TAW. A game at marbles. A ring is made into which each boy puts a certain number of marbles. The taw is then thrown in by each in turn, who wins as many as he can strike out, a fine being made on those who leave the taw in the ring.

RING-THE-JACK. See *Collar* (4).

RING-WALK. The track of a stag.

RINISH. Wild; unruly; rude. *North.*

RINK. (1) A ring, or circle. *Derb.*

(2) A man. Reliq. Antiq. i. 78.

RINKIN. A fox. *Suffolk.*

RINNARS. Runners; frequenters.

> And fle farre from besy tungges as bytter as gall,
> And *rynnars* to howsis wher good ale is.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 39.

RINT. To rinse clothes. *North.*

RIOTE. (1) A rabbit.

> What rache that renneth to a conyng yn any tyme, hym aughte to be ascryed, saynge to hym loude War, *ryote*, war! for noon other wylde beest yn Ingelonde is called *ryote* saf the conyng alonly.
> *MS. Bodl.* 546.

(2) A company or body of men.

> And I may se the Romaynes that are so ryche haldene,
> Arayede in theire *riotes* on a rounde felde.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 57.

RIP. (1) Mr. Jennings explains it "a vulgar, old, unchaste woman," and adds, "hence most probably the origin of Demirep." But the word *rip* is applied to men and boys, and even to animals, if they appear to be lean half-starved, or otherwise ill-conditioned; *demirep* is a contraction of demi-repute, and means a female who has only a sort of half reputation; not however a vulgar, or an old woman, but generally a young and fashionable demirep, a demirep of quality. *Wilts.*

(2) An oval flat piece of wicker-work on which the lines are coiled. *Hartlepool.*

(3) To reap. *Kent.*

(4) To be very violent. *East.*

(5) *To rip up*, to bring old grievances to recollection *Var. dial.*

(6) To rate, or chide. *West.*

(7) To rob; to plunder. *North.*

(8) News; a fresh report. *Cumb.*

(9) A whetstone for a scythe. *Linc.* "Ripe, riffle, vel ripple, a short wooden dagger with which the mowers smooth their scythes after they have used the coarse whetstone," MS. Devon Glossary.

(10) A pannier, or basket used for carrying fish. Hence *rippers.*

> A stirte til him with his *rippe*,
> And bigan the fish to kippe. *Havelok*, 893.

RIPE. (1) To cleanse. *North.*

> The young men answered never a word,
> They were dum as a stane;
> In the thick wood the beggar fled,
> E'er they *riped* their een.
> *Robin Hood*, i. 112.

(2) To examine strictly. (*A.-S.*)

> His Highnes delyvered me the boke of his said wil in many pointes refourmed, wherin His Grace *riped* me. *State Papers*, i. 295.

(3) A bank. See Harrison, p. 240. Still in use in Kent and Sussex.

> Whereof the principall is within a butt shoote of the right *ripe* of the river that there cometh downe.
> *Leland's Itinerary*, 1769, iv. 110.

(4) *To ripe up*, to destroy.

(5) Prevalent; abounding. *North.* Ready, Piers Ploughman, p. 100.

(6) To ripen. Still in use.

(7) To grow old; to have one's manners habituated by age.

(8) To ask, or inquire after. *North.*

(9) Learned; clever. *Devon.*

(10) To break up rough ground. *North.*

(11) To investigate thoroughly. *Yorksh.*

RIPE-MEN. Harvest-men; reapers.

RIPIER. A robber. *Durham.*

RIPING. *Riping and tearing*, going on in a dissolute way. *North.*

RIPLE. To tell falsehoods. *Durham.*

RIPPERS. Persons who carried fish from the coast to inland towns. See Brome's Travels, ed. 1700, p. 274.

RIPPING. Great. *Somerset.*

RIPPLE. (1) To clean flax. *Var. dial.* It occurs in Howell, 1660, sect. 50.

(2) A small coppice. *Heref.*

(3) To scratch slightly. *North.*

RIPPLES. The rails of a waggon.

RIQUILANT. Nimble; quick.

RIS. Arise! *Imperat.* (*A.-S.*)

RISE. (1) A twig, or branch. (*A.-S.*) Still found in some dialects. *Rise-wood*, small wood cut for hedging. *Rise-dike*, a hedge made of boughs and twigs.

> Anone he lokyd hym besyde,
> And say syxty lades on palferays ryde,
> Gentyll and gay as bryd on *ryse*,
> Not a man among them i-wyse,
> Bot every lady a faukon bere,
> And rydene on huntyng be a ryvere.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, xv. Cent.

> Heyle, roose on *ryse!* heyle, lyllye!
> Heyle, semelyest and swettest savour.
>
> *MS Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 4.

(2) To raise. *Var. dial.*

(3) *Rise up, good fellow*, a term for the game of level-coil.

(4) Reggio, in Calabria.

RISER. (1) A pea-stick. *Warw.*

(2) One who creates rebellion.

RISH. (1) Swiftly; directly. *South.*

(2) A rush. Also, to gather rushes.

> Thouȝ it avayle hem nouȝt a *risshe.*
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 61.

(3) A sickle. Nominale MS.

RISING. (1) A man working above his head in the roof is said to be rising.

(2) A small abscess, or boil. *West.*

(3) Yeast. *Suffolk.* It occurs in Lilly's Mother Bombie, ed. 1632, sig. A. vii.

RISP. (1) The green straw of growing peas or potatoes. *Suffolk.*

(2) To make a noise. *North.*

(3) A bush, or branch; a twig.

RISSE. Risen. Of constant occurrence in our old dramatists. *Riz* is still a common vulgarism, very much used in London.

RISTE. (1) To tear; to rend.

(2) To rest. *Lydgate.*

> Regne in my realtee, and *ryste* whenne me lykes,
> By the reyvere of Reone halde my rounde table.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 57.

(3) Fierce; furious. *Yorksh.*

(4) Any kind of rise. *East.*

(5) Arose; risen. (*A.-S.*)

(6) Rust. Nominale MS.

RIT. (1) Rideth. (*A.-S.*)

> Beves an hakenai bestrit,
> And in his wei forth a *rit.*
>
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 51.

> Styfly to the kynge he *ryt.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 247.

(2) To swallow greedily. *North.*

(3) To dry hemp or flax. *Kent.*

RITHE. A small stream, usually one occasioned by heavy rain. *South.*

RITHENE. Frankincense.

RITHES. Stalks of potatoes. *North.*

RITLING. The least or youngest of a litter of pigs. *Var. dial.*

RITTE. To tear; to break.

> And when that lady gane hyr wake,
> Sche cryed and grete noys gane make,
> And wrong ther hondes with drery mode,
> And crachyd hyr vysage all on blode,
> Hyre ryche robys sche all *to-rytte*,
> And was ravysed out of hyr wytte.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, xv. Cent.

> Thus thas renkes in rewthe *rittis* theire brenyes.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 92.

RITTLE. To snore; to wheeze. *Exmoor.*

RIVAGE. Shore, or border.

> Jhon Vicount Narbon, Vice-admirall of Fraunce, had brought the whole navy to the *rivage* and shore adjoynyng to the toune. *Hall, Henry V.* f. 21.

RIVAILE. A harbour. (*A.-N.*)

> And they in sothe comen to the *ryvaille*
> At Suncourt, an havene of gret renoun.
>
> *MS. Digby* 230.

RIVAL. An associate. *Shak.*

RIVAYE.

> Bot now hym lyste noght playe,
> To hunt ne to *ryvaye;*
> For Maydyne Myldor, that may,
> His caris are calde.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 132

> I salle never *ryvaye*, ne racches un-cowpylle,
> At roo ne rayne dere that rynnes appone erthe.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 96.

RIVE. (1) A rake. Nominale MS.

(2) To belch. *Linc.*

(3) Amorous. *I. Wight.*

(4) To split; to fall asunder. (*A.-S.*)

(5) To eat ravenously. *North.*

(6) The sea-shore. (*Lat.*)

(7) To arrive at; to land.

> That ichc, lef and dere,
> On londe am *rived* here.
>
> *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 220

> Forweried moche aftir here travaille,
> They caste to *rive* ȝif it wolde availle,
> Hem to refreisshe and disporte in joye
> Upon the boundes of the londe of Troye.
>
> *MS. Digby* 230

> Yn Egypt forthe sche *ryvythe.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 68.

RIVELIN. Wrinkled. (*A.-S.*)

> Hire chekis ben with teris wet,
> And *ryvelyn* as an empty skyn,
> Hengande doun unto the chyn.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 49.

RIVELING. A rough shoe formerly worn by the Scots, and hence the term was jocularly applied to them.

RIVELY. Especially?

> Ȝit may we noghte be assoylede of the trespas bot of oure beschope, or of hym that hase his powere, for swylke caas es *ryvely* reservede tille hyme-selvene.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 216.

RIVEN. Very bad tempered. *Linc.*

RIVERET. A small river. "Brookes and riverets," Harrison's Britaine, p. 54.

RIVERING. Hawking by the river side; flying the hawks at river-fowl.

RIVET. The roe of a fish.

RIVETS. Bearded wheat. *East.*

RIVINGS. Refuse of corn.

RIVO. An exclamation used by bacchanalians at their revels.

RIX. A reed. *Exmoor.*

RIXY. Quarrelsome. *Devon.*

RIZOME. The head of the oat. *Chesh.* "A plume, or bell, or bunch of oats, and such other corn as does not grow in an ear," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

RIZZERS. Small poles for confining faggots when used for inclosing yards, and also being split for securing splints in daubing. *East.*

RIZZLE. (1) To creep, as ivy, &c. *Glouc.*

(2) To warm; to roast imperfectly. *Cumb.*

RIȜT. Addressed; prepared. *Gawayne.*

RIȜTLECHE. To govern. *Will. Werw.*

RO. Peace; quietness.

> There had he nouther *roo* ne reste,
> But forthe he went evyn Weste.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 129.
>
> The chylde had nodur reste ne *ro*,
> For thoght how he myȝt come hur to.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 90.

ROACH. A rash, or thick scorbutic eruption on the skin. *Cornw.*

ROAD. (1) An inroad.

(2) To jostle one off the road by riding against him. *East.*

(3) Same as *Cockshut*, q. v.

ROADING. The act of running races on the road with teams. *Norf.*

ROADLING. Delirious. *Cornw.*

ROADSTER. A horse fitted for the road.

ROAKY. (1) Hazy; misty. *Linc.* It occurs twice in this sense in Pr. Parv. "*Roky* or mysty, *nebulosus*;" and previously, "Mysty or *rooky* as the eyre." Grose also has it, spelt *rooky*, and Shakespeare uses the term in a fine passage in Macbeth, iii. 2. "*Rook*, a steam or vapour; *rooky*, misty or dark with steam and vapour," Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) Hoarse. *North.*

ROAN. (1) The town of Rouen.

(2) A clump of whins. *Northumb.*

ROAPY. Viscous; glutinous. *South.*

ROARER. A broken-winded horse.

ROARING. Fast; quick. *Var. dial.*

ROARING-BOYS. The riotous blades of Ben Jonson's time, who took delight in annoying quiet people. At one period, their pranks in London were carried to an alarming extent. They were sometimes called *roarers*.

> England salutes him with the general joys
> Of court and country; knights, squires, fools, and boys
> In every town rejoice at his arrival,
> The townsmen where he comes their wives do swive all.
> And bid them think on Jones amidst this glee,
> In hope to get such *roaring boys* as he.
>
> *Legend of Captain Jones*, 1659

ROARING-MEG. A kind of humming-top.

ROAST. (1) *To rule the roast*, a phrase meaning, to take the lead.

> Jhon, duke of Burgoyn, which *ruled the rost*, and governed both kyng Charles the Frenche kyng, and his whole realme.
>
> *Hall's Union*, 1548. *Hen. IV.* f. 30

(2) To ridicule any one severely.

ROATING. Coarse, rank, as grass.

ROB. Jam; fruit jelly. *East.*

ROBA. Wanton; whore; bona roba.

ROBBLE. An instrument used for stirring dough in an oven. *West.*

ROBBLY. Faulty. A mining term.

ROBBRESS. A female robber.

ROB-DAVY. Metheglin.

ROBERD. A chaffinch.

ROBERDSMEN. A gang of lawless vagabonds, rife in the fourteenth century. They are mentioned in Piers Ploughman, there called *Roberdes knaves*.

ROBERT. The herb stork-bill.

ROBERYCH. Rubric. Cov. Myst. p. 277.

ROBIN. *Robin-run-in-the-hedge*, bindweed. *Robin Hood's hatband*, the common club moss. *Robin in the hose*, lychnis sylvestris.

ROBINET. The cock of a cistern.

ROBIN-GOOD-FELLOW. A kind of merry sprite, whose character and achievements are recorded in the well-known ballad "From Oberon in Fairy Land." The earliest mention of him occurs in a MS. tale of the thirteenth century, printed in Wright's Latin Stories, p. 38. Reginald Scot, who published his 'Discoverie of Witchcraft' in 1584, has several curious notices of Robin Goodfellow. "There go as manie tales," says he, "upon Hudgin in some parts of Germanie, *as there did in England of Robin Goodfellowe*." Elsewhere he says, "and know you this by the waie, that *heretofore* Robin Goodfellow and Hobgobblin were as terrible, and also as credible to the people, as hags and witches be now; and, in truth, they that mainteine walking spirits have no reason to denie Robin Goodfellow, *upon whom there hath gone as manie and as credible tales as upon witches*, saving that it hath not pleased the translators of the Bible to call spirits by the name of Robin Goodfellow." The cheslip or woodlouse was called *Robin Goodfellow's louse*. "Cheeselyppworme, otherwyse called Robyngodfelowe his lowse, *tylus*," Huloet, 1552.

ROBIN-GRAY. A bonnet. *North.*

ROBINHOOD. The red campion. *West.*

ROBIN-HOOD. "Many talk of Robin Hood, that never shot in his bow," an old proverb found in Walker's Proverbs, 1672, p. 56. "To sell Robin Hood's pennyworths," is spoken of things sold under half their value. See Ritson's Introd. to Robin Hood, p. xc. The number of extravagant tales about this celebrated archer was so great, that his name became proverbial for any improbable story. See Florio, p. 70; Holinshed's England, p. 69.

Many man spekyth wyth wondreng
Of Robyn Hode, and of his bow,
Whych never shot therin I trow.
Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 175.

ROBIN-RUDDOCK. A redbreast. *West.*

ROBLET. A large chicken. *East.*

ROBRISH. (1) A rubric. (2) Rubbish. "Robrisshe of a boke, *rubriche*," Palsgrave. "Robrisshe of stones, *plastras*, *fourniture*," ibid. It occurs in Hawes.

ROCCILLO. A cloak. *North.*

ROCHE. (1) A rock. *Palsgrave.* Refuse gritty stone is still so called.

This schip whiche wende his helpe a croche,
Drof alle to pecis on the *roche*.
Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 91.

(2) A kind of wine, perhaps Rochelle. "Rynische wyne and Rochelle," Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.

And ever scho drewe thame the wyne,
Bathe the *Roche* and the Ryne
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.

ROCHERE. A rock.

He wolde not forgete in no manere
The tresure in the hye *rochere*,
That they fonde betwene them twoo.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f 210.

ROCHESTER-EARTH. A name for saltpetre

ROCHET. (1) A little blue cloth cloak. *Devon.* Perhaps the same as the following:—"*Superior vestis mulierum*, Anglice a rochet," MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 12. "Instita, a rochyt," Nominale MS. The bishop's rochet is a linen vest worn under a satin robe. "Rochet a surplys, *rochet*," Palsgrave.

(2) The piper fish. Nominale MS.

ROCHLIS. The rattle. *Heref.*

ROCK. (1) A kind of very hard cheese made from skimmed milk, and used in Hampshire. In satirical allusion to its hardness, it is said to be used to make pins to fasten gates.

(2) A distaff held in the hand from which the thread was spun by twirling a ball below.

In the old time, sc. Edw. 6, &c. they used to spinn with *rocks*: in Staffordshire, &c. they use them still. *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 268.

What, shall a woman with a *rokke* drive thee away?
Fye on thee, traitor, now I tremble for tene.
Digby Mysteries, p. 11.

(3) A young hedgehog. *Somerset.*

ROCKED. Bad; false; impure. "That rocked reball," Chester Plays, i. 161.

ROCKEL. A woman's cloak. *Devon.*

ROCKER. (1) A nurse.

(2) The long handle of the bellows in a smith's forge, which is drawn down to raise the moving-board of the bellows. The cross staff upon which it is fastened is called the rock-staff. *Var. dial.*

(3) A long wicker sieve used in dressing beans, &c. *Beds.*

ROCKET. (1) A cloak without a cape, the same as *Rochet*, q. v. Mr. Fairholt describes it "a close upper garment," London Pageants, p. 207. It occurs in Palsgrave.

(2) A portion. *Suffolk.*

ROCKING. Walking with alternate sideway motion. *Northamptonsh.*

ROCKING-PAN. In the allom works at Whitby in Yorkshire, the allom, after it is shotten and crystallized on the sides of the cooler, is scraped and washed, and put into the *rocking-pan*, and there melted. Kennett, MS.

ROCKLED. Rash and forward. *North.*

ROCKLEY. "Prove at the partynge, quod Rockley," Palsgrave.

ROCKY. Tipsy. *Var. dial.*

RODE. (1) To spawn. *Suffolk.*

(2) A company of horsemen.

(3) Complexion. (*A.-S.*)

(4) A harbour for ships.

(5) *To go to rode* means, late at night or early in the morning, to go out to shoot wild-fowl which pass over head on the wing.

RODED. Lean mingled with fat. *West.*

RODEDE. Rotted. *Hearne.*

RODE-LAND. Land which has been cleared or grubbed up; land lately reclaimed and brought into cultivation.

RODE-NET. A sort of bird-net.

RODOK. A chaffinch. *Frigella*, Nominale MS. Or is it the redbreast?

RODOMONT. A boaster. This term is derived from the name of a famous hero in Ariosto so called. Hence *Rhodomontade*.

RODS-GOLD. The marygold.

RODY. Ruddy; red. (*A.-S.*)

That chylde was fulle welle dyghte,
Gentylle of body and of *rody* bryghte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 144.

ROE-DOE. A young female hind.

ROENDE. Round. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 109.

ROET. Pasture ground. *Berks.*

ROFE. Tore. (*A.-S.*)

Hyre surkotte sleve he *rofe* of thenne,
And sayde, by this ȝe salle me kenne,
Whenne ȝe se me by syghte.
MS. Lincoln A. i 17, f. 104.

ROFFE. A roof. See *Aboffe*.

ROFOAM. The waist. *Devon.*

ROGE. (1)

Fye, harlote! fye, hounde!
Fye on thee, thou taynted doge!
What! laye thou still in that stonde,
And let that losinger go on the *roge*?
Chester Plays, ii. 94

(2) To tramp, as beggars, &c.

ROGER. (1) The ram is so called by the shepherds in most parts of England. See Collins Miscellanies, 1742, p. 116.

(2) A rogue. A cant term.

(3) *Roger of the buttery*, a goose.

ROGERIAN. A wig. *Hall.*

ROGER'S-BLAST. A sudden and local motion of the air, no otherwise perceptible but by its whirling up the dust on a dry road in perfectly calm weather, somewhat in the manner of a water-spout. *Forby.*

ROGGAN. A rocking-stone. *North.*

ROGGE. To shake. (*A.-S.*) Brockett has *roggle* in this sense.

He romede, he rarede, that *roggede* alle the erthe,
So ruydly he rappyd at to ryot hymselvene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

So hard Rofyn *rogud* his roll,
That he smot with his choule,
Aȝayns the marbystone.
Of that dynt thai had gret doute,
Al that setyn ther aboute,
Fore thai herd hit echon.
MS. Douce 302, xv. Cent.

The croice, the crownne, the spere bese bowne
That Jhesu *ruggede* and rente,
The nayles ruyde salle the conclude
With thyne awene argument!
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 213.

ROGHE. Rough.

Roghe he was as a schepe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 101.

ROGHTE. Recked; cared. (*A.-S.*)

He *roghte* not what woman he toke,
So lytylle he sett by hys spouse-hede.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.

Syr Befyse was so wery for-faghte,
That of hys lyfe *roghte* he noghte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 106.

ROGHTLESSE. Reckless; careless.

Dreding ye were of my woos *roghtlesse*
That was to me a grevous hevinesse.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 116.

ROGLRE. Rough.

ROGUE. A professed beggar. Also as *Roge* (2). "Raunging, roguing about," Cotgrave in v. *Divague.*

ROGUE-HOUSE. A prison. *North.*

ROIGNOUS. Scabby; rough. (*A.-N.*)

ROIL. (1) A Flemish horse. Mr. Dyce seems at fault in Skelton, ii. 379.

(2) To romp; to disturb; to trouble; to vex; to perplex, or fatigue. *North.* "Were woont to rome and *roile* in clusters," Stanihurst's Ireland, p. 21, where it means to rove about, as in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 175.

(3) A great awkward hoyden. "A big ungainly slammakin," MS. Devon Gl.

ROILY. To traduce; to backbite. *West.*

ROIST. To bully; to riot. "They ruffle and *roist* it out," Harrison's England, p. 149. "*Roister*, to be rude, to ramp about," MS. Lansd. 1033. *Roisterer*, a swaggerer, is still in use in the North of England.

ROISTON-CROW. A species of crow, called by Ray *cornix cinerea frugilega*, ed. 1674, p. 83. It is mentioned by Cotgrave.

ROIT. To walk about idly.

ROKE. (1) Mist; steam. *Var. dial.*

(2) To shake; to roll. Still in use, to shake or stir liquids. Also, to cleanse armour by rolling it in a barrel of sand.

Were thay wighte, were thay woke,
Alle that he tille stroke,
He made thaire bodies to *roke.* *Perceval*, 1375.

(3) A scratch. *Yorksh.*

(4) A vein of ore. *North.*

(5) The rook at chess.

After chec for the *roke* ware fore the mate,
For ȝif the fondment be false, the werke most nede
falle. *MS. Douce* 302, f. 4.

ROKY. The same as *Roaky*, q. v.

ROLL. A large heavy wooden roller for breaking clods. *North.*

ROLLE. (1) To enrol. (*A.-N.*)

(2) "*Antiæ*, the heare of a woman that is layed over hir forheade; gentilwomen dyd lately call them their *rolles*," Elyot, ed. 1559. At one time they were much worn in Ireland. See Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 134.

ROLLEKY. Rough; uneven. *East.*

ROLLER. A bundle of reed. Used proverbially, e. g. as weak as a *rawler*, or as easily thrown down as a bundle of reed set on an end.

ROLLEY. A large kind of sledge drawn by a horse, used in coal mines. *North.*

ROLLICK. To romp about recklessly; to gad idly; to roll. *Var. dial.*

ROLLIPOKE. Coarse hempen cloth. *East.*

ROLLOP. This word was heard between Ipswich and Bury in the phrase, "There they come *rolloppin* along," and was applied to the hasty, noisy approach of horsemen, compounded perhaps of *romp* and *gallop.*

ROLLS. *Books in rolls*, those which have a row of gold on the edges of the cover.

ROLY-POLY. (1) A pudding made in round layers, with preserves or treacle between. *Var. dial.* Taylor mentions it.

(2) A low, vulgar person. *Linc.*

(3) A game played with a certain number of pins and a ball, resembling half a cricket ball. It is played thus. One pin is placed in the centre, the rest (with the exception of one called the *jack*) are placed in a circle round it; the jack is placed about a foot or so from the circle, in a line with one in the circle and the one in the centre. The centre one is called the king, the one between that and jack the queen. The king counts for three, queen two, and each of the other pins for one each, except jack. The art of the game lies in bowling down all the pins except jack, for if jack is bowled down, the player has just so many deducted from his former score as would have been added if he had not struck the jack. Holloway, pp. 142-3. This game was formerly called half-bowl, and was prohibited by a statute of Edward IV.

ROMAGE. To set a ship to rights; to clear the hold of goods; to remove things in it from one place to another.

ROMANCE. (1) The French language.

(2) To lie. *Var. dial.*

ROMASING. Wonderful; romantic. *West.*

ROMAUNT. A romance. (*A.-N.*) Still in use in Suffolk as a verb, to exaggerate or exceed the truth.

ROMB. To shiver with cold.

ROMBEL. A rumbling noise; a rumour.

ROM-BOUSE. Wine. A cant term, given in Dekker's Belman, 1616.

ROME. (1) The expression of "the Boke of *Rome*," sometimes found in old romances, is a travesty of the old phrase *the Roman*, which was applied to signify the French language, in which most of the old romances were originally written.

He that schalle wend soche a wey,
Yt were nede for hym to pray
That Jeshu hym schuld save.
Yt ys in *the boke of Rome*,
Ther was no knyght of Kyrstendome
That jorney durst crave. *Torrent of Portugal*, p. 6.

(2) "Rome was not built in a day," is a proverb in common use to excite perseverance. It is found in the French Alphabet, 1615.

(3) To growl; to roar.

He comanded that thay sulde take a ȝonge dameselle, and nakkene hir, and sett hir bifore hym, and thay did soo; and onane he ranne apone hir *romyand*, as he hadd bene wodd. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 37.

(4) Place; situation; office.

(5) Broad; spacious. (*A.-S.*)

Jhesu that made the planettes vij,
And all the worlde undur hevyn,
And made thys worlde wyde and *rome*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 105.

(6) To walk about. (*A.-S.*) Hence, sometimes, to depart from.

As he *romeyd* all abowte,
He lokyd on a towre withowte.
MS Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 148.

(7) A space. (*A.-S.*)

That the Sarsyns yn a *rome*
At that tyme were overcome.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 101.

(8) In space or length?

The geaunt was wonder strong,
Rome thretti fote long. *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 73.

ROME-BOWSE. Wine. *Dekker.*

ROME-MORT. A queen. A cant term.

ROMKIN. A drinking-cup.

ROMMLE. To speak low or secretly.

ROMMOCK. To romp boisterously.

ROMNAY. A kind of Spanish wine.

Larkys in hot schow, ladys for to pyk,
Good drynk therto, lycyus and fyne
Blwet of allmayne, *romnay* and wyn.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 30.

ROMPSTAL. A rude girl. *West.*

ROMULIK. Abundantly; plentifully.

ROMVILE. London. Dekker, 1616.

RON. Conversation; treatise. (*A.-S.*) .

The laste resun of alle this *ron*
Sal be of hir concepcion
MS. Cotton. Vespas. A. iii. f. 2.

RONCE. To romp about. *North.*

RONCLED. Wrinkled. (*A.-S.*)

Whoso that yow beholdyth well, and seyth
Your *roncled* face and your rawe eyen tweyne,
Your shrunkyn lyppis and your gowuldyn tethe,
How may he lyve fro dystresse and payne?
MS. Fairfax 16.

ROND. The same as *Foolen*, q. v.

RONDURE. Roundness. (*Fr.*)

RONE. (1) Rained. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To protect; to comfort.

(3) Rouen in Normandy.

(4) The roe of a fish. *North.* "The roan of fish, *piscium ova*," Coles.

RONETTE. Round; circular.

RONEZ. Thickets; brushwood. *Gawayne.*

RONG. The step of a ladder. *Var. dial.* "A ronge of a tre or ledder, *scalare*," MS. Dict. A. D. 1540.

RONGE. To bite; to gnaw. *West.*

RONGENE. Rung. (*A.-S.*)

He hade morthirede this mylde be myddaye war
rongene,
Withowttyne mercy one molde, not watte it ment.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

RONK-RIPE. Quite ripe. *Chesh.*

RONNER. A sort of coarse cloth.

RONNING. Rennet. "Ronnyng of chese, *maisgue*," Palsgrave.

RONT.

But downe they burst the windows for ayre, and there was no little boot to bid *ront*; shee was nine or ten dayes ere she recovered that fit on my knowledge. *Armin's Nest of Ninnies*, 1608.

RONYON. A mangy animal. (*Fr.*)

ROO. Rough. *Devon.*

ROOD. The cross, or crucifix. (*A.-S.*) *Roodbeam*, the beam supporting the rood. *Rood-door*, a door leading out of the church near the altar.

On Saynt Mathies day thapostulle, the xxiiij. day of February, Sonday, did the bisshop of Rochester preche at Polles Cros, and had standyng afore hym alle his sermon tyme the pictur of the *roode of grace* in Kent, that had byn many yeris in the abbey of Boxley in Kent, and was gretely sought with pilgryms, and when he had made an ende of his sermon, the pictor was toorn alle to peces.
MS. Cotton. Vespas. A. xxv.

ROOD-LOFT. A gallery, or platform, over the screen, at the entrance of the chancel, upon which was the *rood* or cross, with images. See Grindal's Remains, p. 154.

ROODY. Rank in growth. *North.*

ROOFE. Split.

So harde togedur they drofe,
That Ser Befyse schylde *roofe*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 124.

ROOFING. The ridge-cap of thatched roofs. *Norf.*

ROOK. (1) To huddle together. *West.*

(2) A crow-bar. *Salop.*

(3) A cheat, or sharper. *Rookery*, a place of resort for sharpers.

Gramercies watt mets mesters and the rest,
His smock-stain'd dames will ha a game at chest,
And sweare to me thi knights be not turned knaves,
Thy *rookes* turne flesh-crowes or devouring slaves.
MS. Poems in Dr. Bliss's Possession, xvii. Cent.
Your city blades are cunning *rookes*,
How rarely you collogue him!
Songs of the London Prentices, p. 91

(4) To thrust the fingers in the mouth, said of children. *Oxon.*

ROOKERY. A disturbance; a scolding.

ROOKY. Same as *Roaky*, q. v.

ROOL. To ruffle; to rumple. *North.*

ROOM. (1) Dandruff. *Somerset.*

(2) Place. In such phrases as, "*Room* for my Lord," it is equivalent to give place to, make way for.

ROOMER. To go or put roomer, to tack about before the wind. An old sea term, very incorrectly explained "a very large ship" by Ash and others. It occurs in Bourne's Inventions or Devises, 1578; Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ, ii. 233; Apolonius and Silla, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p. 32; Taylor, quoted in Hunter on the Tempest, p. 46.

> Yet did the master by all meanes assay,
> To steare out *roomer*, or to keepe aloofe.
> *Harrington's tr. of Orlando Furioso*, 1591, p. 343.

> Hereupon she discharged herself from the Towne of Taryffa, and when wether served agreyng with the maister for her passage, herself with her daughter repaired aborde the barke, which beyng put to sea, was forced by the extremitie of a contrary winde, to put themselves *romer* for the safetie of their lives, to a cleane contrary place. *Riche's Farewell*, 1581.

> Rowse, quoth the ship against the rocks; *roomer* cry I in the cocke; my Lord wept for the company, I laught to comfort him. *Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631.

ROOMTH. Room. *Drayton.*

ROONE. Vermilion. This term has been wrongly explained by all the glossarists.

> Y schalle yeve the a nobylle stede,
> Also redd as ony *roone*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 66.

ROORT. Roared. *Lanc.*

ROOP. (1) A halloa. *Var. dial.*

(2) A hoarseness. *North.* A sort of hoarseness in fowls is so called.

ROOSELING. Sloping down. *Exmoor.*

ROOST. To drive. *Devon.*

ROOST-COCK. The common cock. *Devon.* See the example under *Porpentine.*

ROOT. (1) A rut. *Glouc.*

(2) To turn up the ground, as hogs do with their noses. *Lanc.*

(3) Gross amount; sum total.

(4) To rot. *Somerset.*

> I *root*, he seyde, fro the boon,
> Jhesu Cryste, what schall y done?
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 114.

ROOTAGE. Extirpation.

ROOTER. A rough attack. *North.*

ROOTLE. To root up, as swine. *Beds.*

ROOTY. Rank, as grass. *Yorksh.*

ROOVE. To dry meat in a chimney, or over a kiln. *Glouc.*

ROOZE. To shed; to scatter. *Cornw.*

ROP. Reaped. (*A.-S.*)

ROPE. (1) A word formerly taught to parrots. *A rope for a parrot* was a common proverbial expression.

(2) A dwarf. *Somerset.*

(3) To tether, as a horse. *Norf.*

(4) A measure of twenty feet. *Devon.*

(5) A bundle of twigs laid over a gutter instead of a plank. *Devon.*

ROPE-PULLING. The ancient custom of *rope-pulling* is always strictly observed in Ludlow on Shrove Tuesday. At about four o'clock in the afternoon the rope is given out from the Town-hall by the Mayor, on whom this important duty by right devolves. Immediately on the rope being let down from a window, an indescribable struggle and trial of strength commences between the denizens of the different wards, which is not concluded without an obstinate contention. There are afterwards ordinaries at the various inns, and pleasure and conviviality are the order of the day.

ROPER. (1) A rope-maker.

(2) A crafty fellow; a rogue.

ROPE-RIPE. Fit for hanging, a phrase applied to anything very wicked. "A rope-ripe-rogue ripe for the rope, or deserving the rope' Howell's Lex. Tet. 1660.

ROPERY. Roguery. *Shak.*

ROPES. The entrails. *West.* "The ropes in the small guttes," Palsgrave. "Almost confined at present to the guts of woodcocks, which are often dressed with the ropes in them," MS. Devon Gl.

ROPY. Wine or other liquor is said to be *ropy*, when thick and coagulated. *Linc.* Bread is said to be *ropy* when in warm close weather a sort of second fermentation takes place after baking. *Var. dial.*

RORDE. Sound; noise; roar.

RORE. (1) Dew. (*Lat.*) *Rorid*, dewy, Marlowe, iii. 364; Hawkins, iii. 151.

(2) Trouble; stir; noise. Hence, perhaps, the name of *roaring-boys.*

(3) To barter, or exchange merchandize. "Rooryne or chaungyne on chaffare for another," Pr. Parv. p. 71.

RORY-TORY. Having a mixture of gay colours; showy; dashing. *Devon.*

ROSARY. A rose-bush. *Skelton.*

ROSE. (1) The rose was a symbol of secrecy among the ancients, and from hence is said to be derived the adage "under the rose" when a secret is to be kept, and used with great propriety on privy seals, which came into use about the middle of the twelfth century. Snelling's Coins, p. 2.

(2) When the upper part of a quarry or well falls in, it is said *to rose in.*

(3) To drop, or fall, said of seed or corn when over-ripe. *Somerset.*

(4) The erysipelas.

(5) A knot of ribands, frequently worn in the ear, on the shoe, &c.

(6) To praise. Still in use.

(7) The top of the spout of a watering-pot, perforated for the purpose of distributing the water; the top of a leaden pipe, perforated in a similar manner, to prevent leaves or rubbish from entering a water-butt.

ROSEE. An ancient confection, composed chiefly of milk, dates, spices, &c.

ROSEMARYNE. Rosemary.

> Tak of rewe a grete qwantite, and sawge halfe als mekille, and *rosemaryne* the same quantitee.
> *MS. Linc. Med.* f. 283.

ROSEMARY-STONES. Friable stones of a deep yellow colour found amongst the fattest marles about Audley, co. Staff. and used by the painters. Kennett, MS.

ROSE-NOBLE. A gold coin, stamped with a rose, worth sixteen shillings.

ROSER. A rose-bush. (*A.-N.*)

ROSE-RYAL. A gold coin formerly worth thirty shillings, but it rose three shillings in value in the reign of James I. See Snelling's Coins, p. 24.

ROSE-YARD. A place where roses grow. *Palsgrave.*

ROSIAR. A rose-tree. (*A.-N.*)

The knyghte and his sqwyere
Risted undir a *rosere*
Tille the day wex clere,
Undrone and mare. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 133.

ROSIL. Rosin. *East.* "*Rosina*, rosyle," Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

ROSILLY. Said of sandy and gritty soil, like rosin. *East.* Harrison, p. 111, mentions *rosellie* mould.

ROSIN-END. A shoemaker's thread. *North.*

ROSINNED. Tipsy. *Craven.*

ROS-LAND. Heathy land. *East.*

ROSPE. To belch.

ROSS. (1) The refuse of plants.

(2) A morass. *Heref.*

ROSSEL. (1) To heat; to roast. *North.*

(2) To kick severely. *Salop.*

ROSELLED. (1) Decayed. *North.*

(2)

Throwe a rownnde rede schelde he ruschede hym sone,
That the *rosselde* spere to his herte rynnes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 83.

ROSSHETON. Rushed.

They *rossheton* aȝeynne the wall of ston.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 123.

ROST. To turn boast to rost, i. e. to turn from swaggering to humility.

ROSTER. A rost-iron, an iron grate used in roasting; a gridiron. Nominale MS. "Lay hom on a rostynge yrne, and roste hom," Ord. and Regulations, p. 451.

ROSTLE. To ripen. *Lanc.*

ROSY. Healthy. Hens, when they commence laying, and their combs look red and healthy, are said to be rosy.

ROT. (1) Great nonsense. *West.*

(2) A body of six soldiers.

ROTA-MEN. A name given to certain politicians during the Commonwealth, who suggested that a third part of the parliament should go out by rotation.

ROTE. (1) A kind of cymbal, said to be the same as the hurdy-gurdy. "Dulcimers or dowble harpe called a roote, *barbitos*," Huloet, 1552.

He tauȝte hire til sche was certen
Of harpe, of citole, and of *rote*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 234.

Wele to playe one a *rotte*,
To syng many newe note,
And of harpyng, wele I wote,
He wane the pryse aye. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 130.

(2) A root. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Practice. (*A.-N.*) Also a verb, to practise, to repeat by rote.

(4) Writing; record.

Men say yn olde *rote*,
A womans bolt ys sone schote
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 103.

ROTEN. Rotten. *Chaucer.*

Myn sowle hath suffrid in his word,
In God myn goost hath had his trust,
For synne is scharp as knyvis ord,
It makith hem lame that levyn in lust

Therfore, Jhesu, myn lovely Lord,
When I am *rotyn*, rub of the rust,
Er I be brouȝt withinne schippys bord,
To sayle into the dale of dust.
Hampole's Paraphrase of the Psalms, MS

ROT-GUT. Bad small beer.

Beer-a-bumble—
'Twool bust yar guts, afore t'al make ye tumble.

ROTHER. (1) The rudder of a ship. (*A.-S.*)

And thus putte every man out other,
The schip of love hath loste his *rother*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 77

Alle ys the toon with the touther,
As a shyppe that ys turned with the *rother*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 31.

(2) A horned beast. "In Herefordshire the dung of such beasts is still called *rother soyl*," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. According to Sharp's MS. Glossary, the word is current in Warwickshire, and he adds that the beast-market at Stratford-on-Avon is called the *rother market*. "It is the pasture lards the rother's sides," Shakespeare; the old editions reading *brother's*. For this emendation we are indebted to Mr. Singer, and is exceedingly ingenious, although it must at the same time be admitted that sense can be made of it as it stands in the original. "*Bucerum pœcus*, an hearde of *rother* beastes," Elyot, ed. 1559.

(3) Name of a river?

Drof of hors and gyl of fisch.
So hat my lemman war ȝe ys;
Water of *rother* and Taymys brother,
So hat my lemman in non other.
MS. Douce 257, f 7

(4) A sailor. Nominale MS.

ROTOURE. A player on the rote.

Ȝyf thou ever with jogeloure,
With hasadoure or with *rotoure*,
Hauntyst taverne. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 7.

He is a persone, she thynkethe, of fair figure,
A yong *rotour*, redy to hir pleasier.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 35.

ROTTLE-PENNY. The herb yellow-rattle.

ROTYNG. Root.

Jessé, he seide, of his *rotyng*
Certeynly a ȝerde shal spring.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 58.

ROU. Cold; bleak; damp. *North.*

ROUCHED. (1) Wrinkled. *Northumb.*

(2) Beer is said to be *rouched* when it acquires a tartness. MS. Devon Gl.

ROUDGE. A rough coarse cloth.

ROUGE. To gnaw; to devour. *Somerset.*

ROUGH. (1) To make rough, applied to horses' shoes when they are made rough to prevent them slipping in frosty weather.

(2) A wood, or copse. *Salop.*

(3) Luxuriant, as grass. *North.*

(4)

Up she rose ageyn the *roughe*,
With sorefulle hert and care inoughe
Carefulle of blood and bone:
She sye it myght no better be,
She knelid down uppon her kne,
And thankid God and Seynt John.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 79

(5) To trump one's adversary's card at the game of whist.

ROUGH-CANDLE. A torch, or link.

ROUGH-CAST. A composition of sand, grit, and mortar, used for walls, &c.

ROUGHED. Streaked; speckled. *Devon.*

ROUGH-LEAF. The true leaf of a plant, in distinction from its seed leaves. *West.*

ROUGH-MUSIC. A discordant din of sticks, pans, and a heterogeneous collection of instruments, a species of entertainment which takes place when a woman has been beaten by her husband. It is got up principally by boys, who parade the village accompanied by the musical band, in which nearly all take a part, and the performance concludes with burning the effigy of the offender, which has been carried in procession. A curious notion is universally prevalent, that if the rough music is not continued for three successive nights, all the boys participating in these means of passing a public censure can be banished from the village for a limited period by the *homo delinquens.*

ROUGHNESS. Plenty; store. *Cumb.*

ROUGH-RIDER. One who breaks in horses.

ROUGH-SETTER. A mason who only did rough coarse work, as walls, &c.

ROUGH-SPUN. Rude; unpolished; blunt.

ROUGHT.

> Invidia the therd wound ys,
> A wyckkyd gnawer or venym or gowt,
> He ys a wyckyd wound I gess,
> Ther he hath power to reyne or *rought.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6.

ROUK. (1) A large number. *North.*

(2) To wander. (3) To be restless.

ROUKE. To lie close. (*A.-S.*)

> Thei shul for thurst the hedes souke
> Of adders that doth aboute hem *rouke,*
> As childe that sittith in moders lappe,
> And soukith whan him likith the pappe.
>
> *MS. Addit.* 11305, f. 97.

ROULE. To roll; to run easily.

ROUMER. Wider. *Chaucer.*

ROUNCEVAL. Large; strong. Coles makes mention of *Rounceval pease;* and he has also, "a rounsival, *virago.*"

ROUNCIE. (1) A common hackney horse. Sometimes, a horse of any kind.

> Befyse sadelyd hys *rounsy,*
> The bore he thoght to hunty
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 100.
>
> Syr Befyse lepyd on hys *rownsy,*
> And wyth hym hys cosyn ser Tarry.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 120.

(2) A vulgar coarse woman.

ROUND. (1) A turret or tower of a circular form; a room or closet within such a turret. *Willson.*

(2) To counsel secretly; to rowne, or whisper. It is of common occurrence under this form.

(3) A kind of dance. "The round danse, or the dansing of the rounds," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 299. There was a sort of song or ballad also so called.

(4) *To round the head,* to cut the hair round. *Round dealing,* plain honest dealing. *Round sum,* a considerable sum. *Round and square,* everywhere.

(5) A toast at a drinking revel; a health to pass round.

(6) Full; large. *North.*

(7) Certain soldiers, whose office it was *to go round* and inspect the sentinels, watches, and advanced guard, were called *gentlemen of the round.*

(8) Plain in speaking. *Oxon.* "A round answer," Holinshed's England, i. 10.

(9) A regiment, or troop.

(10) A globular pebble. *Devon.*

(11) An animal's rump. *Var. dial.*

(12) A kind of target.

ROUND-DOCK. The common mallow.

ROUNDEL. (1) Anything round, as a circle, a trencher, &c. "A roundell to set dishes on for soiling the tablecloth," Baret, 1580.

(2) The midriff. *Somerset.*

(3) A roundelay, or catch.

ROUNDELET. A rundlet for wine.

ROUNDERS. A boy's game at balls.

ROUND-FROCK. A gaberdine, or upper garment, worn by the rustics. *Var. dial.*

ROUNDGE. A great noise; a violent push or stroke. *Northumb.*

ROUNDHEAD. A puritan, so called because the hair was cut in a close circular fashion.

> And ere their butter 'gan to coddle,
> A bullet churnd i'th *Roundheads* noddle.
>
> *Men Miracles,* 1656, p. 43.

ROUNDLY. Plainly; evidently; vehemently; quickly. Also, severely. "Ile make them come off and on *roundly,*" Nabbes' Bride, 1640, sig. G. ii.

ROUND-ROBIN. A small pancake. *Devon.*

ROUNDS. Fragment of statues in paintings were termed *rounds.*

ROUND-SHAVING. A reprimand. *West.*

ROUND-TAG. A children's game, at which they all stand in a ring. *Devon.*

ROUND-TILTH. Sowing a *round-tilth* is sowing land continuously without any fallow. *Kent.*

ROUNE. To whisper. Sometimes for speech or song in general. (*A.-S.*) It is occasionally used in its primitive sense, to counsel or consult.

> Somer is comen with love to toune,
> With blostme and with brides *roune.*
>
> *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 241
>
> Lenten ys come with love to toune,
> With blosmen ant with briddes *roune.*
>
> *Ritson's Ancient Songs,* ed. 1829, i. 63
>
> On hys knees he sette hym downe
> With the prest for to *roune.*
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 83.

ROUNGE. (1) A wheelbarrow.

(2) To nip, or cut. (*A.-N.*)

> For ever on hem y *rounge* and gnawe,
> And hindir hem alle that ever y may.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134 f. 64.

ROUNSEPICK. Same as *Rampick,* q. v.

ROUN-TREE. The mountain-ash. *North.*

ROUP. A filthy boil on the rumps of fowls. *Bailey.*

ROUPE. Outcry; lamentation.

ROUS. Boasting. *North.*

Ne be nat proude, thoghe thou weyl dous,
Yn thyn herte to make a *rous.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 34.

Thou mayst nat excuse the with *rous*,
And sey al the worlde so dous.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 16.

ROUS-ABOUT. Big; unwieldy. *West.* Also, a restless fidgetty person.

ROUSE. (1) To shake and flutter. A term in ancient hawking.

(2) To turn out. *Var. dial.*

(3) A full glass; a bumper. Very common in old plays.

(4) Noise; intemperate mirth. *Devon.*

ROUSEN. A report. *Devon.*

ROUSER. A great falsehood. *A rousing lie*, from *rousing*, great, excessive. "A rousing lye, *mendacium magnificum*," Coles.

ROUSING. Rough; shaggy. *Devon.*

ROUST. To rouse, or disturb. *Glouc.*

ROUTE. (1) A company. *North.* Also a verb, to assemble in a company.

Is this flowre a monkes weed?
A faire lilly for so fowle a *rowte.*
MS. Coll. S. Johan. Cantab. G. 14.

When hur fadur was dede,
Moche warre began to sprede
Yn hur lande alle abowte;
Therfore sche ys gevyn to rede,
To take a lorde to rewle and to lede
Hur londe wyth hys *rowte.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.

(2) Recked; cared. (*A.-S.*)

The wolf in the putte stod,
Afingret so that he ves wod;
I-nou he cursede that thider him broute,
The vox ther of luitle *route.*
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 277.

(3)

And Eugelle alle bryghte schalle fly alle abowyte,
And helpe the frome there handes, that er so hygthe of *rowte.*
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 12.

(4) To snore. "*Dormendo sonare,* Anglice to rowtyn," MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 88. Also, to roar or bellow, as animals; to hollow.

(5) Great or violent stir. *Devon.*

To make *rowtte* into Rome with ryotous knyghtes
Within a sevenyghte daye with sex score helmes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 57

(6) Coarse grass. *East.*

(7) To belch. Palsgrave, 1530.

(8) Crepo; pedo. Coles' Lat. Dict.

ROUTED. If an animal strays and is pounded, it remains, when unclaimed, three sunsets and three sunrisings in the pound or pinfold, afterwards it is taken to the *rout* (or green) yard, till the owner can be found, and is then said to be *routed.* This term is used in the neighbourhood of Horncastle more particularly than elsewhere, and it is no uncommon thing to see in the provincial papers advertisements beginning thus, *routed* at—2 pigs, &c. *Linc.*

ROUTH. (1) Plenty; abundance. *North.*

(2) Rough, as shaggy hair, &c.

ROUTHE. Compassion; pity. (*A.-S.*)

But sche hadde o defaute of slouthe
Towardis love, and that was *routhe.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 111.

O, blisfulle Lorde, have on this mater *routhe!*
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 6.

ROUTOUS. Riotous; noisy. *North.*

ROUT-OUT. (1) A Saturday pie. *Cornw.*

(2) To seek or hunt very narrowly for any person or thing. *Var. dial.*

ROVE. (1) A scab. *Suffolk.*

(2) To shoot an arrow with an elevation, not point blank.

(3) A mode of ploughing. *East.*

(4) To shrug; to stir up.

With his scholder he gan *rove.*
Arthour and Merlin, p. 73.

(5) To cleave, or cut.

His brand and his brade schelde al blody be *rovene;*
Was never oure semliche kynge so sorowfulle in herte.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 94.

ROVER. An archer. *Jonson.*

ROVERS. Arrows shot with a certain degree of elevation, generally at 45°. There were marks on the target also so called. "Shooting still at rovers," Clobery's Divine Glimpses, 1659, p. 4. *Running at rovers*, having too much liberty.

ROVERTED. Returned to life. (*Lat.*)

ROW. (1) A hedge. *Var. dial.*

(2) To look for. *Heref.*

(3) A riot; a disturbance. *Var. dial.*

(4) To rake, or stir about. *North.*

ROW-CLOTH. A folding cloak, made of a kind of warm but coarse cloth completely dressed after weaving.

ROWD. The finscale fist. *Suffolk.*

ROWDLE. To move gently. *Oxon.*

ROWE. (1) Rushed.

Upon agen the nadder *rowe*,
And breide awei his right browe.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 61.

(2) Rough. Rough-cast is still called *row-cast* in many places.

He was wonderliche strong,
Rome thretté fete long:
His berd was bothe gret and *rowe*,
A space of a fot betwene is browe!
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 91.

I had better bee hanged in a withie, or in a cowtaile, then be a *rowfooted* Scot, for thei are ever fare and fase. *Bullein's Dialogue*, 1573, p. 3.

Bot it was blacker
Than another, and wel *rower.* *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 38.

(3) A red ray of light. "The *rowis* red of Phebus light," Chaucer.

ROWELL. The circular wheel of a spur; a spur; anything circular. (*A.-N.*)

The *rowelle* whas rede golde with ryalle stonys,
Raylide with reched and rubyes i-newe.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

ROWENS. After-grass. *Suffolk.*

ROWET. Old withered grass. *South.*

ROWL. A wake, or fair. *Exmoor.*

ROWLAND. See *Oliver* (2).

But to have a *Rowland* to resist an Oliver, he sent solempne ambassadors to the kyng of Englande, offeryng hym hys doughter in mariage.
Hall, Henry VI. f

ROWLAND-HO. A Christmas game.

ROWNEY. Thin, uneven, as cloth; having some threads stouter than others. *East.* "Rowy or stricky, as some stuffs are," Howell.

ROWORGIN. An organ. *Northumb.*

ROWS. The galleries, ranges, or walking places, raised and covered over, having shops on both sides, along the public streets in Chester. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

ROWTH. A root. *Yorksh.*

ROWTY. Rank, said of grass. It occurs in Harrison's Britaine, pp. 110, 221.

ROW-UP. To devour. *Cumb.*

ROWȜE. Rough. (*A.-S.*)

> Hys body is awey dwyned,
> And fore grete cold al to-schend.
> Hys berd was both blake and *rowȝe*,
> And to hys gyrdell sted it drewȝe;
> He cane telle off grete care
> The suffyre x. wynter and more.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, xv. Cent.
>
> He shal do the see be *rowȝe*,
> And also to be smethe i-nowȝe.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab* f. 132.

ROXALL. To wrestle. *I. of Wight.*

ROXT. Rotten; decayed; applied to apples and pears. *West.*

ROY. (1) A king. (*A.-N.*)

> In the kalendez of Maye this caas es befallene
> The *roy* ryalle renownde with his rownde table.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 78.

(2) To swagger; to boast; to indulge in convivial mirth. *North.*

ROYAL-MERCHANT. In the thirteenth century the Venetians were masters of the sea; the Sanudos, the Justiniani, the Grimaldi, &c. all merchants, erected principalities in several places of the Archipelago, which their descendants enjoyed for many generations, and thereby became truly and properly *royal merchants;* which, indeed, was the title generally given them all over Europe. *Warburton.* The phrase occurs in old plays.

ROYALS. (1) Taxes. *South.*

(2) Gold pieces worth fifteen shillings.

ROYATOUR. A dissipated sharper.

ROYNISH. Mangy; scabby. (*Fr.*) Metaphorically, mean, low, base. "The sloven and the careless man, the *roynish* nothing nice," Tusser, p. 289. "The roynish clown," the base clown, Shakespeare. "Such a *roinish* rannel," Harvey, 1593. Mr. Hunter imagines it to mean *obtrusive*, *troublesome*, in Shakespeare, on a misinterpretation of a single passage. Parkinson, speaking of plants suitable for borders for flower-beds, says of the germander, that on account of its disposition to spread itself, it must be taken up and new set once in three or four years, "or else it will grow too *roynish* and troublesome." *Roynish* here means *coarse;* and *troublesome* is used in a somewhat peculiar sense.

ROYSTER. An inventory. *Yorksh.*

ROYTHER. The same as *Roister*, to behave turbulently; to make noise and confusion. *Yorksh.* See *Roist.*

ROZIM. A quaint saying. *West.*

RUB. (1) Any unevenness of surface. Metaphorically, an imperfection. The term was much used at bowls. "Like a bowle that runneth in a smooth allie without anie *rub*," Stanihurst, p. 18. To rub, to touch another ball or the jack.

(2) A sand-stone for a scythe. "The rub or brickle stone which husbandmen doo occupie in the whetting of their sithes," Harrison, p. 235. Still in use.

(3) To do work hastily.

(4) A slight reproof. *Var. dial.*

RUBBACROCK. A filthy slattern. *West.*

RUBBAGE. Rubbish. *Var. dial.*

RUBBELL. Refuse of mason's work, broken stones, &c. "*Cæmentitius*, made of masons woorke, or of morter, or of *rubbell* and broken stones," Elyot, ed. 1559. "Cary away *rubbell* or brokell of olde decayed houses," Huloet, 1552. It is explained in the Herefordshire Glossary, p. 88, "a mixture of stones and earth in a quarry;" and the term is now applied to various sorts of gritty rubbish. "Rubble, as morter and broken stones of old buildings," Baret, 1580.

RUBBER. (1) Same as *Rub* (2).

(2) An instrument used for cleaning various parts of the dress.

(3) A limited series of games by which the stakes are reckoned. "Rubbers at bowls," Poor Robin's Visions, 1677, p. 132.

RUBBERS. At bowls, are two bowls that rub or touch each other.

RUBIFY. To make red. It occurs in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 188. Shakespeare has *rubious*, red.

RUBINS. Rubies. (*A.-N.*)

RUBOWRE. Redness. (*A.-N.*)

RUBRICK. Red ochre.

> The same in sheeps milke with *rubricke* and soft pitch, drunke every day or eaten to your meate, helpeth the ptisicke, and obstructions. Anatolius approved beane meale sifted and sod with harts marrow to be given to a horse which stalleth blood for three daies together.
> *Topsell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 132.

RUCK. (1) To repent. *Linc.*

(2) A heap. Also a verb, to gather together in heaps. *Var. dial.* "There in another *rucke*," Drayton's Poems, p. 5.

(3) To crease linen. Also a substantive, a fold, plait, or crease. *Var. dial.*

(4) To go about gossiping. *Linc.*

(5) A rut in a road. *Heref.*

(6) A small heifer. *Somerset.*

(7) To huddle together. *Chesh.*

(8) A gigantic bird, the same with the *rock* of the Arabian tales.

(9) To squat, or crouch down. *North.* Palmer has *ruckee*, to cower, to stoop, to squat.

> But now they *rucken* in hire neste,
> And resten as hem liken beste.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 114.
>
> Thai sal for thryste the hefed sowke
> Of the neddyr that on thaime sal *rowke*.
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 193.

RUCKET. To rattle. *Oxon.*

RUCKING. A hen is called a *rucking* hen, when she wants to sit, probably from the noise she makes at that time. *Linc.*

RUCKLE. (1) To rumple. See *Ruck* (3).

(2) A struggle. *Kent.*

RUCKLING. The least of a brood.

RUCKSES. Racks. *North.*

RUCKSTIR. To stir about; to make a great stir or fuss. *Warw.*

RUCTION. An uproar. *Westm.*

RUD. (1) Ruddle for sheep. *North.*

(2) A reed. *Somerset.*

(3) A material for garters.

(4) To rub; to polish. *Devon.*

RUDDE. Complexion. (*A.-S.*)

RUDDER. (1) A sieve. *Dorset.*

(2) Copulation. *Somerset.*

RUDDERISH. Passionate; hasty. *West.*

RUDDLE. (1) Red. The red ochre with which sheep are marked is called *ruddle.*

> His skin, like blushes which adorn
> The bosom of the rising morn,
> All over *ruddle* is, and from
> His flaming eyes quick glances come.
> *Baker's Poems,* 1697, p. 11.

(2) To make a fence of split sticks plaited across one another. *Kent.*

RUDDLE-WATTLE. A hurdle made of small hazle rods, interwoven. *Kent.*

RUDDOCK. (1) The redbreast. (*A.-S.*) See a list in Harrison's England, p. 223.

(2) *Red ruddocks,* gold coin.

(3) A kind of apple. *Howell.*

RUDDOCKS. The fibrous parts of tallow which will not melt. *North.*

RUDESBY. A rude person. *Shak.*

RUDGE. A partridge. *Cornw.*

RUDGE-TIE. A chain lying over the ridge-tree to hold up the shafts of a waggon or cart. *Dorset.*

RUDGE-WASH. Kersey cloth made of fleece-wool, worked as it comes from the sheep's back, and not cleansed after it is shorn.

RUDLE. (1) A riddle. *Yorksh.*

(2) A beverage composed of warm beer and gin, sugar, and lemon peel.

RUD-STAKE. The piece of wood to which an ox in his stall is tied. *Durham.*

RUDY. Rude. *Sussex.*

RUE. (1) To sieve corn. *Devon.*

(2) A young goat. *Somerset.*

RUE-BARGAIN. A bad bargain. When a man withdraws his banns of marriage, he considers it a *rue-bargain.* *North.*

RUEL-BONE. Is mentioned by Chaucer, and in the following passage, as the material of a saddle. It is not, of course, to be thence supposed that ruel-bone was commonly or even actually used for that purpose, both instances occurring in romance poems. In the Turnament of Tottenham, Tibbe's garland is described as "fulle of ruelle bones," which another copy alters to *rounde bonys.* In the romance of Rembrun, p. 458, the coping of a wall is mentioned as made "of fin *ruwal,* that schon swithe brighte."

> Hir sadille was of *reuylle bone,*
> Semely was that sight to se,
> Stifly sette with precious stone,
> Compaste aboute with crapoté.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 116

RUELLES. Wrinkles.

RUFF. (1) A roof. *Var. dial.*

(2) Said when a hawk hits her prey, but does not fix it.

(3) An old game at cards. "At trump or ruff," Florio, p. 39. These were not, however, the same game. At ruff "the greatest sorte of the sute carrieth away the game," Peele, i. 211, note. *Ruff* was also a term for a court-card. To ruff, to trump at cards, Florio, p. 452, in v. *Ronfáre.*

(4) A kind of frill, formerly much worn by both sexes. The hand-ruff as a ruff adjoined to the wristband of the shirt.

(5) The height, or extremity

(6) Rough. *Palsgrave.*

> And when th'art wearie of thy keeping sheepe,
> Upon a lovely downe, to please thy minde,
> Ile give thee fine *ruffe-footed* doves to keepe,
> And pretie pidgeons of another kinde.
> *The Affectionate Shepheard,* 1594.

RUFFATORY. A rude boisterous boy, fond of horse-play, knocking and shoving his play-fellows about at all risks.

RUFFET. Furze. *Dorset.*

RUFFIAN. The devil. A cant term.

RUFFIAN'S-HALL. "So that part of Smithfield was antiently called, which is now the horse-market, where tryals of skill were plaid by ordinary ruffianly people with sword and buckler," Blount, p. 562.

RUFFINER. A ruffian. *North.*

RUFFLE. (1) To draw into plaits. The ruffle of a boot was the top when turned down and scalloped, or in a manner plaited.

> His crisping and frizling irons must be used; his bald head with a *ruffling* periwig furnished.
> *The two Lancashire Lovers,* 1640, p. 263.

(2) To swagger, or bully. Hence *ruffler,* a swaggerer, in reality a coward.

> Are yea billing? what, my man Lob
> Is become a jolly *ruffler?*
> You are billing, you! I must be faine
> To be a snuffler.
> *Mariage of Witt and Wisdome,* 1579.

(3) A tumult; a bustle; discord.

RUFFMANS. Woods, or bushes. A cant term, occurring in Dekker's Belman, 1616.

RUFF-PECK. Bacon. A cant term.

RUFF-TREE. The roof-beam of a house.

RUFO. Rueful. *Lanc.*

RUFTER-HOOD. Among falconers, a plain leather hood, large and open behind, to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

RUFULLICHE. Ruefully. (*A.-S.*)

RUG. (1) Same as *Rogge,* q. v.

(2) Snug; warm. *Devon.*

RUGE. (1) To wrinkle. *Somerset.*

(2) To slide down a declivity; to sweep away quickly. *Devon.*

RUGGE. The back. See *Rig.*

> To bere ane bok at heore *rugges,*
> And ane staf in heore hond.
> *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 125.
>
> The knyght to the bore ys gon,
> And clevyth hym be the *rugge-bone.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 66.

RUGGLE. (1) "To *ruggle* about," a term used in Kent by old people and invalids, and appears to imply walking and getting about; a lame person would say, "I'm troubled to *ruggle* about." *Kent.*

(2) To play the hurdy-gurdy.

(3) A child's rattle. *Devon.*

RUGGY. Rough. *Chaucer.*

RUID. Strong; violent.

> *Ruyd* armes as an ake with rusclede sydes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 65.

RUIN. A woodman's term, signifying a pole of four falls standing. At the first fall, it is a plant or wicket; at the second, a white pole; at the third, a black pole; and at the fourth, a *ruin.*

RUINATED. Reduced to ruin. *Var. dial.* It is also an archaism.

RUISE. To drive away. *Devon.*

RULE. (1) Tumultuous frolicsome conduct; a rough or lively sport. "Now I will go see what rule they keep, *nunc in tumultum ibo,*" Coles. The primitive meaning is *behaviour.*

(2) To fall out, said of corn or any grain over-ripe. *Somerset.*

(3) To swap, or barter. *Devon.*

(4) To sit in strange postures. *West.*

RULE-STONE.

> Ȝe, than seyd the *rewle-stone,*
> Mayster hath many fone;
> And ȝe wold helpe at his nede,
> My mayster schuld the better spede,
> Bot whatsoever ȝe brage our boste,
> My mayster ȝet shall reule the roste.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61.

RULY. Rueful. (*A.-N.*)

> Whe[n] I gan my-selve awake,
> *Ruly* chere I gane to make,
> Fore I saw a sembly syȝt;
> To-werd me come a gentyll knyȝt,
> Wele i-armyd at all ryȝht,
> And bad I schuld upon hyȝeng,
> Come speke with hys lord the kyng.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, xv. Cent.

RUM. (1) Odd; queer. *Var. dial.*

(2) Old-fashioned rubbish. *Devon.*

RUM-BARGE. Warm drink. *Yorksh.* Probably corrupted from *Rambuze,* q. v.

RUMBELOW. A very favorite burden to an ancient sea-song. The burden of the Cornwall furry-day song is, "With halantow rumbelow."

RUMBULLION. A great tumult. *Devon.*

RUMBUR. A run before leaping. *Cumb.*

RUMBUSTICAL. Boisterous. *Rumgumptious* is also used. *Var. dial.*

RUM-DUKE. An odd grotesque figure.

RUM-KIN. A tailless fowl.

RUMMAGE. Lumber; rubbish. *West.*

RUMMEL-GUMSHON. Wit; sense.

RUMMEN. To move or tumble any thin out of their place. *Yorksh.*

RUMMET. Dandruff. *Cornw.*

RUMMLE. To rumble. *North.*

RUMMUETON. To whisper; to mutter.

RUMNEY. Budge fur. (*A.-N.*)

RUMP. To turn the back to one.

RUMP-AND-STUMP. Entirely; completely. *Linc.*

RUMPED. Acrid; rancid. *Devon.*

RUMPLE. A large debt, contracted by little and little. 'Twill come to a rumple, or breaking, at last. *Somerset.*

RUMPLED-SKEIN. Anything which is in great confusion. *West.*

RUMPUS. A noise; an uproar. *Var. dial.*

RUMSTICH. The game of mawe. (*Germ.*)

RUN. (1) To sew slightly. *Var. dial.* To run stockings, to darn or mend them.

(2) *To run a rig,* to play a trick. *To run together,* to grow like one another. *To run upon one,* to assail him. *To run against,* to calumniate. *To give one the run of his teeth,* to maintain him. *To run counter,* to go contrary to our wishes, a phrase borrowed from the chase. *To run down,* to abuse, to depreciate. *To run on the hirl,* to run about idly. *To run thin,* to go from a bargain.

(3) To guess; to suppose. *North.*

(4) To hazard; to run a hazard.

RUNAGATE. A runaway. *Kent.*

RUNAWAY-CROP. A thin or bad crop of corn or turnips. *I. of Wight.*

RUNCH. Wild mustard, or radish. *Runch-balls,* dried charlock. *Cumb.*

RUNDEL. (1) A moat with water in it. Sometimes, a small stream.

(2) A hollow pollard tree. *West.* It here seems to mean a young tree.

> The little *rundles* in shrowdes, which are come to their full growth (which will be about eighteen yeares.) *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.*

RUNE. A water-course. *Somerset.*

RUNG. (1) A staff. *North.*

(2) Ringed, as sows are.

(3) To run or go?

> As for salt water to become fresh by percolation through sand, 'tis a vain and frivolous opinion now exploded, for the dissolved salt being incorporated with the water, will *rung* along with it, and pass thorough as well as fresh water.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.* p. 107.

RUNGE. A long tub. *Lanc.* Ray explains it a flasket.

RUNISH. Violent; fierce; rough.

RUNKLE. To crease; to wrinkle. *North.* *Runkylle* occurs in Nominale MS.

RUNNABLY. Currently; smoothly. *East.*

RUNNEL. Same as *Rundel,* q. v.

RUNNER. An upper millstone.

> And somtimes whirling, on an open hill,
> The round-flat *runner* in a roaring mill.
> *Du Bartas,* p. 14.

RUNNING. (1) Rennet. *Devon.*

(2) Consecutively. *Var. dial.*

(3) Moveable. "A running campe," Stanihurst's Ireland, p. 56.

RUNNING-BOYS. Jockeys; boys who rode the king's racing horses.

RUNNING-BULL. A string of iron, an inch or more in diameter, fixed on a cross-bar in the front of the harrow, reaching almost, but not quite, from side to side.

RUNNING-FITTER. A fitter's deputy.

RUNNING-LEATHER. His shoes are made of running leather, i. e. he is given to rambling about. A very common phrase.

RUNNING-POITRAL. A breast leather.

RUNNING-SHOES. Pumps.

RUNNULUS. Rennet. *Heref.*

RUN-OUT. To grow, or sprout. *Devon.*

RUNT. (1) The rump. *North.*

(2) An ox. "A yongue *runt*, steere, or heafer," Florio, p. 63. The term is applied in contempt to an old woman, and was formerly said of a rough rude person of either sex. Brockett calls it, a jocular designation for a person of strong though low stature. "A dwarf," Tim Bobbin Gl. "An old runt, *vetula*," Coles.

(3) The stump of underwood. Also, the dead stump of a tree. *Var. dial.* Also, the stem of a plant.

RUN-TO-SEED. Enceinte. *Var. dial.*

RUNTY. (1) Surly; rude. *East.*

(2) Dwarfish; little. *Yorksh.*

RURD. Noise; clamour. *Gawayne.*

RURFIN. A ringleader. *Somerset.*

RUSCHE. To dash or throw down.

> And seyne ryde in by Rone, that rynnes so faire,
> And of alle his ryche castelles *rusche* doune the wallez. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 67.

RUSE. (1) To slide down a declivity with a rustling noise. *Devon*

(2) To extol. See *Ruysand.*

RUSH. (1) A small patch of underwood; a disease in cattle. *Northumb.*

(2) A feast, or merry-making. *North.*

(3) "The rush, weeke, or match, that mainteineth the light in the lampe," Baret's Alvearie, fol. Lond. 1580, R. 481.

RUSH-BEARING. The wake or day of a church's dedication is, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, called a rush-bearing, from the circumstance of carrying rushes to adorn the church. Kennett, MS.

RUSH-BUCKLER. A swash-buckler.

RUSHIN. A tub of butter.

RUSHING. A refreshment. *North.*

RUSH-RING. A custom extremely hurtful to the interests of morality appears anciently to have prevailed, both in England and other countries, of marrying with a rush ring; chiefly practised, however, by designing men, for the purpose of debauching their mistresses, who sometimes were so infatuated as to believe that this mock ceremony was a real marriage. *Brand.*

RUSINGES. Boastings.

> And of this false grounde spryngen errours and herysyes, false prophesyes, presumpcyons, and false *rusynges*, blasfemyes and sclandirynges. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 221.

RUSKES. Roots. *Robson.*

RUSPICE. A kind of red wine.

RUSSE. A Russian.

RUSSEL. A kind of satin.

RUSSETING. Coarse cloth of a dingy brown colour. Hence the term was applied to a clownish person, one clothed in russet.

> He must chaunge his *russetting*
> For satin and silke,
> And he must weare no linnen shirt
> That is not white as milke,
> To come of a well borne familie.
> *Tarlton's Horse-loade of Fooles.*

RUST. (1) To roost. *Palsgrave.*

(2) The mildew of wheat. *Devon.*

RUST-BALLS. Yellow lumps of iron ore found among chalk near Foulmire, in Cambridgeshire.

RUST-BURN. The plant restharrow. *North.*

RUSTICOAT. A countrified person.

RUSTILER. A raft. (*A.-N.*)

RUSTY. (1) Filthy. *Rustynes*, filthiness, occurs in Cov. Myst. p. 47.

(2) Restive; unruly. *Var. dial.*

RUSTY-FUSTY-DUSTY. Excessively dirty; begrimed with dust and filth.

> Then from the butchers we bought lamb and sheep,
> Beere from the ale-house, and a broome to sweepe
> Our cottage, that for want of use was musty,
> And most extremely *rusty-fusty-dusty.*
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, ii. 24.

RUT. (1) To be maris appetens.

> Thei sleeth and hurteth and fighteth with ayther other, whan thei beth in *rutte*, that is to say, in hure love. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

(2) To keep a rut; i. e. to be meddling and doing mischief. *Kent.*

(3) The dashing of the waves. *Chesh.*

(4) To throw; to project; to cast.

RUTE. "He *rutes* it, *Chesh.*, spoken of a child, he cries fiercely, i. e. he rowts it, he bellows," Ray's English Words, 1674, p. 39. The word appears to be now obsolete.

RUTHE. Pity; compassion. (*A.-S.*)

RUTSELE. To slip, or slide. (*Dut.*)

RUTTEN. (1) To snore. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A stick used in beating up porridge or batter. *Yorksh.*

RUTTER. (1) A directory to show the proper course of a vessel.

> I, Mr. Awdrian Gilbert, and John Davis, went by appointment to Mr. Secretary to Mr. Beale his howse, where onely we four were secret, and we made Mr. Secretarie privie of the N. W. passage, and all charts and *rutters* were agreed uppon in generall. *Dr. Dee's Diary*, p. 18.

(2) Properly, a rider or trooper, from the German; but the term was usually applied to a fine, dashing, boasting gallant; one so fashionable as to speak much in foreign languages.

> Some authors have compared it to a *rutter's* codpiece, but I like not the allusion so well, by reason the tyings have no correspondence; his mouth is allwaies mumbling, as if hee were at his mattens; and his beard is bristled here and there like a sow. *Lodge's Wit's Miserie*, 1596.

RUTTING-TIME. Time of copulation.

> They have but one braunch growing out of the stem of their horne, which is not bigger then a mans finger, and for this cause, in the *rutting-time*, when they joyne with their females, they easily overcome the vulgar hart, with his branched and forked hornes. *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 122.

RUTTLE. To rattle. *Var. dial.*

> Then was *rutlynge* in Rome, and rubbynge of helmes. *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 111.

RUTTLING. A ruttling in the throat is the gurgling sound occasioned by difficulty in respiration. *South.*

RUWET. A small trumpet. "Ruet, *cornu*," MS. Dictionary, dated 1540.

RUYSAND. Exulting; boasting. *North.*

> Connynge es that makes a man of gude noghte *ruysand* hyme of his reghtewysnes, bot sorowand of his synnys. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 196.

RUZURE. The sliding down of a hedge, mound of earth, bank, or building. *Devon.*

RUZZOM. An ear of corn. *Yorksh.*

RUȜE. Rye. Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 152.

RYE. A disease in hawks which causes the head to swell.

RYNGSED. Cleansed; renovated. This occurs in MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B i. f. 75.

RYNT. "*Rynt ye*, by your leave, stand handsomly; as, rynt you, witch, quoth Besse Locket to her mother," Ray's Words, ed. 1674, p. 39. The older form of this word is *aroint* (q. v.) and its proper explanation is of so much importance, that I am tempted to give the following extract from a MS. communication transmitted to me by a native of Lancashire. "The word *roint* is, or was thirty years ago, a common Lancashire provincialism. I have heard it used, scores and scores of times, in a sense I will presently state. But first as to its orthography; if I had never seen the word, and been asked to spell it from hearing it pronounced, I should certainly have written *roynt*, for though to a southern the sound would be much more like *rynt*, yet one accustomed to the dialect would know that the *o* was not altogether lost, any more than it is in *royal, loyal, boy*, which are pronounced in a somewhat similar way; the lost *o* to me has no difficulty in being distinguished as incorporated in the force given to the pronunciation of the *r*. Now as to the sense in which the word is applied, I must premise that in the part of the country in which I was born, it is usual (except in the summer season) to milk the cows in what is called a shippon; these shippons have what are called *boosts* (stalls similar to those in a stable, only wider, and the sides are lower); each boost accommodates *two* cows. When the milkmaid comes with her pail and stool, it frequently happens that the cow is standing close to the right hand division or partition of the boost, so that no space is left for her to plant her milkingstool; sometimes the cow obstinately resists gentle means used to induce her to move aside towards the left, when the milkmaid, losing her temper, uses the expression *roynt ta*, accompanied with a push against the side of the cow's rump, to force her to make the movement required. When used as a 'household' word, which it sometimes, though seldom, is, it denotes an angry and insulting mode of saying, 'stand aside, get out of my way,' or rather 'out of my gait.' This is the sense in which the proverb above given includes the expression."

Boucher, in v. *Aroint*, asserts that he has heard the word in Cheshire, but it was not always confined to that county. In Thoresby's letter to Ray, 1703, I find "*Ryndta*, used to cows to make them give way and stand in their stalls or booyses." This sufficiently confirms the explanation above given.

SA. (1) A large tub, or soe. "A saa or tebbe, *tina*," MS. Dict. A. D. 1540.

(2) A term in fencing?

> And as for single rapier, he values Monsieur with his *sa, sa*, as little as jack-pudding does a custard. *Poor Robin's Visions*, 1677, p. 15.

SAAG. Urine. *Dorset.*

SABATINES. Steel coverings for the feet; sometimes, slippers or clogs.

SABBED. Wet; saturated. *Sussex.*

SABRAS. Salve; plaster.

SAC-FRIARS. A fraternity of friars; the *fratres saccati*. Arch. iii. 129. They wore a coarse upper garment called *saccus*.

SACHELLES. Small sacks. (*A.-N.*)

SACHEVEREL. The iron door or blower to the mouth of a stove.

SACK. (1) *To get the sack*, to be turned off, or dismissed, a common expression with servants. *Sack and seam road*, a horse road.

(2) Sherry. The term was also given to any Spanish white wine. "Spanish wines, called *sacke*," Ord. and Reg. p. 300. A Malaga sweet wine was termed *Canary sack*. The term must not be confused with what is now termed *sack*, an entirely different wine.

(3) A loose upper garment; a kind of surtout. See *Sac-friars*. It was generally made of coarse materials, but Ben Jonson, ii. 465, mentions "the finest loose sacks the ladies use to be put in." Compare Peele, iii. 88, "Frumpton's wench in the frieze *sacke*," misprinted *scake*. "A sack, in Yorkshire, a shirt," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

SACK-BUT. A bass trumpet.

SACK-CIDER. A drink composed partly of sack and partly of cider.

SACKERSON. A famous bear kept at Paris Garden in Shakespeare's time. It is frequently mentioned by writers of that period.

SACKLE. To saunter about. *Linc.*

SACKLESS. Innocent; faultless; weak; simple; foolish. *North.*

SACK-POSSET. Was formerly eaten on the evening of the wedding-day, just before the company retired.

And then they did foot it and toss it,
Till the cook brought in the *sack-posset*,
The bride-pye was brought forth,
A thing of mickle worth,
And so all, at the bed-side,
Took leave of Arthur and his bride.

Song of Arthur of Bradley.

To make a sack-posset.

Take two quarts of pure good cream, a quarter of a pound of the best almonds, stamp them in the cream and boil amber and musk therein; then take a pint of sack in a bason, and set it on a chafing-dish till it be blood warm; then take the yolks of twelve eggs, with four whites, and beat them very well together: and so put the eggs into the sack, and make it good and hot; let the cream cool a little before you put it into the sack; then stir all together over the coals, till it be as thick as you would have it; if you take some amber and musk, and grind it small with sugar, and strew it on the top of the posset, it will give it a most delicate and pleasant tast.

A True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676, p. 10.

SACK-WHEY. Wine-whey. *Devon.*

SACRAMENT. An oath. (*Lat.*)

SACRARYE. A sacred place. (*A.-N.*)

God ches thy wombe for his habitacle,
And halowid it so clene in every coste,
To make it *sacrarye* for his owen goost.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 27.

SACRE. (1) To consecrate. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A sacred solemnity. *Chaucer.*

SACREAR. A receptacle for relics.

SACRETTES. Small hawks? A kind of birds mentioned in Maundevile's Travels, 1839, p. 238. See *Saker* (1).

SACRING. "Sacryng of the masse, *sacrement*," Palsgrave. *Sacring-bell*, the small bell rung at different parts of the service during mass.

SAD. (1) Serious; discreet; sober.

He set hym up and sawe their biside
A *sad* man, in whom is no pride,
Right a discrete confessour, as I trow,
His name was called Sir John Doclow.

MS. Rawl. C. 86.

(2) Heavy; applied to bread when the dough, through bad yeast or from not having been well kneaded, does not rise properly. *North.* "Sad bread, *panis gravis*," Coles.

(3) A deep dark colour. *North.* "Sadde colour" occurs in Palsgrave.

(4) Heavy, solid, close, firm, said of iron, stone, &c. *North.* "Sad or hard, *solidus*," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221.

SAD-BAD. Very ill. *Var. dial.*

SADDEN. To harden; e. g. when, after a long frost, the roads by the thaw become very soft and miry, and, subsequently, drier and harder, they are said in the latter case to *sadden*, or to be *saddened*. *Linc.*

SADDER. "Fagot of *sadder* and rounde styckes, *cottret*," Palsgrave.

SADDLE. To impute to. *Var. dial.*

SADDLE-BACKED. Low backed. *South.*

SADDLE-TREE. The arson of a saddle.

SADDUED. Settled; made firm, as some timber is by standing.

SADE. To satiate. *West.* "To sade, cloy *satio*," Coles' Lat. Dict. in v.

SAD-IRONS. Smoothing-irons. *Staff.*

SADNESS. Gravity; seriousness.

SAFE. (1) Sure; certain. *Var. dial.*

(2) To secure; to make safe. *Shak.*

(3) To assuage; to alleviate. *Gawayne.*

SAFE-CONDUCT. A security or protection given by the prince under the broad seal, or by any other person in authority, most commonly for a stranger's quiet coming in and passing out of the realm. *Blount.*

SAFE-GUARD. A riding skirt; a large outer petticoat worn by females when riding to protect them from the dirt. *Var. dial.* "A kind of aray or attire reaching from the navill downe to the feete, like a womans *safegard*, or a bakers," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 167.

SAFFI. A catchpole. (*Ital.*)

SAFFLE. Dull; sad; melancholy. *Linc.*

SAFFRON. To tinge with saffron.

SAFT. Safety. *North.*

SAG. (1) To hang down heavily, as oppressed by weight. *North.*

Sir Rowland Russet-coat, their dad, goes *sagging* everie day in his round gascoynes of white cotton.

Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

(2) To subside, as water. *Kent.*

(3) To decline in health. *East.*

(4) To crease, or wrinkle.

(5) A kind of reed. *Somerset.*

SAGE. A saw. *North.*

SAGE-CHEESE. A cheese provided at an accouchement. *Warw.*

SAGER. A lawyer. *Yorksh.*

SAGGARD. The rough vessel in which all crockery, fine or coarse, is placed when taken to the oven for firing. *Staff.*

SAGH. Saw. *Yorksh.*

SAGHE. Language; speech. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

SAGHETYLLE. To be reconciled. (*A.-S.*)

I salle hym surelye ensure that *saghetylle* salle we never,
Are we sadlye assemble by oureselfene ones.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.

Alle the werld travelles to brynge thame to hande alle that thame nedis, so that thay may with more ryst better serve Godde, and with thaire haly dedis *saughetelynge* make bytwyx God and mane.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 239.

What maner and with what thing
May I gete thi *sauȝtelyng*.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 6.

SAGINATION. Fattening. (*Lat.*)

There remaine yet of this discourse of oxen two other necessary tractats, the one naturall and the other morral. That which is natural contayns the several uses of their particular parts: and first for their flesh, which is held singular for norishment, for which cause, after their labour which bringeth leannesse, they use to put them by for *sagination*, or [as it is sayd] in English for feeding, which in all countries hath a severall manner or custom.

Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, p. 81.

SAG-LEDGE. A cross-bar to a gate. *East.*

SAID. Wearied; tired; quieted. *North.*

SAID-SAW. A proverb. *Palsgrave.*

SAIE. Saw. *Chaucer.*

SAILE. To assail. (*A.-N.*)

SAILING-WARE. Canvass cloth.

SAILLE. To leap. (*A.-N.*) Hence *sailours*, leapers, dancers.

SAILS. The wings of a hawk.

SAIL-WOUND. Twisted in the manner of windmill sails. *Beds.*

SAIM. (1) Lard; fat. *Var. dial.*

> Tak the rute of horslue, and stamp it, and fry it in a panne with swyne *sayme*, and wryng it owte, and do it in boistes. *MS. Linc. Med.* f. 295.
>
> For rankelyng. Take the marow and the gresse of a male swyne, that is for to say the *sayme*, and fry et togedur, and lay therto, and it schal be hole.
> *MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's possession*, xv Cent. f. 11.
>
> Sate barrelling up the droppings of her nose, in steed of oyle, to *sayme* wool withall, and would not adventure to spit without halfe a dozen of porrengers at her elbow. *Nash's Pierce Pennilesse*, 1592.

(2) A crack in crockery. *Linc.*

SAIN. Said. Still in use.

SAIND. A message. *North.*

SAINE. (1) Seen. *Chaucer.*

(2) To bless; to sanctify.

> Smale stanes of the see *saynede* thou thare,
> And thay warre saphirs for sothe was nane swylke sene. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 232.

SAINT. (1) Cent, a game at cards. Lord North, in 1578, notes losing fifteen shillings "at *saint*," Archæologia, xix. 297.

> Tut, he hath cards for any kind of game,
> Primero, *saunt*, or whatsoever name.
> *Rowlands' Humors Ordinarie*, n. d.
>
> At what game shall we play, at *sant*, at primero, at trumpe? *The French Alphabet*. 1615, p. 148.

(2) A cincture, or girdle.

(3) *Saint Cuthbert's duck*, the eider duck. *Saint John's nut*, a double nut. *Saint Mary's nut*, a triple nut.

(4) Same as *Samite*, q. v.

SAINT-JOHN. See *Borowe.*

> Stones brosten, the erth schoke, and dede folk ganne awake;
> That this is soth in holy boke, *Seynt Jone to borow* I take.
> With an O and an I. *Seynt Jone* I take *to borw*.
> Marie and Cristes passione us help a sorow. Amen.
> *MS. Ashmole* 41, f. 134.

SAINT-MONDAY. Monday is so called by some of the London mechanics, who often make that day a holiday.

SAINTOUR. A centaur? See p. 335, col. 1.

SAINT'S-BELL. The small bell of a church which called to prayer and other offices.

> Her tongue is the clapper of the devil's *saints-bell*, that rings all into confusion; it runs round like a wheel, one spoak after another, and makes more noise and jangling than country steeples on the fifth of November.
> *Poor Robin's True Character of a Scold*, 1678, p. 4.

SAIR-TEMS. Hard labour attended with discouraging circumstances. *Northumb.* Corrupted from *sore times?*

SAIRY. Poor: helpless. *North.*

SAKE. (1) A land-spring. *West.*

(2) Strife; contention. (*A.-S.*)

> Nai, queth Josian, at that *sake*
> Never eft ne schel his heved ake.
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 118

(3) Reason; cause. *Devon.*

(4) Guilt; sin. (*A.-S.*)

> Synne and *sake*, shame and strif.
> That now over al the world is rif
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 6
>
> Forȝyve me that I dud ȝou take
> Into bondes withouten *sake*.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f.* 32.

(5) To forsake. Still in use.

> For sche *sakyth* owre lay.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38 f. 38.

(6) To kill. (*A.-S.*)

SAKELET. A little sack, or bag.

SAKER. (1) The peregrine hawk. "Sacre a hauke, *sacre*," Palsgrave.

(2) A piece of ordnance of three inches and a half bore, weight of shot five pounds and a half. According to Harrison, p. 198, the weight of the saker was 1500 lbs.

> We cam to Netley by the Gallion, whom we hayled with half a dosen *sacres*, and she us with as many. *MS. Addit.* 5008.
>
> The cannon, blunderbuss, and *saker*,
> He was th' inventor of and maker.
> *Hudibras*, I. ii. 355.

SAKERINGE. The sacrament.

SALAMANDER. A large poker; a circular iron plate used for culinary purposes.

SALAMON. The mass. Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. C. iii.

SALANDINE. The calcedony. (*A.-N.*)

SALD. Given; sold. (*A.-S.*)

SALE. (1) Hall.

> Sone thay sembled in *sale*,
> Bathe kynges and cardenale.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 138.
>
> When he had tolde this tale
> To that semely in *sale*,
> He hade wordis at wale. *Perceval*, 1586

(2) To glad; to content. (*A.-N.*)

> And as the snowe from Jubiter doeth falle
> Thorowe the force of Sagittarius bowe,
> And Zepherus doeth the floures *sale*
> On white blossomes when she doeth blowe.
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 35

(3) To sell. Octovian, 1909.

(4) The iron or wooden part of the collar of a cart-horse. *East.*

(5) *To set to sale*, to offer to any one. True Tragedy of Richard III. p. 23. "To set to sale, *venalem habere*," Coles.

> Fayre lordings, if you list to heere
> A mery jest your mindes to cheere,
> Then harken to this mery tale,
> Was never meryer *set to sale*.
> *The Milner of Abington*, n. d

SALERE. (1) A salt-seller. *Pr. Parv.*

(2) A solere or upper chamber.

> They toke a basyn with watur clere,
> And they went up ynto a *salere*,
> And sett up a candulle bryghte
> Ovyr the pyes cage fulle ryghte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38. f

SALES. The upright stakes of a hurdle.

SALET. A light helmet. (*A.-N.*) "Salet of harnesse, *salade*," Palsgrave.

> There was shotyng of gonnys and arows plenté,
> There was showtyng and crying that the erthe did quake;
> There was hewyng of harnes, peté, was to see,
> For fere of that fray many man did shake!
> There was tremelyng and turnyng, thayre woo did wake;
> There was hewyng of helmettes and *salettes* also,
> Hit plesid God that season it shulde be soo.
> *MS. Bibl. Reg.* 17 D. xv.

> He never tawght his to weare nowther sword ne *sallett*,
> But to preche abrode withowt staffe, scrypp, or walett.
> *Bale's Kynge Johan*, p. 52.

SALEWE. To salute. (*A.-N.*)

> Wiche on hir fete gunnen streit to goon
> To Thesalie, and *salewe* there the kyng.
> *MS. Digby* 230.

SALE-WORTH. Ready for sale.

SALFE. To save.

> Thou *salfe* thi saules sare.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 222.

SALGHE. A sallow, or willow. "A salghe or saly, *salix*," MS. Dict. A. D. 1540.

SALIED. Danced. Becon, p. 373.

SALISBURY-PLAIN. Aubrey, Royal Soc. MS. p. 173, gives the following Wiltshire proverb:

> Salisbury Plain,
> Never without a thief or twain

SALK. The swipple or shorter part of a thrashing flail. *Yorksh.*

SALLE. (1) Soul. Nominale MS

> To thi awyn *salle* be never on-kynd.
> *MS. Lincoln* A i. 17, f. 52.

(2) Shall. Still in common use. Brockett calls it a vulgarism.

> That he scholde qwyte hym that dynt,
> That he of his handes hynte;
> *Salle* never this travelle be tynt. *Perceval*, 91.

SALLET. A salad. *Hall.*

SALLIS. Hog's-lard. *Glouc.*

SALLOT. Shall not. *North.*

SALLY. (1) A sallow, or willow. *West.*

> Who that byldeth his howse all of *salos*,
> And prikketh a blynde horsse over the folowes,
> And suffereth his wif to seke many halos,
> God sende hym the blisse of everlasting galos.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 233.

(2) To move, or run from side to side; to pitch forward. *Var. dial.*

(3) A tottering situation. *Sussex.*

(4) The serving, or pluffy part of a bell-rope. Batchelor, p. 142.

SALLY-WITHY. A willow. *Wilts.*

SALME. To sing psalms. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

SALMON-GUNDY. Apples, onions, veal, or chicken, and pickled herrings, minced fine, and eaten with oil and vinegar. Hence a nickname for a cook.

SALMON-SPRINT. A young salmon. *North.* Minsheu and Coles have *salmon-pele.*

SALSE. Sauce; seasoning.

SALSER. A salt-cellar. (*Lat.*)

SALSTER. A dealer in salt.

SALSUTTER. A kind of small fish, like a roach, but stouter in the body. *West.*

SALT. (1) Maris appetens. Also, a leap in a similar sense. *North.*

> Then they grow *salt* and begin to be proud; yet in ancient time, for the more ennobling of their race of dogges, they did not suffer them to engender till the male were foure yeare old, and the female three: for then would the whelpes proove more stronge and lively. *Topsell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 139.

(2) At the ancient long dinner-table a large salt was placed in the middle, those sitting at the upper end being *above the salt*, and were the superior guests; the others were *below the salt*. This custom is often metaphorically referred to.

> There is another sort worse then these, that never utter anything of their owne, but get jests by heart, and rob bookes and men of prettie tales, and yet hope for this to have a roome *above the salt*.
> *Essayes by Cornwallyes*, 1632, no. 13.

(3) A salt cellar. *Var. dial.* "Salts of pure beaten gold," Middleton, v. 491.

(4) Pointed language. "She speaks with salt," Citye Match, 1639, p. 15. "Salt, a pleasaunt and merrie word that maketh folks to laugh, and sometime pricketh," Baret, 1580.

SALT-CAT. Same as *Cat* (1).

SALT-COTE. A salt-pit. Nominale MS. See Harrison's England, p. 240.

SALT-EEL. A game something like hide and find. The name of *Salt eel* may have been given it from one of the points of the game, which is to baste the runaway individual whom you may overtake all the way home with your handkerchief twisted hard for that purpose. *Salt-eel* implies, on board ship, a rope's ending, and on shore, an equivalent process. "Yeow shall have *salt eel* for supper," is an emphatic threat, referring to the back rather than to to the belly. *Moor.*

SALT-GEM. A kind of crystal salt.

SALTIMBANCO. A mountebank.

SALT-KIT. A salt-box. *North.*

SALT-PIE. (1) A box for salt. (2) A building of that form. *North.*

SALTS. Marshes near the sea flooded by the tides. *Sussex.*

SALT-STOLE. Some kind of dish. "*Ferculum*, a salt stole," Nominale MS.

SALT-WAJER. A salvager; one employed on the sea coast by the lord of a manor to see to his rights of salvage, wreck, or waif. *Suff*

SALT-WEED. Toad-rush. *Suffolk.*

SALUE. To salute, or greet. (*A.-N*)

> Launcelott forth wendys he
> Unto the chambyr to the quene,
> And sette hym downe upon his kne,
> And *salues* there that lady shene.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 87.

> Heyle, *saluyng* of seyntys in hevene.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 5.

SALUST. Saluted. *Gawayne.*

SALUTARY.

> Mervel ȝe not of this makyng,
> I me excuse, hit ys not y,
> Hit ys Goddus worde and his techyng,
> That he taȝt a *salutary.*
> *MS. Douce* 302, xv. Cent

SALUTE. According to Hall, fol. 43, Henry V in his eighth year, "caused a new coyne to be made called the *salute*, wherin wer the armes of Fraunce, and the armes of England and Fraunce quarterly."

SALVAGE. Savage; cruel.

> And yf ȝe wiste what I am,
> And oute of what linage I cam,
> ȝe wolde not be so *salvage*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 240.

SALVE. To save. It occurs in the Triall of Wits, 4to. 1604, p. 217.

> It myghte *salve* hyme of sore that sounde was nevere.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 63.

SAM. (1) To skim. *North.*

(2) To curdle milk. *North.*

(3) To put things in order. *Lanc.*

(4) To collect together. *North.* It is an archaism. See *Samned.*

(5) To stand *sam* for one, is to be answerable for him, to be his surety.

SAMARE. The skirt of a mantua.

SAMBUKE. A kind of harp. (*Lat.*)

SAMBUS. A saddle cloth. *Warton.*

> *Saumbues* of the same threde,
> That wroght was in the heythen thede.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 115.

SAMCAST. Two ridges ploughed together. *Cumb.*

SAMCLOTH. A sampler. There was also a sort of jacket so called.

SAME. (1) *In same*, together. (*A.-S.*)

> They seyde, "God be at yowre game!"
> He seyde, "Welcome alle *same*!"
> He lete hymselfe then be gylyd.
> They seyde, "Syr, ys hyt thy wylle
> To come and speke owre kyng tylle,
> Wyth wordys meke and mylde?"
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.

> That they myghte bothe in *same*
> Wende to ther brodur, the Pope of Rome.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 242.

> Whan these ostes gan *samen* glyde,
> Withe vois and hydous hornys sowne.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 113.

(2) Shame; wickedness. (*A.-S.*)

> And thau thou saie me ani *same*,
> Ne shal I the nouiȝt blame. *MS. Digby* 86.

SAMEKILL. So much; as long as.

SAMEL. Gritty; sandy. *North.*

SAMELIKE. Similarly. *North.*

> And darkeden there in that den al that day longe,
> Slepten wel swetly *samli* togadere.
> *William and the Werwolf*, p. 67.

SAMENAND. Gathering together. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

SAMI. Watery; soft. *Beds.*

SAMITE. A very rich silk, sometimes interwoven with gold or silver thread.

> Or was ther any velvet cremesyn?
> Or was ther any *samite* or satin?
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 25.

> The mayden is redy for to ryde
> In a fulle ryche aparaylmente
> Off *samytte* grene with mykylle pryde,
> That wroght was in the oryente.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 111.

SAMMARON-CLOTH. A cloth between flaxen and hempen, finer than one, and coarser than the other.

SAMMEN-BRICKS. Half-burnt bricks. *East*

SAMMODITHU. Tell me how you do. *Norf* "The form of greeting or saluting among the common people in Norfolk and Suffolk, and seems to signifie as much as, So maist thou thrive," Kennett, MS

SAMMY. (1) A fool. *Var. dial.*

(2) A short stride, giving an unfair advantage in the game of leap-frog.

(3) Close; clammy; heavy; generally said of bread. *Salop.*

SAMNED. Assembled together.

> Erles, kinges, lasse and more,
> And fiftene kinges wer *samned* thore.
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 67

> Alle were they *sampnede* appone a daye,
> With grete solace and mekille playe.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 106

SAM-OPE. Half open. *Devon.*

SAMPERE. Samphire. Elyot, 1559.

SAMPLARIE. Type; first copy. (*A.-N.*)

SAMPLARS. Young trees left for standers upon the cutting down of under-wood. *Oxon.*

SAMPLETH. A sampler. *North.*

SAMPSON. A drink made of brandy, cider, sugar, and a little water. *Cornw.*

SAMPSON'S-POSTS. A mouse-trap, so formed that the little animal when caught is crushed to death. The name is also given to a kind of notched post. See Harrison, p. 185.

SAM-SODDEN. Sodden, or coddled, applied to meat not dressed enough. *Dorset.*

SAM-SODE. Half sewed, speaking of an ignorant person, half witted, stupid.

SANAPPUS. Hand-napkins. "*Manutergium*, a sanope," Nominale MS.

> Towellus of Eylyssham,
> Whyȝth as the seeys fame,
> *Sanappus* of the same,
> Thus servyd thei ware.
> *Sir Degrevant*, 1387.

SANCEBELL. A Saint's-bell, q. v.

> And with a trice trusse up thy life in the string of thy *sancebell.* *Nash's Pierce Pennilesse*, 1592.

SANCITED. Ordained; ratified.

SANCOME. A quagmire. *Yorksh.*

SANCTIMONY. Holiness. (*Lat.*)

SAND. Sound. *North.*

SAND-BLIND. Nearly blind. It is the translation of *berlue* in Hollyband's Dictionarie. 4to. 1593. Still in use.

SANDED. Short-sighted. *North.*

SANDENER. Red ochre.

> Take powder of coperose, and of *sandener*, of eyther y-liche moche be weyȝt, and medle hem welle togedyr, and do hem in the wounde.
> *MS. Med. Rec.* xv. Cen.

SANDERS. Sandal wood.

SAND-GALLS. Same as *Galls*, q. v.

SANDGATE-RATTLE. A quick and violent stamping in vulgar dancing. *North.*

SANDISMENE. Messengers. (*A.-S.*)

> Thou sees that the emperour es angerde a lyttille,
> Yt semes be his *sandismene* that he es sore grevede.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 56

SAND-TOT. A sand-hill. *Somerset.*

SANDWEED. Common spurrey. *Norf.*

SANDY-BREAD. Gritty bread; bread made of meal insufficiently sifted.

SANE. A medical composition, described in MS Linc. Med. f. 308.

SANG. (1) *By my sang*, a North country exclamation of revenge, or defiance. From *par la sangue Dieu. Sang is it*, indeed it is.

(2) A handful of corn. *Devon.*

(3) A song. *North.*

> *Sangis* faire of selcouth ryme,
> Englisch, Frensch, and Latyne.
> *MS. Ashmole* 60, f. 5.

SANGAREE. Rack punch. Hence it is used as a term for a drunken bout.

SANGINARIE. The herb milfoil.

SANGING-EATHER. The large dragon-fly.

SANGLANT. Sanguinary. (*Fr.*)

SANGRAYLE. The holy vessel out of which the last Passover was eaten.

> The knightis of the table round,
> The *sangrayle* whan they had sought.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 86.

SANGRE. Singing.

SANGRONIE. Blood-red colour. *Sangwene*, a person of that colour. "Sanguine in grain," Harrison's England, p. 160.

> Off the *sangwene* also it is a synge,
> To be demuer, ryght curtes, and benigne.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 140.

SANK. (1) A great quantity. *Cumb.*

(2) Blood. (*A.-N.*)

SANNOCK. To cry bitterly. *Sanny* is also in use. *East.*

SANS. Without. (*Fr.*)

SANT. Providence. (*A.-S.*)

> Thay thanked God of his *sant*,
> Alle the tother syde.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 134.

SANZACK. The governor of a city.

SAP. (1) Ale. *Sheff.*

(2) To drench. *Yorksh.* Sappy drinking, protracted and excessive drinking.

(3) To put a sop or toast into liquor. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

SAPE. Soap. Nominale MS.

SAP-HEAD. A blockhead. *Craven.* Several glossaries have *sapscull.*

SAP-WHISTLE. A whistle made of a twig in sap, when the bark will peel off.

SAPY. (1) Moist; sodden. *West.*

(2) Sickly. (3) Foolish. *Var. dial.*

SAR. To serve; to earn. *West.*

SARADYN. The sardine stone.

> Some were of safewrs and some of *saradyn*,
> And some were emrodys fyne.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 221.

SARCE. (1) Vegetables. *Essex.*

(2) A small hair sieve. "Sarce for spyce, *sas*," Palsgrave.

SARCELS. The extreme pinion feathers in a hawk's wing. *Holme.*

SARD. Futuo. "Go teach your grandam to *sard*, a Nottingham proverb," Howell, p. 17.

SARE. Withered; dry. In old writers it is *sear*. It is well though not generally known, that ash when green makes good firewood; and, contrary to all other perhaps, is bad for that purpose when dry. This is kept in mind by the following verse:

> Burn ash-wood green, 'tis a fire for a queen;
> Burn ash-wood *sare*, 'twool make a man sware.

(2) Tender; rotten. *Kent.*

(3) Much; very; greatly. *North.*

(4) Melancholy; bad; severe. *North.*

SARE-BANED. Stingy; unkind. *Yorksh.*

SARESBURY. Salisbury. (*Lat.*)

SAREY. Poor; pitiable. *Cumb.*

SARFIT. A table-cloth. *Devon.*

SARGENT. A sergeant. *Lydgate.*

SARGON. The fish gilthead.

SARK. (1) A shirt, or shift. *North.* It occurs in Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

(2) A porridge-pot. *Yorksh.*

SARKLE. To harrow, or rake. "To sarkle, *sarrire, sarculare*," Coles. "To sarkle, to harrow, or rake over againe," Florio, p. 444.

SARLINISH. A kind of silk. *Skinner.*

SARMONDE. A sermon. *Var. dial.*

> Your Lordships poore orator was commyng from the cathedrall church of Sarum, about the houer of aleaven of the clocke in the foore nowne, from the *sarmonde*. *Chancery Bills*, Ff. 10, No. 55.

SARN. A sort of oath. *Salop.*

SARNICK. (1) Inanimate. *East.*

(2) A small quantity. *Suffolk.*

SARPE. A girdle. "With a riche *sarpe* and garter," Rutland Papers, p. 4. "*Sarpys* of gold about their quarters," Morte d'Arthur, ii. 414. It also occurs in Hall.

SARPELERE. (1) A coarse packcloth made of hemp. *Glouc.* See Lydgate, p. 204, and Tyrwhitt's Gloss. in v. "*Segestre*, a sarplar or canvas to wrap up wares," Coles.

(2) "A sarplar of wool, a pocket or half a sack of wool; in Scotland a *serpliath*, which contains eighty stone," Kennett MS.

SARRA. To serve. *North.*

SARRAD. Sewed. *Yorksh.*

SARRANT. A servant. *Somerset.*

SARRE. Sorer; more sore. (*A.-S.*)

SARRELICHE. Closely. (*Fr.*)

> The knave taught her way sikerliche,
> Thai riden wel *sarreliche*.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 290.
>
> It was nede for Cleodalis
> Stode on fot, and mani of his
> Aboute him stode *sarreliche*
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 224.

SARS-A-MINE. A moderated and good-humoured sort of imprecation. *East.*

SARSENS. Round bolder stones. *Wilts.*

SARSIN. A Saracen. *Palsgrave.*

SARSNET. A thin slight kind of silk. "*Sarsenet* sylke, *taffetas*," Palsgrave.

> But, quoth he, there is no reason why Maries smocke shoulde be of *sarsnet*, seeing Joseph's breeches were not of silke.
> *Mar-Prelate's Epistle*, p. 62.

SART. Soft; softly. *Devon.*

SARTIES. Certainly; indeed. *North.* Apparently a corruption of the old word *certes.*

SARTIN. Certain. *Var. dial.*

SARTRIN. A kind of hoe.

SARVER. A scuttle for a stable.

SARY-MAN. An expression of pity.

SASARARA. A corruption of *certiorari*, a kind of legal writ. *Var. dial.*

SASIN. A reaping-hook. *Devon.*

SASSE. A lock in a river.

SASSIFAX. The meadow saxifrage.

SASSLE. Sleepy; drowsy. *Somerset.*

SAT. (1) Became. (*A.-N.*)

Chosyn of God for to stynte oure stryfe
Of all wommen by hirselfe allone,
Wherfore it *sat* not hir to crie and grone.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 52.

(2) Opposed. (*A.-S.*)

SATE. Soft. *Dorset.* Hence *satepoll*, a soft-head, or silly fellow.

SATER. Saturday.

SATES. Quickset. *Salop.*

SATISFYINGLY. Contentedly.

A long time before this, my wife and myself were admitted into the church at Kipping, with which we walked *satisfyingly* many years.
Lister's Autobiography, p. 50.

SATLE. To fall; to hang down; to subside; to sag. *Yorksh.*

SATLED. Shackled; embarrassed.

SATTEN. The name of a dog.

SATTET. Quiet; settled. *Lanc.*

SATTIE. Matted together. *Northumb.*

SATTLE. To settle. *North.*

Wharefore hafand reward and compassione of oure disesse, we beseke ȝow that ȝe late oure prayeres *sattelle* in ȝour hert, and helpe for to succour us now at oure nede. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f 20

SATTY. A kind of frigate.

SATURDAY-STOP. A space of time in which of old it was not lawful to take salmons in Scotland and the North of England; that is, from evensong on Saturday till sun-rising on Monday. *Blount.*

SAUCE. (1) Impertinence. *Var. dial.* Also a verb, to be saucy, to abuse.

(2) To box the ears. *Yorksh.*

(3) To garnish; to adorn. *Devon.*

(4) To serve the same sauce, i. e. to treat in the same fashion.

After him another came unto her, and served her with the same *sawce*: then a third: at last she began to wax warie.
The Man in the Moone telling Strange Fortunes, 1609.

SAUCE-BOX. A saucy fellow. *Var. dial.* In old English we have *sauceling.*

SAUCE-JACK. An impudent fellow. Gifford apparently was unacquainted with the term. See Massinger, ii. 182.

Nor Jacke of Dover, that grand-jury jacke;
Nor *Jacke Sawce*, the worst knave amongst the pack.
But of the Jacke of Jackes, great Jacke a Lent,
To write his worthy acts is my intent.
Taylor's Workes, 1630, i. 113.

SAUCE-MADAME. A dish in ancient cookery, described in the Ord. and Reg. p. 432.

SAUCEPAN. To have the saucepan on the fire, i. e. to be ready to scold.

SAUCER-EYES. Large prominent eyes.

SAUCY. Dirty; untidy. *West.*

SAUF. (1) Safe. (*A.-N.*)

The schelde of Pallas gan embrace,
With whiche he covereth *sauf* his face
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41.

(2) To save. MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.

(3) The willow, or sallow. *Yorksh.*

SAUFY. Wet, as land is. *North.*

SAUGH. The sallow willow. *North.*

SAUGHTE. Peace; quietness.

They send it hyme sothely for *saughte* of the popla
Sekerly at that sesone with certayne knyghtez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.

SAUL. (1) To beat. *Yorksh.*

(2) The solid substance in the inside of a covered button. *North.*

(3) A kind of moth. *North.*

SAULCERY. The department in the royal household which provided the sauces.

SAULT. To assault; to attack. *Palsgrave.*

SAUM. To walk lazily; to go dreaming on; to repeat anything too often. *Var. dial.*

SAUMBER. A covering for the arm.

Helme, and brim, and hauberjoun,
Saumbers, quissers, and aketoun.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 111

SAUMPLE. An example.

By alle gode *saumple* men may see
That very God ys in forme of brede.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.

SAUNCE-BELL. A sacring-bell. See *Sacring*

Now what is love I will the tell.
It is the fountaine and the well,
Where pleasure and repentance dwell:
It is perhaps, the *sancing-bell*,
That rings all into heaven or hell
And this is love, as I heare tell.
Heywood's Rape of Lucrece, i. 3.

SAUNDRES. Sandal wood. *Sandali, albi, et rubei, et citrini*, MS. Sloane 5, f. 10.

SAUNDRIS. Slanders.

I may stonde in thilke rowe,
Amonge hem that *saundris* use.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 74

SAUN-FAIL. Without fail. (*A.-N.*)

And went to Londen *saun fail*,
Where the king, Sir Arthour,
Was afong with gre[t] honour.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 126

SAUNT. To disappear; to vanish. *North.*

SAUNTER-WHEEL. A wheel which works facewise from a spur-wheel. *West.*

SAUR. Urine from the cow-house. *North.* Hence *saur-pool*, a stinking puddle. "Saur-pool, *graveolens*," Coles.

SAURIN. Vinegar. *Cumb.*

SAUSEFLEMED. Having red spots or scabs on the face. A medicine that "helith *sawseflemed* vysagyes" is mentioned in a MS. of the xv. Cent. in Mr. Pettigrew's possession. It would appear from Arch. xxx. 412, to have sometimes engendered scabs.

SAUT. At peace; at friendship?

Help, dame Sirith, if thou maut,
To make me with the sueting *saut*,
And ich wille geve the gift ful stark,
Moni a pound and moni a marke.
Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 8.

SAUTE. (1) To jump. (*A.-N.*)
(2) To assault. (3) An assault.

> Johne and Moch and Wylle Scathlok
> For sothe as I yow say,
> Thir slew oure men upon oure wallis,
> And *sautene* us every day.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 130.
>
> For ofte tymys men talken of here travayle,
> Bothe of *sawtys* and also of batayle.
> *Archæologia*, xxi. 48.

SAUTER. The Psalter. (*A.-N.*)

SAUȜT. Peace. (*A.-S.*)

> Thei shul him take and deme to deȝe
> Withouten any *sauȝt*.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 93.

SAVE. (1) The herb sage. (*Lat.*)
(2) To house hay or corn. *Devon.*

SAVE-ALL. (1) A kind of candlestick formerly used for burning the ends of candles. "A sort of candlestick contrived to make the ends of candles useful; metaphorice, a very stingy fellow," MS. Devon Gl.
(2) A child's pinafore. *Cornw.*

SAVEGUARD. A wardrobe. *Devon.*

SAVELICK. The excrescence on the briar, so called because it is supposed by boys when worn about the arm to be an effectual charm against flogging.

SAVELOYS. Large sausages.

SAVEMENT. Safety; protection. (*A.-N.*)

> Save him fram cumberment,
> And him ogain bring in *savement*.
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 134.

SAVERE. Saviour.

> This ilke mayden good and mylde
> Modir shal ben of a childe,
> Of hir shal com monnes *Savere*.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 66.

SAVERLY. By saving. *Tusser.*

SAVERS. The boys' cry of *halves!*

SAVERTH. Savoureth.

> Tharfore hys wysdom hys owne rede
> *Saverth* hyt yn wyne and brede
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 66.

SAVETE. Safety. (*A.-N.*)

SAVIARDE. A kind of jacket, worn towards the end of the seventeenth century.

SAVOREN. To savour; to taste. (*A.-N.*)

SAVOUR. Knowledge. (*A.-N.*)

SAVOUROUS. Sweet; pleasant.

SAWCE. To make salt.

SAWCISTRE. A kind of sausage. "Lynke or sawcistre," Pr. Parv. p. 306. "A sawsyrlyng," Nominale MS.

SAWDE. Hire; pay. (*A.-N.*)

> I wolle ordeyn that everyche of you schalle have thirty m^{l}. men of armes for the whiche I schal paye their *sawde* for thre yere. *MS. Digby*, 185.

SAWDERS. Soldiers.

> They sayled over the salt see with *sawders* manye.
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 111.

SAWE. Speech; discourse. (*A.-S.*)

> Then was that herd a carful man,
> And never so sory as he was than,
> When he herd that *sawe*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 55.

SAWL. Drink; liquor. *North.*

SAWNDER. Alexander.

SAWNDEVERE. Sandever.

> Anoynt the heved therwith ylk daye til he be hale, bot schafe the hede at the begynnynge, and gare it blede, and powdere the scalles with *sawndevere*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 282.

SAWNEY. (1) Liquor. *Yorksh.*
(2) A silly fellow. *Var. dial.*
(3) Lucky; fortunate. *North.*

SAWSE. To carve a tench.

SAWSTIRE. A sausage. Nominale MS.

SAWTER-CRAWN. A silly fellow.

SAX. (1) A knife. *Linc.* "Nymeth ȝoure saxes," Robert Glouc. Chron. p. 125.
(2) A satchel; a small sack.

SAY. (1) Saw. (*A.-S.*)

> To a clyfe of ston than rydyth hee,
> And *say* the bore come fro the see.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 65.
>
> Thenne thei *say* that bare thei were,
> In welthe and joye that were clad ere.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 5.

(2) The same as *Assay* (4).

> I bequeth mi body to the colde seler,
> I wolde that a lady toke the *say* of me.
> *Wyl Bucke*, p. 4.

(3) A delicate serge, or woollen cloth. "Saye clothe, *serge*," Palsgrave.
(4) To try; to try on; to assay. As a substantive, a trial, a taste, a sample.
(5) An opinion. *Var. dial.*
(6) Give us something to say, i. e. give us a toast. *Kent.*
(7) Influence; sway. *North.*
(8) To say nay, i. e. to deny. Forby explains it, to refuse, to forbid.
(9) Song; speech. *Palsgrave.*
(10) *Say of it*, fast of it. *Suffolk.*
(11) Saint. *Gawayne.*

SAYMENT.

> Torrent sayd, so mot I the,
> And other *sayment* wolle I bee
> Ore I take ordor of knyght.
> *Torrent of Portugal*, p. 3.

SAY-NAY. A lamprey. *Lanc.*

SAYNE. Saint. "Sayne Johan the Evaungelist," MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 231.

SAYSLANG. A long pole; a stang. It occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. Also spelt *saystang*, which is perhaps the correct form

SAY-SO. A mere nominal advantage.

SAYSTE. Sawest. (*A.-S.*)

> Ther dwellyth a yeaunt in a foreste,
> Soche oon thou nevyr *sayste* are.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.

SAYȜERDE. A sail-yard. Translated by *antenna* in MS. Dictionary, A.D. 1540.

SCAB. An ape; a baboon. Metaphorically, a poor worthless fellow.

> This kinde of flatt'ry makes a whore take state,
> Growes pocky pround, and in such port doth beare her,
> That such poore *scabs* as I must not come neere her.
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, ii. 111.

SCABBARD. A mangy scabby person.

SCABLINES. Chippings of stone. *North.*

SCABRIDGE. The plant scabious.

SCABY. Stingy; shabby. *North.*

SCACE. Scarce. *Lydgate.*

SCAD. (1) Shed. MS. Devon Gloss.

> And sayeth to day is venim *schad*
> In holy chirche of temporalle,
> Whiche medeleth with the spiritalle.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 84.

(2) A carcase; a dead body.

(3) The wild black plum. *Sussex.*

SCADDING-OF-PEAS. A custom in the North of boiling the common gray peas in the shell, and eating them with butter and salt, first shelling them; a bean, shell and all, is put into one of the pea-pods; whosoever gets this bean is to be first married. Generally called a *Scalding of Peas.* The company usually pelt each other with the pods. It is therefore called in the South *Peas and Sport.*

SCADDLE. (1) Thievish, generally in a petty way only; used in contempt. *Kent.*

(2) Confusion; mischief. *North.*

(3) Timid; bashful; shy. *Yorksh.*

SCADE. Severed. *Gawayne.*

SCADWYS. Shadows; shady places. *Loca umbrosa in silvis,* Anglice schadwys, MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 18.

SCAFE. To run up and down; to wander; to lead a scampish vagabondly life: thus they say, "An't ye ashamed of yesen, *scafing* up and down about the country." *Linc.*

SCAFFEL. A small spade or skuppet used in draining, and in out-hawling or feying narrow bottomed ditches. It differs from a spade in not tapering toward the edge, and in having its sides slightly turned up. It has a cot for the handle like a scuppit. I never heard the word but in Suffolk, nor saw it but in Tusser. Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 352.

SCAFFERON. Part of the ancient caparisonment of a horse, mentioned in Hall's Union, 1548, Hen. IV. f. 12.

SCAFFLE. To scramble. *Somerset.*

SCAFFLING. An eel. *Chesh.*

SCAGE. To throw a stick. *Yorksh.*

SCAGGLE. Fearful; timid. *North.*

SCAGGY. Rough; shaggy. *Glouc.*

SCAIT. To have a diarrhœa. *Devon.*

SCAITHFUL. Given to breaking pasture. Also, liable to be run over by stock; as open fields, &c. *Norfolk.*

SCALADO. A scaling of walls.

> Yet all their talke is bastinado,
> Strong armado, hot *scalado.*
>
> *Taylor's Dogge of Warre,* p. 229.

SCALBEGRES. Herba Cristofori. List of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

SCALD. (1) Scabby, particularly in the head. Hence used for mean, shabby, disgusting. A person infected with *lues venerea* was said to be scalded.

> Other news I am advertised of, that a *scald* trivial lying pamphlet is given out to be of my doing.
>
> *Pierce Penilesse,* 1592.

(2) A multitude. *East.*

(3) A patch in a barley field scorched and withered up. *East.*

(4) To scorch. *Norf.*

SCALD-CREAM. Cream raised by heat. *West.*

SCALDING. Partial. *Oxon.*

SCALDRAG. One who boils rags.

> For to be a laundres imports onely to wash or dresse lawne, which is as much impeachment as to cal a justice of the peace, a beadle; a dyer, a *scald-ragge;* or a fishmonger, a seller of gubbins.
>
> *Taylor,* ed. 1630, ii. 165.

SCALE. (1) To spread; to disperse abroad. *North.* The term is an archaism. It is found in Hall, Richard III. f. 15, "sodenly *scaled* and departed." The word occurs in Coriolanus, i. 1, but is there a misprint for *stale,* as distinctly proved by Gifford, and still more elaborately in Dyce's Remarks, p. 158. The observations of Brockett on this passage, which he quite misunderstands, lead me to observe that, with a few trifling exceptions, the very worst annotations on Shakespeare have proceeded from the compilers of provincial glossaries, to whom the philological student would be more deeply indebted if they would confine themselves to the correct explanation of words in actual use, without entering into subjects that require a distinct range of reading and study.

(2) To weigh as in scales. "A *scal'd* pottle," a pottle of the right measure.

> Plague, not for a *scal'd* pottle of wine.
>
> *The Honest Whore,* i. 1.

(3) To throw at fruit on trees, as apples, walnuts, &c. *South.*

(4) To change. *Dorset.*

(5) A very steep hill. *North.*

(6) To beat. *Yorksh.*

(7) To stir the fire. *North.*

(8) A drinking-cup. *Somerset.*

SCALE-DISH. A milk-skimmer. *North.*

SCALE-IN. To plough in with a shallow furrow. *Norf.*

SCALES. The outermost cuts of a piece of timber with the bark on, not thick enough to be called planks. *Devon.*

SCALIS-MALIS. Cadiz. Skelton, ii. 195.

SCALL. A scale, or scab. (*A.-S.*)

SCALLAGE. A lich-gate. *West.*

SCALLARD. A scald-head.

SCALLEWORT. Centrum galli. List of herbs in MS. Sloane 5, f. 4.

SCALLIONS. A good beating. *North.*

SCALLOPS. An awkward girl.

SCALOUN. A shilling. Octovian, 1313.

SCALY. Mean; stingy. *Var. dial.* In some places it means mischievous, thievishly inclined.

SCAM. A spot, or stain. *North.*

SCAMBLE. To scramble; to shift. "Scamblingly, catch that catch may," Cotgrave.

> Thus sithe I have in my voyage suffred wracke with Ulisses, and wringing-wett *scambled* with life to the shore, stand from mee, Nausicaä, with all thy traine, till I wipe the blot from my forhead, and with sweete springs wash away the salt froth that cleaves to my soule. *Gosson's Schoole of Abuse,* 1579.

SCAMBLED. Defeated; balked. *West.*

SCAMBLING. Sprawling. *Heref.*

SCAMBLING-DAYS. Days in Lent, when no regular meals were provided, but every one scrambled and shifted for himself as he could.

SCAME. To hurt, or injure.

SCAMELS. This word, which occurs in the Tempest, and is most probably a misprint, has baffled all annotators on Shakespeare. *Seamell* is the generally received reading, but cannot be correct on account of the quantity of the first syllable. Mr. Dyce conjectures *staniels*, but surely a trisyllable cannot be right. Read *stannels*, and we may perhaps have the true word. "A stannel, *tinnunculus*," Coles. If I recollect rightly, this was one of the conjectures proposed by Theobald.

SCAMINE. The scammony.

SCAMP. A great rascal. *Var. dial.*

SCAN. To scoff; to scold. *Devon.*

SCANDAL-BROTH. Tea. *Var. dial.*

SCANDRET. A drunkard. *Worc.* I give this word on the authority of an anonymous correspondent.

SCANT. Scarce; insufficient. Also an adverb, as in the following passage:

> And whan thei wil fighte, thei wille schokken hem togidre in a plomp; that ȝif there be 20,000 men, men schalle not wenen that there be *scant* 10,000. *Maundevile's Travels*, p. 252.

> For mine owne part, I live not in such want
> But that I eate and sleepe, though coyne be *scant.*
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, ii. 112.

SCANTELOUN. A carpenter's measure. See Romaunt of the Rose, 7114.

> Do we wel and make a tour
> With squyre and *scanteloun* so even.
> *Cursor Mundi*, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 14.

> Soft, ser, seyd the *skantyllȝon*,
> I trow ȝour thryft be wele ny done;
> Ever to crewyll thou arte in word,
> And ȝet thou arte not worth a tord:
> Fore all the gode that thou gete myght,
> He wyll spend it on a nyght.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, xv. Cent.

SCANTISH. Scarce. *North.*

SCANTITY. Insufficiency. *East.*

SCANTLE. To become scanty.

> The chines of beefe in great houses are *scantled* to buie chains of gold; and the almes that was wont to releeve the poore, is husbanded better to buy new rebatoes. *Lodge's Wit's Miserie*, 1596.

SCANTLING. A portion of anything, generally meant as a specimen. "Scantlon of a clothe," Palsgrave. The size to which joiners intend to cut their stuff is called the *scantling*.

SCAPE. (1) A misdemeanour.

(2) To escape. (*A.-S.*)

> Johan toke the munkes horse be the hed,
> For sothe as I yow say;
> So did Much, the litulle page,
> For he shulde not *scape* away.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 129.

> xl. he had chaunged for oon,
> Ther *skaped* but two away.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

(3) A trick, shift, or evasion.

SCAPE-GALLOWS. A bad fellow, one who has narrowly escaped the gallows. *Scape-grace*, a hair-brained fellow. *Scape-thrift*, a thriftless fellow.

> Off fidlers, pedlers, fayle scape slaves,
> Of tinckers, turnecoates, tospot knaves,
> Of theifes and *scapethrifts* many a one,
> With bounsing Besse and jolly Joane,
> Of idle boyes and journeymen,
> And vagrants that the country runn.
> *MS. Harl.* 1221, f. 92.

SCAPELLAR. A narrow piece of cloth worn by monks over the rest of their dress, reaching almost to the feet. "Skapplers and cootes," Skelton's Works, ii. 420.

SCAPLOREY. A scapulary.

SCAPPLE. To rough-hew, generally applied to stones. See Craven Gl. ii. 101.

SCAR. (1) Exposed to. *Sussex.*

(2) To scare, or frighten. *Linc.*

(3) A scarecrow. *Palsgrave.*

(4) A bare and broken place on the side of a mountain, or in the high bank of a river. *North.* Ray explains it "the cliff of a rock, or a naked rock on the dry land," and thinks it is the origin of the name of Scarborough The definitions here given do not, however quite convey the ancient meaning of *scar*, which must be interpreted a *precipice*. "Verie deepe *scarrie* rockes," Harrison's Britaine, p. 93. *Scarry*, full of precipices, Craven Glossary, ii. 102. "A scar, cliff, *mons præruptus*," Coles. The passage in Shakespeare, "men make ropes in such a scarre," is difficult of explanation; but the old text, obscure as it is, is certainly to be preferred to any emendation yet proposed. Mr. Knight s explanation is nearly as difficult as the text, and although, as he remarks, Shakespeare is accustomed to the use of strong metaphorical expressions, yet we may fairly doubt whether, in the whole range of his plays, such an unnatural and forced construction is adopted as in the passage printed with Mr. Knight's punctuation. Looking fully at the context, I would explain it thus. Diana, at the moment of uttering this speech, is on the point of pretending to yield to Bertram's wishes; she has combated his assurances of sincerity in the vows of love, but apparently struck with the urgency of his arguments, she says, *I see that men make ropes in such a scarre, that we'll forsake ourselves;* I see that men make reasons to assist their views even in such a barren difficult subject, that we will desert ourselves, and yield to them. Then comes the result, "Give me that ring;" and no further solicitation is necessary on Bertram's part, who wins "a heaven on earth," by producing arguments for a course which no proper reasons could justify, in short, by making "ropes in such a scarre."

> He loked abowte; thanne was he warre
> Of an ermytage undir a *skerre.*
> *MS Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 123.

> Marry, even heaved over the *scarr*, and sent a-swimming toward Burtholme, his old habitation, if it bee not intercepted by some seale, sharke, sturgeon, or such like. *Hoffman*, 1631.

(5) A shred, or piece. *North.*

SCARAB. A beetle. (*Lat.*)

> With secret contemplation doth contemne the baze minds of such as, with the *scarab* flye, delighteth only to live in dung and mire.
> *Greene's Planetomachia*, 1585, f. 1.

SCARAMOUCH. The name of a famous Italian posture-master, who in the year 1673 came to act here in England, from whom all those persons that perform feats of agility, and are dressed in particular Spanish habits, bear that as a common name. *Dyche.*

SCARBABE. A scarecrow. "And, like a *scarbabe*, make him take his legs," Wily Beguiled, ap. Hawkins, iii. 329.

SCARBOROUGH. *Scarborough leisure*, no leisure at all, Stanihurst's Ireland, p. 23. *Scarborough warning*, no warning, or a very brief one.

SCARBOT. A kind of beetle.

SCAR-BUGGE. A bugbear.

> For sinne is no *scar-bugge*, and wee shall one day finde it so. *Dent's Pathway*, p. 345.

SCARCE. (1) To sieve. Also, a sieve.

> Tak hert-horne, and brynne it, and bete it to powdir, and *scarce* it thorow a *scarce*, and use it ilk daye to thou be hale. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 292.

(2) Sparing; stingy. (*A.-N.*)

(3) To make one's self scarce, i. e. to go away. A common phrase.

SCARD. A shard, or fragment. *Yorksh.*

SCARE. (1) To spend; to consume. *Suffolk.*

(2) Lean; scraggy; scanty. *East.*

(3) A cur to drive away pigs, &c.

(4) "I've got the *scare* of him," I have frightened him so as to force him to do or prevent his doing anything. We also say, "I have put the *scare* upon him." *East.*

(5) Wild; timid; shy. *North.*

SCARE-A-JOB. A phrase implying that the job will be nearly finished, and tantamount to the expression "making it look foolish." *Essex.*

SCARE-BRAKE. A stick from a hedge? Thoms' Anecdotes and Trad. p. 27.

SCARET-ROOT. The herb skirwort.

SCARF. A silken ornament hung loosely upon any part of a lady's dress, tied on by a knight, and worn as a mark of her favour. *To scarf*, to wear loose, like a scarf; to cover or bandage up.

SCAR-FIRE. An alarm of fire.

SCARIFIED. Frightened. *Var. dial*

SCARIOT. Judas Iscariot.

SCARL. A scarecrow, or bugbear.

SCARMISHE. A skirmish; a battle. (*A.-N.*)

SCARMONY. A kind of spice.

SCARN. Dung of cattle. *North.*

SCARN-BEE. A dung-bee. *Westm.*

SCARNY-HOUGHS. A dirty drab. *Westm.*

SCARPED. Dried up, or parched, as when in fever the skin becomes dry and hard, it is said to be *scarped*. Qu. a corruption of *scarfed*, scarf being the outer skin. *Linc.*

SCARPIN. A scorpion. "*Scorpio*, Anglice a scarpyn," Nominale MS. f. 7.

SCARSE. To go away; to disperse.

> The wyndy storme began to *scarse*,
> The sonne ariste, the wedir clereth.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 236.

SCARSTEE. Scarcity. (*A.-N.*)

> And eke to me it is a grete penaunce,
> Syth ryme in Englyssh hath such *scarstee*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 57
>
> And of grace lete be no *skarsté*,
> Good lady, that arte of grace welle.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 19.

SCART. To scratch. *North.*

SCARTERS. The dugs of a cow. *Linc.*

SCARTOCCIOS. Covers; folds of paper.

SCARVE. A contrivance for taking fish.

SCARVISH. Bright; clear. *Devon.*

SCARYWHIFF. Askew. *Somerset.*

SCASSENES. Scarcity. *Pr. Parv.*

SCAT. (1) A passing shower. *Devon.*

> When Haldon hath a hat,
> Let Kenton beware of a *skat*.
> *Old Devonshire Proverb.*

(2) To dash; to burst; to slap. *West.* Also a substantive, a blow.

(3) Scared. *Essex.*

(4) Broken; ruined. *Cornw.*

(5) A continuance. *West.*

(6) Go away! Get along! *North.*

SCATCH. (1) A horse's bit. (*Fr.*)

(2) A hedge of dry branches.

SCATCH-PAWED. Left-handed. *Essex.*

SCATE. (1) Diminution; injury.

> Make hit long and large y-now, withoute ony *scate*.
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 98.

(2) A light-heeled wench. *North.*

(3) To have a diarrhœa. *Glouc.*

SCATHE. Harm; loss; damage. (*A.-S.*) "One doth the scathe and another hath the scorn," North Country proverb.

> That, god Wilekin, me reweth thi *scathe*,
> Houre Loverd sende the help rathe!
> *MS. Digby* 86.
>
> I hiȝt the ȝisturday seven shyllyng,
> Have brok it wel to thi clothyng,
> Hit wil do the no *skathe*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

SCATHEFUL. Destructive; pernicious.

SCATHERED. Said of feet ingrimed by water and small coals getting into the shoes. *Northumb.*

SCATLOE. Loss; harm; prejudice. *North.*

SCATTE. (1) Money. (2) Tax. (*A.-S.*)

SCATTERBRAINED. Giddy. *North.*

SCATTY. Showery. *South.*

SCAU. A fig. *Northumb.*

SCAUMY. Clear; bright; glossy. *North.* This differs from the meaning given by Kennett, who says "any imperfect disagreeable colour is said to be scawmy, or of a scawmey colour."

SCAUP. (1) A bare thin soil. *Yorksh.* Also, a lean scraggy person.

(2) Head; skull; scalp. *Yorksh.*

SCAUT. (1) To push violently. *West.*

(2) The pole attached to the axle of a waggon, and let down to prevent its running back while ascending a hill.

SCAVEL. Voracious; greedy. *North.* "Scavel, *avidus, vorax*," Coles.

SCAVEL-AN-GOW. Confused talking. *Cornw.*

SCAVERNICK. A hare. *Cornw.*

SCAVILONES. Drawers; pantaloons. *Strutt.*

SCAW. The elder tree. *Cornw.*

SCAWBERK. A scabbard.

In the mydde off a book sche heelde a swerd,
Other *scawberk* hadde sche noon.
MS. Cott. Tiber. A. vii. f. 49.

Biside that tresour lay a dragoun,
And theron lay a swerd broun,
The *sckauberk* comly corn. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 348.

SCED. The parting of the hair on a person's head. Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

SCEDE. To spill. *Lanc.*

SCELEROUS. Wicked. (*Lat.*)

Kynge Richard by this abominable and *scelerous* act, thinkyng hymselfe well relevyd bothe of feare and thought, woulde not have it kept counsail.
Hall, Richard III. f. 4.

SCELLUM. A thief. A cant term.

But if a drunkard be unpledg'd a kan,
Drawes out his knife, and basely stabs a man,
To runne away the rascall shall have scope;
None holds him, but all cry, Lope, *scellum*, lope!
Taylor's Workes, 1630, ii. 123.

SCENT. A descent. *South.*

SCH. For many or most words beginning with *sch*, see under *sh*.

SCHADONS. Young bees. *North.*

SCHALE. A scale; a ladder.

Sithen thou of Jacob arte the ryȝte *schale*,
The wey of lyf, the laddir of holynesse.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 26.

SCHAMELLE. A camel. "*Camelus*, Anglice a schamelle," Nominale MS.

SCHEFT. The auncel-weight.

SCHEKINE. A chicken. "*Pullus*, Anglice a schekyne," Nominale MS.

SCHELL. To overturn. *Linc.*

SCHEME. A party of pleasure.

SCHERCHE. Church. Sevyn Sages, 1823.

SCHESELLE. A chisel. Nominale MS.

SCHISMS. Frivolous excuses. *East.*

SCHISM-SHOP. A dissenting chapel.

SCHOAT. A kneading trough. *Kent.*

SCHOCHE. To suspect. *Will. Werw.*

SCHOOL. (1) To put back the ears, as a horse when provoked. *Var. dial.*

(2) A shoal of fish, probably a corruption of the word shoal. *Linc.*

SCHOOLING. Education. *Var. dial.*

SCHOOL-STREET. The university. *Oxon.*

SCHOUR. Battle; conflict.

The good Duc of Gloucestrie in the seson
Of the parlement at Bury beyng,
Was put to deth; and ay sith gret mornyng
Hath ben in Ingeland with many a scharp *schour*.
MS. Bibl. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 98.

SCHREWARD. A ribald; a rascal.

SCHROUGE. To press; to rub. *West.*

SCHYE. The sky.

I woowld I had the nymbell wynges
Of mylk-whyte dove that clyps in *schye*.
MS. Ashmole 48.

SCHYLDEN. To bring forth a child. This occurs in MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 60. "*Puer*, Anglice a schyle.' Nominale MS.

SCIENT. Learned. *Lydgate.*

SCIMMINGER. A piece of counterfeit money of base metal rubbed over or cased with silver. *Kent.*

SCIND. To wash. *Durham.*

SCINDARIZE. To break to pieces. Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 415.

SCINK. A newt; a lizard.

SCIRTLE. Hasty; wild; changeable.

SCITTLE. Skittish. *Kent.*

SCITTURN. A shrewd turn. *Hants.*

SCL. For many words commencing with *scl*, see under *sl*.

SCLATYRE. To be negligent.

Sclatyre thy clothys bothe schort and syde,
Passyng all mennes syse.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 15

SCLAU. To scratch, or claw. *Cornw.*

SCLAUNDRE. Slander. (*A.-N.*)

SCLEEZY. Said of cloth, when the threads are irregular and uneven. *Devon.*

SCLENT. Glided?

A fote ynto the erthe hyt *sclente.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 113

SCLIȜE. Discreet; cunning.

The knyghtes rydyn on horsys hye,
With wordes myld, feyre, and *sclyȝe.*
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 3.

SCLOWED. Scratched. *Devon.*

SCOAD. To scatter, or throw abroad any loose earth, as mole-hills, &c. *Devon.*

SCOANES. Stones; pavement. *Cornw.*

SCOBY. A chaffinch. *Yorksh.*

SCOCHONS. Scutcheons. (*A.-N.*) "Schochen a badge, *escuisson*," Palsgrave.

The *scochenus* of many knyȝt
Of gold and cyprus was i-dyȝt,
Brode besauntus and bryȝt. *Degrevant*, 1481.

SCOCKERD. Sappy, as timber. *East.*

SCODE. To scatter. *Cornw.*

SCODIRDE. Whizzed along?

The schafte *scodyrde* and schott in the schire byerne
And soughte thorowowte the schelde, and in the schalke rystez. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 76.

SCOG. To brag; to boast. *West.*

SCOIL. Rubbish; the head of a quarry before the strata appear. *Devon.*

SCOLAIE. To attend school; to study.

SCOLDING-STOOL. A cucking-stool. Mr. Wright discovered the following entries in a MS. register at Southampton, dated 1540:

Costes doon in makyng of the *scooldyngstoole:*

Furste, paid for j. pece tymbre boughte of Robert Orchiere for the same stole, x*d.*

For carriage of the same fro Hille to the west holle, iij*d.*

Item, for sawing of the same piece in iij. peces, viij*d.*

Item, for iij. boltes and ij. pinnes of iron for the same stoole, vi*d.*

Item, for the wheeles to convey the said stole by commandement of the meyre, iij*s.* iiij*d.*

Item, paid to Robert Orcherd for the makyng of the said stoole and wheelis, for iij. days laboure to him and his man, x*d.* the day, summa ij*s.* vj*d.*

Summa x*s.* viij*d.* ob.

SCOLE. A weighing-scale. *Pr. Parv.*

SCOLLOP. To notch; to indent. *West.*

SCOLOPENDRA. A venomous serpent. Metaphorically used for a courtesan.

SCOMBRE. Stercoro.

> Also whan thei may noht *scombre*, then taketh the rote of a cawlworte, and putte it yn oylle d'olyf, and put it yn his foundement. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

SCOME. To skim. *Skomyne*, Pr. Parv.

> And do hit thane ageyne overe the fyre, and *scome* hit welle thane, and do hit in boxun.
> *MS. Med. Rec.* xv. Cent.

SCOMERFARE.

> And with this noyse, and with this crie,
> Out of a barge faste by,
> Whiche hid was there on *scomerfare*,
> Men sterten out *Gower*, ed. 1554, f. 181.

SCOMFETE. To discomfit.

> The Almayns be *scowmfett*
> Wytbowte any more lett.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 157.
> And yf yowre knyght happyn soo
> To be *scowmfetyd* or be sloo,
> Os hyt wylle be may,
> He wylle put hym yn yowre wylle,
> To make yowre pees, as hyt ys skylle,
> Wythowtyn more delay.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 77.
> And spedde ryȝt well all his journay,
> And *scomfede* his enmyes and droff hem ouȝt.
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 96.
> After this bataile and *scumfite*.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 239.
> And when the deevel herd hym thus say,
> Als *scomfet* he vanysschet away.
> *Hampole*, *MS. Bowes*, p. 73.
> And ȝif tu goiste to batayl this orisone say,
> And thow ne schalt noȝt be *scounfityd* that day.
> *MS. Harl.* 2869, f. 96.

SCOMFISH. To discomfit; to oppress with heat; to stifle. *North.* Apparently connected with *scomfete*.

SCOMOWR. A cook's skimmer.

SCOMTHER. To scorch severely. *Cumb.*

SCONCE. (1) A blockhouse; a small fort.

> Except thy head, which, like a *skonce* or fort,
> Is barracado'd strong, lest wits resort.
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, ii. 75.

(2) The pavement. *Cornw.*

(3) A lantern; originally a light used for sacred purposes. "A sconce, or little lanterne," Baret, 1580. In the North of England the term is given to a kind of candlestick, with a tin back, hung against the wall.

(4) To conduct a jocular warfare of words; to carry on good-humoured raillery. *North.*

(5) The head. A cant term. "A head, a pate, a nole, a *skonce*," Florio, p. 82.

(6) A screen. *Cumb.* Brockett says, "a seat at one side of the fire-place in the old large open chimney; a short partition near the fire upon which all the bright utensils in a cottage are suspended." In Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 102, it seems to mean some sort of stall on which switches were to be displayed.

(7) "To sconce, to eat more than another, *Winton;* to sconce, to impose a pecuniary mulct, *Oxon*," Kennett, MS. To sconce at Oxford, was to put a person's name in the College buttery books by way of fine.

SCONFIT. Discomfiture?

> Josian lai in a castel
> And segh that *sconfit* everich del.
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 3.

SCONS. Cakes of barley-meal. *Cumb.*

SCOOP. (1) A shovel used by maltsters. The term is generally applied to an instrument used for scooping out anything.

(2) The neck and breast of mutton cut as one joint. *Devon.*

SCOOSE. To discourse with. *Somerset.*

SCOOT. An angle, or corner, generally a cornered portion of a field. *Var. dial.*

SCOOTER. A syringe, or squirt. To go like scooter, i. e. very quick. *East.*

SCOP. The scalp; the head.

> If I get a knop upon the bare *scop*,
> Thou canst as well shite as shoote.
> *Robin Hood*, ii. 32.

SCOPE. A kind of basin with a handle used for lading water. *Lanc.*

SCOPE-LAW. A space given to one in running a race. *Dorset.*

SCOPIOUS. Spacious; ample.

SCOPPE. Scoop; leap. (*A.-S.*)

SCOPPERIL. A plaything with children, being a mould button with a hole in it, through which a piece of wood or quill is put for the purpose of spinning like a tetotum. *Linc.* Metaphorically, a nimble child. Kennett has, "a scoppering or scopperell, a little sort of spinning top for boys to set up between the middle finger and thumb." The term occurs in a MS. Dictionary dated 1540.

SCORE. (1) Twenty yards. This was a common term in ancient archery and gunnery.

(2) Twenty pounds weight. *West.*

(3) The core of an apple. *Glouc.*

(4) A mark, or notch. *Var. dial.*

> And for the hire of two horses to Weybridge, to survey the timber, 12*d.*; and 12*d.* paid divers men, for raising and turning the timber there to see the *scores;* and 12*d.* for the expenses of the accomptant and his servant, and their two horses there.
> *Archæologia*, xxiv. 304.

(5) To beat so as to mark the skin, a common term in Devon.

> Of the yeerde somtyme I stood in awe,
> To be *scooryd*, that was al my dreede.
> *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 255.

SCOREL. A squirrel. *Pr. Parv.*

SCORER. A scout; a scourer.

> The kynge, beinge at Notyngham, and or he came there, sent the *scorers* al abowte the contries adjoynynge, to aspie and serche yf any gaderyngs were in any place agaynst hym.
> *Arrival of King Edward IV.* p. 7.

SCORING. According to Marshall, the Norfolk ploughmen have a singular expedient to prevent the soil when moist from turning up in whole glossy furrows, which they term *scoring;* for which purpose they tie a piece of strong rope-yarn round the plate or mould-board, which, by this means, is prevented from acting as a trowel upon the soil. See his Rural Economy of Norfolk, i. 139

SCORK. The core of an apple. *Salop.*

SCORSE. To exchange. It is the translation of *changer* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, and is still in use.

SCORT-ABOUT. To disturb; to injure. *Warw.*

SCORTE. Scorn; derision.

SCOTCH. (1) To stop the wheel of a coach or waggon with a stone, &c. *Var. dial.*

(2) To cut slightly; to mince. Hence, metaphorically, to spare, to refrain.

> For when they come to giving unto holy and necessarie uses, then they will sticke at a pennie, and *scotch* at a groat, and every thing is too much.
>
> *Dent's Pathway*, p. 74.

(3) *Out of all scotch*, excessively.

(4) To amerce; the same as to dock in other counties; thus, when a labourer has not done work in quantity or quality to satisfy his master, the latter will say, "I'll *scotch* you for this." *Linc.*

SCOTCH-AND-ENGLISH. In Cumberland the game of *prisoner's base* is sometimes so called, in allusion probably to the border wars.

SCOTCH-FIDDLE. A fiddle thus played:—the fore-finger is the fiddlestick, which plays between the thumb and fingers of the other hand. *North.*

SCOTCH-FOG. A kind of misty rain. There is an old saying that "a *Scotch-fog* will wet an Englishman through."

SCOTCH-HOP. The game of hop-scotch. It is mentioned in Clarke's Phraseologia Puerilis, 1655, p. 322. Moor calls it *Scotch-hob.*

SCOTE. (1) A prop. *I. Wight.*

(2) A dragstaff. *Glouc.*

(3) To plough up. *Heref.*

SCOTH. To clothe, or cover up.

SCOTOMY A dizziness in the head.

SCOTS. Scotch cattle. *North.*

SCOTTERING. A custom among boys of burning a bundle of pease-straw at the end of harvest. "In Herefordshire, boys at the latter end of harvest use to burn a wad of pease in the straw, which they call a *scottering*, and eat the pease being so parched," Blount.

SCOTTLE. To cut badly, raggedly. "How you have *scottled* that leather;" "the beef was *scottled* shamefully." *Wilts.*

SCOTTLES. An amusement with boys, who pelt each other with the stubble of wheat pulled up with the earth about the roots. This is called "playing at *scottles.*" *Suffolk.*

SCOUB. A rod sharpened at both ends used in thatching. *Northumb.*

SCOUL. To burn fiercely; to look red, generally said of the sky. *Devon.*

SCOUP. To leap at prey. *Palsgrave.*

SCOUR. (1) To scour a hedge, to deepen the ditch, and to breast up the hedge with the soil taken out. *North.*

(2) A shallow, gravelly part of a river. *Warw.*

(3) To clean out ponds, &c. *East.*

(4) A scourging, or beating.

(5) A noise; a tumult. *Somerset.*

SCOURGE. To sweep with a besom. *Kent.*

SCOURGE-METTLE. The instrument with which a boy whips his top. "Every night I dream I am a town-top, and that I am whipt up and down with the *scourge* stick of love, and the *metal* of affection," Grim the Collier of Croydon, ap. Dodsley, xi. 206.

SCOURING. (1) A beating. *North.* It occurs in Nabbes' Bride, 1640, sig. H. iv, and earlier in the Prompt. Parv.

(2) A difficult affair. *Yorksh.*

(3) A diarrhœa. *Var. dial.*

SCOURING-STICK. A stick used in cleaning the barrel of a gun.

SCOUT. (1) A high rock. *Lanc.*

(2) A college errand boy. *Oxon.*

(3) A watchman. A cant term. Tusser has *scoutwatch*, ed. 1812, p. xxv.

(4) A small division of land. *West.*

SCOUTH.

> And he get *scouth* to wield his tree,
> I fear you'll both be paid. *Robin Hood*, i 105.

SCOUTHER. An uproar; a confusion. *North.*

SCOUT-WATCH. A spy. See *Scout* (3).

SCOVE. To run fast. *East.*

SCOVEL. A baker's maulkin.

SCOVEN. The neck of lamb. *Somerset.*

SCOVING. "Scoving is shoving the barley forward in order for binding," MS. Devon. Gl.

SCOVY. Uneven. *Devon.* "Scovy wool, wool of various colours not duely mixt in combing or scribbling, but streaky," MS. Devonshire Glossary.

SCOWDER. A bustle; a confusion. *North.*

SCOWULE. A showl, or shovel.

SCOY. Thin, poor, generally applied to silks or stuffs. *Cornw.*

SCOȜIES. Scourges.

> The her of his hed is al to-drawe,
> The body with *scoȝies* al to-flawe.
>
> *MS. Addit.* 11307, f. 49.

SCRAB. (1) The crab-apple. *North.*

(2) To scratch, or claw. *East.*

SCRABBED-EGGS. A lenten dish, composed of eggs boiled hard, chopped and mixed with a seasoning of butter, salt, and pepper.

SCRABBLE. (1) To scramble. *Somerset.*

(2) To scratch with the nails. *Linc.*

SCRADGE. To dress and trim a fen-bank, in order to prepare it the better to resist an apprehended overflow. All loose materials within reach are raked together; and such additions as are to be had are procured, and so applied, as to heighten and strengthen the upper part on the side next to the flood. Forby's East Anglia, ii. 290.

SCRAFFISCH. The cray-fish.

SCRAFFLE. To scramble; to struggle; also, to wrangle or quarrel.

SCRAG. (1) A ghost. *North.*

(2) Offal; remnants. *Yorksh.*

(3) A crooked forked branch. *West.*

(4) A lean, thin person. *Devon.* The adjective *scraggy* is common everywhere.

SCRAGGED. Hanged. A cant term.

SCRAGGLE. To scramble. *Dorset.*

SCRAM. Distorted; awkward. Also, benumbed with cold. *West.*

SCRAMB. To pull, or rake together with the hands. *Yorksh.*

SCRAMBED. Deprived of the use of some limb by a nervous contraction of the muscles. *Somerset.*

SCRAMMISHES. Scratches. *West.*

SCRAMP. To catch at; to snatch. *North.*

SCRAN. (1) A bag. *Wilts.*

(2) Victuals; food. *North.*

SCRANCH. To scratch. *East.*

SCRANCHUM. Crisp gingerbread. *North.*

SCRANNEL. A lean person. *Lanc.*

SCRANNY. Thin; meagre. *Var. dial.*

SCRANS. Scraps; refuse. *Dorset.*

SCRANT. To scorch. *Somerset.*

SCRAP. (1) To scratch. *East.* "To scrappe as a henne dose," MS. Dictionary, 1540.

(2) A plan, or scheme.

SCRAPE. (1) To shave badly. *Var. dial.*

(2) To bow, or make obeisance.

SCRAPE-GOOD. A miserly fellow.

SCRAPER. A bad fiddler. *Var. dial.*

SCRAPPLE. To grub about. *Oxon.*

SCRAPS. As well as in the common sense, this word is in Suffolk particularly descriptive of the small pieces of fat pork remaining after the operation of boiling, for the purpose of extracting the lard for store for domestic use. Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 334.

SCRAPT. Slightly frozen. *Devon.*

SCRAT. (1) To scratch. (2) Scratched. *West.*

On the sege then sate y,
And he *scrattud* me fulle vylensly.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 152.

And ylkane *skratte* othyr in the face,
And thaire awen flesche of ryve and race.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 215.

And *scratted* hur vysage alle with blood,
And cryed owt as sche were wode.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 129.

(3) A swaggerer; a bully.

(4) The itch. *Salop.*

(5) A miserly fellow. *West.*

(6) An hermaphrodite. *North.* "A scrat, *hermaphroditus*," Coles.

(7) Nearly worn out. *North.*

(8) A rack for pigs. *Beds.*

SCRATCH. The stone which forms the stratum immediately under the soil. *Linc.*

SCRATCH-CRADLE. A game played by crossing thread or string between the two hands in a peculiar manner.

SCRATCHED. Slightly frozen. *Devon.*

SCRATCHINGS. The remainder of the fat, after it has been melted down into lard. *Worc.*

SCRATE. An old woman.

SCRATTLE. To scratch. *Var. dial.*

SCRAUK. To scratch. *Yorksh.*

SCRAWF. Refuse. *West.*

SCRAWL. (1) To crawl. *West.* "To scrall, stir, *motito*," Coles' Lat. Dict.

(2) The young of the dog-crab, or a bastard sort of crab itself. *Linc.*

(3) Any things which have been thrown about in a disorderly confused manner are said in Hampshire to be *scrawled.*

SCRAWLING. Slight; mean. *Heref.*

SCRAWLY. Thin, as corn. *Derb.*

SCRAWMY. Awkwardly tall; thin and ungainly; said of one, who is all legs and wings like a giblet pie. *Linc.*

SCRAWN. To clamber up. *North.*

SCREAK. To creak, as a door, &c.

SCREDE. Shroud; dress. *Weber.*

SCREE. (1) A coarse sieve. *North.*

(2) A precipice; a scar. *Cumb.*

(3) To hollow out loudly. *Linc.*

SCREECH. (1) The swift. *West.*

(2) The missel thrush. *Var. dial.* The term was anciently applied to the screech-owl. "*Strix*, Anglice a schrych," Nominale MS.

SCREECH-OWL. The swift. *I. Wight.*

SCREECHY. i. e. Scratchy, applied to land, when the *scratch* or rock is covered with a very thin layer of earth. *Linc.*

SCREED. (1) Avoided. *Dorset.*

(2) A narrow slip of land. *Linc.*

(3) The border of a cap. *Var. dial.*

(4) Scrip. *Devon.*

(5) A rent, shred, or fragment. *North.*

SCREEDLE. To scrune over the embers, to hover over them, covering them with one's coats as with a screen. *Devon.*

SCREENED. Sifted. *North.* A *screen* is a high standing sieve for cleansing corn.

SCREES. Small stones or pebbles. *North.*

SCREET. (1) Half a quarter of a sheet of paper *East.*

(2) Flexible; supple.

SCREEVE. To run with corrupt matter, as a wound, a corpse, &c. *Lanc.*

SCREFFE. The sheriff.

Whan Roben ynto the hall cam,
The *screffe* sone he met,
The potter cowed of corteysey,
And sone the *screffe* he gret.
Robin Hood, i. 88

SCREIK. (1) To shriek; to scream. *Yorksh.*

(2) The peep of day. *North.*

SCRETE. Slight; supple; limber.

SCREW. (1) A miser. *Var. dial.*

(2) To have the stomach-ache.

(3) A courtesan. A cant term.

SCREW-BOX. A kind of shell-fish.

SCREWDY. To crowd. *Beds.*

SCRIBBLE. To card wool. *Devon.*

SCRIBBLE-SCROBBLE. Scribbling. *North.*

SCRIBE. To write; to make marks with instruments, as carpenters. *North.*

SCRIDE. To stride. *Somerset.*

SCRIGG'D. Forced; squeezed out. *Northamptonsh.*

SCRIGGINS. Apples left on a tree after the ingathering. *Glouc.*

SCRIGGLE. To writhe; to struggle. *East.*

SCRIKE. A scream. *North.* Also a verb, to shriek; to scream.

Which lye in torments, yet die not,
With manie wofull *scrikes.* *MS. Ashmole* 208.

The deevels ay amang on thaime sal stryke,
And the synful tharewith ay crye and *skryke.*
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 214.

SCRIM. To crush; to bruise. *I. of Wight.*

SCRIMED. Shrivelled up. *Devon.*

SCRIMER. A fencer. (*Fr.*)

SCRIMMAGE. (1) A skirmish; but now used for a general row. *Var. dial.*

> Prynce Ouffur at this *skrymage* for all his pryde
> Fled full fast, and sowght no gyde.
> *MS. Lansdowne* 208, f. 10.

(2) A mean dwarfish person. *West.*

SCRIMMITY. Stingy; close. *West.*

SCRIMP. To spare; to pinch. *Var. dial.* Hence *scrimption*, a small pittance.

SCRIN. A small vein of ore. *Derb.*

SCRINGE. To shrink; to cringe. *Var. dial.*

SCRINKT. Screwed. *Cornw.*

SCRINT. To scorch or singe, applied generally to those substances that shrink together a good deal in burning, as leather, parchment, silk, woollen, the hair, &c. *Somerset.*

SCRIP. A list; a slip of writing; a writing. *Script* occurs in Chaucer.

SCRIPTURES. Writings; books. (*A.-N.*)

SCRIT. A writing, a deed.

> A *scrit* of covenaunt i-mad ther was
> Bytwene me and Sathanas. *MS. Addit.* 11307, f. 95.
> He dyde on hys clothys astyte,
> And to Seynt Jhone he wrote a *skryte.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 46.

SCRITCH. To shriek. *Devon.* The thrush is called a *scritch* from its noise.

SCRITHE. To writhe about.

SCRITTICK. A mite of money. *South.*

SCRIVE. (1) To describe. *Palsgrave.*

(2) To shriek; to scream. *North.*

SCRIVENER. A writing-master. *Scriveines*, writers, transcribers. (*A.-N.*)

SCRIVING-IRON. An instrument used for numbering trees for sale.

SCROBBLE. To scramble. *West.*

SCROFF. Refuse of wood. *Dorset.*

SCROG. A stunted bush. *North.* *Scroggy*, abounding in underwood. "The wey toward the cité was stony, thorny, and *scroggy*," Gesta Romanorum, p. 18. "*Scrogs*, blackthorn," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

SCROGGLINGS. The small worthless apples which are left hanging on the trees after the crop has been gathered. *Worc.*

SCROGGY. Twisted; stunted. *East.*

SCROG-LEGS. Bandy legs. *Norf.*

SCROME. To walk awkwardly. *North.*

SCROOBY-GRASS. Scurvy-grass. *North.*

SCROODGE. A crush. *North.*

SCROOF. Dry scales, or scabs. *Lanc.*

SCROOP. To creak. *West.*

SCROUGE. To crowd; to squeeze. *Var. dial.*

SCROW. (1) To work hard. *North.*

(2) Uproar; confusion. *Yorksh.*

(3) Cross; angry; surly. *Wilts.* Ray gives it as a Sussex word. At Winchester I heard an ugly woman described as looking *scrow*, apparently without any reference to the temper.

(4) A roll, or scroll. *Palsgrave.*

> He is so pullid that he may not grow,
> Countyrfetid in a figur and payntid in a *scrow.*
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 53.

SCROWL. To broil, or roast. *Devon*

SCROW-ROW. An uproar. *North.*

SCROYLE. A mangy fellow. A term of contempt used by Shakespeare and Jonson.

> Then upon Sabbath dayes the *scroyle* beginnes,
> With most unhallowed hands, to weed up sinnes.
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, iii 1

SCRUB. A mean fellow. *Var. dial.*

SCRUBB. To get rid of. *Devon.*

SCRUBBADO. The itch. A cant term.

SCRUBBED. Squalid; mean; shabby.

SCRUCE. A truce at play. *East.*

SCRUDDY. Short; dwarfish. *North.*

SCRUDE. To rub.

SCRUDGE. A courtesan. *Devon.*

SCRUFF. "A kind of fuel which poor people, when firing is dear, gather up at ebbing water in the bottom of the Thames about London, and consists of coal, little sticks, cockle-shels, and the like," Blount.

SCRUGGLE. To struggle. *Palsgrave*

SCRUMP. (1) Crisp. *South.*

(2) To craunch. *Somerset.*

(3) To double up. *Devon.*

SCRUMSHUS. Stingy. *Suffolk.*

SCRUNCH. To craunch. *Var. dial.*

SCRUNCHLIN. A small green shrivelled apple stunted in its growth. *West.*

SCRUNT. An overworn wig, besom, &c.

SCRUNTY. Short; stunted. *North.*

SCRUPULOUS. Doubtful.

SCRUSE. A truce. *Suffolk.*

SCRUSH. A bandy, or club. *Devon.*

SCRUTCHELL. Refuse of wood. *Sussex.*

SCRUTHING-BAG. A coarse bag through which cider is strained. *West.*

SCRY. A flock of wild fowl.

SCRYE. To descry. *North.*

> I knewe never mane so wys,
> That couth telle the servise,
> Ne *scrye* the metys of prys
> Was servyd in that sale. *Degrevant*, 1860.

SCRYLE. Couch-grass. *West.*

SCRYVED. Emitted purulent matter. Still in use in Lancashire. See *Screeve.*

> His woundis *scryved* and stille he lay
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 91

SCUCH. A hanging-shelf. See Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 136.

SCUD. (1) To spill. *Devon.*

(2) To clean with saliva. *Yorksh.*

(3) A slight rapid shower. *Var. dial.*

(4) A scab. *Devon.*

(5) A scud of larks is a small number, less than a flock. *Oxon.*

SCUDDER-OF-FLAME. Same as *Scud* (3).

SCUDDICK. Anything of very small value; of the smallest worth. *North.*

SCUE. Shade; shadow. *Dunelm.*

SCUFF. (1) Or *scruff* of the neck, is the back part of the neck; it is generally used when a person seizes another by that part. *North.*

(2) To shuffle in walking. *West.*

SCUFFIN. Same as *Fruggan* (1).

SCUFFLE. (1) A linen garment worn by children to keep their clothes clean; a pinafore;

a coarse apron worn by servants when doing dirty work. *Sussex.*

(2) A garden hoe. *Salop.*

(3) To scuffle out one's shoes, to kick them out as if always at football. *West.*

SCUFFLER. A sort of plough, with a share somewhat like an arrow-head, drawn by a horse betwixt the ridges where turnips have been drilled, to root out the weeds; thus acting like a Dutch hoe, but on a larger scale. *Linc.*

SCUFFLINGS. Refuse of wood. *East.*

SCUFTER. To bustle; to hurry. *Cumb.*

SCUG. (1) To hide; to take shelter. *North.* As a substantive, a place of shelter.

(2) The declivity of a hill. *Yorksh.*

(3) A squirrel. *Hampsh.*

SCUGGERY. Secrecy. *Yorksh.*

SCULK. (1) An impure person. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A company of foxes.

SCULL. (1) A shoal. Generally of fishes, but Lilly mentions "a scul of phesants," ed. 1632, sig. X. xii. "Skulles of herrings," Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 139.

> Into ye town of Rochell, they say, God hath sent a *skull* of fish for their relief, as he did miraculously when H. ye 3d besieged it. *MS. Harl.* 388.

(2) To scold. *Devon.*

SCULSH. Rubbish, but most generally used with reference to the unwholesome things children delight to eat, lollipop, &c. *Kent.*

SCULVERING. Low; sculking. *Linc.*

SCUM. (1) To mow. *Suffolk.*

(2) To strike any one on the mouth.

SCUMBER. To dung. A hunting term, applied properly to foxes. It is frequently written *scummer*, as in Florio, p. 72.

> But he that gaines the glory here,
> Must *scumber* furthest, . . . most clear.
> *Musarum Deliciæ*, 1656, p. 6.

SCUM-FELLOW. A very low person.

SCUMMER. (1) Wonder. *Somerset.*

(2) To daub, or smear. *West.* Also, ventrem exonerare. "A skummering of a dog," Florio, p. 475, in v. *Schinchimúrra.*

(3) A fire-shovel. *Yorksh.*

SCUN. (1) To reproach in a public manner, with a view of exposing to contempt or shame. *Somerset.*

(2) To throw a stone. *North.*

(3) To shun; to avoid. *Devon.*

SCUNNER. (1) To loathe; to shun. *North.*

(2) To notice; to observe. *Northumb.*

SCUNNING. A disease of the heart.

SCUPPER'D. Spoken of leaves of trees that are turned black, and crumpled up with frost or blight. A Herefordshire word, according to Urry's MS. additions to Ray.

SCUPPIT. A shovel, or spade, of uniform width, the sides turned a little inward. A spade tapers toward the cutting edge. The tiller handles too differ, the scuppit having merely a cot on the top of the tiller, and the spade having the top of its tiller perforated, which is called an eye tiller. The scuppit is sometimes used for digging as well as the spade, but is not so suitable for flag or strong land. *Moor.*

SCUR. To move hastily. *Yorksh.*

SCURE. To secure. *South.*

SCUREL. A rabbit. "*Sirogrillus, scurellus*, scurelle," Nominale MS.

SCURGE. A whip for a top.

SCURRAN-TOP. A peculiar kind of top formerly used at a game called scurran-meggy, which was much in vogue in Cumberland during the last century. MS. Glossary in my possession.

SCURRICK. A small piece. *Yorksh. West.* Sometimes *scuddick*, and perhaps more generally *scrittick*, an atom.

SCURRIFUNGE. To lash tightly. Also, coire carnaliter. *Devon.*

SCURRY. (1) To scour in pursuit. *East.*

(2) To hasten away. *Var. dial.*

SCURVY-ALE.

> But to conclude this drinking alye tale,
> We had a sort of ale called *scurvy ale.*
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, i. 126

SCUSE. To excuse. *Var. dial.*

SCUT. (1) The tail of a hare or rabbit. The hare itself was also so called. Also, to dock an animal's tail. Still in use.

(2) Short, as a garment, &c.

SCUTCH. (1) Couch grass. *West.*

(2) To strike or beat slightly. *Yorksh.* Pegge has *scutch'd*, whipped.

(3) To cleanse flax. *Worc.*

SCUTCHELL. A long dark passage. *Linc.*

SCUTCHEON. A key-stone. "A *scutcheon* in the middest of a vaute, where all the course of the carved stones or timber doth resort," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

SCUTE. (1) A scute was declared to be worth half a noble by a proclamation of Henry V., printed in Hall, f. 37. "*Scute*, a present of money," Devonshire Glossary.

(2) A reward; a gift. *Dorset.*

SCUTLIN. A small apple pasty; a taffata tart *Winton.*

SCUTTER. To have a diarrhœa. *North.*

SCUTTLE. (1) To walk fast. *Linc.*

(2) A small piece of wood, pointed at both ends, used at a game like trap-ball. *Chesh.*

(3) A shallow basket or wicker bowl, much in use in the barn, and in other departments of husbandry. "A *scuttle*, dosser, basket to carrie on the backe," Cotgrave in v. *Hotte.*

(4) A dish, or wooden platter.

SCUTTLES. The hatches of a ship at which the goods are let down.

SCUTTY. Short in stature. *Yorksh.*

SCUTTY-WREN. The wren. *West.*

SCWON. Shone; glittered.

> In a cloud off blewe,
> Hyt did never remewe
> The spere;
> But evere in one
> Bryght hyt *scwon*
> Stremeyt clere. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6.

SCY. A scythe. *Cumb.*

SE. A seat; a kingdom. (*A.-N.*)

> And ryȝte forthwith the aungelle tarieth nouȝt,
> But helde his wey from the *see* of glorye.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, p. 1.

> Undir the foot of mount Mambré,
> There he chees to sette his *se*.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 16.

SEA. A large number or quantity of anything. *Sussex.*

SEA-ADDER. The pipe-fish. *Cornw.*

SEA-BEANS. Small black pebbles. *Devon.*

SEABLE. Visible; to be seen.

SEA-BOTTLE. Many of the species of the sea-wrack, or *fucus*, are called *sea-bottles*, in consequence of the stalks having round or oval vesicles or pods in them; the pod itself.

SEA-CROW. A cormorant. *South.*

SEAKY. Boggy; wet. *Salop.*

SEAL. Part of horse armour.

SEALE. (1) The sallow. *Yorksh.*

(2) A furnace for boiling salt.

SEALED-DOVE. A dove with the eyelids sown up, in which state she rises perpendicularly till her strength is quite exhausted, and then falls down lifeless.

> Thy windows all are shut in this dark cave:
> Thy eyes clos'd up; and when, like *sealed dove*,
> Thou fain wouldst flutter upward, light to have,
> This flesh to thee united will not move,
> But draws thee back, and clips thy soaring wings,
> Or at thy lofti'st pitch thee downward flings.
> *Clobery's Divine Glimpses*, 1659, p 75.

SEAM. (1) A horse-load of wood. Ray gives this as a Sussex word, but it seems to have fallen out of use in that county. See, however, Marshall's Rural Economy of the West of England, i. 398, who gives it as a West Devonshire word.

(2) A strata of coal. *North.*

(3) Lard. *North.* "Cold meat fryed with hogs *seame*," Cotgrave in v. *Gramouse.* "Seme for to frye with, *seyn de pourreau*," Palsgrave.

(4) A quarter of an acre. Also, a quarter of corn. *South and East.*

(5) A horse-load. *Cornw.*

SEA-MALL. A bird thus described by Holme, "The bill white, but yellow towards the tip, bending towards the point; the feet of a pale green, claws black"

SEAM-RENT. Ragged; very shabby. As a verb, to unsew or make ragged.

SEAMS. The marks of the smallpox.

SEAM-SET. A shoemaker's instrument for smoothing the seams of boots and shoes.

SEAN. (1) A sort of net. *Linc.* Polwhele describes it a pilchard net, and a very large net used in Hampshire for catching mackerel and herrings is so called. "Sean, or seyn, a great and very long fish net," Howell.

(2) Soon. *North.*

SEA-NAG A ship. *Westm.*

SEA-PINK. The plant thrift. *Yorksh.*

SEA-PYE. The oyster catcher. *Drayton.*

SEAR. (1) The yellow betwixt the beak and the eyes of a hawk. *Berners.*

(2) Dry; withered. "Seare and saplesse leaves," Dekker's Knight's Conjuring. p. 53.

> Whereas her fresh flourishing prime would brook ill to be imbraced by thy *seere* and saplesse armes.
> *The Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640. p. 26.

(3) The touchhole of a pistol. Hence used metaphorically for the pudendum muliebre. *Light of the seare* is, of course, equivalent to light-heeled, loose in character. *Tickle of the sear*, wanton, immodest. The commentators have never yet satisfactorily explained a passage in Hamlet, ii. 2, "the clown shall make those laugh, whose lungs are *tickled o' the sere*," i. e., those whose lungs are wanton, or excited to laughter by coarse ribaldry. That this is the correct explanation there cannot, I imagine, be the slightest doubt. "Discovering the moods and humors of the vulgar sort to be so loose and *tickle of the seare*," Howard's Defensative, 1620, ap. Douce, ii. 230. These senses of the word have never before been developed.

> Even as a pistole that is ready charged and bent, will flie off by and by, if a man do but touch the *seare.* *Lambarde's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 452

> She that is fayre, lusty, and yonge,
> And can comon in termes wyth fyled tonge,
> And wyll abyde whysperynge in the eare,
> Thynke ye her tayle is not *lyght of the seare.*
> *Commune Secretary and Jalowsye*, n.d

SEARCER. A fine sieve; a strainer.

SEARCH. (1) A tent, or probe.

(2) To penetrate. *Var. dial.*

SEARCHERS. Persons appointed to examine corpses, and report the cause of death.

SEARCHING. Keen; piercing. *Var. dial.*

SEARSINGS. Siftings; cleansings.

> When your three *searsings* be done after my lore,
> Then breake the stone as you did before.
> *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.* 1652, p. 408.

SEARY. Thin, or worn. *Devon.*

SEASON. (1) To seize or pounce on anything as a hawk does.

(2) "*Admissura*, seasoning of a cow, and coverynge of a mare," Eliote's Dictionarie, 1559.

SEAT. (1) The summit of a mountain.

(2) A number or nest of eggs; on which they *set* poultry. Thus they say: "I'll give you a *seat* of eggs." "I found in the stable, &c., a *seat* of eggs I did not expect." *Linc.*

SEATER. A piece of cloth worn so thin, as to be almost in a hole, is said to be "all in a *seater*." *North.*

SEAT-RODS. Hazel twigs. *Salop.*

SEAU. A water-pail. *North.*

SEAVE. A gown. *Somerset.*

SEA-VELE. A seal.

> The sea calfe, in like manner, which our contrymen for brevity sake cal a seele, other more largely name a *sea vele*, maketh a spoile of fishes betweene rockes and banckes, but it is not accounted in the catalogue or number of our English dogs, notwithstanding we call it by the name of a sea dog or a sea-calfe. *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 171.

SEAVES. Rushes. *Var. dial.* "A seave, a rush that is drawn thro' in dripping or other grease, which in ordinary houses in the North they light up and burn instead of a candle," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

SEA-WARE. Sea-weed. *Northumb.*

SEAWL. Wet stuff. *Lanc.*

SEAWSE. To strike a person over the face *Lanc.*

SEAWTERYED. A stupid fellow. *Lanc.*

SECATOUR. An executor.

> Then is he a traytour,
> Fore he trustys to his *secatour*,
> He schuld his soule socour. *MS. Douce* 302, f. 2.
>
> Wyse mon if thou art, of thi god
> Take part or thou hense wynde;
> For if thou leve thi part in thi *secaturs* ward,
> Thi part non part at last end. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 314.

SECCLELED. Sickened. *Will. Werw.*

SECHAN. Such a one. (*A.-S.*)

SECHE. To seek. (*A.-S.*)

> By dereworthy God, sayd Robyn,
> To *seche* all Englond thorowe,
> Yet founde I never to my pay,
> A moch better borowe." *Robin Hood*, i. 13.

SECHETH. Visits. *Weber.*

SECK. (1) Such. *North.*

(2) A sack. Still in use.

(3) To seek. *Yorksh.*

SECKERLY. As usual. *North.*

SECKET. A term of contempt, addressed generally to a child. *Linc.*

SECKING. Canvas for sacks. *North.*

SECONDS. Second-rate flour. *Var. dial.*

SECREE. Secret. (*A.-N.*)

SECRET-HOUSE. A country-seat.

SECT. (1) Sex. Very common.

(2) A suit. (*A.-N.*)

(3) A small hammer, sharp on one end of the iron part, used in chipping large stones, &c.

SECTURE. An executor. *Palsgrave.*

> That that comed in the *sectures* hondes.
> *MS. Rawl.* xv. Cent.

SECURE. Sure; certain; positive.

SEDE. To produce seed. (*A.-S.*)

SEDEKINE. A sub-dean.

SEDGELY-CURSE. A horrible imprecation, thus given by Howell,—"the devil run through thee booted and spurred with a scythe on his back."

SEDIKE. A sea-ditch, or sea-water creek.

SEDLED. Lulled to sleep.

SEDOCKE. The herb brank-ursine.

SEDOW. The fish aurata. "*Aurata*, Anglice a sedow," Nominale MS.

SEDULL. A schedule.

> Yea, if I should gather up all inconveniences in heape, I should not be satisfied with a *sedull*, but write a whole volume. *Don Simonides*, 2d *Part*, 1584.

SEDYR. Cider. *Prompt. Parv.*

SEE. (1) Saw. Isumbras, 604.

> The nativity according to our modern authors, is one of the best that ever I *see*, but according to our method it is a very evil one, and yet I do beleive there is not one artist in 40 can give any reason for his death at that time, or why he should dye of a consumption, seeing the ascendent is no ways afflicted. *Bishop's Marrow of Astrology*, p. 64.

(2) The sea. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To make a see of it, i. e., to be able to see. *Oxon.*

(4) To look on; to protect.

> Now God you save, our queen, madam,
> And Christ you *save and see*;
> Here you have chosen a new true love,
> And you will have none of me.
> *Ballad of Sir Aldingar.*

(5) *To see the devil*, to get tipsy. *To see the back of anything*, to get rid of it.

SEECH. A land-spring. *Chesh.*

SEED. Saw. *Var. dial.*

SEED-BIRD. The water-wagtail. *North.*

SEED-COD. A seed-lip, or basket out of which seed-corn is sown. *Var. dial.* "*Saticulum*, a sedelyppe," Nominale MS.

SEEDNESS. Seed-time. *Yorksh.* Called *seeduv* in Herefordshire.

SEEDS. Young grasses; land newly laid to grass. *Staff.*

SEEDSMAN. A foreman on a farm, whose duty it is to sow the corn. *South.*

SEEDY. Poor and miserable-looking. The term is used by Goldsmith.

SEEING-GLASS. A looking-glass. *North.*

SEEK. (1) To seek, i. e., at a loss.

(2) To starch clothes. *Somerset.*

SEEKING-RAKE. A small-toothed rake.

SEEL. (1) See *Sealed-Dove.*

(2) Good fortune; happiness. (*A.-S.*)

> Now doghty, now in dowte,
> Now in sorow, now in *seele.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 25.

(3) To wainscot. Harrison, p. 187.

(4) A sieve. *Lanc.*

SEELEN. Seldom. *Lanc.*

SEELS. The wooden exterior of the collar of a cart-harness. *East.*

SEELY. Simple; silly; harmless. (*A.-S.*)

SEEM. To think, suppose, imagine. "I *seem* 'tis a terrable longsome time." *Devon.*

SEEMEY. Seemly. *Coles.*

SEEN. (1) A cow's teat. *Kent.*

(2) Experienced; skilled. "Excellentlie *seene* in the Greeke and Latine toongs," Harrison's Britaine, p. 23.

SEER. (1) Sure. *North.*

(2) An overlooker. *Somerset.*

SEERGYNG. A searching; an examination.

SEE-SAW. A kind of swing, formed of a plank on a fulcrum.

SEEST. *Seest thou me* is apparently a game at the dice or tables.

> Wonder it is to see how the Frenchmen juggle with this phantasticall lawe, folowyng the crafty hasarders, which use a play called *seest thou me*, or *seest thou me not.* *Hall, Henry V.* f. 4.

SEE-TRE. Cloth worn till it is threadbare, i.e., see-through. *North.*

SEEVY-CAP. A cap made of rushes.

SEFYNT. Seventh. (*A.-S.*)

> The *sefynt* heven, as sey the story,
> Is paradys after purgatory.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 83.

SEG. (1) A castrated bull. *North.*

(2) To totter; to give way. See *Sag.*

SEGE. (1) A seat. (*A.-S.*)

> One softe *seges* was he sett,
> Amonge grete lordes at the mete,
> And servede of many riche brede.
> The chylde was sett with grete honowre
> Bytwixe the kynge and the emperoure,
> His mete thay gane hym schrede.
> *Octavian, Lincoln MS.*

A *sege* was ordeyned for hem thre
To beholde alle the pryvyté
Of that holy Sacrament.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 66.

On softe *seges* was sche sett.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 89.

(2) A jakes. MS. Arund. 249, f. 88. It was used for *stool* in all senses of that word, even the dirtiest, as in the Tempest, ii. 2. "*Latrina*, a siege or jakes," Elyot, ed. 1559.

(3) A man; a knight. (*A.-S.*)

And whan the batelle enjoined,
With speres ferisly they foynede,
There myght no *sege* be ensoynd,
That faught in the ffeld. *Degrevant*, 275.

To the senatour Petyr a sandesmane es commyne,
And saide, syr, sekyrly ȝour *seggez* are supprysside.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.

(4) To besiege. R. de Brunne MS.

SEGET. A subject. (*A.-N.*)

SEGGE. (1) The sedge. It occurs in a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 2.

(2) The hedge-sparrow. *Devon.*

SEGGON. A poor labourer, in contempt. Tusser, p. 260. *Segger* occurs as a term of reproach in Chester Plays, ii. 51. *Seg-head*, a blockhead, Craven Gloss. *Segkite*, a term applied to a young person who is overgrown and greedy.

SEGGRUMS. Ragwort. *Yorksh.*

SEGGY. Hard, as skin is. *Cumb.* "A wound with a callous skin over it is said to be segg'd," Kennett, MS.

SEGHE. Saw. Isumbras, 17, 259.

SEGREGATE. To separate. (*Lat.*)

Such never came at all forward to better themselves, neither by reputations for vertues which they were carelesse to possesse, nor for desire they had to purge or *segregate* themselves from the soft vices they were first infected withall.
Kenelworth Parke, 1594, p. 10

SEGS. Sedges. See *Segge* (1).

SEHID. Said?

Maister, shall I tellen more?
Ȝe, quad the vox, al thou most sugge,
Other elles-wer thou most abugge.
Gossip, quod the wolf, forȝef hit me,
Ich habbe ofte *sehid* qued bi the.
Men seide, that thou on thine live
Misferdest mid mine wive.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 276.

SEIE. (1) To tell. (*A.-S.*)

Go *sei* thi fadur he is to blame,
That he for gode dose me schame.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

(2) To go; to arrive.

SEIFE. A reed, or bush.

SEIGH. (1) A sieve. *Lanc.*

(2) To sag down heavily. *North.*

SEIGN. Seven. *Lanc.*

SEIGNORIE. Power; dominion. (*A.-S.*)

SEILINGE. Assault; attack.

And in the first of that *seylinge*
Thai slowen michel hethen genge.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 305.

SEINDE. Singed. (*A.-S.*)

SEINE. To sign. *Lydgate.*

SEINT. (1) A saint. (*A.-N.*)

That prynce it perceyvid and he let it passe and goo,
That was to Cryst his creature he did call,
To oure Lady and to Saynt George, and other *seyntes* moo;
Then sodenly uppone his knes the prynce did fall,
Besechyng the good Lorde and his *seyntes* alle
His ryght hym to sende and defende hym of his foo,
And said, ever, good Lorde, thy wille be doo!
MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv

(2) A girdle. (*A.-N.*) "Seynt of a gyrdell, *tissu*," Palsgrave.

A *seynt* of silke whiche sche ther hadde
Sche knitte, and so hireselfe sche ladde.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 196

SEINTUARIE. A sanctuary. (*A.-N.*)

SEINURYE. Lordship.

Thogh God have ȝeve hym the *seynurye*,
He ȝaf hym no leve to do robborye.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 15.

SEITE. Sight. See *Gewyt.*

SEIT-HOUSE. A dwelling-house.

SEIVE. A dwarf-rush. *Cumb.*

SEIZIN. Possession. Still in common use as a law term, applied to property.

Hit is the caisere shal be thin,
Of him shal thou soone have *seisyn.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 21

SEIZLING. A young carp.

SEK. (1) A sack. (2) Sackcloth.

(3) A second. Batchelor, p. 144.

SEKE. Sick; ill. (*A.-S.*)

SEKERE. Secure; certain.

As *sekere* as bred ys made of floure,
Smelle theme in sesyne with thy nese,
The swetness of that savoure
Shalle geve the lysens to lyve in ease.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6.

Or we wyll the walles kepe,
The *sekyrlyar* may we slepe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 161.

SEKERINGE. A securing.

That thay shalle make me a *sekerynge*
A trews to holde us bytwene.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 114.

SEKERSTEINE. A sacristan.

SEKESTE. Most ill or sick.

Of povre mene that myghte ille goo,
Thay tuke inne welle a sexty or moo,
Of thame that *sekeste* were.
Isumbras, 560

SEKILMAN. An invalid.

SEKKE. "Fyl the bag," marg. gloss.

The whyles the executours *sekke*,
Of the soule they ne rekke.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 41.

SEKUR. Certain.

He seyde, Befyse, thou schalt dye anon,
For *sekur* we schall the sloon.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 124

SEL. Self. *North.*

SELADYNES. Chalcedonies. *Gawayne.*

SELCOUTH. Strange; wonderful; uncommon. (*A.-S.*) *Selkouthede;* wonderful, MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. "Selkow or seeldam seyne." Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221.

SELDE. Seldom. (*A.-S.*)

Yet ever in on my dwellynge is with thee,
For *selde* or never I parte oute of thy sight.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 29.

SELDEN. Seldom. "*Selden* i-seize is sone forȝete" is the burden of a song in the Vernon MS. corresponding to the well-known proverb, "out of sight, out of mind." The following stanza in a copy of the Cuckowe and the Nightingale appears not to have been printed. It follows l. 200 of Urry, p. 545.

Wyth swiche a lord wille I never be,
For he ys blynde and may nothyng see,
And whome he hit he not or whome he failith,
And in hys courte ful *selden* trouth avaylyth,
So dyverse and so wilful ys he.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 19.

SELE. (1) A yoke for cattle.

(2) Fortunate? (*A.-S.*)

(3) Season; time. (*A.-S.*) Still in use in the Eastern counties.

A servant letting himself, asked his master "if he would stand *seels and meals*," it was, perhaps, for harvest, and I understand the question to mean, would he promise the usual time for rest and refreshment, as well as for the commencement and cessation of daily labour. The *seels* referring, perhaps, more especially, to the leveners and forzes. If the query was to a tradesman, say a bricklayer, it would probably refer to what is usually allowed in the way of rest and food. "I dont know much of her, only just to give her the *seel* of the day." That is, "good morning" or "good evening."
Moor's Suffolk MS.

Lorde, thoght the clerk, now whom
Myȝt y fynde thys yche *sele*
To whom y myȝt selle Pers wele.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 38.

SELEN. To seal. (*A.-S.*)

SELERE. A cellar.

There was his food and his norischynge pure
Sothfast *selere* of his sustinaunce.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 19.

SELERELLE. A visor, or mask.

SELF. Self; same. (*A.-S.*) This is the objective case. *Selves*, plur.

SELF-BLACK. The natural colour, not dyed.

SELF-HEAL. The herb pimpernel.

SELFISH. Self-conceited. *Heref.*

SELF-UNED. United to itself.

SELF-WILDNESS. Obstinacy.

SELION. A short piece of land in arable ridges and furrows, of uncertain quantity. It is sometimes defined to be a ridge of land lying between two furrows. See Carlisle's Account of Charities, p. 305. "A selion, ridge of land, *porca*," Coles.

SELK. Such. (*A.-S.*)

For al the world ne woldi nout
That ich were to chapitre i-brout,
For none *selke* werkes. *MS. Digby* 86.
That ne shal nevere be,
That I shal don *selk* falseté,
On bedde ne on flore. *MS. Digby* 86.

SELL. (1) A saddle. (*Fr.*)

And turning to that place, in which whyleare
He left his loftie steed with golden *sell*,
And goodly gorgeous barbes, him found not theare.
Spenser's Faerie Queene, II. ii. 11.

(2) A porpoise. *Northumb.*

(3) An unexpected failure. *Var. dial.*

(4) A cell. *Chaucer.*

SELLED. Sold. *Linc.*

SELLENGER'S-ROUND. St. Leger's round, a favorite old country dance.

SELLICH. Sweet; mild. (*A.-S.*)

Love is les, love is lef, love is longinge;
Love is fol, love is fast, love is frowringe:
Love is *sellich* an thing, wose shal soth singe.
Love is wele, love is wo, love is geddede;
Love is lif, love is deth, love may hous fede.
Wright's Anecdota Literaria, p. 96.

SELLING. "*Chytrinda*, the play called selling of peares, or how many plums for a penie," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 298.

SELLY. Wonderfully. (*A.-S.*)

Sikurly I telle the here,
Thou shal hit bye ful *selly* dere.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 8

SELMS. Gate rails. *Northumb.*

SELN. Self. *Linc.*

SELOURE. The canopy of a bed.

Hir bed was of asure,
With a chekir *seloure*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.

SELT. (1) Sold. *North.*

(2) Chance; uncertainty. *Chesh.* "Selt, *casus*; it's but a selt whether, *forte fortuna accidit*," Coles' Latin Dict.

SELTHE. Advantage; benefit. (*A.-S.*)

Nim in with the to Denemark bathe,
And do thou nouth onfrest this fare,
Lith and *selthe* felawes are. *Havelok*, 1338

SEL-TIMES. Seldom. *Somerset.*

SELVYN. Self; same. (*A.-S.*)

Netheles the *selvyn* messe
Ys nother the wurse ne the lesse.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 16.

SELWYLLY. Self-willed. *Pr. Parv.*

SELY. "Sely or fearfull, *paoureux*," Palsgrave. "Sely wretched, *meschant*," Ibid.

SELYBLE. Easy; comfortable.

SELYNES. Happiness. (*A.-S.*)

We wrecches willefuly forsake
The *selynes* that never shal slake.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 141.

SEM. (1) Needlework.

(2) To think. *Devon.*

SEMANT. Slender. *North.*

SEMANZE. Glue; mortar. *North.*

SEMBLABLE. Likeness. (*A.-N.*)

Thus every thing drawethe to his *semblable*.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 59, f. 18.

SEMBLABLY. Similarly.

Semblably cold is that love, yea, rather it is no love, which containeth not in it the virtue and strength of working. *Becon's Works*, p. 39.

SEMBLANDE. (1) Appearance. (*A.-N.*)

And yef her may devyse bryght and shyne
Werne fairer thane the quene,
In maykyng, *semblaunt* and hewe,
They wold quyte hyme gode and true.
MS. Rawl. C. 86.

(2) Behaviour. (*A.-N.*)

The kynge behelde the quene mylde,
And sawe that sche was wyth chylde,
Then made he glad *semland.*
Twenty tymys he dud hur kysse,
Then made they game and blysse,
And he toke hur be the hande
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

SEMELAND. Appearance. (*A.-N.*)

Hys body, hys vysage, ych ways
Of *semeiand*, he semyd curtays.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 244.

SEMELE. Comely. [Assembled?]
Here comyth the kyng of Ysraelle
Wyth mony a man *semelé*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 69.

SEMELEDE. Assembled. (*A.-S.*)
Thane the *semelede* the sale,
Kyng and cardynale,
And the emperoure ryale. *Sir Degrevant*, 1841.

SEMELICHE. Seemly; comely. (*A.-S.*)

SEMEN. To seem; to appear; to resemble. Occasionally, to look. (*A.-S.*)

SEMENAUNT. Comeliness. (*A.-N.*)
Semenaunt is a wonder thing,
It begylyt bothe knyȝt and kyng,
And makit maydenys of love longyng;
I warne ȝou of that gyle. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 166.

SEMENDE. Seemingly.
So that *semende* of lyȝte they werke
The dedis, whiche were inwarde derke.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

SEMENE. Chance. (*A.-S.*)
Thuse whelpus that burken on the so snelle,
Withinne hur moder body by *semene*.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 26.

SEMICOPE. A half cloak. *Chaucer.*

SEMINARY. A seminary priest; an English popish priest educated abroad.

SEMINGE. Resembling. (*A.-S.*)

SEMISOUN. A low or broken tone.

SEMLY. An assembly; a crowd.

SEMMENT. Soft; silky. *North.*

SEMMIT. Limber; supple. *North.*

SEMOTED. Separated; removed.

Is it enough if I pray with my mind, the heart being *semoted* from mundane affairs and worldly businesses. *Becon's Works*, p. 136.

SEMPLE. Common; low. *North.*

SEMPSTER. A sempstress. *Hall.*

SEMY. Brisk; active.

SEMY-VIF. Half alive, i. e. half dead. (*A.-N.*)

SEN. (1) Since. *North.*
And after nobull kyng Arthour
Lyved and dyȝed with honour,
As many hath don *senne*.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 62.

(2) To say. *Salop.*

(3) Self, as *mysen*, &c. *North.*

SENAS. Senate. Kyng Alisaunder, 1477.

SENBY. Sign; likelihood; appearance.

SENCE. Properly. *South.*

SENCERE. A censer.
And with encence caste in the *sencere*,
He dede worschipe unto the autere.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 16.

SENCHE. To offer or place before.
And sett hir bi him on the benche,
Win and piment he dede *senche*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 87.

SENCION. The common groundsel.

For to take fysche with thy handys.—Take groundis walle that ys *senchion*, and hold yt yn thi handes, yn the water, and alle fysche wylle gaddar theretoo.
Reliq. Antiq i. 324.

SEND. *To go to send*, to accompany any one on the road. *To come send*, to go to meet. *Heref*

SENDALL. Same as *Cendal*, q. v.

And the duke of Surrey that daie high marshall of England entred into the listes with a great company of men apareled in silke *sendall* embrodered with silver both richely and curiously.
Hall's Union, 1548.

SENE. (1) To see. Isumbras, 749.
He is cum to aske iiij. pounde;
Goo and fech it in a stounde,
The sothe that I may *sene*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53

(2) An assembly of scholars.

SENEK. Seneca. *Chaucer.*

SENENE. Seen. (*A.-S.*)
The pament was as clene as hit byfore was,
And no thyng *senene* that there was do.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 74.

SENEVE. To change, said of a corpse; to warp, said of wood. *Chesh.*

SENFY. Sign; appearance. *North.*

SENG. Shelter; shade. *Yorksh.*

SENGILLY. Continually.
Bot I am *sengilly* here with sex sum of knyghtes;
I beseke ȝow, syr, that we may sounde passe.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 58.

SENGLES. The claws of a hawk.

SEN-GREEN. The house-leek. "Howsleke herbe, or *sengrene*," Prompt. Parv. p. 251.

SENNE. Sin. (*A.-S.*)
Her havest thou, sone, mikel *senne*.
Loverd, for his suete nome,
Lete the therfore haven no shome!
MS. Digby 86.

SENNET. (1) A particular set of notes on the trumpet or cornet.

(2) Seven-night, or week. *North.*

SENNETH. Mustard-seed. *Baber.*

SENOWRYE. A senate. *Pr. Parv*

SENOYS. The people of Sienna.

SENSE. (1) To understand. *West.*

(2) *No sense*, poor, not good. *East.*

SENSEN. To incense. See Maundevile's Travels, p. 174; and Hollyband's Dictionarie 1593, in v. *Encenser.*

SENSINE. Since then. *Cumb.*

SENSTERE. A sempstress.

SENT. (1) Assent; agreement.
Many armys were tynt,
That were never at the *sent*
To come to that tournament,
To do swylke dedis.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.

(2) Commanded.

SENTAWSTEN. St. Austin.
Thurrow Goddes helpe and *Sentawsden*,
The spere anon he toke to hym.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 4

SENTENCE. Meaning.

SENTHURY.
I wil grant hym blethely
Of al my landes the *senthury*.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS

SENTINE. A kennel. (*Lat.*)

SENYES. Signs, referring to the system the monks had of talking with their fingers.

Dedyst thu never know the maner of owr *senyes*?
Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 2

SENȜE. Synod.

SEP. Sheep. (*A.-S.*)

Have her twenti shiling,
This ich ȝeve the to meding,
To buggen the *sep* and swin. *MS. Digby* 86.

SEPT. A railing. *Britton.*

SEPULTURE. A grave. (*A.-N.*)

SEQUACIS. Followers.

They abuse theymeself, and also othir thire *sequacis*, gheving credence to such as wrigten of affeccion, leving the trouth that was in deede.
Hearne's Fragment, p. 298.

SEQUENCE. Regular order; succession. *Sequent*, following; a follower.

SEQUESTER. Separation. *Shak.*

SER. Sure. Const. Freemas. 602.

SERE. (1) The same as *Sear*, q. v.

(2) Several; many; each. It is still in use in the Northern counties.

Hys handys he suffurd, for thy sake,
Thus to be bored with nayles *sere*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.

Hem is levere for to here
Romaunces, many and *sere*.
MS. Ashmole 60, f. 4.

To gayr yow kene and knaw me clere,
I shall yow schew insampylles *sere*.
Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 107.

Bot also in many other comforthes and savours, swettnes, and wondirfulle felynges one *sere* maners.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 220.

Now hafe ȝe here a graythe lessowne,
Of *seere* maters that ȝe solde leere.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 3.

(3) Safe?

And thankyd God ofte-sythe
That schc sawe hur lorde so dere
Comyn home bothe hoole and *sere*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 222.

(4) The claw of a bird of prey.

SERELOPES. Severally; by themselves. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in Piers Ploughman.

SERE-MONTH. August. *Aubrey.*

SERENE. The unwholesome air or damp of the evening. (*Fr.*)

SEREPE. Sirop. Nominale MS.

SEREW. A disease in a horse thus described by Topsell, 1607, p. 431:

A *serew* is a foule sorance; it is like a splent, but it is a little longer, and is most commonly on the outside of the forelegge, as the splint is on the inside. The cure is thus. Take two spooneful of strong wine-vinegar, and one spoonefull of good sallet-oyle, mingle them together, and every morning bestow one houre in rubbing the sorance with it altogether downeward til it be gone, which will not be long in going.

SEREWE. Sorrow. (*A.-S.*)

Bote if hoe wende hire mod,
For *serewe* mon ich wakese wod.
MS. Digby 86.

SERF-BORW. Surety; pledge. (*A.-S.*)

Sithe fey that y owe to the,
Therof shal I me *serf-borw* be.
Havelok, 1667.

SERFULLICHE. Sorrowfully. *Lydgate.*

SERGE. (1) To search.

(2) A sieve, or colander.

(3) A wax taper.

And swithe feire also ȝe singe,
With *serges* and with candels briȝt.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 196.

SERGEANT. (1) A sheriff's officer.

The *serjeant* I before the jaylor name,
Because he is the dog that hunts the game:
He worries it and brings it to the toyle,
And then the jaylor lives upon the spoyle.
Taylor's Workes, 1630, iii. 10.

(2) A soldier; a squire, an attendant on a person of rank; a royal servant. (*A.-N.*)

Be sekere of this *sergeaunt*, he has me sore grevede;
I faghte noghte wyth syche a freke this fyftene wyntyrs.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

SERICON The flowers of zinc.

Mr. E. K. at nine of the clok afternone sent for me to his laboratory over the gate to se how he distilled *sericon*, according as in tyme past and of late he hard of me out of Riplay. *Dr. Dee's Diary*, p. 26.

SERIE. A series. (*A.-N.*)

SERIOUSLY. Seriatim.

Thus proceding to the letters, to shewe your Grace summarily, for rehersing everything *seriously*, I shal over long moleste your Grace.
State Papers, i. 299.

SERIS. The skin about the legs and feet of a hawk. *Berners.*

SERJOUR. A searcher; one who searches.

SERKIN.

Storis also of *serkyn* thyngis,
Of prince, prelatis, and of kyngis;
Sangis faire of selcouth ryme,
Englisch, Frensch, and Latyne.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 5

SERKYLL. A circle.

A *serkyll* of golde that wolde noghte
With an c. pownde of golde be boghte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 170.

SERMUN. To speak; to discourse.

Seynt Jhone to Troyle bygan to *sermun*,
Wyth ensamples of gode resun.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 46.

SERONE. A barrel or package of soap.

SERPELL. Wild thyme.

SERPENTARY. A kind of still.

Do therto a galun of good reed wyne, and let hym stonde so al nyȝt, and stepe tyl the morow, and thanne distille him thorow a *serpentarie*.
MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's possession, xv. Cent

SERPENTINE. (1) A kind of cannon.

As the *serpentine* pouder is quickly kindled, and quickly out, so the salamander stone once set on fire can never be quenched.
Greene's Gwydonius, 1593

(2) Pertaining to the serpent.

The bytter galle pleynly to enchace
Of the venym callid *serpentyne*.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 6.

SERPET. A wicker or rush basket. "A serpet, *corbis scirpeus*," Coles.

SERPIGO. A kind of tetter, or dry eruption on the skin. *Shak.*

SERRE. To join closely. (*Fr.*)

SERRY. Idiotic; mean. *Linc.*

SERTAN. Certain; certainly.

The porter rose anon *sertan*
As sone as he herd Johne calle;
Litul Johne was redy with a swerd,
And bare hym to the walle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 131.

Thus seys the boke *serteynlye*,
God, that is both gode and hend,
Gyff ȝou grace that ȝe may mend,
And bryng us alle unto his blysse,
That never fro us schall mysse! *MS. Ashmole* 61.

SERTE.

We hafe bene thy sowdeours this sex ȝere and more;
We forsake the to daye be *serte* of owre lorde.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.

SERTLE. To surprise; to startle. *Essex.*

SERTTES. Certainly; surely.

Serttes, yf I hym slepyng slone,
Manfulle ded were yt none.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 7.

SERUNDEL. The eaves of a house.

SERVAGE. Bondage; slavery. (*A.-N.*)

The othere he putte in presoun, and solde hem to *servage*, 30 for o peny. *Maundevile's Travels*, p. 83.

SERVANT. A lover. The corresponding term *mistress* is still retained.

SERVE. (1) To earn. *West.*

(2) To impregnate. *Berks.*

(3) To relieve a beggar. *Derb.*

(4) To feed animals. *Var. dial.*

A lady of the West country gave a great entertainment to most of the gentlemen thereabout, and among others to Sir Walter Raleigh. This lady, though otherwise a stately dame, was a notable housewife, and in the morning early she called to one of her maids, and asked her if the pigs were *served.* Sir Walter Raleigh's chamber joined the lady's, so that he heard her. A little before breakfast, the lady coming down in great state into a room full of gentlemen, as soon as Sir Walter Raleigh set his eyes upon her, he said, Madam, are the pigs *served?* The lady answered, You know best whether or no you have had your breakfast.
The Witty Alarum, n. d.

(5) To deserve. *Gawayne.*

Ȝis, quod syr Gawayne, so me God helpe,
I gyfe the grace and graunt, thofe thou hafe grefe *servede.* *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 80.

SERVEE. Service.

And make ȝoure self sogettys to be
To hem that owyn ȝow *servee.*
MS. Harl 1701, f. 8

SERVELLE.

Tille a clyffe the sqwyere come sone,
A sees a knyghte hewand hym one,
And with swerde *servelle.*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 141.

SERVICE. (1) Allowance of food.

Now the best time to feede them in the winter is about the cock-crowing, and afterward in the morning twy-light, and soone after that let them drinke: in the summer let them have their first meate in the morning, and their second *service* at noone, and then drinke after that second meate or eating, and their third meate before evening againe, and so let them drinke the second time. *Topsell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 81.

(2) The first stroke of a ball at the game of tennis.

SERVICES. Bold and daring actions, an ancient military term.

SERVIOUS. Obsequious. *Pr. Parv.*

SERVOILE. The wild honeysuckle.

SES. Cessation.

Of swiche bataile nas no *ses*
To the night fram arnemorwe.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 339.

SESE. (1) To cease; to make to cease.

Mesagers to him send in hast,
Fore wele he west hit was bot wast
Hem to withstond in hone way;
And prayd hym to *sese* of his outrage,
And take Kateryn to mareage,
Al Frawnce to him schuld do homage,
And croune him kyng afftyr his day.
MS. Douce 302, f. 29.

They *sesyd* not tylle hyt was nyghte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.

(2) To give seizin to.

I gyf the my doghtur be the hande,
And *sese* the in alle my lande.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 247.

(3) To seat, or place.

In Tyberyus tyme, the trewe emperour,
Syr Sesar hymself *sesed* in Rome.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 109.

(4) To seize.

Thow sulde his ceptre have *sesede*, and syttyne aboune,
Fore reverence and realtee of Rome the noble.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 58.

SESKAR. A small Scotch coin.

SESOURS. Scissors; candle-nippers.

SESS. Invitation to a dog to eat something, perhaps smell to it first. *Dorset.*

SESSING. An assessment. *Palsgrave.*

SESSIONS. (1) A difficult job. *North.*

(2) Possessions; property.

SESSLE. To change seats very often.

SESS-POOL. A receptacle for filth; a kind of reservoir for drains.

SESSY. Cease. (*Fr.*) The word *sest* is used by Marston apparently in the same sense.

SESTIANS. Sestiana mala. A kind of apple mentioned in Rider's Dictionarie, 1640.

SE-STOERRE. Sea-star. (*A.-S.*)

Heyl, levedy, *se-stoerre* bryht,
Godes moder, edy wyht,
Mayden ever vurst and late.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 228.

SESTRON. A cistern. *Percy.*

SET. (1) To hire; to let. *Var. dial.* Also a substantive, a lease or grant.

For to save hym in his ryght
My goodes beth *sette* and solde.
Robin Hood, i. 11.

(2) A game, as at whist, &c. Also a verb, to win the game. *East.*

(3) Astounded. *East.*

(4) *To set by*, to treat with consideration. "For connynge they set not by," Interlude of the iiij. Elements, n. d. *To set store by*, to set value upon. *A set-down*, a rebuke. *To set at*, to put a price on anything. *To set up a side*, to become partners in a game at cards. *A set-to*, an attack, or onset. *Hard set*, in a difficulty. *To set on*, to put yeast to wort. *A dead set*, a combined scheme against any one. *Set fast*, confined. *Set off*, to go. *Set out*, a commencement or beginning. *To set up*, to be refractory; to oppose; to be raised above one's merits. *To set off*, to reduce a reckoning by striking off too heavy charges.

(5) Disposal. *North.*

(6) To push; to propel. *Newc*

(7) To protect; to accompany. *Yorksh.*

(8) A young plant; a shoot.

(9) Set the hare's head to the goose-giblet, i. e., tit for tat.

(10) A gambrel. *Yorksh.*

(11) To settle; to bind. *Var. dial.*

(12) To place to account. (*A.-S.*)

(13) The Deity is mentioned in the Towneley Mysteries, pp. 97, 118, as He that "sett alle on seven," i. e., set or appointed everything in seven days. A similar phrase at p. 85 is not so evident. It is explained in the glossary, "to set things in, to put them in order," but it evidently implies in some cases an exactly opposite meaning, to set in confusion, to rush to battle, as in the following examples. "*To set the steven*, to agree upon the time and place of meeting previous to some expedition," West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 390. These phrases may be connected with each other. Be this as it may, hence is certainly derived the phrase *to be at sixes and sevens*, to be in great confusion. Herod, in his anger at the Wise Men, says,—

Bot be thay past me by, by Mahowne in heven,
I shalle, and that in hy, *set alle on sex and seven;*
Trow ye a kyng as I wyll suffre thaym to neven
Any to have mastry bot myself fulle even.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 143.

Thus he *settez on sevene* with his sekyre knyghttez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76

The duk swore by gret God of hevene,
Wold my hors so evene,
ȝet wold *I sett all one seven*
ffor Myldor the swet! *Degrevant*, 1279.

Old Odcombs odnesse makes not thee uneven,
Nor carelesly set all *at six and seven.*
Taylor's Workes, 1630, ii. 71.

SETE. A city. (*A.-S.*)

There ys a gyant of gret renowne,
He dystrowythe bothe *seté* and towyn.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 39.

SETEWALE. The herb valerian.

Fykes, reisyn, dates,
Almaund rys, pomme-garnates,
Kanel and *setewale.*
Gy of Warwike, p. 421.

SETH. (1) Since. (*A.-S.*)

Never *seth* we wedyd ware,
Therefore I make full mekyll care;
Bot now we must per[t]e a-two,
Do thou the best, fore I must go.
MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

(2) A scythe. Nominale MS.

SETHE. To boil. (*A.-S.*)

SET-HEDGE. A quickset hedge. *East.*

SETILLE. Seat. (*A.-S.*)

Fowles of heven er prowde inow that wald heghe thaire *setille* aboven alle other fesshe of the se.
MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 13.

Apon the *setyl* of hys majesté
That day sal alle men before hym be.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 180.

SETLINGS. Saplings.

For such as be yet infirm and weak, and newly planted in the religion of Christ, and have taken no sure root in the same, are easily moved as young *setlings.* *Becon's Works*, p. 18.

SETNESSE. A decree. *Hearne.*

SET-OPE. Anything by means of which a gate or door is set or kept open.

SETS. The plaits of ruffs.

SET-SPEECH. A speech carefully prepared and studied before it is delivered in public.

SETTE. Ruled. *Scott.*

SETTEN-ON. Short in growth. *North.*

SETTER. (1) To cut the dew-lap of an ox or cow, into which helleboraster, called setter-work, being put, an issue is made for ill-humours to vent themselves. *North.*

(2) An accuser. *Coles.*

SETTER-GRASS. The herb bear's-foot. *Yorksh.* Spelt *setyrgrise* in Nominale MS.

SETTER-OUT. An editor, or author.

SETTING. The west, so called because the quarter of the setting sun.

SETTING-DOWN. Said of a hawk when put into the mew. Gent. Rec. ii. 63.

SETTING-PIN. A dibble. *Glouc.* "Debbyll or settyng stycke," Huloet, 1552.

SETTING-STICK. A stick used for making the plaits or sets of ruffs.

SETTLE. (1) To fall in price. *Linc.*

(2) A long seat, generally one with a long back to it. *North.* It is an archaism. See *Setille.*

SETTLE-BED. A folding bed.

SETTLE-STONES. Stones at the edge of a gutter in a cow-house. *North.*

SEU. Suit. *Hearne.*

SEUGH. A wet ditch; a drain. *North.* "The towne sinke, the common sew," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 391.

SEUNE. Seven. *Cumb.*

SEUREMENT. Security, generally used in the legal sense. (*A.-N.*)

SEURETEE. Certainty. (*A.-N.*)

SEVEN-NIGHT. A week. This word occurs in The French Alphabet, 1615, p. 18.

He levyth not oon *sevenyghte.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 63.

SEVEN-YEAR. "Has been a vile thief this seven year," Shakespeare. It was a proverbial expression for *a long time.*

O, the body of a Gorge,
I wold I had them heare;
In faith, I wold chope them,
Thay ware not so hack this *seven yeere!*
Mariage of Witt and Wisdome, 1579.

I can then thanke Sensuall Apetyte:
That is the best daunce without a pype
That I saw this *seven yere.*
Interlude of the Four Elements, n. d.

SEVERALS. Portions of common assigned for a term to a particular proprietor, the other commoners waiving for the time their right of common over them. See Hunter on Shakespeare, i. 267.

SEVERY. A division or compartment of a vaulted ceiling. "Severous of a howse," MS. Dictionary, 1540.

SEW. (1) Same as *Assue*, q. v.

(2) Sowed. *Linc.*

(3) To wipe the beak, a term in ancient hawking given by Berners.

(4) A kind of pottage. "Sadduleres in sew," Reliq. Antiq. i. 81.

> The flesche, whan it was so to-hewe,
> Sche taketh and maketh therof a *sewe*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 164.

(5) To ooze out. *Suffolk.*

(6) To drain land. A covered drain or wet ditch is called a sew. *Var. dial.*

(7) To mourn; to lament. *Kennett.*

SEWANT. The plaice. *Northumb.*

SEWE. (1) To assay meat at table. "I sewe at meate, *je taste*," Palsgrave.

(2) To follow. (*A.-S.*)

> In wyntur, in the depe snowe,
> On every side the wil me trace;
> Be my steppys they wil me knowe,
> And *seuen* me fro place to place.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 110.
> Syr, he seyde, y come ryghte nowe,
> Go before, y wylle *sewe* yow.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 154.

(3) To make suit for a thing.

SEWELL. A scarecrow, which generally consisted of feathers tied to a string to prevent deer from breaking ground, by frightening them. The term is metaphorically used in a passage quoted by Nares, in v. *Shewelles*, who entirely misunderstands it.

SEWENT. Even; regular. *West.* Coles has it in the sense of convenient, fit.

SEWER. The officer who set and removed the dishes, tasted them, &c.

SEWSTER. A sempstress. *Somerset.* The term occurs in the Pr. Parv.

SEXESTEN. A sexton.

> The *sexesten* went welle than,
> That he had be a wode man.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 240.

SEXTARY. A pint and a half. It varied in measure in different countries.

> Then must the quantity be two drams of castoreum, one *sextary* of honey and oyle, and the like quantity of water, but in the fit it helpeth with vineger by smelling to it. It helpeth the palsie taken with rew or wine, sod in rew, so also all heart trembling, ache in the stomack, and quaking of the sinewes. *Topsell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 49.

SEXTE. Sixth. Perceval, 248.

SEXTIPARTITE. In six parts.

> They not onely made an indenture *sextipartite* sealed wyth their seales and signed with their handes.
> *Hall's Union*, 1548.

SEXTRY. A sacristy, or vestry.

SEY. A skimming dish. *West.*

SEYLENDE. Sailing.

> And thus by schip forth *seylende*,
> Hire and hire childe to Rome he brouȝte.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 69.

SEYNE. Sodden, or boiled.

SEYNOWRES. Noblemen. (*A.-N.*)

> Salle he never sownde see his *seynowres* in Rome,
> Ne sitt in the assemblé in syghte wyth his feris.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 70.

SEYNTWARE. A sanctuary.

> And uche wonde that thei there bare,
> He spered hem in her *seyntware*.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 3.
> And intrede into Seynt Edes *seyntwarye*.
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 82.

SEYPER. A drunkard. *Camb.*

SHAAD. A meadow.

SHAB. The itch in animals. *West.* In old English, a scab. "He shrapeth on is shabbes," Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 239. *Shabby*, mangy, itchy, Palmer, p. 80.

> Alle that ben sore and *shabbid* eke with synne,
> Rather with pité thanne with reddure wynne.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 22.

SHABBAROON. A mean shabby fellow.

SHAB-OFF. To abscond. *North.*

SHAB-RAG. A mean beggarly person.

SHAB-WATER. A water generally prepared with tobacco, and sometimes with the addition of some mercurial, to cure the *shab*.

SHACK. (1) To rove about. As a substantive, an idle worthless vagabond. *Var. dial.*

(2) In Norfolk and Suffolk, liberty of winter pasturage, the lords of manors having the privilege to feed their sheep at pleasure upon their tenants' lands during the six winter months. Also a custom in Norfolk to have common for hogs, from the end of harvest till seed-time, in all men's grounds; whence *to go at shack* in that county signifies as much as to go at large. *Dict. Rust.*

(3) The grain left after harvest and gleaning, fallen mast or acorns. *East.* Tusser has the phrase *shack-time*.

(4) To shed, or shake out. *Var. dial.*

SHACK-A-BACK. An idle vagabond.

SHACKATORY. A hound.

> No *shackatory* comes neere him: if hee once get the start, hee's gone, and you gone too.
> *The Wandering Jew.*

SHACKED. Rough; shaggy. *West.* "Their haire is *shacked*," Harrison, p. 41.

SHACKELY. To shake out, or scatter, as hay from a waggon. "How ut do *schakely* about!" *Devon.*

SHACKET. A small cart-load. *North.*

SHACK-FORK. A wooden fork for shaking straw off the barn floor. *Yorksh.* "A schakforke, *pastinatum*," MS. Dict. 1540. For *pastinum?* Kennett explains it, "a fork of wood which threshers use to shake up the straw withall that all the corn may fall out from amongst it."

SHACK-HOLE. A hollow in the ground which receives the surface water. Craven Gl. ii. 111.

SHACKLE. (1) The wrist. *North.*

(2) A twisted band, generally made of rushes or straw. *Somerset.*

(3) An iron loop moving on a bolt.

(4) Stubble. *Heref.*

> The cure is thus: let him blood of his two breast vaines, of his two *shackle* vains, and of his two vaines above the cronets of his hinder hooves; if the vaines wil bleed, take from them three pints at least, if they wil not bleed, then open his neck vain and take so much from thence. Save the blood, and let one stand by and stir it as he bleeds lest it grow into lumps.
> *Topsell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 400.

SHACKLE-HAMMED. Bow-legged.

SHACKLE-NET. The flue net. *North.*

SHACKLES. Cow-chains. *North.*

SHACKLING. Idle; loitering. *Var. dial.*

SHACKLOCKS. Locks for fetters.

And bids his man bring out the five-fold twist,
His shackles, *shacklocks*, hampers, gyves, and chaines.
Browne's Britannia's Pastorals, i. 129.

SHAD. (1) Overdid; excelled. *Lanc.*

(2) Separated; shaded. *Hearne.*

SHADANDE. Shedding; scattering.

The schafte schoderede and schotte in the schire beryne,
That the *schadande* blode over his schanke rynnys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.

SHADBRID. A minnow.

SHADE. (1) A sheath. *Suffolk.*

(2) The same as *Shard*, q. v.

(3) A shed. (4) To shed. *North.*

(5) "*Discrimen*, the schade of the hede," Nominale MS. inter membra humani corporis. It means the parting of the hair on the head.

(6) Shed; flowed. *Gawayne.*

SHADEL. A water-gate; a gate for stopping water used in mill-streams.

SHADOW. (1) Same as *Bone-grace*, q. v.

(2) An uninvited guest. (*Lat.*)

SHAFF. (1) Chaff. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Nonsense; stupid talk. *North.*

SHAFFERONS. Chaffrons, or champfrains.

SHAFFLES. A bungler. *Yorksh.*

SHAFFLING. (1) Indolent. (2) An awkward and insignificant person. *North.*

SHAFT. (1) The handle of anything. A broomstick is a *besom shaft*, and the use of the word is extended to the handle of a spoon or fork, &c. *Linc.*

(2) Creature. (*A.-S.*) The copy in MS. Vespas. A. iii, f. 4, reads "wit tuin maner o *scaft*."

For he wolde be that Kyng of craft,
Worscheped with two maner *shaft*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 3.

(3) An arrow; a spear. *Palsgrave.*

(4) A maypole.

5) A lead-mine, or coal-pit. *North.*

(6) A net for catching birds.

SHAFTED. Set; sank. *Gawayne.*

SHAFTMAN. A measure taken from the top of the extended thumb to the utmost part of the palm, and generally considered as half a foot. (*A.-S.*) "A shafman, shafmet, or shaftment, the measure of the fist with the thumb set up," Ray's English words, ed. 1674, p. 40. Florio, p. 414, gives it a particular meaning, "a certaine rate of cloth that is given above measure, which drapers call a handfull or *shaft-man*."

The cantelle of the clere schelde he kerfes in sondyre,
Into the schuldyre of the schalke a *schaftmonde* large.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.

SHAG. (1) Rough hair. *Devon.*

(2) A slice of bread. *Cumb.*

(3) A kind of cloth, used for lining of cloaks, church hassocks, &c. *Silk shag* is occasionally mentioned.

(4) To shake, or jog.

(5) The same as *Shack*, q. v.

(6) A cormorant. *South.* Hence the phrase, as wet as a shag.

(7) To slink away. *Glouc.*

SHAGAPENTER. A shoulder of pork roasted, with the blade-bone cut into it. *Devon.*

SHAGEBUSH. (1) A sackbut.

(2) A harquebuss, or hand-gun. "Schagbusshe a gonne, *hacquebutte*," Palsgrave.

SHAG-FOAL. A sort of ghost or spectre, which under this appearance is thought by the common people to haunt different parts of the county. *Linc.*

SHAG-HAT. A sort of hat made very long in the down. *North.*

SHAG-RAG. A mean beggarly fellow. "*Guerluset*, somewhat like our *shagrag*, a by-word for a beggerlie souldior," Cotgrave.

A scurvie *shagragge* gentleman new come out of the North, a punie, a freshman, come up hither to learne fashions and seeke to expell me.
Exchange Ware at the Second Hand, 1615.

For plainnesse is despisde, and honestie
Is fellow *shakerag* with simplicitie.
Scot's Certaine Pieces of this Age, 1616.

The *shak-rag* shag-haird crue, whose boundles minds
Must be supplide with shifting or by stealth.
Taylor's Urania, ed. 1630, p. 7.

SHAIL. To walk crookedly. "I shayle with the fete, *jentretaille des piedz*," Palsgrave. Still in use, Forby, 294. *Shailer*, a cripple. See further in *Shale* (4).

SHAKE. (1) To dance. Originally, to go at a great rate, to move rapidly. (*A.-S.*)

(2) *To shake the elbow*, to play at dice. *To shake a fall*, to wrestle. *No great shakes*, nothing extraordinary.

(3) A crack in wood. *North.* Hence *shaky*, full of cracks.

(4) A fissure in the earth. *Derb.*

(5) Futuo. This seems to be the ancient form of *shag*, given by Grose. "*Lascivus*, Anglice a schakere," Nominale MS.

(6) To brag, or boast.

SHAKE-BAG. A large game-cock.

SHAKEBUCKLER. A swashbuckler; a bully.

SHAKE-CAP. A North country game.

SHAKEN. Paltry; mean; poor. *Shaken-brained*, disordered in mind. *North.*

SHAKES. (1) A bad character. *North.*

(2) Applied sometimes to quick action. "I'll do it in a brace of *shakes*." *East.* "Thei wente a nobull schakke," at a great rate, Hunttyng of the Hare, 96. "Schokkes in with a schakke," Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.

SHAKING. (1) The ague. *North.*

As to the nature of our Wiltshire sheep, negatively they are not subject to the *shaking*, which the Dorsetshire sheep are.
Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc. p. 309.

(2) *Shaking of the sheets*, an old country dance, frequently mentioned with a double entendre by our old dramatists.

Besides, there are many pretty provocatory dances, as the kissing dance, the cushin dance, the *shaking of the sheets*, and such like, which are important instrumentall causes whereby the skilfull hath both clyents and custome.
Taylor's Workes, 1630, ii. 96

SHAKING-NAUGHT. Worthless.

SHAKY. Feeble; weak. *Var. dial.*

SHALDER. (1) A kind of slate.

(2) To give way; to tumble down.

(3) A broad flat rush.

SHALE. (1) A husk. "The *shailes* or stalkes of hempe," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. Also a verb, to husk or shell, as peas, &c.

> And mony *shalus* he syȝe falle from hurr heyȝe tho.
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 128.

> His coloure kepynge ever in oone by kynde,
> And doth his pipines in the *schalis* bynde.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 13.

(2) An earthen pan. *Somerset.*

(3) Loose ore or substance from a mine or quarry; alum ore. *North.*

(4) "Proper to the feet, in with the heels and out with the toes," Hallamsh. Gl. p. 121. "*Esgrailler*, to shale, or straddle with the feet or legs," Cotgrave. See *Shail.* "To drag the feet heavily," Craven Gl.

(5) To give way, or slide down.

SHALKE. (1) Chalk.

> Thurghe a faire champayne undyr *schalke* hyllis,
> The kyng fraystez a-furth over the fresche strandez.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 66.

(2) A man; a soldier. (*A.-S.*)

> Thane the *schalkes* scharpelye scheftys theire horsez,
> To schewen them semly in theire scheene wedes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 79.

(3) Armour for the shoulder?

> Sembles one the sowdeours, and settys theire dyntys,
> Thourghe the scheldys so schene *schalkes* they towche.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 92.

SHALL. A shoal. *Devon.*

SHALLIGO. Scanty, thin, applied to dress. *Dorset.*

SHALLOP. A two-masted vessel.

> The very flower and prime of the Spanish army, in fourscore ponts or long-bottomed boats and *shallops*, before Stavenisse, a little island in Zealand, some of the *shallops* then running on ground, and the fleet of the United Provinces setting upon them, divers endeavoured to escape, who were slain or drowned. *MS. Harl.* 646.

SHALLOW. The finscale fish. *East.*

SHALLY-WALLY. A term of contempt. *North.*

SHALM. (1) To shriek. *Suffolk.*

(2) The tapestry of a bed.

SHALMIE. A psaltery. *Chaucer.*

SHAM. (1) Shame; bad conduct. *Sham-a-sterne*, not one. *North.*

(2) To blush with shame.

SHAMBLE. (1) To disperse. *East.*

(2) To walk awkwardly. Metaphorically, to be unsteady in conduct. *Var. dial.*

SHAMBLES. The frame of wood that hangs over a shaft-horse in a cart. *Oxon.*

SHAMEFAST. Modest. *Palsgrave.*

SHAMERAGS. Shamrocks.

> Whilst all the Hibernian kernes, in multitudes,
> Did feast with *shamerags* stew'd in usquebagh.
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, ii. 4.

SHAMES. A mode of exclamation. What the shames! i. e. are you not ashamed?

SHAMES-DEDE. A death of shame.

> Therefore at hym thay hade envy;
> A tornament than did thay crye,
> Thay thoghte to do hym quede,
> And *schames-dede* with alle. *Isumbras*, 612.

SHAMEW. Same as *Chammer*, q. v.

SHAMMING-ABRAHAM. An odd phrase, common among soldiers and sailors, used when they counterfeit sickness or infirmity. It was probably derived from the Abraham men of Shakespeare's time, described in King Lear. See *Abraham-Men.*

SHAMMOCKS. A bad going horse.

SHAMNEL. A masculine woman. *Glouc.*

SHAMS. Gaiters. *Linc.*

SHAN. (1) Bashful; confused. *North.* "Shan, *pudor, verecundia*," Coles.

(2) To turn out the toes. *Yorksh.*

(3) Wild; said of cattle when inclined to run; sometimes also, I believe, of a profligate spendthrift. *Linc.*

SHANDERY-DAN. A kind of small cart or trap, generally without springs

SHANDLICHE. Vileness; baseness. (*A.-S.*)

> No for Merlin the gode clerk,
> That can so michel *schandliche* werk.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 159.

SHANDY. (1) Shabby; untidy. *Dorset.*

(2) Mild; gentle. *North.*

(3) Wild; unsteady. *Yorksh.*

SHANGY. A riot, or row. *North.*

SHANK. (1) The projecting point of a hill, joining it with the plain. *North.*

(2) The spoke of a wheel. *Devon.*

(3) Dusk; twilight. *Yorksh.*

(4) The upright part of a candlestick. "The shanke of a candlesticke betweene the nose and the foote," Baret, 1580.

(5) The tunnel of a chimney.

SHANKS. (1) Slates. *Durham.*

(2) Fur from the legs of animals. "Schanke of bouge, *fourrure de cuissettes*," Palsgrave.

> Also at the goynge up of Master Chaunceller into the Lollars tower, we have good proofe that there laye on the stockes a gowne eyther of murrey or crimosyn in grayn furred with *shankes*.
> *Hall, Henry VIII.* f. 51.

SHANK'S-NAG. On foot. *Var. dial.*

SHANNA. Shall not. *North.*

SHANNY. Wild; foolish. *East.*

SHANTEGOS. Half-bricks. *Var. dial.*

SHANTY. Smart; gay; showy. *Var. dial.*

SHAPE. (1) To begin; to commence. *North.* Also, to tell a tale.

(2) A mess; a litter. *Devon.*

(3) A dress of disguise. A very common term in old plays.

(4) The A.-S. gesceapu, *verenda, pudenda.* "Count, a womans shappe, *con*," Palsgrave. Still in common use in Lincolnshire, used especially in the case of infants and children. "The shape of a mare," Elyot in v. *Hippomanes.* See Chester Plays, i. 29.

> Bochas rehersith of wyfis many oone,
> Which to her husbondis were contrarious;
> Among alle other he wrytyth of oone,
> Semeramis hir name, of levyng vicious,
> Quene of Assirie, he callyth hir thus:
> Which wold no man in eny wyse denye,
> But wyth her crokid *shap* encrece and multeply.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 28

(5) A portrait, or picture. *Devon.*

(6) Formed; figured. (*A.-S.*)

Thy councellere schalle be an ape,
And in a clothyng ye schalle be *schape.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 241.

SHAPES. A tight-laced girl.

SHAPING-KNIFE. A shoemaker's paring-knife. *Palsgrave.*

SHAPLY. Fit; comely. (*A.-S.*)

Constant in vertu, flemer of malyce,
Trew of your worde, of wordys mesurable,
Benigne and gracius, al voyd of vyce,
Humbil of speryt, discreyt and honourable,
Shaply and fayre, jocunde and ameabille.
MS. Fairfax 16.

He is nouȝt *schaply* for to wyve
In erthe amonge the wymmen here.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 81.

SHAPPEROON.

Her *shapperoones*, her perriwigs and tires,
Are reliques which this flatt'ry much admires;
Rebatoes, maske, her busk and busk-point too,
As things to which mad men must homage doe.
Taylor's Workes, 1630, ii. 111.

SHAPPERS. Makers; creators.

But she kunne the poyntes of crystenyng,
Ne beleveth nat on these *shappers.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 64.

SHAPS. Oats without the grain. *North.*

SHARCHE. To search. "*Rimor*, to be scharchyd," Vocabulary, MS. xv. Cent.

SHARD. (1) A piece of broken pottery; a fragment of stone or any brittle substance. *Var. dial.* "Shardes of marble wherewith they used to playster theyr walles," Elyot in v. *Crusta.*

(2) An opening in a wood. *Yorksh.*

(3) The shell or hard outward covering of insects. *North.* The scales of an animal. "The shard-borne beetle," the beetle borne on by its shard, Shakespeare. Some are of opinion that Shakespeare here means shard-born, born in a shard, or dung, and Harrison, p. 229, calls the beetle the *turdbug.*

For longe tyme it so befelle,
That with his swerd, and with his spere,
He might not the serpent dere;
He was so *sherded* all aboute,
It held all edge toole withoute.
Gower, ed. 1554, f. 103.

(4) A notch. *Var. dial.*

(5) Cow dung. *North.* "Sharde and dunge," Elyot in v. *Bonasus*, ed. 1559.

(6) A gap in a fence. *Var. dial.* According to Stanihurst, p. 11, it was so called in his time by the inhabitants of Fingal. "Nethe stylle ne sherd," Lydgate, p. 114.

(7) To take a shard, i. e. to take a cup too much, to get tipsy. *Devon.*

SHARE. (1) To cut. (*A.-S.*)

The beste stedes that thei hade
By the scholders he them *scharde*,
He was never so hard y-stade
ffor wele ne for wo! *Degrevant* 1630.

As the prest hyt brak, the aungel hyt *share.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 66

Hur skarlet sleve he *schare* of then,
He seyde, lady, be thys ye shalle me ken.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 89.

(2) A crop of grass. *Somerset.*

(3) The sycamore tree. *West.*

(4) A vile woman. *Devon.*

(5) To ridicule any one. *Linc.*

(6) The pubes of a man. (*A.-S.*)

Sychone se I never ere
Stondynge opone *schare.*
MS. Porkington 10

SHAREVIL. A garden fork. *Salop.*

SHARGE. Futuo. *North.*

SHARHOG. A yearling sheep. *North.*

SHARK. (1) To swindle; to defraud. *Shak.* Also a substantive, a thief, or swindler. Grose gives it as an Exmoor word. *Shark-gull, sharker*, one who preys on simpletons.

These thieves doe rob us with our owne good will,
And have dame Nature's warrant for it still;
Sometimes these *sharks* doe worke each others wrack,
The ravening belly often robs the backe.
Taylor's Workes, ii. 117.

The owle-eyd *sharkers* spied him how he felt
To finde a post; his meaning soone they smelt.
Scot's Philomythie, 1616.

(2) A notch. *Glouc.*

SHARM. To make a confused chattering noise. *Sharming*, a confused noise, a din, a buzzing, such as is made by chattering or unruly children, Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 339.

And though thei *sharme* and crye, I care not a myght,
But with my sharpe sworde ther ribbes I shall strake.
Digby Mysteries, p. 10.

SHARN. Cow dung. *North.* A cockchafer is called a *sharn-bug* in Sussex.

SHARNEBUDE. A beetle. Kennett gives it as a Kent word for a black beetle.

Lyke to the *sharnebudes* kynde,
Of whose nature this I fynde,
That in the hotest of the day,
Whan comen is the mery May,
He spret his wynge, and up he fleeth.
Gower, MS. Bodl. 294, f. 29.

SHARP. (1) Cold; frosty. *Var. dial.*

(2) The shaft of a cart. *West.*

(3) Pungent in taste. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Quick; active. *Var. dial.* It occurs in Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221.

(5) A sword.

I desire that a chalice be made of my great *sharpe*, and offered to our Lady in the Lady Chapel at Tewksbury. *Test. Vetust.* p. 240.

SHARPING-CORN. "Is a customary gift of corn, which, at every Christmas, the farmers in some parts of England give to their smith for sharping their plough-irons, harrow-tines, and such like, and exceeds not half a bushel for a plough-land," Blount.

SHARPLYNGS. Nails. "Item, for *sharplyngs* for nalyng of gressys, j. d." Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 19.

SHARPS. The refuse of flour; sometimes, an inferior sort of flour.

SHARPSET. Very hungry. *Var. dial.*

And so I thinke that if anie were so *sharpe set* as to eat fried flies, butterd bees, stued snailes, either on Fridaie or Sundaie, he could not be therefore indicted of haulte treason.
Stanihurst's Ireland, 1586, p. 19.

SHARTHE.

> Thane warme it hate in a *scharthe*, and anoynte the gowte bi the fire, and do so ofte, and it wille ese mekille. *MS. Lincoln. Med.* f. 306.

SHASHOONS. A sort of stiff leathers tied round the small of the leg to make the boots look smooth and in shape. *Glouc.*

SHASOR. A wine-cooler.

SHATERANDE Dashing. *Gawayne.*

SHATTED. Bespattered. *Devon.*

SHATTER. (1) To sprinkle. *Kent.*

(2) A number, or quantity. *South.*

(3) Harebrained; giddy. *North.*

(4) To scatter about. *Dorset.* Hence *shattery*, loose, not compact.

SHATTER-PATE. A giddy, weak fellow.

SHATY. To chastise. *R. de Brunne.*

SHAUL. (1) Shallow. *Var. dial.*

(2) A small washing-tub, made hollow, and without staves. *Kent.*

(3) To cast the first teeth. *West.*

(4) A wooden shovel without a handle, used for the purpose of putting corn into a winnowing machine. *Sussex.*

(5) Salve for bruises. *Devon.*

(6) To dispute; to wrangle. *Linc.*

SHAVE. A small coppice. *Kent.*

SHAVELDER. A fellow who goes wandering idly about like a vagabond.

SHAVELING. A friar, in contempt.

> John preached to al men repentance of former misdoing, and Becket proclaimed to his *shavelings* immunitie of condigne punishment, even in a case of most wicked murthering. *Lambarde's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 430.

SHAVER. *A cunning shaver*, a subtle fellow; *a young shaver*, a boy.

SHAVES. Shafts. *West.*

SHAVING. Anything very small.

SHAW. (1) To scold sharply. *West.*

(2) A thicket. This word is often explained a small wood, and in the glossary to Syr Gawayne, a grove, or wood. In early English writers it has usually the meaning I have assigned to it, but the other senses are also employed. "Under the shawe of the wood," Morte d'Arthur, i. 374. Still in use in the provinces.

> He that come forthermast es slayne
> In that *schawe* schene.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 137.
>
> That sange in the sesone in the schene *schawes*
> So lawe in the lawndez so lykand notes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 81.
>
> It thouȝte hire fayre and seyde, here
> I wol abide undir the *schawe*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 111.
>
> In somer when the *shawes* be sheyne,
> And leves be large and long,
> Hit is fulle mery in feyre foreste
> To here the foulys song.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 125.
>
> Levere is the wrenne,
> Abouten the *schowe* renne,
> Than the fithel draut,
> Other the floute craf.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 107.

(3) To rub the skin off by friction. Still in use. (Swed.)

SHAWE. To show.

> We have ȝou tolde the sothe sawe
> Of al that we have leve to *shawe*.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 113.

SHAW-FOWL. An artificial bird, made for fowlers to shoot at. *Dict. Rust.*

SHAWM. A shalm: a sort of pipe resembling a hautboy. Arch. xxiii. 44.

SHAWNTY. Showy; flashy. *Norf.*

SHAWS. The tops of turnips, &c. *Lanc.*

SHAY. (1) A chaise. *Shay-lad*, a post-boy.

(2) A light colour. *Kent.*

SHAZZAASING. An awkward person. *Devon.*

SHE. Her. *West.*

SHEAD. (1) To slope regularly. *Chesh.*

(2) A rough pole of wood. *Kent.* Harrison, p. 193, mentions "sheads for poles." *Sheedwood*, rough poles.

SHEAF. A bundle of arrows. Drayton, p. 29, mentions "a sheafe arrow"

SHEAL. (1) To shell peas, &c.

(2) A temporary summer hut.

SHEAR. (1) To gnaw, or eat off; to tear with the teeth. See Palsgrave, and Thoms' Anecd. and Traditions, p. 27.

> But this must be wrought under the earth in the caves, dennes, or furrowes, made of purpose, which is to be performed two manner of waies, one by placing the gin in some perch of wood, so as that assoone as the beast is taken by the necke, it may presently fly up and hang him, for otherwise with his teeth hee will *sheare* it asunder and escape away alive. *Topsell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 225.

(2) A sheath for scissors. *West.*

(3) To reap. *Var. dial.*

(4) A crop of grass, &c. *Devon.*

SHEAR-GRASS. A species of sedge.

SHEAR-HOG. A ram or wether after the first shearing is so called. *Midl. C.*

SHEARING. A sheep only once shorn.

SHEARING-KNIFE. A thatcher's tool used for shearing the roof *Yorksh.*

SHEARMAN. "Scherman, *tondeur*," Palsgrave. "Schermannes poole, *preche a draps*," Ibid. "*Tondeur de draps*, a shearman or clothworker," Cotgrave.

SHEAT. A young hog. *South.* "*Gorret*, a little sheat," Cotgrave.

SHEATH. (1) The prepuce of an animal.

(2) The piece of timber which holds the beam and throck together.

(3) A fountain of salt water.

SHEAVE. To bind corn. *Midl. C.*

SHED. (1) The parting of the hair. "*La greve de moun cheef*, the schod of my eved," MS. Arund 220, f. 297. "*Discrimen*, the sced of the hede," Nominale MS. "The deviding or *shedding* of a womans haire of hir head," Florio, p. 483. Still used in the North, to divide, to separate. Compare Kyng Alisaunder, 48, *shedynges*, Bodl. MS.

> In heed he had a *sheed* biforn,
> As Nazarenus han there thei are born
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab* f. 115

(2) Mingere. *Devon.*

(3) Difference. *Lanc.*

(4) To spill. Still in use. *Schedez*, pours, occurs in Syr Gawayne.

(5) The handle of a pail. *Devon.*

(6) To surpass; to excel. *Lanc.*

(7) Surprised. *Yorksh.*

(8) The sheath of a knife. *East.* It occurs as a verb in the Pr. Parv.

(9) The slope of a hill. "Schedde of an hyll, *tertre*," Palsgrave.

(10) A tub for cream. *Linc.*

SHEDELE. A channel of water.

SHEDER. A female sheep. *Linc.*

SHEEDINGS. The seventeen kirks or parishes in the Isle of Man are divided into six parts, which are there call'd *sheedings*, every sheeding comprehending three kirks or parishes, except one which has only two. Kennett, MS.

SHEELY. The chaffinch. *North.*

SHEEN-NET. A large drag-net.

SHEENSTRADS. Spatterdashes. *Devon.*

SHEEP-BITER. A thief. A cant term. The word is played upon in the following passage:

> A sepulchre to seafish and others in ponds, moates, and rivers; a sharp *sheepe-biter*, and a marveilous mutten-monger, a gorbelly glutton.
>
> *Man in the Moone*, 1609.

SHEEP-CRATCH. A frame of wood on which sheep are laid. *North.*

SHEEP-GATE. (1) A right of stray for one sheep. Craven Gloss. ii. 117.

(2) A hurdle with bars. *Kent.*

SHEEP-KILLING. The herb pennywort.

SHEEP-RAIK. A sheep-walk. *North.*

SHEEP'S-EYE. A wanton look. *Var. dial.* "Affectionate winke, a sheepes eye," Cotgrave.

SHEEP'S-FOOT. A kind of hammer, the handle of which is made of iron, and has a claw at the end. Hence its name.

SHEEP'S-SLITE. Sheep's pasture, or walk. *Dorset.*

SHEEP-WASH. A festival in the North. See Brand's Pop. Antiq. ed. 1841, ii. 20.

> A seed-cake at fastens; and a lusty cheese-cake at our *sheepe-wash*.
>
> *The Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 19.

SHEER. (1) Sharp; cold. *Glouc.*

(2) Clear; transparent; pure. The more ancient form is *shere.* Forby has it, "bright red, shining with inflammation."

(3) Absolute; mere; pure. *Var. dial.*

(4) Brittle. *East.*

(5) Quick; at once. *Var. dial.*

(6) A fishing spear. *Sussex.*

(7) Odd; singular. *North.*

SHEER-THURSDAY. Maundy Thursday.

SHEESENS. Hers. *Dorset.*

SHEET. To shoot down, as water.

SHEETED-COW. A cow having a white band like a sheet round her body.

SHEEVE. A pulley, a small wheel driven by a belt or rope. *Northumb.*

SHE-FAMILIAR. A kept mistress.

SHEFE. A shive of bread. This form of the word occurs in Nominale MS.

SHEFFE. Thirty gads of steel.

SHEFTE. To shift about.

> Thus they *scheften* fore schotys one thas schire strandys.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 91.

SHEIT. To shoot.

> The bisshop, for his absolucyon
> The priste, the clerk, for her syngyng swete:
> Knyghtis and squyers, for armys and renoun;
> Yomen and grome, for thay styfly *sheyt.*
>
> *MS. Fairfax* 16

SHEKILS. Ague, or trembling. "He is in the *shekyls*," Towneley Myst. p. 99.

SHEKIR. The game of chess.

SHELD. (1) A shield. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Shallow. Still in use.

> Wade thei muste, the water was *scheld*
> By every syde the wyld feld.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 2.

(3) Spotted; variegated. *Coles.*

(4) Shoal; coast. *Weber.*

SHELDAPPLE. The chaffinch. "A chaffinch, a sheld appel," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 58.

SHELDER. Shovelling earth downwards to give a bank or elevation a greater slope is called *sheldering* it. *Suff.*

SHELF. *On the shelf*, said of ladies when too old to get married.

SHELL. (1) An inner coffin. *Var. dial.*

(2) The hard horny part of the neck of a hog, kept for the purpose of being manufactured into brawn. It is when so manufactured called the "horny part" by the partakers of that edible. *East.*

SHELLED. Piebald. *East.*

SHELLET. A sort of imperfect or rotten slate. *Devon.*

SHELL-FIRE. The phosphorescence sometimes exhibited in farm-yards, &c., from decayed straw, &c. or touchwood. *Kent.*

SHELLS. Money. A cant term.

SHELLY. An ait in a river. *West.*

SHELTROUNE. A regiment of soldiers.

> Thane schotte owtte of the schawe *schiltrounis* many,
> With scharpe wapynes of ware schotande at ones.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 72.
>
> How he schal have for knowynge and wys insyȝt of all perellis and harmes that liȝtliche mowe bifalle in *scheltromes* or batailes.
>
> *Vegecius, MS. Douce* 291, f. 5.
>
> Aforcynge hem by *sheltroun* in batayle,
> By felle malice this fayre lambe to assayle.
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 14.
>
> Heyle, *scheltrun* schouris to shelde!
> Heyle, bryghtnes evyr schynyng!
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 4.

SHELTY. A Shetland pony. *North.*

SHELVE. (1) To turn manure, &c., from a cart, by raising its front part and causing it to lie obliquely. *Sussex.*

(2) To remove the surface of land with a shovel. *Suffolk.*

SHELVINGS. The rails of a waggon.

SHELVING-STONE. A blue tile or slate for covering the roofs of houses, so called from the position in which it hangs.

SHEMERING. A glimmering. (*A.-S.*)

SHEMEW. Same as *Chammer*, q. v.

> The admyrall was in a goune of cloth of silver raysed, furred with ryche sables, and al his company almost were in a new fassion garment, called a

shemew, which was in effect a goune cut in the middle. *Hall, Henry VIII.* f. 65.

SHENCHE. To pour out; to drink.

And halt taverne for to *schenche*
That drynke, whiche maketh the herte brenne.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 81.

SHENDE. (1) To mar, or destroy. (*A.-S.*)

Thre synns princypaly a man doth mare,
Murthyr, theft, and avoutré;
Thai wyl ȝou *schend* ore ȝe be ware,
Be thai done never so prevely.
MS. Douce 302, f. 1.

(2) To defend. Browne uses it in this sense, and it occurs in Palsgrave. "And sing his praise that *shendeth* David's fame," Peele, ii. 33.

(3) To forbid. (4) To punish.

(5) To dirty one's clothes.

SHENDSHIP. Ruin; punishment.

SHENE. Bright; shining. (*A.-S.*)

SHENK. A dish used for taking the cream off milk. *Yorksh.*

SHENKE. Same as *Shenche,* q. v.

SHENLON. Glossed by *puer.*

Al thus eld me for-dede,
Thus he toggith ute mi ted,
And drawith ham on rewe;
Y ne mai no more of love done.
Mi pilkoc pisseth on mi schone,
Uch *schenlon* me bischrewe.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211.

SHENT. (1) Abashed; confounded.

Sorely *shent* wi' this rebuke,
Sorely *shent* was the heire of Linne;
His heart, I wis, was near to brast
With guilt and sorrowe, shame and sinne.
The Heir of Linne.

(2) "I shent one, I blame hym for a faulte," Palsgrave, 1530.

The tender girle, spoil'd of her virgin shame,
Yet for that sinne no ravisher was *shent;*
Blacke is my inke, more blacke was her defame,
None to revenge, scarce any to lament.
Drayton's Poems. p. 93.

SHEPEN. Same as *Shippen,* q. v.

SHEPHERD. The long-legged spider.

SHEPHERD'S-POUCHES. Clover broom-rape.

SHEPHERD'S-SUN-DIAL. The scarlet pimpernel. *Suffolk.*

SHEPPECK. A hay-fork. *Glouc.*

SHEPSTER. A sheep-shearer. *Palsgrave.*

SHEPSTERT. A starling. *North.*

SHERDEL. Skinned; scaled.

He was so *scherdel* alle aboute,
It helde alle egge-tool withoute.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 150.

SHERE. (1) To run aground, as a ship does. An ancient sea term.

(2) To cut; to slash; to carve.

Him thouȝte his fadir her corn *shere,*
There his elleven bretheren were.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 26.

Thorowe scheldys they schotte, and *scherde* thorowe males,
Bothe *schere* thorowe schoulders a schaft-monde large.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

The ȝong knyghte ser Antore,
That byfore hir did *schere.*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 120.

Sharpe schudering of schote, *shering* of males.
MS. Ashmole 44, f. 45.

(3) Countenance; mien. *Gawayne.*

SHERE-GRASS. A kind of sedge.

SHERENKENE. Shrank.

So they *scherenkene* fore schotte of the scharppe arowes,
That all the scheltrone schoute and schoderide at ones.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.

SHEREWARDE. Shrew. *Hearne.*

SHEREWDHED. Cursedness. (*A.-S.*)

And for his *scherewdhed,* Sir Berard,
Themperour hath made him his steward.
Gy of Warwike, p. 340.

SHEREWE. A sheriff. *Lydgate.*

SHERIFFED. When in an evening there is an unusual blush of red or yellow in the clouds they say, "How *sheriffed* the sky is to night: we shall have wind, &c." Has this any allusion to the battle of Sheriffmuir, just before which the old folks will tell you there were such appearances in the heavens? *Linc.*

SHERIFF'S-MAN. The seven-coloured linnet.

SHERIFF'S-POSTS. Posts were usually set up at the doors of sheriffs on which the royal proclamations were fixed. It was usual to remain uncovered while reading them.

SHERK. (1) To shrug. (2) To cheat. *North.*

SHERN. A vessel into which the cream is taken up from the milkpans before it is made butter. *Devon.*

SHERRY. To sculk away. *Var. dial.*

SHERRY-MOOR. A fright. *North.* From the battle of Sheriffe-muir, where all was blood, uproar, and confusion.

SHESELL. Gravel. Nominale MS.

SHET. (1) Running water. *Devon.*

(2) Shall. *Somerset.*

(3) Slipped down.

Burlond to fyghte was bowne,
Hys fote *schett* and he felle downe
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 81.

(4) Shut; closed.

Here slouthe brouȝte it so aboute,
Fro him that they ben *schet* withoute.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 104

SHETAR. An archer. *Prompt. Parv.*

SHETE. (1) To shoot. (*A.-S.*)

I durst mete hym with a stone,
And gif hym leve to *schete.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

(2) To fling down. *Devon.*

SHETH. A partition of a field.

SHEU. Nonsense! An interjection.

SHEUD. Showed. (*A.-S.*)

As the prynce passid to Londone, God shewid ryghte
Secrett thyng to hym, tokyne of victory,
In presence of the same prynce, by Goddus power and myȝte,
And ymage wiche was closid, brake opyn sodenly:
God *scheud* hym this comforte in the Abbey of Deyntre,
Because he schulde be stidfast in wele and in woo;
The ymage was of Saynte Anne, God wolde it shulde be so.
MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv

SHEVERIDE. Shivered; splintered.

Thourghe the scheldys so schene schalkes they towche,
With schaftes *scheveride* schorte of thas schene launces.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 99

SHEWDS. Husks of oats. *North.*

SHEWER. (1) An example. (2) A witness.

SHEWING. A warning; a prophecy.

SHIBBANDS. Shoestrings. *Yorksh.*

SHICKLE. Fickle?

> Pardon to crave of sottish multitude,
> That saucie giddie-headed monster rude,
> Who knowes not when ought well is, or amis,
> Of shallowe *shickle* braine a token is.
> *Honours Academie,* fol. Lond. 1610.

SHICK-SHACK-DAY. A term for the 29th of May, or Royal Oak Day. *Surrey.*

SHIDE. (1) A billet of wood; a thin board; a block of wood. Still in use. "*Tedula*, schyde of wode," Nominale MS. "Schyde of wode, *buche, moule de buches,*" Palsgrave.

> And made upon the derke nyȝte,
> Of gret *schidis* and of blokkis,
> Gret fyre aȝen the grete rockis
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 91.
> Hewen *schides* and corven ston,
> And laiden foundament anon.
> *Arthour and Merlin,* p. 21

(2) To shell peas, beans, &c.

SHIDER. (1) A shiver. Also, to shiver.

> And hewen on with gret powers,
> On *schider* so doth this carpenters.
> *Arthour and Merlin,* p. 224.
> Faste they smote then togedur,
> That ther sperys can to *schyder.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 156.

(2) A shrew; a scold.

SHIEL. A shepherd's cottage or hut. Connected with *shield,* shelter.

SHIELD-BOARD. Part of a plough, somewhat resembling a shield. *West.*

SHIELD-BONES. Blade-bones. *North.*

> Some of his bones in Warwicke yett
> Within the castle there doe lye:
> One of his *sheeld-bones* to this day
> Hangs in the citye of Coventrye.
> *The Legend of Sir Guy.*

SHIFE. The wheel of a pulley.

SHIFT. (1) To divide. *Sussex.* A division of land among co-heirs is called a *shifting.* It is an archaism, and occurs in Chaucer. Hence, to deal the cards.

(2) To chance; to risk. *Linc.*

(3) To remove one's dwelling. *Var. dial.*

(4) To be changeable. *North.*

(5) *To shift himself,* to change his dress. *To shift for himself,* to provide for himself.

(6) A change of linen. *Var. dial.*

SHIFTE. To move about. (*A.-S.*)

> And so they *schyfte* and schove; he schotte to the erthe.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 93.

SHIFTEN. (1) To change linen. *East.*

(2) To shift stitches from one pin to another in knitting. *East.*

SHIFTENING. A change of linen.

SHIFTER. (1) A cozener. "A shifter whome they call a cunny-catcher," Withals, ed. 1608, p. 263. *Shifty,* cunning, artful. Craven Gl. ii. 117. In use in the North.

> And let those *shifters* their owne judges be
> If they have not bin arrant thieves to me.
> *Taylor's Workes,* 1630, ii. 122.

(2) A superintendent. *North.*

SHIFTS. Parts of a farm allotted for the reception of stock or crops. *Norf.*

SHIGGED. Ruined; beggared. *North.*

SHIGING. Flinging; shaking; dashing.

> He come *schygynge* ayene,
> And of hys folk was fyene,
> And fond nevere one slayne,
> Ne worse be a pere. *Degrevant,* 345.

SHILBOARDS. The boards or external radii fixed to the rim of an undershot water-wheel, the projecting levers by means of which the water turns the wheel. Their length corresponds with the breadth of the wheel-rim, and they are in general about a foot long.

SHILDE. To shield. *God shilde,* God shield, or forbid! (*A.-S.*) *Schilder,* protector, MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

SHILDER. The shoulder. *Lanc.*

SHILL. (1) To shell. *North.* "Crakkyne, or schyllen nothys," Pr. Parv. p. 100.

(2) Shrill in sound. Not an error, as asserted by Conybeare. It is a verb in Sevyn Sages, 1380. See Thornton Rom. p. 311.

> Then had syr Egyllamowre don to dedd
> A grete herte, and tan the hedd,
> The pryce he blewe fulle *schylle* !
> *Eglamour,* 300.
> The kyng come to the chamber to the quene,
> And before hym knyȝtes tenne,
> And wepte and seyd with grete pyte,
> My leffe wyff, what ayles the?
> Thou that hast be so stylle,
> Why cryest thou wonder *schylle* ?
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, xv. Cent.

SHILLA. A stony beach. *Cumb.*

SHILLARD. A shilling's worth. *Devon.* In some counties, a *shillincher.*

SHILLIN. Shelled oats. *Craven.*

SHILLY-SHALLY. Irresolute. *Var. dial.* This phrase was originally *Shall I? Shall I?*

> There's no delay, they ne're stand *shall I shall I,*
> Hermogenes with Dallila doth dally.
> *Taylor's Workes,* 1630, iii. 3.

SHILSTONES. Slates for roofing. *Devon.* They are called also *shilling-stones.*

SHILT. Beaten down?

> Al his folk so was *schilt,*
> And never on ther nas spilt.
> *Arthour and Merlin,* p. 76.

SHIM. (1) A horse-hoe for cleaning the ground between rows of beans or of hops. *Sussex.*

(2) It seems. *Wilts.*

(2) The *shimm,* or rase downe the face of a horse, or strake down the face. More's MS. Additions to Ray's North Country Words

(4) Appearance. *West.*

(5) A clear bright white. *Chesh.*

SHIMBLE. Loose; unconnected. *West.*

SHIMMER. To glitter; to shine. *Var. dial.* Ray spells it *shimper,* ed. 1674, p. 76.

> The little windowe dim and darke
> Was hung with ivy, brere, and yewe;
> No *shimmering* sunn here ever shone;
> No halesome breeze here ever blew.
> *The Heir of Linne*

SHIMPER. (1) To simmer. *East.*

(2) A small shelf of sand, or other rising bank in the channel of a river. *Surr.*

SHIN. (1) To carve a chevin.

(2) To trump at cards. *North*

(3) Shall. *Shinna*, shall not. *West.*

SHINBAWDE. Armour for the shins?

> That the schadande blode over his schanke rynnys,
> And schewede one his *schynbawde* that was schire burneste.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 93.

SHINDER. To shiver in pieces.

SHINDLE. The thin cleft stone out of which they cut slates.

SHINDY. A disturbance. *Var. dial.* A *shine* is also frequently used.

SHINE. (1) *Every shine*, every one. *West.*

(2) Entirely; utterly. *Somerset.*

(3) Light; brightness; lustre.

> I to my chimney's *shine*
> Brought him, as love professes,
> And chaf'd his hands with mine,
> And dry'd his droping tresses.
> *Herrick's Works*, i 35.

SHINER. (1) A clever fellow. *North.*

(2) A guinea. A cant term.

SHIN-FEAST. A good fire. *North.*

SHINGLE. To hammer iron. *West.* "At the iron works they roll a sow into the fire, and melt off a piece call'd a loop, which they take out with their shingling tongues, and beating it first with iron sledges, hammer it gently till the cinder and dross is beat off, and then they hammer it thicker and stronger till they bring it to a bloom, which is a four square mass of about three foot long; this operation they call shingling the loop," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 363.

SHINGLES. Wooden tiles made of oak, used for roofs, steeples, &c. and still used in some counties. There are several church steeples in Sussex covered with shingles. "Shyngles, hyllyng of an house," Palsgrave. "Shyngled ship," ship made of planks, Piers Ploughman, p. 168 It occurs in Nominale MS.

> Fluren cakes beth the *schingles* alle,
> Of cherche, cloister, boure, and halle.
> *Cocaygne, ap. Warton*, i. 8.

SHINGLY. Abounding in loose gravel, as the beach on the sea-shore. *Sussex.*

SHINK. A skimming-dish. *Derb.*

SHINLOCK. The herb rocket.

SHINNER. "Neather stockins or *shinners*," Florio, p. 74. "An hose, a nether stocke, a *shinner*," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 167.

SHINNEY. A boy's game played with knobbed sticks and a knur, called also Bandy and Hocky. The object of the contending parties is to drive the knur over a line and within a certain marked out space called the goal. If the knur is driven over the line or rather side of the inclosed space, it is called a bye. *North.*

SHINS. *Against the shins*, unwillingly. *To break one's shins*, to be in a hurry.

SHIN-SPLINTS. Pieces of wood placed on the legs of persons who break stones for roads.

SHIP. (1) Sheep. *West.*

(2) A censer. "*Acerra*, a schyp for censse," Nominale MS. xv. Cent. "A ship, such as was used in the church to put frankincense in," Baret, 1580.

(3) At Namptwych, Droitwych, &c. the vessel whereinto the brine is by troughs convey'd from the brine pit is called the *ship*, Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 363.

SHIPE. A shovel for cutting turf.

SHIPLET. A small ship. Harrison, p. 65.

SHIP-LORD. The owner of a ship.

SHIPMAN. A mariner; the master of a barge. (*A.-S.*)

SHIPMAN'S-CARD. "Shypmans carde, *carte*," Palsgrave. See Macbeth, i. 3.

SHIPPEN. A stall, stable, or shed. (*A.-S.*) A cow-house is still so called. *North.*

> Whi is not thi table sett in thi cow-stalle,
> And whi etist thou not in thi *shipun* as wele as in thin halle?
> *MS. Digby* 41, f. 8.

SHIP-SPY. A telescope used on the coast.

SHIR. The cherry-tree. *North.*

SHIRE. (1) Thin; scanty. *Northumb.* "Shyrenesse, thynnesse, *delievre*," Palsgrave; "shyre nat thycke, *delie*," ibid.

(2) Clear; bright; shining.

> Had lifte awey the grave stone,
> That clothed was as snow *shire*.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f 106.
> Thou seest stykkes that are smale,
> They brenne fyrst feyre and *shyre*.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 82

> The bordoure of his bacenett he bristes in sondire,
> That the *schire* rede blode over his brene rynnys.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 97.

> Yhit moght it noght slecken it ne abate,
> No mare than a droope of watyr *schyre*,
> Yf alle Rome brynned, moght slecken that fyre.
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 194

(3) An egg that has not a tread in it is called a *shire*, a clear egg. *Linc.*

(4) To pour off a liquor so as to leave the sediment. *Northumb.*

(5) Direct; immediately. *North.*

SHIRE-MAN. Any man who had not the good fortune to be born in one of the sister counties, or in Essex. He is a sort of foreigner to us; and to our ears, which are acutely sensible of any violation of the beauty of our phraseology, and the music of our pronunciation, his speech soon bewrays him. "Aye, I knew he must be a *shere-man* by his tongue," Forby, p. 296.

SHIRE-WAY. A bridle-way. *South.*

SHIRK. To slink from anything. Hence *shirky*, deceitful. *South.*

SHIRL. (1) Shrill. *Palsgrave.* Still in use, according to Moor, p. 515. "Shryked shyrly," Morte d'Arthur, ii. 350.

(2) To slide. *Northumb.*

(3) To cut with shears. *Yorksh.*

(4) To romp about rudely. *Devon.*

SHIRL-COCK. The missel-thrush. According to Lower, the Derbyshire pronunciation is *shrill-cock.*

SHIRPING. "*Buffa*, the dispisyng blaste of the mouthe that we call *shirpyng*," Thomas's Italian Dictionarie.

SHIRREVE. A sheriff.

> Erlez of Ynglande with archers y-newe;
> *Schirreves* scharply schiftys the comouns.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 61.

SHIRT. The inmost of the three membranes which enwrap a womb-lodged infant. See Cotgrave, in v. *Agneliere*.

SHIRT-BAND. The wristband of a shirt.

SHIRY. Sharp and cutting; applied to grass, which is consequently not good herbage. A plantation in the parish of Nettleham is so called, because the herbage of the adjoining field is of that kind. *Linc.*

SHIT. Shut up; inclosed.

> And alle the richesse of spiritualle science
> In hire were *schit* and closid eke also.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 3.

SHITABED. The dandelion. *Wilts.*

SHITESTICKS. A mean miserly fellow. Also called *shiterags*. See Florio, p. 72.

SHITFIRE. A hector, or bully.

SHITSAC. An oak-apple. *Wilts.*

SHITTELNESS. "Shyttelnesse, *variableté*," Palsgrave. "Shyttell nat constant, *variable*," ibid. "The vaine shittlenesse of an unconstant head," Baret, 1580.

SHITTER. To have the diarrhœa. *North.*

SHITTILWIKE. A shuttlecock. It occurs in Honour in his Perfection, 4to. 1624.

SHITTLE. The bar of a door.

SHITTLE-BRAINED. Giddy; thoughtless.

SHITTLE-COME-SHAW. A North country exclamation, expressing contempt. Brockett has *shittletidee!*

SHITTLECOMESHITES. Idle stories; trifles. It occurs in Coles, translated by *affaniæ*.

SHITTLES. Buns such as are given to school children on certain days. *Rutland.*

SHIVE. (1) A small iron wedge, which fastens the bolt of a window-shutter. *East.*

(2) A slice of any edible, generally said of bread. *Var. dial.* "Take shives of bred tosted," Warner, p. 85. To cut a shive out of a person's loaf, i. e. to follow his example. *Shiver* is also common for a small slice, slip, &c.

> Russius saith that the rootes of reed, being stampt and mingled with hony, will draw out any thorne, or *shiver*; and so will snailes, as he saith, being stampt and wrought with fresh butter; and if the place be swollen, he saith it is good to mollifie it with hogs grease and hony, which wil asswage any new swelling that commeth by stripe or otherwise.
> *Topsell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 421.

> A man shall not find a *sheve* of it to fetch fire in, or to take water out of the pit.
> *Becon's Works*, p. 469.

(3) A thin wooden bung used by brewers to stop their casks very close with.

SHIVER. The wheel of a pulley.

SHIVES. The refuse of flax or hemp.

SHOAD. Loose stones of tin mixed with the earth, indicating a mine. *Cornw.*

SHOAD-STONE. A small stone or fragment of ore made smooth by the action of the water passing over it.

SHOARD. To take a shoard, i. e. to drink a cup too much. *Exmoor.*

SHOARS. Stakes set at a distance to shoar or bear up toils or nets in hunting.

SHOAT. A young pig. *Chesh.* It is a term of contempt said of a young person.

SHOBIL. A shovel. Nominale MS.

SHOCK. (1) To sponge. *Norf.*

(2) Twelve sheaves of corn. *North.*

(3) To butt, as rams do.

(4) A rough-coated dog. "My little shock," Nabbes' Bride, 1640, sig. H.

SHOCKER. A bad character.

SHOD. (1) Shed, or spilt. *Devon.*

(2) Covered; overwhelmed. (*A.-S.*)

SHODE. (1) To divide the hair.

> But with no crafte of combis brode,
> They myȝte hire hore lokkis *schode*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 49.

(2) Shod; having shoes on. (*A.-S.*)

> Hosyd and *schode* he was ryghte,
> He semyd wele to be a knyghte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 174.

(3)

> Hem bituen a gret *schode*,
> Of gravel and erthe al so.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 56

SHODEREDE. Quivered.

> The schafte *schoderede* and schotte in the schire beryne.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 93.

SHOD-SHOVEL. A wooden shovel, shod at its extremity with iron.

SHOE. (1) *To tread the shoes straight*, to be upright in conduct. *To tread the shoe awry*, to fall away from the paths of virtue. "A woman to play false, enter a man more then she ought, or tread her shooe awry," Cotgrave. Compare Heywood's Edward IV. p. 148. *To shoe the cobler*, to give a quick and peculiar movement with the fore-foot when sliding on the ice. *Shoemaker's pride*, the creaking of shoes. *To shoe the goose*, to be tipsy.

(2) She. *North.*

(3) *Over shews over butes*, equivalent to, "one may as well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb," implying that the speaker has made up his mind to sit a little later, partaker in another bottle or bowl, &c.

> Ev'n so seem'd I amidst the guarded troope
> Of gold-lac'd actors, yet all could not droope
> My fixed mind, for where true courage roots,
> The proverb sayes, *Once over shooes, o'r boots.*
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, ii. 145.

SHOEING-HORN. Metaphorically, anything which helps to draw something on; an inducement.

SHOEING-THE-COLT. A quaint phrase for the social exaction of a fine, on the introduction of an associate to any new office. If he meet his companions at a periodical dinner, a bottle of wine, or a bowl of punch, in a certain rank of life, is a common fine on the *colt*'s health being drank. "Paing his footen" is an equivalent phrase and practice. *Moor.*

SHOEMAKERS'-STOCKS. Tight shoes.

SHOE-THE-MARE. A Christmas sport.

> Of blind-man-buffe, and of the care
> That young men have to *shoue the mare*.
> *Herrick's Works*, i. 176

SHOFE. (1) Pushed. (*A.-S.*)
(2) Shaved. *Shope*, pr. edit.

I *schofe* Syr Gandere a crowne,
When we mette laste yn batayle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 109.

SHOG. (1) To shake; to jog. *Palsgrave*. "To rocke, shake, *shog*, wag up and downe," Cotgrave. "The see was *schoggid* with wawis," Wiclif, p. 18. Brockett has *shoggle*.
(2) To slink away. *West*.

SHOKE. Shook. (*A.-S.*)

For the dynt that he tuke,
Oute of sadille he *schoke*,
Who so the sothe wille luke. *Perceval*, 694.

SHOKKE. To rush; to snatch up.

He schodirde and schrenkys, and schoutes bott lyttille,
Bott *schokkes* in scharpely in his schene wedys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.

SHOLD. Shallow. *Prompt. Parv.*

SHOLDRON. Shoulders. *Weber*.

SHOLE. Shallow. This word is given by Urry, in his MS. additions to Ray.

SHOLT. An Iceland shaggy dog. *East*.

Besides these also we have *sholts* or curs dailie brought out of Iseland, and much made of among us bicause of their sawcinesse and quarrelling.
Harrison's England, p. 231.

SHOME. Confusion. (*A.-S.*)

Whenne he to his lorde come,
The lettre sone he hym nome,
And sayde, Alle gose to *schome*!
And went on his way. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 130.

SHOMGNES. Shame. (*A.-S.*)

SHOMMAKY. Slovenly; dirty.

SHOMMOCKS. Shoes. *Warw.*

SHOMORE. A skimmer. "*Spumatorium*, Anglice a schomore," Nominale MS.

SHONDE. Dishonour. (*A.-S.*)

The to sle with schame and *schonde*,
And for to wynne agayn hys londe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 116.

SHONDEN. To shun. (*A.-S.*)

Al dai thou mizt understonden,
And thi mirour bi-foren the sen.
Wat is to don, wat is to *shonden*,
And wat to holden, and wat to flen.
MS. Digby 86.

SHONE. (1) Shoes. A knight who conquered in combat was said to *winne his shone*.

Owthyr schalle he sle me sone,
Or on hym y schalle *wynne my schone*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.

Tryamowre sparyd hym noght,
But evyr in hys hert he thoght,
To day was y maked knyght!
Owthyr schalle he sle me sone,
Or on hym y schalle *wynne my schone*,
Thorow the grace of God Almyght!
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.

It es an harde thyng for to saye
Of doghety dedis that hase bene done,
Of felle feghtynges and batelles sere,
And how that thir knyghtis hase *wone thair schone*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 149.

(2) To shun, or escape.

For the drede that ys to come
Of the dome, that no man may *schone*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 43.

SHONED. Ashamed. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii, *schoned*.

SHONK. Hearty; healthy. *West*

SHONTE. Remained; delayed?

Qwene alle was schyppede that scholde, they *schounte* no lengere,
Bot ventelde theme tyte as the tyde rynnez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 3.

SHONTO. A donkey. *I. Wight*.

SHOO. (1) A shovel; a spade. *Lanc.*
(2) A word used for driving away poultry. "To cry *shooe*, *shooe*, as women do to their hens Florio, p. 477. Forby has *shoo*, to scare birds.

SHOODS. Hulls of oats. *North*.

SHOOFEDDE. Shoved. (*A.-S.*)

Brennynge brymstone and lede many a barelle fulle,
They *shoofedde* hit downne ryȝte as shyre watur.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 115.

SHOOF-FORK. A fork with two long tines and a long stale for pitching shooves of corn into the loading waggon at harvest, or off it into the stack. It is the same or nearly the same as pitchfork. *Suffolk*.

SHOOK. (1) To shrug. *Yorksh.*
(2) Split, as wood is by shrinking.

SHOOL. (1) A shovel. *North*. "Shoole for shoovell," Stanihurst's Ireland, ed. 1586, p. 9.
(2) To saunter about. *East*.
(3) To beg. *Var. dial.*

SHOOLER. An idle, lazy fellow. *Sussex*.

SHOORT. To shift for a living. *Exm.*

SHOOT. (1) To have a diarrhœa.
(2) To select out the worst cattle to prevent them from injuring the drove.
(3) *To shoot the bridge*, a phrase formerly used by watermen to signify going through London-bridge at the turning of the tide. *To shoot compass*, to shoot wide of the mark.
(4) The game of shovel-board.
(5) The crick in the neck.
(6) A narrow steep lane. *I. Wight.*
(7) The woof in weaving. *Devon*.
(8) A spout for rain-water. *South*.

SHOOTHRED. A shoemaker's thread. It is the translation of *cheyros* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

SHOOTY. Coming up regularly in the rows, as potatoes, &c. *Salop*.

SHOOVEN. A calf or colt is said to be shoovin, when parting with its early teeth; trees putting forth their leaves are also *shooven*.

SHOPE. Made; created; shaped. (*A-S.*)

Al that ever God *shope* to be,
Shal come and fyȝt aȝens the.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 25.

He *schop* his regne to divyde
To knyȝtes, which him hadde servid.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 34.

Nay, by Hym that me made,
And *shope* both sonne and mone,
Fynde a better borowe, sayd Robyn,
Or mony getest thou none. *Robin Hood*, i. 19.

SHORE. (1) A post used with hurdles in folding sheep. *Dorset*.
(2) To threaten. *North*.
(3)

He thoghte to wyrke by the lawe,
And by no nother *schore*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. [illegible].

(4) Sheared; cut. (*A.-S.*) Still in use in Suffolk, according to Moor, p. 345. "His scarlet mantell than *shore* he," Syr Isenbras, 127. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 13958.

(5) A sewer. Still in use in Devon.

She in plaine termes unto the world doth tell,
Whores are the hackneys which men ride to hell,
And by comparisons she truely makes
A whore worse then a common *shore* or jakes.
Taylor's Workes, 1630, ii. 106.

SHOREDITCH. The most successful of the London archers was called the *Duke of Shoreditch*, a mock title, frequently said in ridicule. The sixteenth article in the Poore Man's Peticion to the Kinge, 1603, is, "Good king, make not good Lord of Lincoln Duke of Shorditche, for he is a &c."

SHORE-POST. A buttress.

SHORER. The share, or male pubes.

SHORING. Awry; aslant. *East.*

SHORLING. A shaveling, or priest.

SHORRY. A large stick on which hedgers carry faggots. *Oxon.*

SHORT. (1) Wide of the mark, a technical phrase in archery. Still in use.

(2) Light and crisp. Cakes and biscuits are said to eat *short.*

(3) Peevish; angry. *Var. dial.*

(4) The short and long of it, i. e. the absolute truth in few words.

The *short* and the long of't is, she's an ugly creature, make of her what thou can'st.
Heywood's Love's Mistress, p. 63.

Yf ye will nedys know *at short and longe,*
It is evyn a womans tounge,
For that is ever sterynge.
Interlude of the Four Elements, n. d.

(5) Small; portable. *Somerset.*

SHORT-CAKES. Rich sweet cakes which break *short*, such as the Cumbrian peasants present to their sweethearts at fairs. *Westm. and Cumb. Dial.* "Alice Shortcake," Shakespeare, Merry Wives, i. 1.

SHORTENING. Anything put into flour to make the cakes short. A man who is easily put in a passion is said to have had too much *shortening* put into him.

SHORT-HEELED. Unchaste.

SHORTLY. Quickly; peevishly.

A ferly strife fel them betwene,
As they went bi the wey;
Litulle Johne seid he had won v. *s.*
And Robyn Hode seid *schortly* nay.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 126.

SHORT-OF-PUFF. Short-winded. *Linc.*

SHORTS. Coarse flour. The term is also applied to the refuse of corn. *Var. dial.*

SHORT-START. A kind of apple, mentioned by Cotgrave in v. *Carpendu.*

SHORT-WAISTED. Angry; tetchy. A stage-coachman (a Suffolk man) lost a passenger by misconduct, and was at odds with himself; another (a countryman) said, "he is very *short-waisted*, when anything puts him out."

SHOSHINGS. Aslant; sloping. *East.*

SHOST. Shouldest?

Hire lord she wile theder sende,
For the love for to schende
With lite meini;
Tharaboute thow *schost* be souse,
And thow schelt after wedde to spouse
To thin amy. *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 7

SHOT. (1) A kind of trout. *West.*

(2) Turned out rapidly, now especially applied to *shooting* out a waggon load by tilting it. "Rubbish may be shot here," is a very common notice in plots of ground where the owner requires rubble for any purpose.

Percevelle sayde hafe it he wolde,
And *schott* owtt alle the golde;
Righte there appone the faire mulde
The ryng owte glade. *Perceval*, 2114.

(3) A foot-soldier who carried fire-arms. The term is still applied to a shooter. He is a good shot, i. e. a good marksman.

(4) A reckoning at an inn. This word must now be considered a provincialism, although lately in good use.

(5) Firm; stable; secure.

(6) A young pig. *Var. dial.*

(7) A handful of hemp. *Kent.*

SHOT-CLOG. A simple foolish person, a clog on the company, but who was tolerated because he paid the shot or reckoning for the whole of the company. Ben Jonson uses the term.

Drawer, take your plate. For the reckoning there's some of their cloaks: I will be no *shot-log* to such.
Amends for Ladies, p. 51.

SHOTER. (1) The yew-tree. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A little bark, or pinnace.

SHOT-FLAGON. The host's pot, given where the guests have drank above a shilling's worth of ale. *Derb.*

SHOT-ICE. A sheet of ice. *North*

SHOT-NET. A mackerel net. *Kent.*

SHOT-POT. A fellow that spends so much in an ale-house that he is entitled to the landlord's pot or shot-flagon. *Glouc.*

SHOTS. The refuse of cattle taken out of a drove. *Craven.*

SHOTSHIPE. An assembly of persons who pay pecuniary contributions. (*A.-S.*)

Deus! quoth Ubbe, hwat may this be?
Betere is I go miself, and se:
Hwether he sitten nou and wesseylen,
Or of ani *shotshipe* to-deyle. *Havelok*, 2099.

SHOTT. (1) A stitch in the side.

(2) A nook, an angle, a field, a plot of land See Carlisle's Account of Charities, p. 305.

SHOTTEN. (1) Shall not. *West.*

(2) Sour, curdled, as milk.

SHOTTEN-HERRING. A gutted herring, dried for keeping. Metaphorically, a lean meagre fellow, a term of contempt. "Thou art a *shotten-herring* Jackalent Spanyard," Nabbes' Bride, 1640, sig. G. ii.

This man is as wise as a wood-cock, his wit's in a consumption, his conceit is as lanck as a *shotten-herring.* *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639, p. 27

Though they, like *shotten herrings* are to see,
Yet such tall souldiers of their teeth they be
That two of them, like greedie cormorants,
Devoures more then sixe honest protestants.
Taylor's Workes, 1630, iii. 3.

SHOTTES. Arrows; darts; any missiles hurled with a projective power. (*A.-S.*)

SHOTTLES. Quasi *shutholes?* Bars or rails which passing through morticed holes in posts may be removed at pleasure. *Linc.*

SHOT-WINDOW. Explained by Ritson, a window that opens and shuts.

> Alyce opened a *shot wyndow*,
> And loked all about,
> She was ware of the justice and shirife bothe,
> Wyth a full great route. *Ancient Popular Poetry*, p. 8.

SHOUFFED. Shoved; pushed.

> And whenne the Macedyns and the Grekes sawe Alexander entir into the citee, they *schouffed* to the walles all at anes, and clambe over
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 6.

SHOUGH. A shock-dog; a shog.

SHOULDER. A young lady who has unfortunately listened to the persuasions of the other sex, is said to have *a slip of the shoulder*.

SHOULDER-CLAPPER. A bailiff.

> A back-friend, a *shoulder-clapper*, one that countermands
> The passages of alleys, creeks, and narrow lands.
> *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 2.

SHOULDER-SPIKE. A long iron spike used for supporting shelves against a wall. *West.*

SHOULERE. The bird shoveller.

SHOUPE. Shaped; prepared.

> Within fyftene dayes his flete es assemblede,
> And thane he *schoupe* hym to chippe, and schownes no lengere. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 91.

SHOUPS. The hips. *North.*

SHOURE. (1) To scour; to ride quick. *Weber.*

(2) A conflict.

> For now is he holden nouȝt in *shouris*,
> But he con love paramouris.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 1.

SHOUT. (1) A hill. *Yorksh.*

(2) A small boat, nearly flat-bottomed and very light, used for passing over the drains in various parts of the county: when broader and larger it is used for shooting wild ducks in the marshes, and is then called a gunning *shout*. *Linc.* The term *shoutemen* has some connexion with this, although the boats used for carrying timber could not have been very light.

> Out of which 74*s.* 6*d.* paid to divers mariners, called *shoutemen*, for the carriage of 74 loads of timber from the wood of Wildwode, carried from Weybridge to the manor of the Savoye, by the river Thames, carriage at 12*d.* a load. *Archæologia*, xxiv. 304.

> And from two boats forfeited anew in this year, of which one dung-boat, called a *showte*, nothing here, because not yet appraised, but remaining in the custody of the accomptant of waifs and estrays.
> *Archæologia*, xxiv. 303.

SHOUTHER. The shoulder. *Shouther-fellow*, a companion in any manual labour requiring more than one person's exertions.

SHOVE. (1) To germinate; to shoot. Also, to cast the first teeth. *East.*

(2) To put the loose corn into heaps for the convenience of being taken up. *Sussex.*

SHOVELARDE. A shovel.

SHOVEL-BOARD. A trivial game very common in former days, and not yet laid aside. A shilling or other smooth coin was placed on the extreme edge of the shovel-board, and propelled towards a mark by a smart stroke with the palm of the hand. It is mentioned under various names, according to the coin employed, as shove-groat, &c. The game of shove-halfpenny is mentioned in the Times of April 25th, 1845, as then played by the lower orders. It is called *shooyts* in the Hallamshire Glossary, p. 121.

> Bowles, *shove-groate*, tennis, no game comes amis,
> His purse a nurse for anybody is.
> *Taylor's Motto*, 12mo. Lond. 1622.

Taylor, the water-poet, says that "Edw. shillings for the most part are used at shooveboord," and he thus describes the complaint of one of them:

> You see my face is beardlesse, smooth, and plaine,
> Because my soveraigne was a child, 'tis knowne,
> Whenas he did put on the English crowne.
> But had my stamp beene bearded, as with haire,
> Long before this it had beene worne out bare;
> For why? With me the unthrifts every day
> With my face downwards do at *shove-boord* play;
> That had I had a beard, you may suppose
> Th' had worne it off, as they have done my nose.
> *Taylor's Workes*, ed. 1630, i. 66

SHOVELL. The bird shoveller, mentioned in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, where it is the translation of *un cueillier*. Perhaps *shovelle-fotede* is having feet like shovells.

> *Schovelle-fotede* was that schalke, and schaylande hyme semyde,
> With schankez unschaply schowande togedyrs.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 65.

SHOW. (1) To push, or shove. *East.*

(2) To show a fair pair of heels, i. e. to run away very quickly. *Var. dial.*

SHOWEL. A blind for a cow's eye, made of wood. *South.*

SHOWER. Used in the I. of Wight for rain, though it may last many hours, or even a whole day.

SHOW-FIGHT. To be willing to fight.

SHOW-HACKLE. To be willing to fight. *I. of Wight.*

SHOWHE. A jackdaw. *Prompt. Parv.*

SHOWL. A shovel. *Var. dial.* "*Tribula*, Anglice a schowle," Nominale MS.

> Who'll dig his grave?
> I, said the owl, with my spade and *showl*,
> And I'll dig his grave. *The Death of Cock Robin.*

SHOW-OFF. To commence. Also, to exhibit finely before others. *Var. dial.*

SHOWRLY. Surely. See Middleton, iii. 636. Jennings has *shower*, sure.

SHOWS. Prints; pictures. *Devon.*

SHRADDES. Shards, or coppices.

> Whan shaws beene sheene, and *shraddes* full fayre,
> And leaves both large and longe. *Robin Hood*, i. 115.

SHRAF-TIDE. Shrovetide. *Palsgrave.*

SHRAGERS. Coarse metal pots made of marl in which wares are baked. *Staff.*

SHRAGGES. Rags; patches; slips. Our second example refers to a jagged hood.

> With flatte ferthynges the freke was floreschede alle over;
> Many schredys and *schragges* at his skyrttes hynges
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. [illegible]

A red hod on hir heved, *shragid* al of shridis,
With a riche riban gold be-gon.
MS. Arund. Coll. Arm. 27, f. 130

SHRAGS. The ends of sticks, of the birchen twigs in a broom; or of whins or furze. "Yar brum owt ta ha' fine shrags." This was said to a man about to dress recently thrashed barley for market. The clippings of live fences. *Moor.* "Hoke to hev wyth woode, or *schraggynge*," Pr. Parv. p. 242. "To shrag trees, *arbores putare*," Baret, 1580.

SHRAIL. A light rail, or any very slight fence, more to warn persons from breaking through it than for real protection. *East.*

SHRAMMED. Benumbed with cold. *West.*

SHRANK. Sunk; pierced. *Gawayne.*

SHRAP. (1) A thicket. *Devon.*

(2) A snare for birds; a place prepared and baited with corn or chaff for the purpose of catching birds.

He busies himselfe in setting silver lime twigs to entangle young gentlemen, and casting foorth silken *shraps* to catch woodcocks.
Nash's Pierce Pennilesse, 1592.

SHRAPE. (1) To scrape. (*A.-S.*)

Herly in the morowe to *shrapyn* in the vale,
To fynde my dyner amonge the wormes smale.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 184.

(2) To scold. *Sussex.*

SHRAVEL. Dry faggot wood. *Suffolk.*

SHRAVEY. A loose subsoil, something between clay and sand. *Sussex.*

SHRED. (1) To cut off the smaller branches of a tree; to cut the twigs from a pole when cut down. *East.* It occurs in the Pr. Parv.

(2) To cut into shreds. *West.* "To morsell, to mince, or *shred* in peeces," Florio, p. 2. Metaphorically, to ruin or plunder any one.

(3) To spread manure. *South.*

(4) A tailor. A cant term.

SHREDE. (1) Clothed. Also, to clothe. (*A.-S.*)

Beves of is palfrei alighte,
And *schrede* the palmer as a knighte.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 80.

In a kirtel of silk he gan him *schrede*,
Into chaumber wel sone he ȝede.
Gy of Warwike, p. 4.

(2) To cut through. (*A.-S.*)

Thoffe my schouldire be *schrede*, and my schelde thyrllede,
And the wielde of myne arme werkkes a littille.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 81.

(3) Covered up. (*A.-S.*)

It ware worthy to be *schrede* and schrynede in golde,
For it es sakles of synne, sa helpe me oure Lorde.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 95.

Schyre scheldus they *schrede*,
Many dowghty was dede,
Ryche maylus wexen rede. *Degrevant*, 293.

SHRED-PIES. Mince-pies. Tusser, p. 73.

SHREFE. A sheriff. *Palsgrave.*

The proverbe saies, hee that will sweare will lie,
He that will lie will steale by consequency:
Swearers are lyers, lyers most are thieves,
Or God helpe jaylors and true *under-shrieves.*
Taylor's Wit and Mirth, p. 189.

SHREG. To lop trees. *Somerset.*

SHRENKEDE. Pierced through.

Schalkez he schrede thurghe, and *schrenkede* mayles
Baneres he bare downe, bryttenede scheldes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.

SHREW. (1) A screw. *Somerset.*

(2) A scold. In earlier writers it often signified a wicked person of either sex, one malicious or badly disposed.

(3) To curse. (*A.-S.*)

(4) The field mouse. *North.*

SHREWD. Malicious; badly-disposed.

SHRICHE. To shriek. (*A.-S.*)

And the maid, al for-drede,
Bigan to *schrichen* an to grede.
Florice and Blancheflour, 454.

SHRICK. To shriek, a term formerly applied to the badger's noise at rutting time.

SHRIDE. To hew or lop wood. Jennings has *shride*, to cut off wood from the sides of trees, to cut off wood from trees generally. "Hooke to hewe wode, or schrydynge," Pr. Parv. p. 242.

SHRIEVY. Having threads withdrawn. *Sussex.*

SHRIFT. Confession. (*A.-S.*) *Shrifte-fader*, a father confessor.

SHRIGHT. Shrieked. (*A.-S.*)

It was the tyme when soyle
With foggie deaw was dight,
But lately falne; and shrowded foule
In shadie bushes *shright.*
Turbevile's Ovid, 1567, f. 60.

Thou schalt be mordrid in this stede!
This mayden tho for fere *schrihte.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 238.

SHRIKE. (1) The lesser butcher-bird, so called by Turner, according to Ray, ed. 1674, p. 83.

(2) To shriek. *Palsgrave.*

SHRIMMED. Chilled. *Cornw.*

SHRINE. A charnel-house. This sense of the word occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, as well as the ordinary meaning.

SHRIP. To rate, or chide. *Kent.*

SHRITE. The missel-thrush. *South.*

SHRIVE. (1) To confess. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To regard; to praise.

(3) To prune trees. *Kent.*

SHROCKLED. Withered. *Kent.*

SHROCROP. The shrew-mouse. *Dorset.*

SHROE. A shrew. Peele, i. 49.

SHROF. Shrived. See *Cof.*

SHROGGS. Shrubs; thorns; briars.

They cutt them down two summer *shroggs*,
That grew both under a breere.
Robin Hood, i. 120.

SHROMP. A black worm, common in horse-dung. *Var. dial.*

SHROOD. To trim or lop trees. *Glouc.*

A fellow in North Wales, *shrowding* of a tree, fell down on his head, and his braine fractured, and lay for dead. *Aubrey's Wiltshire, MS. Ashmole.*

SHROUD. To gather together, as beasts do for warmth. *Palsgrave.*

SHROUDED. Concealed, covered, screened, sheltered, overgrown, shaded. "In the two latter senses I lately heard this speech, enforcing the argument for the thickly planting of apple trees —See how the cottagers trees are *shrouded*, and what crops they always bear," Moor's Suff. MS. Chaucer uses the verb *shroude*, to hide.

SHROUDES. Clothes. (*A.-S.*)

SHROVE. To be merry; probably derived from the sports and amusements of Shrovetide. "One that loveth to *shrove* ever and make good cheere," Florio, p. 59. *Shrove-Prentices*, a phrase which has never been correctly explained, was a name given to a set of ruffianly fellows, who took upon them at Shrovetide the name of London Prentices, and in that character invaded houses of ill-fame.

> More cruell then *shrove-prentices*, when they,
> Drunk in a brothell house, are bid to pay.
> *Davenant's Madagascar*, 1648, p. 28

SHROVE-CAKES. Small cakes made to give children on Shrovetide.

SHROVERS. Children who go from house to house at Shrovetide singing for cakes.

SHROVE-TUESDAY. Perhaps the following account of Shrove-Tuesday by Taylor, the Water Poet, is one of the most curious and illustrative that could be produced in explanation of the numerous allusions in early writers to the feasting and sports in vogue on that day. "Welcome merry Shrovetide," Shakespeare, 2 Henry IV. v. 3.

> Alwayes before Lent there comes wadling a fat grosse bursten-gutted groome, called Shrove-Tuesday, one whose manners shewes that he is better fed then taught: and indeed he is the onely monster for feeding amongst all the dayes of the yeere, for he devoures more flesh in foureteene houres, then this whole kingdome doth (or at the least should doe) in sixe weekes after: such boyling and broyling, such roasting and toasting, such stewing and brewing, such baking, frying, mincing, cutting, carving, devouring, and gorbellyed gurmondizing, that a man would thinke people did take in two months provision at once into their paunches, or that they did ballast their bellies with meate for a voyage to Constantinople or to the West Indies. Moreover, it is a goodly sight to see how the cookes in great men's kitchins doe fry in their masters suet, and sweat in their owne grease, that if ever a cooke be worth the eating it is when Shrove-Tuesday is in towne, for he is so stued and larded, roasted, basted, and almost over roasted, that a man may eate the rawest bit of him and never take a surfet. In a word, they are that day extreme cholericke, and too hot for any man to meddle with, being monarchs of the marow-bones, marquesses of the mutton, lords high regents of the spit and the kettle, barons of the gridiron, and sole commanders of the fryingpan. And all this hurly burly is for no other purpose but to stop the mouth of this land-wheale Shrove-Tuesday. At whose entrance in the morning all the whole kingdome is in quiet, but by that time the clocke strikes eleven, which (by the helpe of a knavish sexton) is commonly before nine, then there is a bell rung, cald The Pancake Bell, the sound whereof makes thousands of people distracted, and forgetfull either of manner or humanitie; Then there is a thing cald wheaten flowre which the sulphory necromanticke cookes doe mingle with water, egges, spice, and other tragicall magicall inchantments, and then they put it by little and little into a frying-pan of boyling suet, where it makes a confused dismall hissing (like the Learnean snakes in the reeds of Acheron, Stix or Phlegeton) untill at last by the skill of the cooke, it is transform'd into the forme of a flap-jack, which in our translation is cald a pancake, which ominous incantation the ignorant people doe devoure very greedily (having for the most part well dined before:) but they have no sooner swallowed that sweet candyed baite, but straight their wits forsake them, and they runne starke mad, assembling in routs and throngs numberlesse of ungoverned numbers, with uncivill civill commotions. Then Tim Tatters (a most valiant villaine) with an ensigne made of a piece of a bakers mawkin fixt upon a broome-staffe, he displaies his dreadfull colours, and calling the ragged regiment together, makes an illiterate oration, stuft with most plentifull want of discretion: the conclusion whereof is, that somewhat they will doe, but what they know not. Untill at last comes marching up another troope of tatterdemalians proclayming wars against no matter who, so they may be doing. Then these youths arm'd with cudgels, stones, hammers, rules, trowels, and hand-sawes, put playhouses to the sacke, and bawdy houses to the spoyle, in the quarrell breaking a thousand quarrels (of glasse I meane) making ambitious brickbats breake their neckes, tumbling from the tops of lofty chimnies, terribly untyling houses, ripping up the bowels of feather-beds, to the inriching of upholsters, the profit of plaisterers, and dirt-dawbers, the gaine of glasiers, joyners, carpenters, tylers, and bricklayers. And which is worse, to the contempt of justice: for what availes it for a constable with an army of reverend rusty bill-men to command peace to these beasts, for they with their pockets instead of pistols, well char'd with stone-shot, discharge against the image of authority whole volleyes as thicke as hayle, which robustious repulse puts the better sort to the worser part, making the band of unscowred halberdiers retyre faster then ever they came on, and shew exceeding discretion in proving tall men of their heeles. Thus by the unmanerly maners of Shrove-Tuesday constables are baffled, bawds are bang'd, punckes are pillag'd, panders are plagued, and the chiefe commanders of these valourous villiacoes, for their reward for all this confusion, doe in conclusion purchase the inheritance of a jayle, to the commodity of jaylors, and discommodity to themselves, with a fearefull expectation that Tiburne shall stoppe their throats, and the hangman take possession of their coates, or that some beadle in bloody characters shall imprint their faults on their shoulders. So much for Shrove-Tuesday, Jacke-a-Lents Gentleman Usher, these have beene his humours in former times, but I have some better hope of reformation in him hereafter, and indeed I wrote this before his comming this yeere 1617. not knowing how hee would behave himselfe; but tottering betwixt despaire and hope, I leave him.
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, i. 114-5

SHROVY. Shabby. *Var. dial.*

SHROWDS. Places under ground, as the burrows of animals, vaults, &c. "Into the walks and *shrowds* of wild beasts," Harrison, p. 205. "A shrowdes or lyke buildinge under the grounde," Elyot, in v. *Apogæum*, ed. 1559. The crypt of a church was sometimes so called. *Shrowed*, sheltered, Arch. xi. 224.

> To schewe his lyȝte in every *shrowed* and shade.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 23.

SHRUB. To reduce to poverty by winning a person's whole stock, a term used at play. *Somerset.*

SHRUCK. Shrieked. *Suffolk.*

SHRUDDE. Clothed. (*A. S.*)

> Ich the vedde wel and *shrudde* the;
> And thou wyth eysyl drinkest to me,
> And wyth spere styngest me. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 226.

SHRUFF. Light rubbish wood; any short dry stuff used for fuel. *Var. dial.* The term *schroff* in Depos. Ric. II. p. 13, may perhaps be connected with this.

SHRUMP. To shrug; to shrink. *West.*

SHRUMPSED. Beaten, in games. *Devon.*

SHRUMP-SHOULDERED. Hump-backed. *West.* Also used in Surrey.

SHRUPE. To hem in; to inclose.

SHUCK. (1) To shake. *Sussex.*

(2) A call to pigs. *Dorset.*

(3) A shell, or covering; a husk, or pod. *Var. dial.*

SHUCKEN. To shuffle. *Devon.*

SHUCKISH. Unpleasant; unsettled; showery, generally applied to the weather. *Sussex.*

SHUCKLE. To chuckle. It occurs several times in Florio, pp. 109, 215, 441.

SHUCKLED. Growing beans are said to be *shuckl'd* when beaten down by hail or wind.

SHUCK-TROT. A slow jog-trot. *East.*

SHUCKY. Deceitful. *Linc.*

SHUDDE. (1) To shed; to fall.

(2) A hut, shed, or hovel.

SHUDDER. To shiver. *Var. dial.*

SHUF. To shy, as horses do. *Oxon.*

SHUG. (1) Menacing. *Devon.*

(2) To writhe the body forward and backward, or from side to side, so as to produce friction against one's clothes, as those who have the itch. *Somerset.* Palsgrave has it, to jog or shake.

(3) To shrug; to scratch. *South.*

(4) A slow shaking trot. *Norf.*

SHUGGY-SHOW. A swing. *North.*

SHULDEN. Should. (*A.-S.*)

> What is the cause, allas! quod sche,
> My fadir that I ee *schulden* be
> Bed and destroyed in suche a wise?
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 59.

SHULDERE. Rocky; craggy.

SHULDIR. A shoulder. (*A.-S.*)

> He was mekille mane and lange,
> With *schuldirs* brode and armes strange.
> *Isumbras*, 14.

SHULL. A spade, or shovel. *North.*

SHULL-BANE. The shoulder-bone. *North.*

SHULVE. A shovel. *East.*

SHUN. To push; to shove. *South.* "Go shun, as they say in Sussex, *trudo*," Coles.

SHUNCH. The same as *Shun*, q. v.

SHUNDER. Slander; scandal.

SHUNNISH. To treat unkindly, often applied to the improper treatment of children. *Sussex.*

SHUNTE. (1) To delay; to put off.

> Schape us an ansuere, and *schunte* yow no lengere,
> That we may schifte at the schorte, and schewe to my lorde. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 67.

(2) To shun; to move from. *North.*

> Then I drew me down into a dale, whereas the dumb deer
> Did shiver for a shower; but I *shunted* from a freyke:
> For I would no wight in this world wist who I were,
> But little John Nobody, that dare not once speake.
> *Little John Nobody*, c. 1550.

(3) To shy, or start. *Warw.*

(4) To slip down, as earth. *North.*

SHUPPARE. Maker; creator. (*A.-S.*)

SHUPPICK. A hay-fork. *West.*

SHURDE. Dressed. *Gawayne.*

SHURET. A shift. *Devon.*

SHURL. To trim the ends of the neck-feathers of a fighting-cock. *North.*

SHURNE. Cacare. This is given as a Wiltshire word in MS. Lansd. 1033. f. 2.

SHURTY. To bustle about. *Devon.*

SHUT. (1) To weld iron. *West.*

(2) A riddance. *To get shut*, to get rid of anything. *Var. dial.*

(3) A narrow street. *West.*

(4) An accession of water in a river, as from rain, floods, &c. *West.*

(5) To do; to manage. *Kent.*

(6) To join; to agree. *Dorset.*

(7) *To shut up*, to stop. *Var. dial.*

(8) To be extravagant. *North.*

SHUTFUL. Extravagant. *North.*

SHUTHER. To shiver with cold. *Linc.*

SHUT-OUT. To leave off ploughing, to unhook the horses. *Beds.*

SHUTS. Stout wooden poles. *Warw.*

SHUTTANCE. Riddance. *North.*

SHUTTEN-SATURDAY. The Saturday in Passion Week, the day on which our Saviour's body lay inclosed in the tomb.

SHUTTER. Same as *Shunte*, q. v.

SHUTTING. Covering up, applied to a table quite covered with dishes or eatables, &c.

SHUTTING-IN. The evening. *East.*

SHUTTLE. Slippery; sliding. *West.*

> But nowe the fletynge fancyes fonde,
> And eke the *shuttle* wyttes:
> The mad desyres of women now,
> Theyr rage in folysh fyts.
> *Hermaphroditus and Salmacis*, 1565.

SHUTTLEBAG. When a man is husky from phlegm in his throat, he is said to have "swallowed a *shuttlebag*."

SHUTTLE-BOARD. A shuttlecock. *North.*

SHUTTLE-HEADED. Foolish; rude.

> Nor can you deeme them *shuttle-headed* fellowes,
> Who for the Lord are so exceeding zealous.
> *MS. Poems*, temp. Charles I.

SHY. (1) To fling. *Var. dial.*

(2) To start, said of a horse.

(3) The same as *Shrail*, q. v.

(4) Keen; piercing; bold; sharp. *North.*

(5) To avoid a person. *South.*

SIB. Relation; companion. (*A.-S.*) Still in use in Lincolnshire. He is *sib* to us, i. e., he is my cousin. "Sib'd, a-kin; no sole sib'd, nothing a-kin: no more sib'd then sieve and riddle, that grew both in a wood together. *Prov. Chesh.* Syb, or sybbe is an ancient Saxon word, signifying kindred, alliance, affinity," Ray's Words, ed. 1674, p. 40.

> I sett ȝow here a soveraynge, ascente ȝif ȝowe lykys,
> That es me *sybb*, my syster sone, sir Mordrede hymselvene. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 60.

SIBBE. Related; allied. (*A.-S.*)

[illegible] eat [illegible] in [illegible]at wrye a gode frende,
Thouȝ ȝe were riȝt *sibbe* of my kynde,
He were worthy gret shame.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

[illegible] eseke ȝow, syr, as my *sybbe* lorde,
[illegible] hat ȝe wille for charyté cheese ȝow another.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

SIBBERIDGE. The banns of matrimony. It is often called *sibrit*, which would lead us to suppose it was connected with *sibrede*, q. v., and the latter was the more ancient and correct form. "Sybrede, *banna*," Pr. Parv. This word has been for a length of time peculiar to the Eastern counties, more especially Suffolk. Sir Thomas Browne refers it to Norfolk, and Ray to Suffolk. Major Moor derives it from the beginning of the banns as they used to be published in Latin, *si quis sciveret*. Ray's derivation from A.-S. *sib* appears to me to be much more probable.

SIBILACIONS. Hissings; growlings. (*Lat.*)

SIBILE-SAGE. The Queen of Sheba.

Sone after that verrayment
Tho *Sibile Sage* to Jerusalem went
To heren of Salamones wit.
MS. Trin. Coll. Oxon. 57, art. 2.

SIBLATOUR. One who hisses. (*Lat.*) "An hisser, or a *siblatour*," Gesta Romanorum, p. 116. It occurs in Lydgate.

SIBMAN. A relative. (*A.-S.*) It is the translation of *affinis* in Nominale MS. *Sibnesse*, relationship.

David thou were bore of my kyn,
For thi godnesse art thou myn,
More for thi godnesse
Then for eny *sibnesse*.
Harrowing of Hell, p. 27.

SIBREDE. Relationship; kindred. It is sometimes a substantive. (*A.-S.*)

Jhesu brother called was he,
For *sibrede*, worshepe and beauté.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 79.
For every man it schulde drede,
And nameliche in his *sibrede*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 230.

Bot I forsake this gate, so me Gode helpe!
And sothely alle *sybredyne* bot thyselfe one.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 96

SIC. A call to pigs. *North.*

SICATE. Dry. (*Lat.*)

Reade not in spight, but take delight
In this, whiche once was prose;
Whose watered plants scarse *sicate* were,
Till he this same did close.
Gaulfrido and Barnardo, 1570.

SICE. (1) Sixpence. A cant term.

(2) A gutter, or drain. *Somerset.* Grose has *sick*, a small stream or rill. It is from the A.-S. *sich*.

SICH. (1) Such. *Var. dial.*

And in the courte I have *sich* a frende,
I shalbe servyd or I wende,
Withowt any delay.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.
Scho that was his lady
Mighte be fulle sary,
That lorne hade *siche* a body.
Perceval, 159.

(2) A wicked fellow. *Devon.*

SICK. In travail. *North.*

SICKER. The same as *Siker*, q. v.

SICK-FEATHERS. The young ungrown feathers at the time of moulting. *Devon.*

SICKINGE. Sighing; lamenting.

SICKNESS. The plague was formerly termed for distinction's sake *the sickness.*

SICLATOUN. A kind of rich stuff.

There was mony gonfanoun,
Of gold, sendel, and *siclatoun*.
Kyng Alisaunder, 1364.

SICLE. A shekel. "A sicle, being an olde Persian coyne, and seemeth to be ninepense in value of our monie," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 330. It occurs also in Howell.

SICUR. Secure; certain.

With me thei lefte alle theire thyng,
That I am *sicur* of theire comyng.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

SID. Saw. *West.*

SIDDER. Wider. (*A.-S.*)

SIDDOW. Vulgarly *ziddow*. Peas which become soft by boiling are said to be *siddow*. *Glouc.*

SIDE. (1) Long; trailing. *North.* "Used as in Skinner's time, e. g. "I do not like *side* frocks for little girls." I had thought this word obsolete, till two or three months ago I heard it used by an old lady, who numbers between 70 or 80 years," MS. Glossary of Lincolnshire Words, by the Rev. J. Adcock.

His berde was *side* with myche hare,
On his heede his hatt he bare.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 33.
Hevedys tyfed wyth grete pryde,
With heer and hornes *syde*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22

(2) To carve a haddock.

(3) To take the part of another.

(4) To equal; to stand in equal place.

(5) To decide; to settle; to coincide; to set things aside, or out of the way. *North.*

(6) Rough; rude. *Devon.*

SIDE-BOARDS. The rails of a cart.

SIDE-BOX. A seed-lepe. *South.*

SIDE-COATS. The long trailing coats or frocks worn by young children.

SIDE-LANDS. The outside parts of a ploughed field, adjoining the hedges, running parallel with the lands or ridges. *South.*

SIDE-LANIELS. Hopples for horses.

SIDE-LAY. In hunting, a fresh set of hound to be laid in on the scent.

SIDE-LIKE. Such like. *North.*

SIDELINE. Evenly in rows. *Devon.* Its correct and ancient meaning is *slanting.*

SIDELING. The slope of a hill. *South.*

SIDELINGS. Aslant; sideways. *East.*

And *sydlynges* of the segge the syghte had he rechide.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64

SIDELONG. To fetter as a preventive fro straying, or breaking pasture, by chaining fore and a hind foot of the same side togethe *Yorksh.*

SIDEMEN. Assistants to the churchwarde See Harrison's England, p. 163. The same as *Questmen*, q. v.

SIDENANDIS. Aslant; on one side.

SIDENESS. Length. *Palsgrave.*

SIDER. An orderly person. *Lanc.*

SIDERE.

For hit was briȝt and ful fayre tre,
Men myȝt hit fulle fere se;
That stode in erth was *sydere* gode,
For hit shulde not rote as hit stode.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 31.

SIDE-SHEAR. On all sides. *Percy.*

SIDE-WAVERS. The beams in the roof of a house which form the angle of the roof. See Thoresby's Letter to Ray, 1703, in v. *Bawks.*

SIDE-WIPE. An indirect censure.

SIDE-WISE. Breadthwise. *North.*

SIDGOREN. This term was given to a part of the dress about the bosom.

SIDITHERUM. A creeping, slow-motioned person. *Linc.*

SIDLE. (1) To go sideways; to saunter idly about in no particular direction. *Var. dial.*

(2) To sit down gently. *Devon.*

SIDNESS. Seed-time. *West.*

SIDRON. A citron.

SIDY. Surly; moody. *Sussex.* This word was given by Ray in 1674, but I do not know whether it be still in use.

SIE. (1) A drop. Also, to drop. *North.*

(2) To pull, or stretch. *Yorksh.*

(3) Saw. *Chaucer.*

(4) To strain milk. *Palsgrave.* It is still in use in Derbyshire.

Sometime itt was of cloth in graine,
'Tis now but a *sigh-clout* as you may see,
It will neither hold out winde nor raine;
And Ile have a new cloake about mee.
Percy's Reliques, p. 52.

SIEGE. (1) A company of herons.

(2) The same as *Sege*, q. v.

SIELE. To vault. Elyot, 1559.

SIENE. Since.

I salle ȝow telle als trewe a tale
Als ever was herde by nyghte or daye;
And the maste mervelle, for-owttyne naye,
That ever was herde by-fore or *syene.*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 149.

SIESIN. Yeast; barm. *Kent.*

SIESTA. The rest usually taken about noon in hot countries, as in Spain.

SIETHES. A kind of chives.

SIEVER. All the fish caught in one tide. *East Sussex.*

SIEVES. Chives; a small kind of onion. It is so spelt in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

SIFE. To sigh. *Somerset.* Carr has *siff* in the Craven Glossary, ii. 124.

SIFFLEMENT. Whistling.

SIG. Urine. *South.*

SIGALDRY. (1) Deceit; trick. (2) To deceive; to act by a stratagem, or unlawfully.

Josephe, take hym then to thee,
And burye hym wher thy wil be.
But look thou make no *sigaldry*,
To rayse him up agayne. *Chester Plays*, ii. 69.
There was a wycche and made a bagge,
A bely of lethyr, a grete swagge;
She *sygaldryd* so thys bagge b. ly,
That hyt ȝede and soke mennys ky. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 4

SIGGER. To leak. *Cornw.*

SIGGETH. Says. (*A.-S.*)

And *siggeth* Merlin wil hem abide
In the forest here biside.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 73

SIGH. To become larger. *North.*

SIGHT. (1) A great quantity. *Var. dial.*

Where is so great a strength of money, i. where is so huge a *syght* of mony.
Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

(2) The perforation in a helmet through which the wearer looked.

(3) Sighed. *Spenser.*

Than syr Degrevvaunt *syght*,
And byheld the hevene up-an hyght,
Jhesus, save me in my ryght,
And Maré me spede! *Sir Degrevant*, 209.

(4) To cite; to quote.

SIGHTLESS. (1) Invisible. (2) Unsightly.

SIGHTS. (1) Eyes. *Somerset.*

(2) Spectacles. *Var. dial.*

SIGHTSOME. Sightly. *More.*

SIGHTY. Glittering; shining.

SIGINNES.

Let them learne, let them learn, simple *siginnes* as they are, that the Apostle speaketh in this place of ecclesiasticall functions.
Mar-Prelate's Epitome, p. 43

SIGN. To intend; to design. *South.*

SIGNE. To appoint. (*A.-N.*)

SIGN-HILL. A slight eminence on the sea bank, on which a tall pole is set up for the purpose of making signs to vessels out at sea. *Linc.*

SIGNIFER. The zodiac. (*Lat.*)

SIGNIFIAUNCE. Signification. (*A.-N.*)

SIGNIFICATION. Importance. *Var. dial.*

SIGNIORIZE. To govern, or bear rule.

SIGNIORY. Government; dominion; demain, or lordship; seniority.

SIGN-TREE. A beam in the roof of a house. See Thoresby's Letter to Ray, 1703, in v. *Bawks.* Still in use.

SIGNWYNARYE. A blood-stone.

I will to my eldest son and heir, Edward Montagu, my great ring with a *signwynarye* in it, which my father gave me, that remaineth in my study at Brigstock. *Test. Vetust* p. 743.

SIGOLLE. The cycle.

As for divers other purposes, to caste therin in metalle the *sigolle* of any plannet, when he is stronge in the heavens. *MS. Ashmole* 240.

SIGRIM. (1) The herb segrum.

Tak *sygryme*, waybrede, colunbyne, and sile thamme thorow a clathe, and qwete flour, and temper tille it be thikke. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17. f. 290

(2) A name for the fox.

For he thoute mid soumme ginne,
Him self houp bringe, thene wolf therinne.
Quod the vox, Wo is nou there?
Ich wene hit is *sigrim* that ich here.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 274.

SIH. Saw. See *Ogne.*

SIKE. (1) Such. *North.*

Hir palfray was of dappulle gray,
Sike on se I never non,
As dose the sune on somers day
The cumly lady hirselfe schone.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 115

(2) To sigh. Still in use.

> Yf that the feende hymself wolde have a make,
> Ys none to hym so lyke as ye allone.
> He that yow seith, and *sykyth* for your sake,
> I pray to God that evere he *syke* and grone.
> *MS. Fairfax* 16.

> The lady *sykyd* and sayde, allas!
> Into the worlde that sche was wroght.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 46

(3) A sick person. *North.*

(4) A gutter; a stream. *North.*

SIKER. Secure; safe. *North.*

> I am *siker* and I bileve
> That none yvel schal thi fadre greve.
> *MS. Addit.* 10036, f. 2.

> Ac arst ye schul me make *siker*,
> With me held in everi biker.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 206

> That schip had a ful *siker* mast,
> And a sayl strong and large. *Vernon MS.*

SIKERDE. Assured. (*A.-S.*)

SIKERLYE. Certainly; surely.

> Thou arte here, *sykerlye*,
> Thys churche to robbe with felonye
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 240.

SIKERNESSE. Security. (*A.-S.*)

SIKIS. A scythe. Nominale MS.

SILD. Seldom. For *Selde.*

SILDE. A shed. *Stowe.*

SILE. (1) To strain; to skim. *North.*

> Take a handeful of sauge, and stampe it, and temper it with hate ale, and sythene *syle* it thorowe a hate clathe. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 281.

> Do therto gud wyne, and stepe alle togidre, and drinke the licoure *siled* thorgh a clothe v. dayes morne and evene
> *MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's possession*, xv. Cent.

(2) To sink; to drop; to make to sink, or settle; to flow; to rain. *North.*

> Many balde garte he *syle*
> With the dynt of his spere.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 131.

> And thane syghande he saide with *sylande* terys,
> We are with Sarazenes besett appone sere halfes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f 93.

(3) Filth; sediment. *North.*

(4) To boil gently; to simmer. *North.*

SILED. Canopied.

> All the tente within was *syled* wyth clothe of golde and blewe velvet, and all the blewe velvet was embrowdered with H. K. of fyne golde.
> *Hall, Henry VIII.* f. 32.

SILENCED. Ministers prohibited from preaching were said to be *silenced.*

SILERIC. Adorned with carving.

SILGREEN. The houseleek. *West.*

SILING-DISH. A milk-strainer. *North.*

SILKER. A court-card. *Somerset.*

SILK-SHAG. A fine kind of shag cloth.

> Flower-poudred mantles, and embroidered gowns
> Of grass-green *silk-shag*, and the gawdie pride
> Of all her jewels and her jems beside.
> *Du Bartas*, p. 641.

SILL. (1) A step. *Oxon.*

(2) The young of a herring. *North.*

(3) A seat, or throne.

> The precyouse stones semly to see appone *sylle.*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 232.

(4) The shaft of a vehicle. *North.* Sill-horse, the shaft horse.

(5) A stratum of coal. *Staff.*

(6) To swell, or puff up.

SILLER. (1) Silver. *North.*

(2) A covering of tapestry, in the form of a canopy for a bed, altar, &c.

> The kynge hymeselfene es sette and certayne lordes
> Undyre a *sylure* of sylke, sawghte at the burdez.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 87.

SILLY. Sickly; weakly. *North.*

SILLYBAUK. A sillabub. *Linc.*

SILLY-BOLD. Impertinently forward.

SILLY-CORNES.

> And I will looke babbies in your eyes, and picke *silly-cornes* out of your toes.
> *The Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 19

SILLY-HEW. A child's caul. *Durham.*

SILT. Sediment; ooze. *East.*

> I suppose it to be the *silt* of the water, which the wind and the water brought together.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 269.

SILT-UP. To obstruct the course of a stream, or the free passage of boats upon it, by a large accumulation of sand.

SILVER-CHAIN. The white laburnum.

SILVERLINGS. Coins; pieces of money.

SILVER-SPOON. To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth, i. e. to be very rich.

SILYNG. Tapestry.

> The Frenche kyng caused the lorde of Countay to stande secretly behynde a *silyng* or a hangyng in his chamber. *Hall, Edward IV* f. 48.

SIM. To seem; to think. *West.*

SIMATHIN. Liking; partiality. *Devon.* "A simmathing, something of an inclination, some tenderness towards love, a sneaking kindness," MS. Devon Gloss.

SIMBLING-CAKES. Currant cakes eaten in Lancashire on Midlent Sunday.

SIME. A frame of straw used for setting pans on. *North.*

SIMEN. A salmon. *North.*

SIMILLITT. A likeness. *Hall.*

SIMINACION. Breeding. (*Lat.*)

> Thus thay enduring in lust and delyte,
> The sprectes of tham gat that were gyauntes tyte,
> With the nature of themeselves and *syminacion*,
> Thay wer brought forthe by there ymaginacion.
> *MS. Lansdowne* 208, f. 2.

SIMKIN. A silly fellow. *South.*

SIMLIN. A kind of fine cake intended for toasts. *Somerset.*

SIMMIT. Smooth. *North.*

SIMNEL. A kind of rich cake, generally made in a three-cornered form. The term is applied in Salop to a plum-cake with a raised crust.

SIMPER. To simmer. *East.* "The creame of simpering milke," Florio, p. 189.

SIMPER-DE-COCKET. An affected mealy-mouthed girl. *Cotgrave.* "A simper-de-cocket, *coquine, fantastica,*" Howell, 1660.

SIMPHANGLE. A musical instrument.

> Yn harpe, yn thabour and *symphangle*,
> Wurschepe God yn troumpes and sautre.
> *MS Harl.* 1701, f. 32.

SIMPHONER. A musician.

SIMPLE. (1) Weak; infirm, applied to the old and sickly. *Salop*

(2) Of little value; mean.

SIMPLES. He wants cutting for the simples, said of one doing a foolish action. "He must go to Battersea, to be cut for the simples," Old Proverb.

SIMPLE-SIMON. An idiot. "Simon Suck-egg sold his wife for an addle duck-egg."

SIMPLESSE. Simplicity. (*A.-N.*)

SIMPSON. Groundsel. *East.*

SIMULACRE. An image. (*Lat.*)

SIMULAR. Counterfeited. *Shak.*

SIN. (1) To stand. *East.*

(2) Since. Still in use.

SINALD. A signal. *Greene.*

SINAMONE. Cinnamon. (*A.-N.*)

SINCANTER. An old worn-out person.

SIND. To wash down; to rinse; to empty out; to quench thirst. *North.*

SINDER. To settle or separate the lees or dregs. *Kent.*

SINDERLIK. Separately. (*A.-S.*)

SINDY. Soft in speech. *Devon.*

SINE. (1) Afterwards. *North.*

> His nobille swerde he drawes *syne,*
> And faughte with that wylde swyne.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 141.
>
> And *syne* go to the tavern house,
> And buy both wine and ale
> *Robin Hood,* i. 102.

(2) To strain. *North.*

(3) To leave off milking a cow.

SIN-EATERS. It was an ancient custom at funerals to hire poor people, who were to take upon them the sins of the deceased.

> Within the memory of our fathers, in Shropshire, in those villages adjoyning to Wales, when a person dyed, there was notice given to an old sire, (for so they called him,) who presently repaired to the place where the deceased lay, and stood before the door of the house, when some of the family came out and furnished him with a cricket, on which he sat down facing the door. Then they gave him a groat, which he put in his pocket; a crust of bread, which he eat; and a full bowle of ale, which he drank off at a draught. After this he got up from the cricket and pronounced, with a composed gesture, *the ease and rest of the soul departed, for which he would pawn his own soul.* This I had from the ingenious John Aubrey, Esq., who made a collection of curious observations, which I have seen, and is now remaining in the hands of Mr. Churchill, the bookseller. How can a man think otherwise of this, than that it proceeded from the ancient heathens? *Bagford, ap. Brand,* ii. 152

SINEDE. Assigned.

> And on the Saturday he *synede* the grounde
> To the chyveteynys abowte that cyté rounde.
> *Archæologia,* xxi. 53.

SINET. The zenith. *Chaucer.*

SINEWAYS. Sundry ways. *Cumb.*

SINEWEY. Mustard seed. "As hath the corn of synewey," Gesta Rom. p. 36.

SINEY. The bladder-nut tree. It is the translation of *baguenaudier* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

SINFAN. To perform a symphony.

SINGEL. Roof of a house.

> Arthour smot on hem saun faile,
> So on the *singel* do the haile.
> *Arthour and Merlin,* p. 218.

SINGERIES. Apish tricks. *Skinner.*

SINGING-BREAD. The round cakes or wafers intended for the consecrated host in the eucharistic sacrament. See Davies' Rites, ed. 1672, p. 2.

> Item, I bequethe to the same chirch a little round cofyn of sylver, closed in *syngyng-bred,* and not the hoste. *Test. Vetust.* p. 266.

SINGING-HINNY. A rich kneaded cake, a great favorite with pitmen. *North.* It has currants and butter in it, and is baked over the fire on a girdle.

SINGING-MEN. Choristers.

SINGLE. (1) Pure; genuine; disinterested; plain; sincere; unreserved.

(2) Weak; feeble; silly. "My *single* state of man," Shakespeare. *Single beer,* week beer; *double beer,* strong beer.

(3) A handful of the gleanings of corn tied up. *North.*

(4) An animal's tail, properly applied to that of the buck. See *Hunting,* sect. 12.

SINGLE-GUSS. The plant orchis. *West.*

SINGLE-MONEY. Small coins.

SINGLERE. A wild boar.

> Boyes in the subarbis bourdene fulle heghe
> At a bare *synglere* that to the bente rynnys.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 86.

SINGLE-STICK. A well-known play with staves, which consists in attempts to bring blood from your adversary's head, when he who first effects it is pronounced victor. It is sometimes called *backsword.*

SINGLET. An unlined waistcoat. *Derb.* When double or lined it is termed a doublet.

SINGLE-TEN. A tenth card. *North.* A term used generally at the game of whist.

SINGLETON. A silly fellow. *West.*

SINGLE-WOMAN. A whore. "Syngle woman a harlot, *putayn,*" Palsgrave.

SING-SMALL. Equivalent to must be content with less than appearances promised. *Essex.*

SING-SONG. A drawling song. *Var. dial.*

> I tell the foole, whatever thou be,
> That made this fyne *sing-song* of me,
> Thou art a ryming sott;
> Thy very lynes doe the betray,
> Thy barren witt makes all men say
> 'Tis some rebellious Scott.
> *Suckling's Reply to a Libel, MS*

SINGULAR. (1) Single; lonely. *Norf.*

(2) Choice. *Shak.* "Proper or synguler, *exquis,*" Palsgrave, adj. "Synguler or pure, *absolu, exquis, singuler,*" ibid.

SINGULF. A sigh. *Spenser.*

SINGULL. A cingle, or horse-girth.

SINIFY. To signify. *North.*

SINISTRAL. Sinister.

> They gather their *sinistral* opinion, as I hear say of St. Paul to the Hebrews. *Becon's Works,* p. 95.

SINK. To work a mine deeper. *Derb.*

SINK-A-PACE. Cinque-pace, q. v. *Sincopace,* Gaulfrido and Barnardo, 1570.

SINK-DIRT. Gutter mud. *Lanc.*

SINKER. A cesspool; used in the neighbourhood of Spilsby. *Linc.*

SINK-HOLE. A hole for dirty water to run through. *South.*

SINKSANKER. A term of contempt.

SINK-STONE. A perforated hollowed stone at the top of a sink. *Var. dial.*

SINNEN. A sinew. *Sinner-grown*, having the sinews contracted. *North.*

SINNETE. A kind of cloth.

SINNOWED. Gaily ornamented. *Sinnow*, a woman very finely dressed.

> Whereas she wont in her feathered youthfulnesse to looke with amiable eye on her gray breast, and her speckled side sayles, all *sinnowed* with silver quilles, and to drive whole armies of fearfull foules before her to her master's table.
>
> *Nash's Pierce Pennilesse*, 1592

SIN-SYNE. Since that time. *North.*

SINTER. "Synter of masonry," Palsgrave. It occurs in the Pr. Parv. translated by *cinctorium*, MS. Harl. 221.

SINUM. "Synum a vessell, *faiselle*," Palsgrave, 1530, subst. f. 64.

SIPE. To drain or drip, as liquor does through a cask, tap, &c. which is defective or not tight. *Linc.*

SIPPETS. Small thin pieces of bread mixed with milk or broth. *South.*

SIPPLE. To sip up; to drink. "They did but *sipple* up," Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 7. Brockett has *sirple*, p. 269, ed. 1829.

SIPRES. Same as *Cipress*, q. v. "Sipres or bonegraces that women use to weare one their faces or foreheads to keepe them from the the sunne," Florio, p. 590.

SI-QUIS. If any one. (*Lat.*) Advertisements or bills thus commenced formerly, and hence the name of *siquisses* was often given to them. "A siquis, or publick note, *cry public, ou cedule*," Howell.

SIR. (1) A gentleman. *Shak.*

(2) Applied to priests and curates; it was a scholastic title, the translation of *dominus*, given to a person who had taken his first degree in the university.

SIRE. A breed, or sort, as a good *sire* of pigs, or of cabbages, &c. *East.*

SIR-HARRY. A close stool. *East.*

SIR-JOHN. A priest.

> With much adoe and great difficultie obteined that a poore chapell, served with a single *Sir John*, and destitute both of font and churchyard, might remaine standing in the place.
>
> *Lambard's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 317.

SIR-JOHN-BARLEYCORN. A jocular name for ale, which is made of barley.

SIROINE. A kind of soft salve for wounds, mentioned in MS. Med. Lincoln. f. 310.

SIRPLE. The same as *Sipple*, q. v.

SIRRAH. In old plays this term is frequently addressed to women.

SIRRAP. A hard blow. *Devon.*

SIR-REVERENCE. A corruption of the phrase *save reverence*, which was said as a kind of apology before the utterance of anything that might be considered objectionable, but often simply as an apology in speaking to a superior. "Sa-reverence, *salva reverentia*, saving regard or respect; an usual word, but miscalled *sir-reverence* by the vulgar," Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 572. Compare a curious passage in the Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 12. The term was also applied to human ordure, and is still used in that sense.

> A worthy knight there is of ancient fame,
> And sweet *Sir Reverence* men doe call his name;
> By whose industrious policie and wit,
> There's many things well tane were else unfit:
> If to a foule discourse thou hast pretence,
> Before thy foule words name *Sir Reverence;*
> Thy beastly tale most pleasantly will slip,
> And gaine thee praise when thou deserv'st the whip
> There's nothing vile that can be done or spoke,
> But must be covered with *Sir Reverence* cloake.
> His ancient pedigree whoever seekes,
> Shall finde he's sprung from 'mongst the gallant Greekes,
> Was Ajax squire, great champion to god Mars:
> Pray God, *Sir Reverance*, blesse your worships [illegible]
>
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, iii. 26.
>
> A puppie licks Manneia's lipps, the sense
> I grant, a dog may kis. —*sir reverence.*
>
> *Fletcher's Poems*, p. 10
>
> But the old proverbe ne'r will be forgot,
> A lechers love is, like *sir reverence*, hot.
>
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, ii 109

SIRUP. A poor ha'purth of sirup, i. e. a poor weak creature *Suffolk.*

SIS. (1) The cast of six, the highest throw upon the die (*A.-N.*)

(2) Cicely, a common name for a girl.

> The plowman that in times past was contented in russet, must now adaies have his doublet of the fashion, with wide cuts, his garters of fine silke of Granado, to meet his *Sis* on Sunday.
>
> *Lodge's Wits Miserie*, 15[illegible]

SISE. (1) The assizes. *Palsgrave.*

> Thes letters kepte I tyll the *sise*,
> My libertie to enterprise. *MS. Ashmole* 802.

(2) A wax-taper. "Syse waxe candell, *bougee*," Palsgrave, 1530, subst. f. 64.

(3) A lesson, or task. *North.*

SISERARA. A hard blow. *East.*

SISKIN. A greenfinch. It is the translation of *breant* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

SISOUR. A person deputed to hold assizes.

> Now of the eytthe wyl we speke,
> That fals *sysours* use moste to breke.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 16
>
> What shul we sey of thys dytours,
> Thys fals men that beyn *sysours*.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 9.
>
> Ley hande on booke, the *sysour* take none hede,
> For every thing drawethe to his semblable.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 59, f [illegible]

SISS. (1) To hiss. *Linc.* Hence *sissing*, a hissing serpent. "*Sibilus est genus serpentis*, Anglice a syssyng," MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 12, written about 1400.

(2) A huge fat woman. *Devon.*

SISSLE. A thistle. *Sussex.*

SIST. Seest. (*A.-S.*)

> For al dai thou *sist* with thin eien
> Hou this world wend, and ou men deien. MS. Digby 86

SISTER. A sewster.

SISTERING. A cistern, o reservoir.

SISTER-LAW. A sister-in-law. *West.*

SISTER-SONE. Nephew. (*A.-S.*)

> And we are *sister-sones* two,
> And aythir of us othir slo,
> He that lifes wille be fulle wo
> That ever was he made. *Perceval*, 1441.

SIT. (1) To endure.

> Was never knyghte that he fande,
> In France ne in Scotlande,
> Mighte *sitt* a strake of his hande
> One his styff stede.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 130.

(2) *To sit a woman*, to keep the night-courtship (q. v.) with a girl. *To sit eggs*, to remain a guest an unreasonable time. *To sit on*, said of milk when it burns in the pan. *To sit in*, to adhere firmly to anything.

SITE. (1) Disgrace; shame. "Sorowe and *syte*," MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 236.

> Now alle-weldand Gode that wyrscheppez us alle,
> Giff the sorowe and *syte*, sotte there thow lygges.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 64.

(2) A scythe. Nominale MS.

SIT-FAST. A kind of hard swelling on a horse's back. *Cotgrave.*

SITH. (1) Since. *North*

> The kyng seyde, What may thys mene?
> Y trowe Syr Roger and the quene
> Be comen to thys londe,
> For nevyr *syth* they went y-wys,
> Sawe y Syr Roger hounde or thys,
> That ys wondur tythand!
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 74

(2) Time. (*A.-S.*)

> Than the cokwoldes wer full blythe,
> And thankyd God a c. *syth*.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f 61.

(3) Way; journey.

SITHCUNDMAN. The head or chief of a town or parish. *Coles.* (*A.-S.*)

SITHE. (1) To sigh. *East.*

(2) To strain or purify liquor.

SITHE-CRADLE. A rack of wood fastened to a scythe for carrying the mowed barley clean into the swath. Kennett, p. 42.

SITHEN. Since. (*A.-S.*) *Sithence* is often used by later writers

> I bade felowes to my dynere,
> And *sithen* thei wil not cum here;
> A develle have who that reche.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

SITHERS. Scissors. *North.*

SITHY-HANGERS. A cow's teats. *Somerset.*

SIT-STILL-NEST. Merda. *Lanc.*

SITTAND. Suitable; becoming.

> A hundrethe pondis worthe of londe
> Of rent wele *sittande*.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f 130.

> He saluȝede that sorowfulle with *sittande* wordez,
> And fraynez aftyre the fende fairely thereaftyre.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 63.

SITTEN-ON. Stunted in stature.

SITTING. A space in the pew of a church sufficient for one person.

SITTING-CLOTH. A kind of garment, the same as *strigium* in Ducange.

SITTINGS. Statute fairs for servants held in some parts of the North.

SI-VA. A cry to hounds. Maistre of the Game, MS. Bodl. 546, xv. Cent.

SIVE. (1) To follow. (*A.-N.*)

> Who that the vicis wolde eschyve,
> He mot by resone thanne *sive*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 88.

> And bowe unto thyne heste and *sive*
> Humilité, and that y vowe.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 56.

> The forme bothe and the matere,
> As now *sivende*, thou schalt here.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 84.

(2) To sieve. Also, a sieve.

> And casting foorth silken shraps, to catch woodcocks, or in *syving* of muck-hills and shop-dust, whereof he will boult a whole cart load to gain a bow'd pinne. *Nash's Pierce Pennilesse*, 1592.

(3) A scythe. *South.*

SIVEDES. Refuse of bran.

SIVELLE. Civil.

> Therin he sped hym right welle
> Of the maister of lawe *syvelle*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 74.

SIX. A cup of six, i. e. a cup of beer sold at six shillings a barrel.

SIXES-AND-SEVENS. The true origin of this phrase has been given in v. *Set* (13).

SIX-LOVE. A term at whist, signifying *six to none* in scoring.

SIX-STRINGED-WHIP. A popular name for the statute of the six articles which passed in 1541. See Lingard, ed. 1844, vi. 293.

SIZE. (1) Six. *Lanc.*

(2) "A size," says Minsheu, "is a portion of bread or drinke, it is a farthing which schollers in Cambridge have at the buttery; it is noted with the letter S." See also Ellis's Literary Letters, p. 178. The word now means anything had by the students at dinner over and above the usual commons.

(3) Assizes. Still in use.

> Our drowning scap'd, more danger was ensuing,
> 'Twas *size* time there, and hanging was a brewing.
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, ii. 14

(4) One third of an inch, a term much used by shoemakers.

SIZELY. Proud; coy. *North.*

SIZER. (1) A thin piece of brass with a round hole in it wherein they try to see whether a cast bullet is perfectly round.

(2) A student at Cambridge whose expenses for living are partially provided by the college, originally a servitor, as serving one of the fellows. Each fellow of a college had one servitor allotted to him.

SIZING. (1) Yeast. This term occurs in Lilly's Mother Bombie, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. vii.

(2) Weaver's size. *North.*

(3) A game at cards called "Jack running for mustard," is generally called "Jack running for *sizing*." The cards are placed so that by touching the first pair, all the rest must of course fall diagonally, in the form of upright wedges. *Kent.*

SIZLE. To saunter about. *North.*

SIZY. Gluey; sticky. *South.*

SIZZEN. To hiss. *North.*

SIZZLE. The half hiss, half sigh of an animal; of an owl, for instance. Also the effervescence of brisk beer, &c. through a cork; or the alarming hissing of lightning very near one. Ray says that yeast is called sizzing from the sound of the working beer. Since this was written I heard the word thus used,—"If we heen't rain in another week we shall be all *sizzled* up." This evidently meant *burnt up*, as it was spoken in a season of fearful aridity. Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 351.

SIZZUP. A hard blow. *North.*

SIȜAND. Sighing. (*A.-S.*)

Fer in frithe as I can fare,
Myselfe *syȝand* allone,
I herd the mournyng of an hare:
Thus delfully she made her mone.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 109.

SIȜE. Saw. (*A.-S.*)

Thus wen sche come the lady nyȝe,
Then toke sche better hede, and *syȝe*
The womman was ryȝt fayre off face,
Allethouȝ here lackyd other grace.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 7.

And so bifelle, as y cam nyȝe,
Oute of my boot whanne he me *syȝe*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 30.

SIȜTE. Sight. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng comfortid the quene and other ladyes eke,
His swete babis full tendurly he did kys;
The yonge prynce he behelde and in his armys did bere,
Thus his bale turnyd hym to blis:
Aftur sorow, joy the course of the worlde is,
The *siȝte* of his babis relesid parte of his woo,
Thus the wille of God in every thyng is doo.
MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.

SIȜȜED. Sighed. See *Siȝand.*

And sore *syȝȝed* that al men mythte wel se.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 143.

SKAALING. A lean-to or out-office with roof asloop, appendant to a higher building. *Hant.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

SKACHES. "*Grallator*, he that goeth on styltes or *skaches*," Elyote's Dictionarie, 1559. "Scatches, *grallæ*," Coles' Lat. Dict.

Away with boates and rodder,
Farewell both bootes and *skatches*.
Dugdale's Imbanking, 1662, p. 391.

SKADE. Harm; mischief. *Sussex.*

SKAFE. Awkward. *Linc.*

SKAFFAUT. A scaffold; a wooden tower; a raised stage. (*A.-N.*)

SKAG. An accidental blow, particularly of the heel of the shoe, so as to tear either the clothes or the flesh; any slight wound or rent. *Somerset.*

SKAIN. (1) A crooked sword, or scimitar, used formerly by the Irish.

Duryng this siege arrived at Harflew the Lord of Kylmaine in Ireland, with a band of xvj. hundreth Iryshmen, armed in mayle with dartes and *skaynes*, after the maner of their countrey.
Hall. Henry V. f. 28.

(2) A scarf for the head.

SKAITH. Hurt; harm. *North.*

And as he was betwixt them past,
They leapt upon him baith:
The one his pyke-staff gripped fast,
They feared for its *skaith. Robin Hood*, i.

SKALES. A game mentioned by Wager in his play called, "The longer thou Livest, the more Foole thou art." Some suppose it to be the same as *Skoyles*, q. v. See a mention in Clarke's Phraseologia, 1655, p. 254, and another in Florio's New World of Words, 1611, p. 19, from which latter it seems to have been a game like nine-pins, and the game of skittles is still so called in Devon.

SKALK. This word has not yet been explained. Other copies of the ballad preserved in MS. Harl. 372, f. 114, and Strype's Memorials of Cranmer, 1694, App. p. 138, agree in the reading here given.

Its meet for every man on this matter to talk,
And the glorious gospel ghostly to have in mind;
It is sothe said, that sect but much unseemly *skalk*,
As boyes babble in books, that in scripture are blind.
Percy's Reliques, p. 120.

SKALLE. (1) A scald head.

(2) A drinking cup; a goblet. It is more generally written *skayle* or *skail.*

SKANSKBACK. Easily distinguishable; having some special mark. *Yorksh.*

SKARNES. Terrors.

SKASE. To run; to hurry. *Cornw.*

SKASIȜAGER. The hot seed of a wild vine. It occurs in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 280.

SKATHY. Ravenous; mischievous.

SKAVELL. A kind of spade. *Tusser.*

SKAWER. A jurat.

Recompence of the same shall be given, and the harms amended to him that is so wronged, according to the discretion of the bayliff and the *skawer*.
Dugdale's History of Imbanking, 1662, p. 97

SKAYNEY. Long; lanky. *Dorset.*

SKEAR. Gravel; pebbles. *North.*

SKEEL. (1) A pail. *North*

(2) To shell peas, beans, &c. *Westm.*

SKEELING. The inner part of a barn or garret, where the slope of the roof comes. *South.*

SKEEMISH. Delicate. Also, given to scheming, manœuvring, covetous. *West.*

SKEEN. A sword. (*A.-S.*)

SKEER. (1) The place where cockles are gathered. West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 386.

(2) To mow lightly over: applied to pastures which have been summer-eaten, never to meadows. In a neuter sense, to move along quickly, and slightly touching. Hence, from its mode of flight, is derived *skeer-devil.*

(3) "To *skeer* the esse" is to clear the grate, separating the ashes from the live coals. *Chesh.* See Ray's English Words, 1674, p. 17.

SKEER-DEVIL. The swift. *Somerset.*

SKEERINGS. Hay made from the bad parts of pasture land. *West.*

SKEG. (1) The stump of a branch; also, a rent in a piece of cloth, such as would be made by a skeg. *Heref.* In the following passage it means a peg of wood.

Which as the owner (for his use) did weare,
A nayle or *sceg* by chance his breech did teare.
Taylor's Workes, 1630, ii. 119.

(2) A wild plum. *Northampt.* "A sloe, a *skeg*, a bulleis," Florio, p. 515.

SKEGGER. A salmon.

SKEKE. A contest.

And with *skekes* and with fight,
The wayes loked wele aplight.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 167.

With I. and E. fulle sekire thou be,
That thyne executurs
Of the ne wille rekke, but skikk and *skekke*
Fulle baldely in thi boures.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 213.

SKEKIE. Shy; frightened. *Northumb.*

SKELDER. To swindle "If *skeldring* fall not to decay, thou shalt flourish," Hawkins, Origin of the English Drama, iii. 119.

SKELINGTON. A skeleton. *West.*

SKELK. To shrink. Said of wood.

SKELL. A shell. *North.*

SKELL-BOOSE. Explained by Carr, the head of the stalls of cattle.

SKELLED. Anything twisted or warped out of a flat or straight form into that of a curve, *skell*, or shell. *North.*

SKELLERED. Warped; made crooked. *Skeller-brained*, disordered in mind. *North.*

SKELLY. (1) Thin and light. *Linc.*

(2) To squint, to look awry. *North.*

SKELMS. Long poles made use of in harvest time to carry cocks of hay on by hand, where the distance is small and draught horses scarce. *Glouc.*

SKELP. (1) A blow. *North.* "In payn of a skelp," Towneley Mysteries, p. 95.

(2) To kick severely. *East.*

(3) To leap awkwardly. *Chesh.*

(4) To move rapidly. To skip or run with great strides, or in a bounding manner. *North.*

SKELPER. Anything very large. Grose has *skelping*, full, bursting, very large.

SKELT. Rumour; report. *North.*

SKELTER. *Order* as to arrangement, or *condition* as to body. *North.*

SKELTON. A skeleton. *West.* "A skelton or a notamie," Cotgrave in v. *Eschelette.*

SKELVE. To incline; spoken of a pot or pan that has slipped from its upright position; thus they say, "It's all *skelved* to aside and run over." *Linc.*

SKEMMEL. A long form or stool. *North.* It is, of course, from the A.-S.

SKEN. To squint. *North.*

SKENSMADAM. A mock dish set upon the table for show. *Cumb.*

SKENT. To have the diarrhœa, said only of animals. *Somerset.* Hence, perhaps, *skenter*, an animal which will not fatten.

SKEP. A basket made of rushes or straw. A beehive is called a bee-skep. *Var. dial.*

Sumwhat lene us bi thi *skep;*
I shal ȝou lene, seide Josep.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab f. 30.

SKEPE. A fishing vessel. *North.*

SKER. To slide; to skate. *North.*

SKERE. (1) Clear; free. Also a verb, to escape from, to get clear of.

And thou mightest bring me her on,
The and thine sones y schal lete gon
Fram prisoun quite and *skere.*
Gy of Warwike, p.

The niȝtingale is on bi nome,
That wol shilden hem from shome,
Of skathe hoe wele hem *skere:*
The threstelcok hem kepeth ay,
He seith bi niȝte and eke bi day
That hy beth fendes i-fere.
Reliq. Antiq. i.

(2) To drive or scare away.

SKERLET. Scarlet.

In *skerlet* kyrtells over one,
The cokwoldes stodyn everychon,
Redy unto the dansyng.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 61

SKERRE. See *Scar* (4).

SKERRY. Slaty, as coals. *Derb.*

SKESE. To run or frisk about. *Cornw.*

SKET. (1) Part; region. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Soon; quickly; immediately.

Themperur askede him what a het;
Gerard, a sede, alse *sket.*
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 108.

In wiche parlement he hete
Men schuld him bring the children *skete.*
Arthour and Merlin, p. 12

SKETCH. A latch. *North.*

SKEUL. To look askant. *Kent.*

SKEW. (1) Aslope. *Suffolk.* Also, to cast on one side. "Skew your eie towards the margent," Stanihurst, p. 17.

(2) A cup. A cant term. Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. C. iii.

(3) The sky. MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.

(4) Thick drizzling rain, which lasts only for a short time. *Cornw.*

(5) "To skue or chamfret, viz. to slope the edge of a stone, as masons doe in windowes, &c., for the gaining of light," Cotgrave.

(6) The tail of a bird.

(7) A kind of rude-fashioned boat, mentioned in Harrison's Britaine, pp. 5, 43.

(8) To shy, as a horse. *Var. dial.*

(9) To throw violently. *North.*

(10) To skewer. *Somerset.*

(11) A piebald horse. *Chesh.* Applied to a kitten in Skelton's Works, i. 99.

(12) A projection. *Yorksh.* Also a verb, to toss or throw up

SKEW-BALD. Piebald. *Var. dial.*

The *skewed* horses, by myne intente
The which into the south parte wente,
I maye well licken veramente
To Jewes and panymes eke.
Chester Plays, ii.

SKEW-BOGLISH. Said, but not very commonly, of a shying horse. *Linc.*

SKEWE. To fall away; to escape.

The welkyn wanned anone and the watur *skeweth.*
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 108

SKEW-THE-DEW. A splayfooted person.

SKEWTING. Sloping. *East.*

SKEW-WHIFT. Aslant; slanting. *West.*

SKEWY. Askew. *Somerset.*

SKEYL. To lean to one side; to overturn a cart. *North.*

SKEYL-BEAST. The partition of cattle-stalls.

SKEYLD. Particoloured. *Yorksh.*

SKEYSE. To run away. *Cornw.*

SKIBBS. Squibs. This appears to be the meaning of the term in Brit. Bibl. i. 541.

SKICE. To play and frolic about; to run quickly and slily. *South.*

SKICER. A lamb which runs itself to death from excess of energy. *West.*

SKID. (1) To affix a hook to the wheel of a waggon to prevent it descending too rapidly down a hill. *Var. dial.* Ray says, "rotam suffla-minare, with an iron hook fastned to the axis to keep it from turning round upon the descent of a steep hill."

(2) A timber cart; a sledge.

SKIDDEY-COCK. A water-rail. *West.*

SKIDER. A skate. *Northumb.*

SKID-PAN. The shoe with which the wheel of a carriage is locked. *Var. dial.*

SKIE. (1) A cloud. (*A.-S.*)

(2) *If the sky falls we shall catch larks*, a reply to any one who broaches a wild or improbable hypothesis.

SKIEL. A beer-cooler. *Wilts.*

SKIERETH. Escapeth. In the first of these passages, the MS. in the library of the Society of Antiquaries reads *skeereth*, f. 64.

> And thus ful oft hirself sche *skiereth*,
> And is al war of had-I-wist.
> *Gower, MS. Bodl.* 294.
>
> That he the wordis lasse or more
> Of his enchauntement ne hereth,
> And in this wise himselfe he *skiereth*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq* 134, f. 41.

SKIFF. (1) Distorted; awkward. *West.*

(2) To remove one's residence. *North.*

SKIFF-DISH. An instrument used for forcing down the brims of a hat.

SKIFFER. A low shallow tub. *Linc.*

SKIFF-HANDED. Inexpert in using the hands—unable to cast anything in a straight direction. *North.*

SKIFT. To shift, or remove. *North.*

SKIFTE. To appoint; to ordain. (*A.-S.*) Also, occasionally, a substantive.

> And therfore grete Godd wolde so wisely *skifte* alle thynges, that whenne a mane fulle of felicitee, thurghe his heghe pride, wille noȝte knawe his makere fra the heghte of pride into the pitte of mekenes and lawnes he mone be plungede.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 21.

SKILE. (1) To separate; to divide. The people are said to be *skiling* out of town when the assizes are over. *Dunelm.*

(2) An iron slice used for skimming the grease off broth. *North.*

SKILL. (1) Reason. (*A.-S.*)

> And if that thou me tellest *skil*,
> I shal don after thi wil. *MS. Digby* 86.
>
> When the prince hade hym beholde,
> He ȝede and sate hym where he wolde,
> As *skille* and reson is.
> *MS. Cantab* Ff v. 48, f. 55.
>
> Sche seyde, Lordynges, so God me save;
> He that me wan he schalle me have!
> Ye wot wele yowre crye was so!
> The lordys assentyd wele ther tylle,
> For sche seyde nothyng but *skylls*,
> And that sche wolde no moo.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 77

(2) To know; to understand. Still in use in the North of England.

(3) To hull oats. *Devon.*

(4) To signify; to make a difference. "It skills not," Shakespeare.

SKILLET. A small pot of iron or copper or brass, with a long handle.

SKILLUN. An outhouse; a kind of pantry; a penthouse; a shed. *South.*

SKILLY. Water in which meat has been boiled, thickened with oatmeal. A word, I believe, of modern growth. *Linc.*

SKILTY-BOOTS. Half-boots. *Dorset.*

SKILVINGS. A wooden frame to fix on the top of a cart in order to widen and extend its size; the rails of a cart.

SKIM. (1) To mow. *Var. dial.*

(2) To make anything to fly swiftly but smoothly. *Var. dial.*

SKIMBLE-SKAMBLE. Rambling; unconnected. This phrase occurs in 1 Henry IV. iii. 1.

> I meet one, thinking for my due to speake,
> He with evasions doth my purpose breake,
> And asks what newes I heare from France or Spain,
> Or where I was in the last showre of raine:
> Or when the court remooves, or what's a clocke,
> Or where's the wind, or some such windy mocke;
> With such fine *scimble-scemble*, spitter-spattar,
> As puts me cleane besides the money matter.
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, ii [illegible]

SKIME. (1) To look at a person in an underneath way, the head being held down. *Linc.*

(2) A ray of light. *Yorksh.*

SKIMISH. Squeamish. *Devon.*

SKIMMER. To frisk about. *East.*

SKIMMERING. Shining; an extreme degree of cleanliness. *Durham.*

SKIMMINGTON. "To ride," or "riding Skimmington," is, according to Grose, a ludicrous cavalcade in ridicule of a man beaten by his wife: it consists of a man riding behind a woman with his face to the horse's tail, holding a distaff in his hand, at which he seems to work, the woman all the while beating him with a ladle. A smock displayed on a staff is carried before them, as an emblematical standard, denoting female superiority: they are accompanied by what is called rough music, that is, frying-pans, bull's-horns, marrow-bones and cleavers, &c.—a procession admirably described by Butler in his "Hudibras." According to Jennings, the custom is still in vogue in Somerset.

SKIMPING. Scanty, said of dress when cut too short or narrow for the person. *South.*

SKIMPS. The scales and refuse of flax detached in dressing it. *Somerset.*

SKINCH. To give scant measure: to nip and squeeze and pinch and pare, so as to effect a saving. *Linc.*

SKINCHING. Narrow-minded. *Linc.*

SKIN-COAT. To curry one's skin-coat, i. e. to beat him very severely.

SKIN-FLINT. A miser. *Var. dial.*

SKINGY. (1) Stingy. *Linc.*

(2) Cold, nipping, as applied to the weather. *Suffolk.*

SKINK. (1) In a family the person latest at breakfast is called the *skink*, or the *skinker*, and some domestic office is imposed or threatened for the day, such as ringing the bell, putting coal on the fire; or, in other cases, drawing the beer for the family.

(2) To fill the glass; to drink; to serve or pour out liquor. *North.* The term occurs in our old dramatists. "Shed, skinked, poured forth," Florio, p. 518, ed. 1611.

> Untill hee falls asleepe he *skinks* and drinkes,
> And then like to a bore he winkes and stinkes.
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, iii. 5.

(3) To spy, or peer about. *East.*

SKINKER. A tapster; a drawer. *Aquarius* is called a *skinker* in Du Bartas, p. 33.

> But no fear affrights deep drinkers,
> There I toss'd it with my *skinkers.*
> *Barnaby's Journal.*

SKINLET. Thin skin. Florio, p. 135.

SKINNER. A dealer in skins. "*Pellipius*, skynner," Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

SKINNY. (1) Lean. (2) Miserly. *South.*

SKIP. (1) The same as *Skep*, q. v.

(2) A small wooden or metal utensil used for taking up yeast. *Sussex.*

SKIP-BOY. A ship-boy; a boy who is attendant on the captain of a ship.

SKIP-JACK. (1) The merrythought of a fowl, made into a little toy by a twisted thread and small piece of stick.

(2) A dandy puppyish fellow. "A dwarfe, dandiprat, little skip-jacke," Cotgrave in v. *Nimbot.*

SKIP-KENNEL. A footboy.

SKIPPER. (1) A barn. A cant term. Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. C. iii. Grose has the term.

(2) The master of a ship.

> Watt doth retourne the *skippers* tale,
> And hearb-wives courtesie,
> To him that left his sisters mayde
> About the countrie.
> *MS. Poems in Dr. Bliss's possession*, temp. James I.

SKIPPET. A small round wooden vessel with a long handle, used for lading water into troughs, &c., called in Leicestershire a lade-gaun. *Linc.*

SKIR. To graze, skim, or touch lightly; to jerk. *Somerset.*

SKIRE. Loose; open; thin. *Lanc.*

SKIRGALIARD. A wild, gay, dissipated fellow? See Skelton's Works, ii. 218.

SKIRL. (1) To shrivel up. *East.*

(2) To scream; to shriek. *North.*

(3) To slide. *Yorksh.*

SKIRME. To fence; to skirmish. It occurs in Wright's Seven Sages, p. 91.

SKIRR To scour the country. *Shak.*

SKIRRET. The water-parsnip. The following is a receipt to make *skirret-pie:*

> Take a quarter of a peck of skirrets blanched and sliced, season them with three nutmegs and an ounce of cinnamon, and three ounces of sugar. and ten quartered dates, and the marrow of three bones rouled in yolks of eggs, and one quarter of a pound of ringo roots, and preserved lettuce, sliced lemon, four blades of mace, three or four branches of preserved barberries, and half a pound of butter; then let it stand one hour in the oven; then put a caudle made of white wine, verjuice, butter and sugar; put it into the pie when it comes out of the oven.
> *A True Gentlewoman's Delight*, 1676, p. 124.

SCIRROCK. A scrap; a fragment; anything of very small value. *North.*

SKIRT. To throw water with a syringe: to squirt. *Somerset.*

SKIRTER. A syringe, or squirt.

SKIRTING. (1) The diaphragm of cattle. A term used by butchers. *Somerset.*

(2) A sort of half-ploughing, preparatory to beat-burning. *Devon.*

SKIRTS. To sit upon any one's skirts, i. e. to meditate revenge upon him. This phrase occurs in several old plays, but I do not recollect to have seen it anywhere explained. Tarlton, the celebrated clown, told his audience the reason why he had cut off the skirts of his mantle was that no one should be able to sit upon them. Cf. Stanihurst, p. 26.

> Crosse me not, Liza, nether be so perte,
> For if thou dost *I'll sit upon thy skirte.*
> *The Abortive of an Idle Howre*, 1620

SKISE. To run fast. *I. Wight.*

SKISTE. To order; to arrange.

> Scathylle Scottlande by skylle he *skystys* as hym lykys,
> And Wales of were he wane at hys wille.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 53

SKIT. (1) To slide. *Somerset.*

(2 A scud of rain. *Devon.*

(3) The diarrhœa in animals. *Linc.* The term occurs in the Pr. Parv.

(4) A satirical reflection. *Var. dial.*

(5) Hasty; precipitate.

SKITE. Merdis aspergere. *Var. dial.* Perhaps more commonly *skitter.*

SKITLY. Small; diminutive. *West.*

SKITTER. A countryman who was leading me up a steep hill, when we came to a place which was inaccessible, said, "We had better *skitter* under here, and it won't be so steep." *Kent.*

SKITTER-BOOTS. Half boots, laced in front Called also skittervamps. *I. of Wight.*

SKITTER-BRAINED. Giddy; thoughtless. *North.*

SKITTERING. Slight; flimsy. *Devon.*

SKITTER-WIT. A foolish, giddy, harebrained fellow. *Chesh.*

SKITTLE. To cut; to hack. *West.*

SKITTY. A moor-hen. *Somerset.*

SKIVE. (1) To pare the thicker parts of hides previously to tanning them.

(2) To turn up the eyes. *Linc.*

SKIVER. A skewer. *Skiver-wood*, dogwood of which skewers are made. *West.*

SKIWINKIN. Awry; crooked. *East.*

SKIZZLE. A marble taw. *East.*

SKLEIRE. An iron for curling hair.

SKLEM. To steal slyly. *Heref.*

SKLISTE. A flat instrument with an upright handle, generally made of tin.

> Sprede a lyn clowte on a bord, and this plaster theron, and mak it thynne with a *skliste*, and do it on the hevede alle hate.
> *MS. Med. Rec. Lincoln.* f. 281.

SKOGGER. The leg of an old stocking, used as a kind of gaiter in snow-time. *North.*

SKOLYON. A scullion. *Palsgrave.*

SKOMFET. Discomfited. See *Scomfete.*

> If thou salle goo to batelle, saye this orysone devotely and enterely one the croys of thi swerde, and girde the therwith, and bere this orysone with the appone the, and thou salle noghte be slayne nor *skomfet.* *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 176.

SKOOL. The cry along the coast when the herrings appear first for the season.

SKOPPOLOIT. Play, romps, frolicking. "What ha made yeow sa long?" "Why I ha bin havin a game a *skoppoloit* along i th' man Jenkins i th' chatch yahd." This word is much used in Ipswich, and is also pronounced *skoppolot*. Whence can it have come? A schoolmistress chid a child for *skoppoloitin*: but she did not mean playing truant, or traaant, as we call it. *Scope*, to loiter, has been surmised as a possible source. *East.*

SKORCLE. To scorch. *Skorke* occurs in an early vocabulary in my possession, and also in Archæologia, xxx. 413.

SKORPHILLYS. Scrofulous.

SKOTE. A prop. *I. Wight.*

SKOTTEFERS. Shooters; archers. (*A.-S.*)

> Discoveris of schotte-mene and skyrmys a lyttille,
> Skayres thaire *skottefers*, and theire skowtte waches.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 79.

SKOULKERY. Skulking; lurking.

> Loke ȝe skyste it so, that us no skathe lympe,
> For na skomfitoure in *skoulkery* is skomfite ever.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 70.

SKOUT. The auk is so called in Northumberland. See Pennant's Tour in Scotland, ed. 1790, i. 48.

SKOVE. A sheaf of corn. *West.*

SKOWER. To be shackled.

SKOWK. To skulk. *Cotgrave.*

SKOWREGHIDE. Scourged.

> Eftirwarde thou was *skowreghide* sare.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 190.

SKOWTE.

> With me ye xall ron in rowte,
> My consell to take for a *skowte.*
> *Digby Mysteries*, p. 79.

SKOYLES. A game played with pins, alluded to in Kind Hart's Dreame, 1592.

SKOYMOSE. Squeamish.

> Thow art not *skoymose* thy fantasy for to tell.
> *Bale's Kynge Johan*, p. 11.

SKRAUM. To grope about. *Yorksh.*

SKRED. To stride. *Somerset.*

SKREEK. To creak. *North.*

> The soile of the parke was so exceeding barren that it did beare a gray mosse, like that of an old parke pale, which *skreekes* as one walkes on it, and putts ones teeth on edge. *Aubrey's MS. Wilts*, p. 71.

SKREENGED. Squeezed. *North.*

SKRENT. To burn; to scorch. *West.*

SKRILE. Small underwood. *South.*

SKRITHE. A shriek; a scream.

> Whenne that it was abowte mydnyghte,
> Byȝonde the water he herde a *skrythe*,
> Fulle lowde one heghte he herde it cry,
> And askede helpe over fulle rewfully.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 129

SKRUSSLE. The cracklin of pork. *East.*

SKRY. A coarse sieve for corn.

SKRYTCHE-HEULE. A screech-owl. Palsgrave, without the French synonyme.

SKUE. Same as *Skew*, q. v.

SKUFF. A precipice. *North.*

SKUT. To crouch down. *Kent.*

SKUTCHINEAL. Cochineal. *North.*

SKUTY. Smart; clean; brisk. *East.*

SKWYNECY. The quinsey.

> Som for gletony sall have emang
> The *skwynecy*, that evil swa strang.
> *John de Wageby*, p. 11

SKY. (1) To look, or peep. *Suffolk.*
(2) To shy, as horses do.

SKYBY. Shy; reluctant; averse. *Yorksh.*

SLA. To slay, or kill.

> Any conynges here to *sla*,
> And with the trespas away to ga.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 49

SLAB. (1) The wryneck. *North.*
(2) A bricklayer's boy. *East.*
(3) Foot pavement. *Linc.*
(4) Slabby; adhesive. *Shak.*
(5) The outer cut of a tree when sawn up into planks. *Var. dial.*
(6) A puddle; a wet place. *North.* Perhaps, in the following passage, it may mean a slab of foot pavement.

> The Grounde of Artes who hathe well tredd,
> And noted well the slyppery *slabbes.*
> *Recorde's Castle of Knowledge*, 1556.

(7) In Cornwall, when the melted tin is cast into oblong square pieces in a mould made of moor-stone, the lesser pieces they call *slabs*, and the greater *blocks*. Kennett, MS.

SLABBARD. "Slabbarde, *morosus, tardus.*" Prompt. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 156.

SLABBER. (1) To soil, or dirty. *West.*

> Till neere unto the haven where Sandwitch stands,
> We were enclosed with most dangerous sands.
> There were we sows'd and *slabberd*, wash'd and dash'd,
> And gravell'd, that it made us halfe abash'd.
> *Taylor's Discovery by Sea*, p. 22.

(2) To eat up greedily.

SLABBY. Sloppy; dirty.

> This threatning is to travellers that go
> Long journeys; *slabby* rain they'l have, or snow.
> *A Book for Boys and Girls*, 1686, p. 15

SLACHE. To loiter. *Yorksh.*

SLACK. (1) The low ground. *North.*

> They took the gallows from the *slack*,
> They set it in the glen,
> They hang'd the proud sheriff on that,
> Releas'd their own three men.
> *Robin Hood*, ii. 1[illegible].

(2) Coal reduced to very small pieces. The side of a mountain where the rock has crumbled and fallen down in an oblique direction is called a *slack*.

(3) Mingere. *Worc.*

(4) To cool in water. *North.*

(5) Underdone; *slack*-baked, spoken of bread; *slack* done, meat underdone. *Kent.* Slack-oven, an oven which bakes slowly.

(6) To put off; to procrastinate.

(7) A long pool in a streamy river.

(8) Dull; low; depressed; lazy. *Slack-deed*, depression of trade. *Var. dial.*

SLACKE. Slow. (*A.-S.*)

SLACKEN. To fall in price. *Slacking*, want or deficiency of anything.

SLACKET. Slight; slim. *Cornw.*

SLACK-TRACE. An untidy woman. *Linc.* In some places, *slackumtrans*.

SLACK-WATER. A deficiency of water, by which the machinery of mills erected on streams is deprived of its proper action.

SLADDERY. Wet and dirty. *North.*

SLADE. (1) A valley; a ravine; a plain. Brockett says its present meaning is "a breadth of green sward in ploughed land, or in plantations." I have heard the term in Northamptonshire applied to a flat piece of grass, and to a border of grass round a ploughed field. The first meaning (a valley) is given in the Herefordshire Gloss. p. 94; but Moor describes it "a small open hanging wood." See Morte d'Arthur, i. 161, 176, 192; British Bibl. i. 154; Gy of Warwike, p. 120.

> Sexty slongene in a *slade* of sleghe mene of armes.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 84.
>
> It had bene better of William a Trent
> To have bene abed with sorrowe,
> Than to be that day in the greenwood *slade*,
> To meet with Little Johns arrowe.
>
> *Robin Hood*, i. 118.
>
> Whenne we were put fro Paradise
> Into this ilke wrecched *slade*.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 8.
>
> And how he climbeth up the bankis,
> And falleth into *sladis* depe.
>
> *Gower, MS Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 121.
>
> But when he came to Barnesdale,
> Great heaviness there hee hadd,
> For he found tow of his owne fellowès
> Were slaine both in a *slade*.
>
> *Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne.*

(2) A sled, or sledge. Also, to carry on a sledge; to drag on the ground.

SLADE-DOWN. To draw back part of the mould into the interfurrow, with the plough dragging, or *slading* upon its side. *Norf.*

SLADERING-DRAG. A small drag, or carriage, or sledge, without wheels, and sliding on the ground, drawn by one horse. *Chesh.*

SLAG. (1) Refuse of lead, or other ores. It is sometimes applied to coal. *Slag-pigs*, small flat pigs of lead of an inferior quality. "At the silver mills in Cardiganshire the cinders or refuse of the litharge, which remain after the first boiling of the mine, are call'd *slags*, which are beat small with great stamps lifted up by a wheel moved by water; so the dross of tin in Cornwall is called the *slag*; so likewise the slag or refuse of melted iron," Kennett, MS.

(2) The black slat, which lies commonly above the coal in sinking their pits in Flintshire, is called the *slag*. Ibid. MS.

(3) Miry and slippery. *Pr. Parv.*

SLAGER. To slacken. *West.*

SLAGHT. Hung up; put away?

> When we come and sitten in same,
> I shalle tech the a game,
> I can hit wel be rote;
> Then shal thou se my slyng *slaght*,
> And of the best take us a draght,
> And drynk welle right be note
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 43.

SLAGS. Sloes. *Westm.*

SLAIF. A shallow dish. *North.*

SLAIGH. The sloe. *Lanc.*

SLAIN. Smut in corn. *Cumb.*

SLAINT. To bring forth young, applied to cows and mares. *Kent.*

SLAIR. To walk slovenly. *North.*

SLAIRG. Mud. *Northumb.*

SLAISTER. (1) To beat severely. *North.*

(2) To do anything awkwardly. *Yorksh.*

SLAIT. (1) An accustomed run for sheep; hence the place to which a person is accustomed is called slait. *West.*

(2) To slake quicklime. *Devon.*

SLAKE. (1) A deep ditch; a ravine.

> He laf slawe in a *slak*
> fforty score on a pak,
> Wyd opene one here bake. *Sir Degrevant*, 335.

(2) To quench; to subside. *North.*

> Whenne that here paynys *slakyd* was,
> And sche hadde passyd that hydous pas,
> Here nose barst on bloode;
> Sche was unblemeschyd ffoot and hand,
> That sawȝ the lordys off the lande,
> And thankyd God on rode.
>
> *Romance of Atheistor.*

(3) To lick, e. g. plates or dishes badly washed and not well dried are said to be *slaked* over. It is also vulgarly used, I believe, in the sense of to kiss. *Linc.*

(4) To put out the tongue. *Lanc.*

(5) To fail; to desist. (*A.-S.*)

(6) Leisure; opportunity. *Norf.*

(7) An accumulation of mud or slime, particularly in a river. *Cumb.*

(8) A gentle light stroke. *North.*

(9) To smear; to bedaub. *Yorksh.*

(10) Very small coals. *North.*

(11) To go silently. *Weber.*

(12) To untie; to loosen. (*A.-S.*)

(13) Soft, as mud, dirt, &c. *Dunelm.*

SLALE. Violent; inflamed. *North.*

SLAM. (1) To beat. *North.*

(2) A kind of game. It is also a term at whist, used when one party wins a game before the other has gained a trick.

> At post and paire, or *slam*, Tom Tuck would play
> This Christmas, but his want wherewith sayes nay.
>
> *Herrick's Works*, ii. 56

(3) The side; to go up the *slam* of the hill is to go up obliquely. *Dorset.*

(4) To throw fast, violently, as a door; to fling down. *Var. dial.*

(5) A kind of muscle. *South.*

(6) Tall and lean. *North.*

SLAM-BANG. With great violence. *West.*

SLAMKIN. A female sloven. Perhaps *slammacks* or *slammerkin* is in more general use. Hence *slammack*, to walk slovenly, to do anything awkwardly.

SLAMMING. Large; big. *West.*

SLAMPAMBES. To cut a person of the slampambes, or to give him the slampambes, i. e. to beat him by stratagem, to circumvent or conquer any one. It occurs in an old play quoted by Nares, who was unable to explain the phrase.

> The townesmen being pinched at the heart that one rascall in such scornefull wise should give them the *slampame*, not so much weieng the slendernesse of the losse as the shamefulnesse of the foile.
>
> *Stanihurst's Description of Ireland*, p. 25.

SLAMTRASH. A great sloven. *Yorksh.*

SLANE. Sloes. *Devon.*

SLANG. (1) Apparently some kind of ordnance, mentioned in Arch. xi. 439.

(2) A long narrow piece of land, sometimes called *slanket*. *West.*

SLANGAM. An awkward lout. "A tall and dull *slangam*, that hath no making to his height, nor wit to his making; also, one that being sent on an errand is long in returning," Cotgrave, in v. *Longis.*

SLANK. (1) Slim; slender. *North.*

(2) A slope, or declivity. *Kent.*

SLANS. Sloes. *West.*

SLANT. To exaggerate. *North.* "To mock, or lie, or dissemble," Kennett MS.

SLANT-VEIN. One vein of ore crossing another at an acute angle. *North.*

SLANY. A slattern. *West.*

SLAP. (1) Suddenly. *North.*

(2) To spill liquor. All of a slap, i. e. very sloppy. *Yorksh.*

(3) *To slap up*, to eat quickly, to lick up food. Still in use.

(4) The same as *Slab* (5).

(5) To loll out the tongue. *North.*

(6) A gap. *Somerset.*

SLAP-BANG. Violently; headlong. *Slap-dash* is also used in the same sense.

SLAP-DASH. A cheap mode of colouring rooms by *dashing* them with a brush in imitation of paper. *North.* In masonry, rough-cast.

SLAPE. (1) Soft; slippery; smooth. Hence, metaphorically, crafty. *North.* Slape hawing by haw binks, i. e. slippery holding by a hall bench. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) Sleep. Sevyn Sages, 929.

SLAPE-ALE. Plain ale as opposed to ale medicated with wormwood or scurvy grass, or mixed with any other liquor. Skinner says this is a Lincolnshire word.

SLAPE-FACE. A soft-spoken, mealy-mouthed hypocrite. *Linc.*

SLAPEL. A large lump. *Sussex.*

SLAPER. The stump of a tree. *Norf.*

SLAPING. Walking about a house with dirty shoes and wet dripping clothes. *Oxon.*

SLAPPING. Very large. *Var. dial.*

SLAPPY. Not baked enough. *Suffolk.*

SLAP-SAUCE. A parasite. *Minsheu.*

SLAP-SHOES. Shoes with loose soles.

SLARE. (1) A hint; an indirect reproach. *Linc.*

(2) To smear, to mark with dirt here and there; thus when a floor has been imperfectly washed it will be said, "They've *slared* it sadly."

SLART. (1) To splash with dirt. *Yorksh.* In Herefordshire, to stain.

(2) Used as a substantive, to mean a quantity; thus one market woman will say to another, "You've got a pretty good *slart* of butter this welk." Used as a verb, to signify to taunt by insinuations, e. g. "If you've anything to say, out with it, and don't *slart* in that way." *Linc.*

SLARY. Bedaubed. *East.*

SLASH. (1) A cut, or gash. *Yorksh.*

(2) The same as *Pleach*, q. v.

SLASHING. Gay; wild. *Var. dial.*

SLASHY. Wet and dirty. *North.*

SLAT. (1) To strike; to slap; to throw or cast down violently or carelessly. *Var. dial.* "Slatted his brains out," Webster, iv. 99. A slat in the face, i. e. a reproach.

(2) To split, or crack. *West.*

(3) A spot, or stain. *Yorksh.*

(4) An iron heater used for smoothing linen after washing. *Somerset.*

(5) To set on; to incite. *North.*

(6) A share. *Bailey.*

(7) A slate. *North.* "Sklat or slat stone." Prompt. Parv. MS. Harl. 221.

SLAT-AXE. A mattock with a short axe end. *Devon.*

SLATCHIN. Untidy. *Cumb.*

SLATE. (1) A valley?

> Certayn, tho said the knyght,
> That theffe I saw to nyght
> Here beside a *slate*.
>
> *Torrent of Portugal*, p.

(2) To ridicule. *Var. dial.* This is probably derived from our fifth meaning.

(3) A sheet. An old cant term, occurring in Dekker's Belman of London, 1608.

(4) A woman is said to be slated, when her petticoat falls below her gown.

(5) To bait animals. "Bay of bor, of bore slatyng," Kyng Alisaunder, 200. "To slate a beast is to hound a dog at him," Yorkshire Ale, p. 115, ed. 1697.

(6) To be angry, or wroth.

> The apostille says that God thaim hatys
> And over alle other with thaim *slatys*.
>
> *R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes*, p. 55.

(7) A pod or husk, of peas, &c. *Hants.*

SLATHER. To slip, or slide. *Chesh.*

SLATS. (1) Cross pieces used in the hurdles of the Midland counties.

(2) Dark blue ooze, rather hard, left dry by the ebb of the sea. *Suff.*

SLATTER. To waste; or rather, perhaps not to make a proper and due use of anything, thus they say, “take care, or you'll *slatter* it all away;” and when the weather is unsettled, so that the work of the farm is interrupted, the farmer will say to his men, “I fear we shall have a *slattering* time of it.” Also, to be negligent and slovenly.

SLATTER-DE-POUCH. An ancient dance, mentioned in an old play in MS. Bodl. 30. Gayton alludes to it as a boy's exercise.

SLATTERINS. Relics. *Lanc.*

SLATTERY. Wet; dirty. *Var. dial.*

SLATY. Miry, or muddy.

SLAUGHMESSES. A kind of sword?

> Beside these, we have the fierce Brabanders and strong Almaines wyth long pykes and cuttyng *slaughmesses*. *Hall, Henry V. f.* 15.

SLAUGHTER. A great alteration involving some destruction, e. g. applied to the thorough repair and renovation of an old mansion. *Essex.*

SLAUM. To smear. *Leic.*

SLAUSE. To strain liquor. “*Colo*, to sclause ale,” MS. Gloss. xv. Cent.

SLAVEINE. A pilgrim's mantle. (*A.-N.*) “*Sarabarda*, Anglice a sclavene,” Nominale MS. in my possession.

> He covyrde hys face wyth hys *slaveyne*,
> That Tyrrye schulde not knowe hys peyne.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 205.
>
> Many wente Clement agayne,
> A *sklavyn* was hys wede.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 86.

SLAVERING-CLOTH. A slobbering-bib. “Slaveryng clothe for chyldren,” Palsgrave.

SLAVVEN. A large piece. *Sussex.*

SLAWE. Slain. (*A.-S.*)

> I wolde not that, sayd Robyn,
> Johan, that thou were *slawe*,
> For all the golde in mery Englond,
> Though it lay now on a rawe.
> *Robin Hood*, i. 54.

SLAWTH. Sloth. *Prompt. Parv.*

SLAWTYR. Slaughter. *Prompt. Parv.*

SLAY. (1) Anything that moves on a pivot, as the part of the loom that is pulled by the hand among the threads. *North.*

(2) In cutting slop, the wood is laid in regular rows, all one way, for the convenience of tying up; these are called *slays*.

(3) As willingly. “I would *slay* do it as not.” *Somerset.*

(4) Coarse wool. *Devon.* Perhaps from *slay*, that part of a loom with which the work is closed. “The slay of a weavers loome having teeth like a combe,” Nomenclator, p. 253.

(5) A lane or way cut through a whin, or broom, or other cover, for the purpose of admitting a vehicle to receive and convey away the faggots or cuttings; or for admitting a range of haynets to catch rabbits, hunted from side to side of the cover by dogs; or for gunners to place themselves in, to shoot or *slay* them as they dart across. *Moor.*

SLAY-WATTLE. A kind of hurdle, made with narrow boards. *Kent.*

SLAZY. Of flimsy texture. *East.*

SLE. To kill; to slay. (*A.-S.*)

> Gret bourde it wold be,
> Off them to *slee* twoo or thre,
> I swere the, be Seynt Gyle.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

SLEA. To dry or wither, spoken of corn exposed to sun or wind before it is gathered or bound. *Chesh.*

SLEAK. The same as *Slake*, q. v.

SLEAM. To slumber. *Lanc.*

SLEAVE. To tear down. *Heref.*

SLEAVE-SILK. The soft floss-silk used for weaving. “Sleave or raw silke,” Florio, p. 57. See Nares, in v.

SLECK. (1) To cool. *North.*

(2) To quench; to assuage; to extinguish. *North.* “Candel slekennid,” Apol. Loll. p. 19.

(3) Small pit coal. *Yorksh.*

(4) To make smooth. *Palsgrave.* “I slecke, I make paper smothe with a sleke stone, *je fais glissant;* you muste slecke your paper if you wyll write Greke well,” Ibid.

SLECKING. Weak liquor. *North.*

SLED. (1) A sledge. *North.* “A trucke or sled with low wheeles,” Florio, p. 37. “*Traha*, a sled,” Nominale MS. “Dray or sleade whych goeth without wheles,” Huloet, 1552. “Slede to drawe a thyng upon,” Palsgrave.

(2) To walk awkwardly. *Yorksh.* Hence, an old blind person. *Sled-hough*, one who walks badly or lamely.

(3) A sledge hammer.

SLEDE. A valley. *Hearne.*

SLEDGE. To shift off. *Dunelm.*

SLEDGER. The lower stone in the hopper of a mill. *Var. dial.*

SLEDIR. Slippery. (*A.-S.*)

> For thanne he leseth his lusty weye
> With dronkeschipe, and wot not whider
> To goo, the weyes ben so *sledir*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 179.
>
> The plank that on the brygge was,
> Was as *sledyr* as any glas.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 35.

SLEECH. (1) To dip up water. *North.*

(2) Mud or sea-sand used as manure. The sediment deposited by the sea in the river Rother is called sleech. *Sussex.* Kennett has *slitch*, “slime or mud thrown up in the cleansing of ponds or ditches,” MS. Lansd. 1033.

> And I will goe gaither *slyche*,
> The shippe for to caulke and pyche.
> *Chester Plays*, i. 47.

SLEEKED. Smooth. “A kind of *sleeked* pasteboord to write upon, and may bee blotted out againe,” Florio, p. 86.

SLEEKER. An iron instrument used for draining the skins that are taken from the tanpit.

SLEEP. A limb is said to go to sleep when benumbed from being too long in one position. “My fothe ys aslepe,” Nominale MS.

SLEEP-AWAY. An idiomatic phrase signifying a gradual decay. *Devon.*

SLEEPER. (1) A rushlight. *East.*

(2) The stump of a tree cut off short, and left in the ground. *Norf.*

(3) A beam of wood which supports something, as rails, &c. *Var. dial.*

(4) Grains of barley which do not vegetate when undergoing the process of malting are called *sleepers*. Salop. Antiq. p. 569.

SLEEP-WORT. Lettuce. *Gerard.*

SLEEPY. Tasteless; insipid; generally said of fruit half rotten. *Var. dial.*

SLEEPY-HEAD. An idle, sleepy person.

SLEER. One who slays. (*A.-S.*)

SLEET. (1) Cow-dung. *Yorksh.*

(2) Aslant; oblique. *Pr. Parv.*

SLEEVE. (1) A narrow channel.

(2) To split; to cleave. *North.*

SLEEVE-HAND. The cuff attached to a sleeve; the wristband of a shirt.

SLEEVELESS. Useless; unprofitable. "Syrrus, thynke not I make, and y schall telle yow a *sleveles* reson," Reliq. Antiq. i. 83.

> If all these faile, a begger-woman may
> A sweet love letter to her hands convay;
> Or a neat laundresse or a hearbwife can
> Carry a *sleevelesse* message now and than.
>
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, ii. 111.

SLEEZY. The same as *Slazy*, q. v. "*Slesie linnen*, so calld becaus brought from the province of Silesia, or as the Germans call it *Schlesia*, wher the capital city Breslaw is maintaind by this manufacture, which is the chief if not the only merchandize of that place," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

SLEFT. Slashed. *Somerset.*

SLEIDED. Raw, untwisted, as silk.

SLEIGHLY. Cunningly. (*A.-S.*)

SLEIGHSTER. Slaughter.

> Therfore so fel ther were
> That litel was sene her *sleighster* ther.
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 226.

SLEIGHT. (1) Contrivance. (*A.-S.*) Still in use, signifying judgment, calculation.

(2) Smooth, as a board, &c.

SLEINT. Slipped; pushed.

SLEITH. Contrivance; cunning. Also, occasionally, stratagem, deceit. (*A.-S.*)

> What, wenest thou Him that knoweth alle
> To disseyve with thy *sleithly* wile.
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 23.

SLEKKYN. Slacken. (*A.-S.*)

> So brennande fire that laste ay,
> That nokyn thynge it *slekkyn* may.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 71.

SLEN. To slope. *Somerset.*

SLENCH. (1) Part of a cow which lies close to the brisket. *West.*

(2) To quench one's thirst. *South.*

(3) To hunt privately, as dogs do to steal their food. *North.*

(4) To cut one side of a hedge, and leave the other untouched. *Chesh.*

SLENT. (1) To tear; to rend. *Dorset.*

(2) A deep puddle; any small pit in a common or plain. *Suffolk.*

(3) To slope; to glide. "It *slented* doune to the erthe," Morte d'Arthur, ii. 281. It is the part. pa. in Du Bartas, p. 7.

(4) A jest, or sarcasm.

SLEPE. To drag. (*Flem.*)

SLEPING. A sleep, or slumber. (*A.-S.*)

SLEPIR. Slippery.

> If reches to the falle, feste noghte one thame thy herte, for thay are faylande and noghte lastande ay, and *slepir* als ane eele, that whenne mene wenys he hase hym faste, als fantome he fra hyme glyddys, and tynys hym for ay. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 244.

SLEPLE. To sleep gently. (*A.-S.*)

SLERRIB. A sparerib of pork. *West.*

SLETCH. To cease; to stop. *I. Wight*

SLETE. To slete a dog, says Ray, is to set him at anything, as swine, sheep, &c. *North.*

SLETTEN. Slid; fell. *Weber.*

SLEUTH. (1) The track of any animal. Hence *sleuth-hound*, a term for the bloodhound.

> There is a law also among the borderers in time of peace, that whoso denieth entrance or sute of a *sleuthhound* in pursuit made after fellons and stolen goods, shall be holden as accessarie unto the theft, or taken for the selfe theefe.
>
> *Holinshed, Description of Scotland*, p. 14.
>
> The second kind is called in Scotland a *sluthhound*, being a little greater then the hunting hound, and in colour for the most part browne, or sandyspotted. The sence of smelling is so quicke in these that they can follow the footesteps of theevs, and pursue them with violence untill they overtake them; and if the theef take the water, they cast in themselves also, and swim to the other side, where they find out againe afresh their former labor, untill they find the thing they seeke for: for this is common in the borders of England and Scotland, where the people were wont to live much upon theft, and if the dog brought his leader unto any house, where they may not be suffred to come in, they take it for granted that there is both the stollen goods and the theef also hidden
>
> *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 149.

(2) A herd of bears. This term occurs in the Booke of Hunting, 1586.

SLEUTHE. Sloth; idleness. (*A.-S.*)

SLEUTYNG. Shooting; letting fly. *Gawayne*

SLEVE. To cleave; to split. (*A.-S.*)

> For thaire cotis ware al to-revyne,
> And thaire lymmes in sondir *slevene.*
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 128

SLEW. (1) To turn round.

(2) A kind of sieve.

(3) To get intoxicated. *Yorksh.*

SLEWER. To give way; to fall down.

SLEY. A weaver's instrument that strikes the wog close to the warp. *Kennett.*

SLEȜELY. Slily; cunningly.

> In Paradis he made him rest,
> And *sleȝely* slepe on him he kest.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 59.

SLIBBER-SLABBER. Very careless.

SLICE. (1) A fire shovel; a broad short-handled firepan for wood fires. *Dorset.* "A slice, of the shape of the ace of spades, a sort of firepan, flat and plain, without any edges turn'd up by the sides," MS. Gloss.

(2) Said of a hawk "when she mewteth a good distance from her," Gen. Rec. ii. 63.

(3) "An instrument of the kitchen to turne meate that is fried," Elyot, in v. *Spatha*, ed. 1559. It occurs in Palsgrave. The slice is still used for many purposes, particularly for taking up or turning fish in a kettle or stew-

pan. It is described in Tim Bobbin, "a thin bit of wood to stir meat in pots."

SLICH. The same as *Sleech* (2).

SLICHEN. Smooth. *Lanc.*

SLICK. (1) Smooth. *Var. dial.*

> The mole's a creature very smooth and *slick*,
> She digs i' th' dirt, but 'twill not on her stick.
> *A Book for Boys and Girls*, 1686, p. 26.

(2) Clear; entirely. *West.*

(3) To comb the hair. *Sussex.*

(4) The down of rabbits. *East.*

(5) A blow, or slap. *Oxon.*

SLICKEN. Smooth. *Derb.*

SLICKENSIDES. A species of mineral substance found in some mines, the effects of which are terrific. A blow with a hammer, a stroke or scratch with a miner's pick, are sufficient to blast asunder the massive rocks to which it is found attached.

> The mines in Eyamedge are very deep, and the New-engine mine I have heard stated as being the deepest in Derbyshire. Among the number in the edge is the Hay-cliff, a mine distinguished for having contained in great abundance of that extraordinary phenomenon in the mineral world provincially called *slickensides.* It is a species of gelena, and is well known amongst mineralogists. This mine once had it in singular quantity and quality. One writer says, "The stroke is immediately succeeded by a crackling noise, accompanied with a noise not unlike the mingled hum of a swarm of bees; shortly afterwards an explosion follows, so loud and appalling that even the miners, though a hardy race of men, and little accustomed to fear, turn pale and tremble at the shock." Of the nature of this mineral, and its terrible power, there have been a many but quite unsatisfactory solutions. Whitehurst, in his work on the formation of the earth, thus mentions its wonderful power:—"In the year 1737, an explosion took place at the Hay-cliff mine, Eyam, by the power of slickensides. Two hundred barrels of materials were blown out at one blast, each barrel containing 350 lbs. weight. During the explosion the earth shook as by an earthquake." A person of the name of Higginbotham once but narrowly escaped with life, by striking incautiously this substance in the above mine. Experienced miners can, however, work where it greatly abounds without much danger. It is also known by the name of "cracking-whole."
> *Wood's Desolation of Eyam.*

SLICKLER. An idle loiterer. *Devon.*

SLICK-STONE. "Slyckestone, *lisse a papier, lice*," Palsgrave. Kennett mentions the slick-stone for smoothing linen cloths. *Slekystone*, Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 156.

SLID. A North country oath. It occurs twice in Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

SLIDDER. (1) To slide. (2) Slippery. *Sliddery* is common in the second sense. "Slyder, *glissant*," Palsgrave. *Slidery*, MS. Arundel. 220, f. 300.

SLIDE. A sledge. *Midl. C.*

SLIDE-BUTT. A dung sledge. *Devon.*

SLIDE-GROAT. A game played with coins, the same as shove-groat. See Douce's Illust. i. 454; Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 259; Armin's Nest of Ninnies, 1608, ed. Collier, p. 28.

SLIDERS. Beams used for the support of shafts in mines. *North.*

SLIDING. Slippery. *Chaucer.*

SLIER. To look sly upon, but with some evil design. *Glouc.*

SLIFFE. A sleeve. *Hooper.*

SLIFT. (1) The fleshy part of the leg of beef, part of the round. *East.*

(2) A slip, or cutting. *Suffolk.*

SLIFTER. A crack, or crevice. *Lanc.* It occurs as a verb in Marston.

> The liver dryed with parsely, and three walnuts clensed from the pill and put into hony, is marveilous good for one that is liver sicke; the ashes of it mixt with oyle, taketh away wens; and the ashes of the liver, and the flesh is good against the chapping, clefts, or *slifters* in the body, which come by cold: but Dioscorides, whom I rather follow, attributeth both these vertues to the ashes of the hoofe.
> *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 26.

SLIGHT. (1) Contrivance; artifice.

(2) A contracted form of the ancient phrase *by this light.*

(3) A trifling matter. *West.*

(4) Slighting; contemptuous.

(5) To slake lime. *Devon.*

(6) To smooth or iron linen.

(7) To throw, or cast quickly.

SLIGHTEN. To slight. *Jonson.*

SLIGHTY. Slim; weak. *East.*

SLIKE. (1) Such; such like. (*A.-S.*)

> Criste was of a maydene borne,
> And dyed for thame on *slyke* a tree,
> To brynge thame owte of my posté.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 123.

> I have herd say men suld take of twa thinges,
> *Slik* as he fynt, or tak *slik* as he bringes;
> But specially I pray the, host ful deere,
> Get us som mete and drynk, and mak us cheere.
> *Wright's Anecdota Literaria*, p. 31.

> Whethur thy dayes, Lord, be *slyke*
> As mennes dayes that dwellen here.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 19.

(2) To make sleek, or smooth. (*A.-S.*) Also an adjective, smooth, or sleek. "With bent browis both smothe and slike," Romaunt of the Rose, 542.

(3) To rend asunder; to cleave.

(4) To slide. "On the mayle slikes," Anturs of Arther, xlviii. 6.

SLIKKER. Smooth and hard. "Slykker as paper that is sleked or suche lyke, *alyse*," Palsgrave, adject. f. 95.

SLIM. (1) Distorted, or worthless; sly. Also, a worthless fellow. *Var. dial.*

(2) To do any work in a careless or deceptive manner. *Sussex.*

(3) Slender; thin; slight. *East.* Also, a thin, tall youth.

(4) Sly; cunning; crafty. *Var. dial.*

SLIMBER. To lie at ease. *Glouc.*

SLIME. A hawk slimeth "when she mewteth without droping." Gent. Rec. ii. 63.

SLIMMY. Of slight texture. *North.* Forby has *slimslacket*, of very thin texture, loose and flaccid. East Anglia, p. 307.

SLIMSY. Idle, lazy, dawdling. *Slimsiest*, the superlative of this word, which is in use about Woodbridge. *Moor's Suffolk MS.*

SLINCH. To sneak away. *Duneim.*

SLING. (1) To move quickly. *Var. dial.* It has also the same meaning as *Slinch*, q. v.

(2) To cast, or throw. Also, to bring forth young prematurely. *Sussex.*

His hand sleppid and slode o-slante one the mayles,
And the tother slely *slynges* hym undire.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.

SLINGE. (1) To sneak; to skulk about in a state of idleness. *North.*

(2) A blow. *Syr Gawayne.*

SLINGER. (1) One who steals cloth, yarn, or the like from clothiers, with a view to its being worked up or finished.

(2) A person who used a sling. *Pifundabilista*, a slynger, Nominale MS.

SLINGET. A narrow slip of ground.

SLINK. (1) To sneak off. Also, a sneaking, thievish fellow. *North.*

(2) A small piece of wet meadow land. *I. of Wight.*

(3) A calf prematurely brought forth is so termed; the leather into which the skin is made, being softer and tougher than other leather, is used by shoemakers to bind with.

(4) Slim; slender. *Suffolk.*

SLIN-POLE. A simpleton. *Devon.*

SLIP. (1) "At the potteries in Staffordshire, the earths or clays of looser and more friable texture being mixed with water, they make into a consistence thinner than syrup, so that being put into a bucket, it will run out through a quill; this they call *slip*, and is the substance wherewith they paint their wares, which from its several colours is calld the *orange slip*, the *white slip*, the *red slip*," Kennett MS.

(2) To creep. "Why come, how you do *slip* along," applied to a person moving very slow and lazily. *Var. dial.*

(3) An outside covering, as a pillow-*slip*, for a pillow-case. Also a child's pinafore. This word was formerly used in general for a scabbard, sheath, &c. and the maker of such things was called a *slipper*, a term that has now become obsolete. In the parish register of Hexham, co. Northumberland, is this entry, "William, son of William Hutchinson, *sword sliper*, bur. Nov. 1688." Chron. Mirab. p. 156.

(4) A narrow passage between two buildings. W. Wyrc. 192. There is a passage so called on the south side of Worcester cathedral.

(5) A young pig. *Cornw.*

(6) A noose, especially applied to that by which a greyhound is kept before it is allowed to start for the game.

(7) A counterfeit coin, consisting of brass washed over with silver.

(8) Clay ready for the potter.

(9) To cast a foal prematurely.

(10) A butterfly. *Somerset.*

SLIPCOAT-CHEESE. Was thus made:

Take five quarts of new milk from the cow, and one quart of water, and one spoonful of runnet, and stir it together, and let it stand till it doth come, then lay your cheescloth into the vate, and take up your curd as fast as you can, without breaking, and put it to your vate, and let the whey soak out itself, when you have taken it all up, lay a cloth on the top of it and one pound weight for one hour, then lay two pound weight for an hour more; then take him out of the vate, and let him lie two or three hours, and then salt him on both sides; when he is salt enough, take a clean cloth and wipe him dry, then let him lie a day or a night, then put nettles under and upon him, and change them once a day, the cheese will come to his eating in eight or nine days. *The Housewife's Oracle*, ed. 1697, p. 14.

SLIP-DOWN. Old milk slightly curdled.

SLIPE. To uncover the roof of a building; to take away the outside covering from anything. "Take the whyte of lekus, *slype* hem and shrede hem small," Forme of Cury, p. 15.

SLIP-ON. To slip on clothes, i. e. to put them on very hurriedly and loosely. *Var. dial.*

SLIPPER. (1) Slippery. *Palsgrave.*

Yf they were men, your faithfulnesse might hap to suffice, but childhod muste bee maintained by mennes autoritie, and *slipper* you the underprompted with elder counsaill. *Hall, Edward V.* f. 2.

(2) A skidpan. *Worc.*

SLIPPER-SLOPPER. Slip-shod. *Somerset*

SLIPPERY-WHELPS. Drop dumplings. *Suff.*

SLIPPID. Slender. *Sussex.*

SLIPPY. (1) Very quick. *Var. dial.*

(2) Slippery. Still in use.

SLIP-SHAUL. Applied to nuts when so ripe, that they easily slip out of the husks.

SLIP-SHOE. A very loose shoe, so worn as to hang loosely about the foot.

He weares his apparel by leave of the peoples ignorance, for if every customer could challenge his owne remnant, hee would be stript naked. He needs not use the corn-cutter, for the *slip-shoe* favours him. *Stephens' Essayes and Characters*, 1615, p. 421

SLIP-SLOP. Thin mud, &c. *North.*

SLIPSTRING. A knavish fellow. See Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. v; Hawkins, iii. 39. It is an adjective in the following passage:

Another should have spoke us two betweene,
But like a meacher hee's not to be seene.
Hee's runne away even in the very nick
Of this dayes businesse; such a *slippstring* trick
As never till now befell us heeretofore,
Nor shall, I hope, befall us any more.

MS. Bright 170, f. 1

SLIR. To slip; to slide. *North.*

SLIRRUP. To lap up any liquid with a noise *Sussex.*

SLISSE. An instrument like a large sledge, used before carts were adopted in agriculture. It is still used in turf bogs where there are few obstructions. *North.*

SLIT. (1) A crack or cleft in the breast of fat cattle. *Midl. C.*

(2) To cut through; to cleave. (*A.-S.*)

(3) The pudendum muliebre. *North.*

(4)

The king was wondred out of witt,
And toke the messanger bi the *slit*.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 24.

(5) To thrust back the lock of a door without the key. *Sussex.*

SLIT-COTE. According to Strutt, ed. Planché, ii. 260, a cote open in the front.

SLITE. The herb cidamum.

SLITHER. To slide; to slip. *Var. dial.* Jennings has *slitter*, Glossary, p. 70.

SLITHERING. Slow; indolent; procrastinating; deceitful. *Linc.*

SLITIN. Worn out; wearied.

SLITTERY. The same as *Claggum*, q. v.

SLIVE. (1) To sneak; to skulk; to proceed in a sly way; to creep; to idle away time. *North.*

(2) To cut, or slice off anything. Also, a slip or slice, a chip. (*A.-S.*)

> Sithe thai drowe brondes of stel,
> And hewe togedre hard and wel,
> And delde dentes rive,
> And laiden on with swerdes clere,
> Helm and scheld that stronge were
> Thai gonne hem al *to-schlive*.
>
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 471.

(3) To slide down suddenly. "I slyve downe, I fall downe sodaynly, *je coule*," *Palsgrave.*

(4) To dress carelessly. *Cumb.* A garment rumpled up about any part of the person is said to be *slived.*

SLIVE-ANDREW. A good-for-nothing fellow.

SLIVEN. Slid; glided down. The term was often applied to dress. Carr has *sliving*, having the brim or edge turned down.

SLIVER. (1) A splinter; a slice; a slip; a small piece of anything. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A small wooden instrument used for spinning yarn in the West of England. Arch. xxix. 271.

(3) A short slop worn by bankers or navigators. *Linc.* It was formerly called a *sliving.* The *sliving* was exceedingly capacious and wide.

(4) A lock of combed wool.

SLIVERLY. Cunning; deceitful. *Linc.*

SLIVING. (1) See *Sliver* (3).

(2) Idle; lazy; wicked. *North.*

(3) A blow? Anturs of Arther, xlviii. 5. Perhaps from A.-S. slifan, to cleave.

SLIZE. To look sly. *Wilts.*

SLO. To slay. (*A.-S.*)

SLOACH. To drink heavily. *Northumb.*

SLOB. (1) The star fish. *North.*

(2) The same as *Slab*, q. v.

SLOBBER. (1) Untidy; wet. *West.*

> Thomas Davis used to lace them up for her. She was very untidy in her dress; all of a *slobber*.
>
> *The Times*, July 25th, 1843.

(2) To eat spoon meat in a filthy manner, allowing portions of it to run down over the chin.

SLOBBERER. (1) A slovenly farmer. *Norf.*

(2) A jobbing tailor. *Var. dial.*

SLOBBERING-BIB. A bib tied under a child's chin round the neck when very young to keep the pinafore clean.

SLOBBERY. Wet; sloppy. *Shak.*

SLOB-FURROWING. A particular method of ploughing. *Norf.*

SLOCK. (1) Loose. *Sussex.*

(2) To entice; to steal. *West.* "To slock, vox apud Dumnonios usitatissima. blandis et subdolis verbis servosa dominis pellicere, aut malis artibus in fraudem dominorum allicere." MS. Devon. Glossary.

SLOCKEN. To slake; to quench. Also, to suffocate in mud, and perhaps at times to drown simply. If a person should have been suffocated by getting into a bog or marsh he would be said to have been *slockened:* and the term was applied to a drunken man, who had perished in a ditch or running stream. *Linc.*

> That bottell swet, which served at the first
> To keep the life, but not to *slocken* thirst.
>
> *Du Bartas*, p. 366.

SLOCKET. To convey things privately out of the house, applied to a servant. *Berks.*

SLOCKING-STONE. A rich and tempting stone of ore. *Cornw.*

SLOCKSEY. Slovenly. *Sussex.*

SLOCKSTER. (1) To waste. *Somerset.*

(2) One that slocks or enticeth away men's servants. Blount, p. 597.

SLOD. (1) A short cake baked before the bread goes into the oven. *Suffolk.*

(2) Slid. (*A.-S.*)

> Launfal dyȝte hys courser,
> Withoute knave other squyer,
> He rood with lytylle pryde;
> Hys hors *slod* and fell yn the fen,
> Wherfore hym scornede many men,
> Abowte hym fer and wyde.
>
> *Illustrations of Fairy Mythology*, p. 9.

(3) To wade through mire, &c. *East.*

SLODDER. Slush, or wet mud. *West.*

SLODE. (1) Slit; split; slipt.

> The Elridge knighte, he pricked his steed;
> Syr Cauline bold abode:
> Then either shooke his trustye speare,
> And the timber these two children bare
> Soe soone in sunder *slode*.
>
> *Sir Cauline*, ap. Percy, p. 12.

(2) The track of cart-wheels. *Lanc.*

SLOFF. To eat slovenly and greedily. *West.* It occurs in Pr. Parv. *Sloffyn.*

SLOG. To lag behind.

SLOGARDIE. Sloth. (*A.-S.*)

SLOGGER. To be slovenly or tardy. *Sloggering*, negligent in dress. *North.*

SLOGHE. A bog; a muddy pit.

> For hys company was alle gon,
> xl. he had chaunged for oon,
> Ther skaped but two away;
> The quene was aferde to be schente,
> Tyl sche sye that they were wente,
> And passyd owt of the *slogh*.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.
>
> Or of the pitte, or of the *sloghe*,
> If thouȝte him thanne good y-nowe.
>
> *Gower*, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 58.

SLOMAX. Very untidy. *West.*

SLOMBERINGES. Slumberings. (*A.-S.*)

SLOMERANDE. Slumbering. (*A.-S.*)

> And seett thaire mynde fully in Godd withowttene cessynge, whare so thay walke or dwelle or speke, *slomerande* and slepande.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 235.

SLOMMAKIN. Slovenly; loose; untidy: dirty; unwieldy. *Var. dial.*

SLOMOWRE. Slumber. (*A.-S.*)

And fore slewthe of *slomowre* on a slepe fallis,
Bot be ane aftyre mydnyghte alle his mode changede.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

SLON. Sly. *Cumb.*

SLONE. (1) The sloe. *West.* Browne uses it for the plural, sloes.

(2) To slay. (*A.-S.*)

I hade catelle; now have I non!
Thay take my bestis and don tham *slone*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.

SLONGENE. Flung or cast down.

He sware by mekille Goddez payne,
Bot if thou brynge the coupe agayne,
With my dart thou salle be slayne,
And *slongene* of thi mere. *Perceval*, 672.

SLONKE. To devour up. (*Flem.*)

SLOO. (1) The inner bony prominence from the quick part of a cow's horn, which bleeds when broken. *West.*

(2) To slay; to kill. (*A.-S.*)

The douȝtur thouȝt anodur thyng,
Hir fadur for to *sloo*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 45.

(3) The same as *Sloghe*, q. v.

And moche schame we hyt do,
And caste hyt in a fowle *sloo*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 35.

SLOOM. A gentle sleep. *Sloomy*, dull, slow, inactive. *North.*

SLOON. Slain; killed. (*A.-S.*)

With my fadur I have done foly,
Thre childur I had hym by,
And I have hem alle *sloon*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 46.

SLOOP. To change. *Wilts.*

SLOP. (1) A smock-frock; any kind of outer garment made of linen. "Sloppe, a night-gowne, *robe de nuit*," Palsgrave. The term was also applied to a kind of cloak or mantle. Strutt, ii. 211, quotes a MS. which says, "a sloppe is a mourning cassocke for ladies and gentlewomen, not open before."

Ich will put on my best white *sloppe*,
And ich will weare my yellow hose.
Melismata, 1611.

(2) To wet or dirty. *West.*

(3) Underwood. *Suffolk.*

(4) A summer boot or buskin, much worn in the fifteenth century.

(5) A pocket. *Lanc.*

(6) To bend, as wood, &c. *North.*

(7) The step of a ladder or gate, &c.

SLOPE. To defraud. *North.*

SLOPED. Decayed with wet, rotten, applied to potatoes and pease. *Dorset.*

SLOP-HOSE. "Payre of sloppe hoses, *braiettes a marinier*," Palsgrave.

SLOPPER. Loose, not fixed, applied to solid bodies. *Somerset.*

SLOPPETY. A slut. *Lanc.*

SLOPPY. Loose; slovenly. *North.*

SLOPS. Large wide breeches.

If they can walke about their wealthy shopps
In sober gownes and very hansome *slopps*.
Stephens' Essayes and Characters, 1615, p. 6.

SLOP-SELLER. A person who sells all sorts of old clothes. *Var. dial.*

SLOP-WASH. A small intermediate washing in large families. *Var. dial.*

SLORE. (1) To grasp. *Lanc.*

(2) Dirt; miry earth. *North.* "Sloore, *limus*," Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

SLORP. To sob heavily; to eat greedily and unmannerly. *North.*

SLORRIED. Bedaubed. *West.*

Though you lie in the dark, *slorried* with the bishop's black coal dust. *Philpot's Works*, p. 233.

SLORRY. A blind worm. *Kent.*

SLOSH. Dirty wet mud. *Var. dial.*

SLOT. (1) A young bullock. *North.*

(2) The clasp or fastening of a door. "*Vectis*, a slott," Nominale MS. "Slotte of a dore, *locquet*," Palsgrave. Still in use in the North, applied to a bolt of almost any kind.

(3) A castle; a fort.

Thou paydst for building of a *slot*,
That wrought thine owne decay.
Riche's Allarme to England, 1578.

(4) The print or mark of a deer's foot upon the ground. Gent. Rec. ii. 78.

Swiftly pursue the *slots* of this huge deer,
And rouze him from his mighty layer here.
Howard's Brittish Princes, 1669, p. 110.

(5) A hollow tuck in a cap, or other part of the dress. *Linc.*

(6) To cut, or slash. *Northumb.*

(7) A small piece. Butchers call the tongue of pork a *slot*, and a small quantity of ale is called a slot of ale. *North.*

(8) A wide ditch. *Devon.*

(9) Wet sticky clay. *Linc.*

SLOTCH. (1) A sloven. *To slotch about*, said of shoes, &c. when slovenly or slipshod.

(2) A greedy clown. *Lanc.* It is also defined, a great ugly person.

SLOTE. (1) The pit of the stomach.

Thourghe the brené and the breste, with his bryghte wapyne,
O-slante doune fro the *slote* he slyttes at ones.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 77

(2) The step of a ladder, or gate.

SLOTER. To stab. *Midx.*

SLOTES. The under pieces which keep the bottom of the cart together.

SLOTH. The same as *Sloghe*, q. v.

SLOTTEN. Divided. *Chesh.*

SLOTTER. Filth; nastiness. Also, to dirty, to bespatter with mud, &c. *Var. dial.* "Sloturburgge, *cenulentus*," Pr. Parv.

Than awght the sawle of synfulle withinne
Be full fowle, that es al *slotyrd* thar in synne.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 76

SLOTTISH. Bad; wicked; slovenly.

SLOTTIT. To walk slipshod. *West.*

SLOUCH. A lazy fellow; a rough ungainly person. Also a verb, to walk about in an idle manner. "Slowch, a lazy lubber, who has nothing tight about him, with his stockings about his heels, his clothes unbutton'd, and his hat flapping about his ears," MS. Gloss. "Thou filthie fine slouch," Promos and Cassandra, p. 47.

SLOUCHED-HAT. Now, one that has lost its form and proper texture; originally, a hat the rose of which was untied, and the brims *slouched* over the face. *Hunter.*

SLOUDRING. Clumsy; loutish. *Devon.*

SLOUGH. (1) A husk. *North.*

(2) Killed; slew. (*A.-S.*)

> How there lay the Shottysshe knyght,
> That Quene Genure with poyson *slough.*
>
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 98.

(3) The cast skin of a snake. Also, the skin of any animal. The slough of a snake was formerly used by labourers for a hatband.

> Take a piece of the *slough* of an adder, and tye it to the wrong side of the finger that is prickt with a thorne, it will open the orifice that you may pluck it forth.
>
> *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 164.

> Thenne goth this neddre and not blan,
> In this *slouȝe* Sathan thenne was.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 5.

> Then shall ye slit the *slough* where the hart lieth.
> And take away the heares from it and flyeth.
>
> *The Booke of Hunting,* 1586.

(4) The slime of snakes. *Lanc.*

SLOUGHER. To slide. *Devon.*

SLOUGH-SILVER. A certain rent paid to the castle of Wigmore, and is in lieu of certain days' work in harvest, heretofore reserved to the lord from his tenants. *Blount.*

SLOUM. To slumber. *Yorksh.*

SLOUNGE. An idle fellow. *North.*

SLOVEN. (1) Divided. *North.*

(2) A knave; a rascal.

SLOVEN-WOOD. Southernwood. *East.*

SLOW. (1) To make slow; to slacken. "It sloweth age," Stanihurst, p. 13.

(2) A sluggard. (*A.-S.*)

> Lothe to bedde and lothe fro bedde, men schalle know the *slow.* *MS. Douce,* 52.

(3) Dull, as the edge of a weapon.

SLOW-BACK. A sluggard. *Devon.*

SLOWDY. A dirty sloven. *Yorksh.*

SLOWE. (1) A moth. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A sloghe, q. v. Thornton Rom. p. 246.

SLOWEN. Slew, pl. (*A.-S.*)

> [illegible] were cured in Crist, that they on crosse *slowen.*
>
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 111.

SLOWNES. Sloth. (*A.-S.*)

> *Slownes* ys a cursyd thyng,
> For hyt ys ever wery of weel doyng.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 5.

SLOW-WORM. A blind-worm. *Var. dial.*

SLOX. To waste; to pilfer. *Wilts.*

SLUB. Wet and loose mud. *Sussex.* Forby says, "thick mire, in which there is some danger of sticking fast."

SLUBBER. (1) To beat up. The following passage is in the Northern dialect.

> And we will ga to the dawnes, and *slubber* up a sillibub. *The Two Lancashire Lovers,* 1640, p. 19.

(2) To do anything slovenly. "He doth but fumble or *slubber* over the lesson he playes," Cotgrave in v. *Brouiller.*

(3) To smear; to dirty, or defile. "Sloubberde with wepyng, *esplouré,*" Palsgrave.

> Detracting vassals that will vomit spight
> At what they know not, and will look asquint
> On things of worth; what ere has most worth in't
> They *slubber* most with gall; in all that's evil.
> They'll goe as far, and be as like the devill.
>
> *British Bibliographer,* ii. 334

(4) To dress wool. *North.*

(5) Any viscous substance. *Yorksh.*

SLUBBERDEGULLION. A paltry dirty wretch.

> Quoth she, although thou hast deserv'd,
> Base *slubberdegullion,* to be serv'd
> As thou did'st vow to deal with me,
> If thou had'st got the victory.
>
> *Hudibras,* I. iii 886.

> Who so is sped is matcht with a woman,
> He may weep without the help of an onyon.
> He's an oxe and an asse, and a *slubberdegullion.*
>
> *Musarum Deliciæ,* 1656, p 79.

SLUBBERER. A mischievous meddling person; a turbulent man. This word occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

SLUCK-A-BED. A sluggard. *West.* Cotgrave has *slug-a-bed,* in v. *Dormart.*

SLUD. Wet mud. *Var. dial.*

SLUDDER. To eat slovenly. *North.*

SLUDGE. The same as *Slud,* q. v.

SLUER. To slide down. *Devon.*

SLUG. (1) To be negligent. *Yorksh.*

(2) A ship which sails badly.

(3) To lay late in bed. *Var. dial.*

SLUGGARDY-GUISE The habit of a sluggard. *West.*

> Sluggardy-guise;
> Loth to go to bed,
> And loth to rise.

SLUGGY. Sluggish. (*A.-S.*)

SLUG-HORN. A short and ill-formed horn of an animal of the ox kind, turned downwards, and appearing to have been stunted in its growth. Perhaps it may have been contemptuously named thus, from some fancied resemblance to that common reptile called the slug, the snail without a shell. *Forby.*

SLUG-HOUNDS. A breed of dogs possessed by James I, probably bloodhounds or the Scotch wolf-dog. See Sir H. Dryden's Twici, p. 59, 4to. 1844.

SLUMBRY. Sleepy. *Palsgrave.*

SLUMP. Wet boggy earth; wet mud. Also, to slip down into slump. *Var. dial.*

SLUNK. Grose tells us, as a superstition, that "a *slunk* or abortive calf buried in the highway over which cattle frequently pass, will greatly prevent that misfortune happening to cows. This is commonly practised in Suffolk.'

SLUNKEN. Lean; shrivelled. *North.*

SLUR. (1) Thin washy mud. *East.*

(2) To slip a die out of the box so as not to let it turn, a method of cheating formerly in vogue among gamblers.

SLUR-BOW. A kind of bow, probably one furnished with a barrel, through a slit in which the string slided when the trigger was pulled. Meyrick, ii. 279.

SLURRUP. To swallow greedily. *East.*

SLURRY. (1) To dirty, or smear. *North.*

(2) To do anything inefficiently.

SLUSH. (1) Wet mud; any wet dirt. Figurative y, anything dirty. *Var. dial.*

(2) To work carelessly. *Yorksh.*

(3) Wasteful. *North.*

(4) To slop; to spill. *Var. dial.*

(5) Poor or diseased cattle. *North.*

(6) A drunken fellow. *Newc.*

SLUSH-BUCKET. A great drinker. *North.*

SLUT. An apron. *Lanc.*

SLUTTY. Dirty. *North.*

> For if thou gafe a gret lorde drynke in a *slutty* coppe and foule, ware the drynke never sa gude, hym wolde wlate withe alle, and byd do it awaye.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i 17, f. 238.

SLWNE. Sloth; indolence.

SLY-BOOTS. A sly fellow. *Var. dial.*

> The frog call'd the lazy one several times, but in vain; there was no such thing as stirring him, though the *sly-boots* heard well enough all the while.
>
> *Adventures of Abdalla*, 1729, p. 32.

SLYDOM. Cunning. *Cornw.*

SLYGHE. Cunning, i. e. built with excessive ingenuity and contrivance.

> And theryn was a towre fulle *slyghe*,
> That was bothe stronge and hyghe.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 141.

SMACK. (1) A slap; a sounding blow; a hit with the open hand. *Var. dial.*

(2) Suddenly; sharply. *West.*

(3) To come or go against anything with great force. *Essex.*

(4) The mizen sail of a ship.

SMACKER. To kiss. Florio, p. 51.

SMACK-SMOOTH. In a reckless way; regardless of consequences. When a person acts in this way, he is said to go at a thing *smack-smooth*. *Linc.* It sometimes means, quietly; pleasantly. Carr explains it "level."

SMALE. (1) The form of a hare. *East.*

(2) Small. Still in use.

> Leste to *smale* they done hyt breke,
> And in here teth hyt do steke
>
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 130.

SMALISH. Rather small. (*A.-S.*)

SMALL. (1) Low and soft, as the voice. "Speaks small like a woman," Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1. Also, low, as the water of a river, &c.

> And than the company answered all
> With voices sweet entuned, and so *small*.
>
> *Chaucer's Floure and the Leafe*, 180.

(2) Young. *North.*

(3) The stock of a pillar.

(4) Poor, weak, said of liquor.

SMALLAGE. Water parsley.

> *Smallage*, balme, germander, basell, and lilly,
> The pinke, the flower-de-luce, and daffadilly.
>
> *Heywood's Marriage Triumphe*, 1613.

SMALLUMS. Small quantities. *North.*

SMALLY. Very small; little. *Yorksh.*

> Not *smally* fortunate did he thinke himselfe to have found this unluckie receptakle, making unto himselfe a false joy of that sower subject, which was the cause of heavie sorrow unto others.
>
> *Honours Academie*, 1610, p. 2.

SMARADGE. A kind of emerald.

SMARRY. A woman's smock. *Dorset.*

SMART. (1) Considerable. *Wilts.*

(2) In good health. *Heref.*

(3) To undergo; to injure. *Essex.*

(4) Quick; hasty; swift. *Leic.*

> The prynce of Jerusalem and his brother
> Everiche of hem ran to other,
> *Smertely* in the feld;
> Though Antonyffygryffon yonger were,
> His brother Leobertus he can down bere;
> Sir Torent stode and beheld.
>
> *Torrent of Portugal*, p. 104.

(5) Well or finely dressed. *Var. dial.*

SMARTISH. Considerable. *Var. dial.*

SMARTLE. To waste away. *North.* "To smartle away, *dissipo*," Coles.

SMARTWEED. The herb arsmart. *Norf.*

SMASH. (1) To break in pieces; to crush; to shiver. Also, a blow or fall by which anything is broken. *Var. dial.*

(2) A bankruptcy. *South.*

SMASHER. (1) A pitman. *North.*

(2) Anything very large. *Var. dial.*

(3) A small gooseberry pie. *Newc.*

(4) A passer of counterfeit coin. *Var. dial.*

SMASHING. Wild; gay. *Var. dial.*

SMATCH. A taste, twang, or flavour.

SMATTER. To intermeddle. *Coles.*

SMAW. Small. *North.*

SMAWM. To smear. *Dorset.*

SMAY. To refuse. *Salop.*

SMEAGRE. Thin; lean; meagre. *East.*

SMEATH. (1) The smew, *Mergus albellus*, one of the birds of the fens.

(2) A large open level. *East.*

SMECEN. To taste; to smack. (*A.-S.*)

SMECTYMNUUS. A club of five parliamentary holders-forth, mentioned in Hudibras. See also Wright's Political Ballads, p. 230. "About the beginning of the Long Parliament, in the year 1641, five ministers wrote a book against episcopacy and the Common Prayer, in behalf of the Presbyterian government, to which they all subscribed their names, being Stephen Marshal, Edmund Calamy, Tho. Young, Matth. Newcomen, and Will. Spurstow; the first letters whereof make this word *Smectymnuus*, and from thence they and their followers were called Smectymnuans," Blount, p. 597-8, ed. 1681.

SMEDES. Flour. (*A.-S.*) The "smedes of barly" occur in a receipt in MS. Linc. Med. f. 305, xv. Cent.

SMEDME. Meal. *Dunelm.*

SMEDUM. Dust. *West.*

SMEECH. (1) A stench. *Devon.* *Smych* occurs in an early MS. quoted in Wright's Essay on Purgatory, p. 144. "Smeech, to make a stink with the snuff of a candle," MS. Devon Glossary in my possession.

(2) Obscurity in the air, arising from smoke, fog, or dust. *South and West.*

SMEEGY. Meat, perhaps other things, in a state between taint and sweetness. A poor sick woman said, "I sent for a bit à meat, but 'twas so *smeegy* I coudn't eat it." *Moor's Suffolk MS. Glossary.*

SMEETER. A scimetar. "Put up your smeeter," Dekker, ap. Hawkins, iii. 163.

SMEETH. To smooth. *North*

SMEKE. To flatter. (*Flem.*)

SMEKID. Smoky. (*A.-S.*)

> Swarte *smekyd* smethes smateryd with smoke
> Dryve me to deth wyth den of here dyntes;
> Swech noys on nyghtes ne herd men nevere,
> What knavene cry and clateryng of knockes.
>
> *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 240.

SMELLERS. Cat's whiskers. *West.*

SMELL-FEAST. A parasite. *Howell.*

SMELLING-CHETE. An orchard, or garden. Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-light, 1620, sig. C. iii. In another place, however, he explains it *a nose.*

SMELL-SMOCK. "*Mulierarius*, one given to love women, a smellsmocke," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 528. "*Brigaille*, a noteable smelsmocke, or muttonmungar, a cunning solicitor of a wench," Cotgrave.

> This theame of smocke is very large and wide,
> And might (in verse) be further amplifide:
> But I thinke best a speedy end to make,
> Lest for a *smel-smocke* some should me mistake.
>
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, ii. 167.

SMELT. (1) The sparling. *North.*

(2) Used metaphorically by our early writers for a gull or simpleton.

SMELȜENE. Odoriferous. (*A.-S.*)

SMERE. (1)

> At the furmeste bruche that he fond,
> He lep in, and over he wond.
> Tho he wes inne, *smere* he lou,
> And ther of he hadde gome i-nou.
>
> *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 272.

(2) Grease. (*A.-S.*)

> And strong clout lether hem to clout,
> And *smere* to smere hem al about.
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 50.

SMEREWORTH. The round birthwort, or the herb mercury. *Phillips.*

SMERI. A woman's shift. *Beds.*

SMERM. Swarm. Hooper's Early Writings, p. 568, but probably an error.

SMERTE. (1) To smart; to suffer pain.

(2) Quick; fast. Sometimes the adverb, as in Syr Gowghter, 389.

> The swynhorde toke owt a knyfe *smert*,
> And smote the boor to the herte.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 131.
>
> *Smertly* then she callis a knave,
> Ful he hopeth wher I sitte;
> He cumeth stalkyng behynde me with a stafe,
> Ful wel he troweth me to hitte.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 110.

SMETE. A blow. (*A.-S.*)

> Then Quore felle, as ye may wete,
> That was of Befyse a gode *smete.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 123.

SMETEN. Smote; struck. (*A.-S.*)

> When Gye hym felyd *smeten* sore,
> To ȝylde hyt hym he was yore.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 154.

SMETH. A medicine or physical ointment to take away hair. Blount, p. 598.

SMETHE. Smooth. (*A.-S.*)

> The furthe day shal blowe a wynd so longe so hit dures,
> Castles a-doun falleth, bothe halles ant bures;
> The hulles maketh evene *smethe* wyth the dales;
> Hym y telle a loverd that thus con bete bales
>
> *MS. Harl.* 2253, f. 57.

SMETHYMENE. Smiths. (*A.-S.*)

> Bot als the knyghte went thorow a lawe,
> *Smethymene* thore herde he blawe. *Isumbras*, 393

SMEUSE. A hare's track. *Var. dial.*

SMICKER. Smirking; amorous. Applied to men, finical, effeminate. "*Smikkering*, neat gay, pleasant," Kennett, MS.

> The smith seeing what a *smicker* wench the coblers wife was, and what a jealous foole shee had to her husband, sorrowed at the good fortune of the cobler, that he had so faire a wife, and wished that hee could finde meanes to have such a one his friend.
>
> *Cobler of Canterburie*, 1608.

SMICKET. A smock. *Var. dial.*

SMIDDY. A blacksmith's smithy. *Smiddy-gum*, the refuse from the smiddy. *North.*

SMID-MEAL. A coarse sort of meal. *Westm.*

SMIE. A kind of small fish. "In Essex is a fysshe called a *smie*, whyche, if he be longe kept, will turne to water," Elyot in v. *Aphya.*

SMILE. To ferment, as beer, &c. *North.*

SMILT. The spleen of an animal.

SMIRCH. To daub; to smear. Still in use in Herefordshire.

SMIRK. (1) To smile with a self-satisfied air *Smirkle* is sometimes heard.

(2) Neat; trim. *Oxon.*

SMIT. (1) Infection. *North.* "He provocith al to the smit of falling," Apology for the Lollards, p. 70.

(2) To mark sheep. *Yorksh.*

(3) Smiteth; cutteth. (*A.-S.*) Also a substantive, a cut, as in this passage.

> Tryamowre on the hedd he hytt,
> He had gevyn hym an evylle *smytt.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 81

(4) Marked; adorned. *Linc.*

(5) To mar; to destroy. *Devon.*

(6) Pleasure; recreation.

SMITCH. Dirt, but generally applied to smoke or dust. *West.*

SMITE. A small portion; a mite.

SMITER. (1) The assistant blacksmith who *smites* the hot iron on the stithy or anvil once with the *bout-hammer*, or heavy mall, to every two blows of the smaller hand-hammer struck by the smith. Hence applied generally to one who does anything in an energetic manner.

(2) A scimetar. "It is my simiter, which I by construction often studying to bee compendious, call my *smiter*," Lilly's Endimion, ed. 1632, sig. B. viii.

> His fatal *smiter* thrice aloft he shakes,
> And frowns; the sea and ship and canvass quakes;
> Then from the hatches he descends, and slept
> Into his cabin, drank again, and slept.
>
> *Legend of Captain Jones*, 1659.

SMITHE. To forge, as a smith. (*A.-S.*)

SMITHEN. To scatter meal on the board before baking oat-cakes. *North.*

SMITHER. (1) Light small rain. *East.*

(2) Light; active?

> Gavan was *smyther* and smerte,
> Owte of his steroppus he sterte.
>
> *Anture of Arther*, xlii 10

SMITHERS. Fragments; atoms. *Linc.*

SMITHUM. The smallest sort of lead ore beaten into dust, finely sifted, and strewed upon earthen vessels to give them a gloss, is called *smithum* in Staffordshire. Near Lawton Park they distinguish their lead ore into three kinds, round ore, small ore, and *smithum*. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

SMITS. Particles of soot. *Craven.*

SMITTLE. Infectious. Also, to infect. The adjective *smittling* is also used.

SMITY. The snuff of a candle. *Beds.*

SMOCK. A woman's shift. Also the *slop* worn by men, with this farther difference, that it is in the latter case worn over all, instead of under all, as in the former.

SMOCK-FACED. Beardless. *Var. dial.*

SMOCK-FROCK. A coarse linen shirt worn over the coat by farm-labourers.

SMOCK-MILL. A corn-mill; a windmill standing solely on a wooden basis. *East.*

SMOCK-RACE. A race run by women for the prize of a fine smock. *North.*

SMOGE. To smudge, or smear.

> Kepe thyn hondes, fayr and wel,
> From fowle *smogynge* of thy towel;
> Theron thou schalt not thy nese snyte,
> Ny at the mete thy tothe thou pyke.
>
> *Constitutions of Masonry*, 744.

SMOKE. (1) To find any one out; to discover anything meant to be kept secret.

> The two free-booters, seeing themselves *smoakd*, told their third brother he seemd to be a gentleman and a boone companion; they prayed him therefore to sit downe with silence, and sithence dinner was not yet ready, hee should heare all.
>
> *Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, 1620, sig. F. iv.

(2) To abuse a person. *Devon.*

(3) Was formerly, and is still occasionally, applied to any steam or vapour.

(4) To beat severely. *North.*

SMOKER. (1) At Preston, before the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, every person who had a cottage with a chimney, and used the latter, had a vote, and was called a *smoker*.

(2) An old smoker, i. e. one who is well expeperienced in any matters. *Var. dial.*

SMOKING-STICK. A firebrand.

SMOLDER. To suffocate. *Palsgrave.*

SMOLT. (1) The young of the salmon.

(2) Smooth and shining. *Sussex.*

(3) Mild. *Syr Gawayne.*

SMOOR. (1) To smooth; to pat. *West.*

(2) To smear, or daub. *Northumb.*

SMOOT. (1) A narrow passage. *Linc.*

(2) To enter, or pass through with some degree of difficulty. *North.*

(3) Smooth. Tim Bobbin Gl.

SMOOTH. To iron linen. *Var. dial.*

SMOOTHERY. The same as *Smeth*, q. v.

SMOOT-HOLE. A hole in a hedge made by a hare or similar animal. *North.*

SMOOTH-SHAN. The smooth blenny.

SMOPPLE. Brittle; crisp. *North.*

SMORE. (1) To abound; to swarm. Also a subst. a crowd or swarm. *East.*

(2) To smother. *North.*

> Some brains out-bet; some in the guts were gor'd :
> Some dying vomit bloud, and some were *smor'd*.
>
> *Du Bartas, History of Judith*, p. 377

> So bewrapped them and entangled them, kepyng doune by force the fetherbed and pillowes harde unto their mouthes, that within a while they *smored* and styfled them. *Hall, Richard III.* f. 3.

(3) To smear, or dirty.

SMORTE. To enjoy one's self.

SMOT. Rushed; hastened. (*A.-S.*)

SMOTCH. To stain; to blot. *Norf.*

SMOTHER. To daub, or smear. *Somerset.* Hence the term in cookery, rabbits *smothered* with onions. Chaucer has *smoterlich*, smutty, dirty, Cant. T. 3961.

SMOTLEY. Pleasantly. *Ritson.*

SMOTTER.

> We wyll have cousynge Besse also,
> And two or thre proper wenchis mo,
> Ryght feyr and *smotter* of face.
>
> *Interlude of the iiij. Elements*, n. d.

SMOUCH. (1) A loud kiss. *Var. dial.* "Come smack me, I long for a smouch," Promos and Cassandra, p. 47.

(2) A low-crowned hat. *Devon.*

SMOUCHER. A kiss. *North.*

SMOULT. Hot; sultry. *Kent.*

SMOURTE. Smarted. *Hearne.*

SMOUS. A Jew. *Suffolk.*

SMOUSE. (1) To fondle. *Linc.*

(2) The same as *Muse* (2).

SMOUT. To work by-work, when out of constant employment.

SMOW. To smirk. *North.*

SMOYLE. To smile?

> Thy journey mates began to *smoyle*
> When they thy sleightes did smell.
>
> *Turbevile's Ovid*, 1567, f. 28.

SMUCKLE. To smuggle goods.

SMUDGE. (1) To stifle. *North.*

(2) To smear; to soil. *Var. dial.*

(3) To laugh. *Newc.*

SMUDGY. Hot or close, e. g. the fire is so large that it makes the room feel quite hot and *smudgy*. The same perhaps as smothery *Linc.*

SMUG. (1) Neat; spruce. Also, to dress up with neatness, to trim. *North.*

> Thou mayst succeed Ganymede in his place,
> And unsuspected *smug* the Thund'rer's face.
> O happy she shall climbe thy tender bed,
> And make thee man first for a maiden-head!
>
> *Fletcher's Poems*, p. 74.

(2) A neat handy fellow.

> A *smug* of Vulcan's forging trade,
> Besmoak'd with sea-cole fire,
> The rarest man to helpe a horse,
> That carmen could desire.
>
> *Rowland's Knave of Clubbs*, 1611

SMUGGING. Games had their peculiar times or seasons, and when any game was out, as it was termed, it was lawful to steal the thing played with. This was called *smugging*, and it was expressed by the boys in a doggrel, viz.

> Tops are in, spin 'em agin;
> Tops are out, *smugging* about.
>
> *Hone's Every-Day Book* i. 253

SMULY. Demure-looking. *North.*

SMUR. Small misty rain. *East.*

SMUSH. (1) To smoulder. *Northumb.*

(2) Fine; gay; smart. *Derb.*

SMUT. Among the signs of coal above ground they look for a *smut*, i. e. a friable black earth, which they look on as a certain indication of coal beneath. *Staff.* Kennett, MS.

SMUTCH. Stain; smut; dirt.

> And when thou dost to supper come,
> Thou shall sit in a distant room,
> That my mantle take no *smutch*
> From thy courser garments touch.
> *Fletcher's Poems*, p. 101.

SMUTCHIN. Snuff. *Howell.*

SMUTTY. Obscene; indecent.

> We may take notice that there are no *smutty* songs in their plays, in which the English are extremely scandalous.
> *Collier's Short View of the English Stage*, 1698, p. 24.

SMUYTHE. Smooth. "Smuythe, *levis*," Dict. Angl. MS. circa A. D. 1500.

SNAAR. Greedy. *Cumb.*

SNABBLE. (1) To rifle; to plunder; to kill.

(2) To eat greedily. *Dorset.*

SNACE. Snuff of a candle. *Essex.*

SNACH. (1) To pierce. (*Dut.*)

(2) A gin, snare, or trap.

SNACK. (1) A share. To go snacks, i. e. to divide anything between persons. *Var. dial.*

(2) Provisions. *South.* It is often used in the sense of a taste of provisions.

(3) To snatch. *North.* It occurs in the Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 99.

(4) A dried fungus. *Glouc.*

SNAFFLE. (1) To steal; to cheat. *Var. dial.*

(2) To speak through the nose. *Linc.*

(3) To talk nonsensically. *East.*

(4) To saunter along. *Cumb.*

SNAFFLED. Beaten down by wind or hail, applied to ripe corn. *East.*

SNAG. (1) The common snail. *Sussex.* (*A.-S.*)

(2) To trim; to cut off the twigs and small branches from a tree or pole, &c. To *snag out*, is to trim the rods, &c. after the underwood is cut, and prepare them for being made into hurdles, &c. The tool is called a *snagger*, which is a simple bill-hook without the usual edge on the back.

(3) A handle to a pot. *Derby.*

(4) A tooth standing alone. *West.*

(5) A small kind of sloe, the fruit of the blackthorn. *South.* Florio has, "*Spino*, a sloetree, a black-thorne, a snag-tree." Tea is called *snag-water* in the West of England.

(6) A lump on a tree where a branch has been cut off. *North.* "Knurs, knobs, *snags*, or bunches in trees," Florio, p. 162. "A snagg, vel snugg, a hard wooden ball, commonly some gnurre, knobb, or knott of a tree, which they (boys) make use of at the play of bandy instead of a ball," MS. Devon Gl.

(7) To tease incessantly. *West.*

(8) A violent scold. *Somerset.*

SNAGGLE. To nibble. *Kent.*

SNAGGLE-TOOTH. A tooth growing out irregularly from the others. *West.*

SNAG-GRET. A sort of sand that often lies in deep rivers, and is full of little shells; one load of which, for the manuring of land, is counted as good as three loads of dung. *Dict. Rust.*

SNAGGY. Full of snags, or bunches, as lopped trees. Metaphorically, snappish, cross, ill-tempered. *Linc.*

SNAICH. A thief in a candle. *Norf.*

SNAIL. (1) A slug. *Kent.*

(2) A military engine used in ancient warfare, thus described:

> They hadde also all manere gynnes and gettes that nedful is taking or seging of castel or of citee, as *snayles*, that was nouȝt elles but holw pavyses and tagetis, undir the whiche, men, when thei fouȝten, were heled from schot and castynge, as the snayl is in his hous; therfore they clepid hem snayles. *Vegecius, MS. Douce* 291, f. 47.

SNAIL-COD. The same as *Snag-gret*, q. v.

SNAIL-HORN. A snail-shell. *North.*

SNAIL-HORNED. Having short down-hanging horns, with blunt points and somewhat bent in the usual form of the snail. Spoken of cattle. *Norf.*

SNAILS. A profane oath, corrupted from *His nails*, referring to the nails of our Saviour at the Crucifixion.

SNAIL'S-TROT. To walk a *snail's trot*, i. e. to walk slowly. Sometimes, snail's-gallop.

SNAKE. A poor wretch, a term of reproach. It occurs in early writers.

SNAKE-BIRD. The wryneck.

SNAKE-BONE-BANDSTRINGS. Bandstrings ornamented at the ends with large tassels.

SNAKE-SPIT. Cuckoo spittle. *Suff.*

SNAKES-STANG. The dragon-fly. *Var. dial.*

SNAKE-STONES. Fossil shell-fish, resembling snakes coiled up, found at Whitby.

SNAP. (1) A lad, or servant, generally used in an ironical sense. *Yorksh.*

(2) The same as *Snack*, q. v.

(3) A small round piece of gingerbread, made very crisp. *North.*

(4) To do anything hastily. *East.* To snap the eye, i. e. to wink.

(5) A small piece of anything. "A snap, *frustulum*," Coles.

SNAP-APPLE. (1) A mirth-exciting frolic, in which catching, or rather not catching, an apple in your mouth, while twirling on a stick suspended on its centre, with a candle at the other end of it, is the jet of the sport. Bob-cherry is, I believe, nearly the same. *Moor.*

(2) The long fir cone. *Oxon.*

SNAP-DRAGON. A domestic amusement among young folks in winter. Raisins are put into a large dish with brandy, which is set fire to. The party stand round the table, and boldly snap out and eat the blazing plums. This must be done quickly and boldly, leaving it optional whether you burn your fingers or your mouth. A little salt flung into the weakened flame heightens the sport, by giving a very cadaverous aspect to the countenance; and has farther the good effect of averting any risk of the liquor being drunk. Nares, under *flap-dragon*, describes the sport similarly, and gives several quotations from Shakespeare and others, showing its great antiquity. *Moor.* The original meaning of snap-dragon was a *bug-bear.* "A disguised or uglie picture to make children afraid, as wee say, a *snap-dragon*, a turke, a bug-beare," Florio, p. 298, ed. 1611.

SNAPE. (1) To pine; to wither. Leaves by a sudden blight are snaped; anything exposed too suddenly to the fire is *snaped.* A step-mother *snapes* her step-children-in-law of their meat. *North.*

(2) To check; to chide. *Linc.*

(3) A pert youth. *North.*

(4) To snub. *Linc.*

(5) A spring in arable ground. *Devon.*

(6) A woodcock. *Somerset.*

SNAPHANCE. A spring lock to a gun or pistol. It differed from the modern firelock in the hammer not forming the covering of the pan. The term was sometimes applied to the instrument itself, as in the Archæologia, xxviii. 139.

SNAPING-POLE. A strong fishing-rod, generally made of one piece of wood.

SNAPLE. To nip, as frost does. *West.*

SNAPPER. (1) A woodpecker.

(2) To stumble. *North.* "I snapper as a horse dothe that tryppeth, *je trippette*," Palsgrave.

SNAPPERS. Waspish persons that answer crossly or peevishly, &c.; also playthings for children, made of bone, or bits of board, thin, hard wood, to put between their fingers, and to make a noise like a drum. *Dyche.*

SNAPPING-TONGS. A game at forfeits. There are seats in the room for all but one, and when the tongs are snapped all run to sit down, the one that fails paying a forfeit.

SNAP-SACK. A wallet, or knapsack.

> And racks the entrails, makes the belly swell,
> Like Satan's *snap-sack* plund'red out of hell.
> *Clobery's Divine Glimpses*, 1659, p. 30.

SNAPSEN. Aspen. *I. Wight.*

SNAPY. Wet; marshy. *Dorset.*

SNAR. To snarl. "I snarre as a dogge doth under a doore whan he sheweth his tethe; take hede of your dogge, alwayes as I come by he snarreth at me," Palsgrave.

SNARE. The gut or string stretched tightly across the lower head of a drum. *Somerset.*

SNARL. (1) A quarrel. *Somerset.*

(2) A snare. Also a verb, to ensnare, to entangle, to strangle. *North.* "To ruffle or snarle, as overtwisted thread," Cotgrave. *Snarl-knot*, a very intricate one.

> All other things being but *snarles* to intangle honestie, and to cast us headlong into much miserie.
> *The Prayse of Nothing*, 1585.

> Lay in wait to *snarle* him in his sermons, calumniate his most godly doctrine. *Becon's Works*, p. 52.

SNARREL. A hard knot. *Cumb.*

SNARSTED. Scorned; defied. *Suffolk.*

SNARTLY. Severely; sharply. *Gawayne.*

SNASTE. The snuff of a candle. Also a verb, to snuff a candle. *East.*

SNASTY. Cross; snappish. *Suffolk.*

SNATCH. (1) The same as *Snack*, q. v.

(2) A brief meeting. A snatch and away, i. e. gone directly. *West.*

(3) A hasp, or clasp. *Somerset.*

SNATCH-APPLE. A game similar to bob-cherry, but played with an apple.

SNATCH-HOOD. A boy's game, mentioned in a statute of Edward III.'s time.

SNATCH-PASTY. A greedy fellow.

SNATHE. To prune trees. *North.*

SNATTED. Snub-nosed.

SNATTLE. To linger; to delay. *Yorksh.*

SNATTOCKS. Scraps; fragments.

SNAUGHT. Snatched up. (*A.-S.*)

> Thence to England, wheare *snaught* water of the rose,
> Muske, civet, amber, also did inclose.
> *MS. Bibl. Reg.* 17 B. xv
> Wheare Danus, like a sodaine stoopinge kite,
> Up *snaught* a Venice glasse in surging flight.
> *Lane's Triton's Trumpet.*

SNAWK. To smell. *North.*

SNAZE. To prune trees. *Yorksh.*

SNEAD. The handle of a scythe. *West.*

SNEAK. To smell. *North.*

SNEAK-BILL. "A chichiface, micher, *sneake-bill*, wretched fellow, one out of whose nose hunger drops," Cotgrave.

SNEAKER. A small bowl. *Midx.*

SNEAKSBY. A mean-spirited fellow. "A meacocke, milkesop, *sneaksbie*, worthlesse fellow," Cotgrave.

SNEAP. To snub; to browbeat; to check. Still in common use. Also to nip, as *snape*, q. v. See Ray and Nares.

SNEATH. The same as *Snead*, q. v.

SNECK. (1) That part of the iron fastening of a door which is raised by moving the latch. To *sneck* a door, is to latch it. *North.* The sneck-band is a string fastened to the latch, passing through a hole in the door for the purpose of drawing it up from the outside. "*Pessulum*, a snek; *mastiga*, a snekband," Nominale MS. "Latche or snekke, *clitorium*, *vel pessula*," Pr. Parv. p. 283. "*Pessulum*, *dicitur sera lignea qua hostium pellitur cum seratur*, *dicitur a pello*, a lyteke, or latche, or a snecke, or a barre of a dore," Ortus Vocab.

> If I cud tell wheay's cutt our band fra'th *sneck*,
> Next time they come Ise mack them jet the heck.
> *A Yorkshire Dialogue*, 1697, p. 46.

(2) A piece of land jutting into an adjoining field, or intersecting it. *North.*

SNECK-DRAWN. Mean; stingy. *North.*

SNECKET. "*Loquet d'une huis*, the latch or *snecket* of a doore," Cotgrave.

SNECK-SNARL. To entangle. *North.*

SNED. (1) To prune; to lop. *North.*

(2) To catch. *Hartlepool.*

SNEDDER. Slender; thin. *Dunelm.*

SNEE. (1) To abound; to swarm. *North.*

(2) To sneeze. *Somerset.*

SNEERING-MATCH. A grinning match. The competition of two or more clowns endeavouring to surpass each other in making ugly faces for a prize or wager, of which matches we had many in the rural fêtes given at the close of the revolutionary war. *Forby.*

SNEEZE. Snuff. *Lanc.* Sneeze-horn, a sort of snuff-box made of an animal's horn.

SNEEZER. A severe blow. *Suffolk.*

SNEG. To push with the horns. *North.*

SNEKE. A cold in the head, "*Sneke*, pose, *rime*," Palsgrave, 1530.

SNELE. A snail. MS. Dict. c. 1500.

SNELL. (1) Quickly. Perceval, 2170.

> He prekede into the feld tho full *snelle.*
>
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 9.

(2) Sharp; keen; piercing. *Cumb.* Also a verb, to pierce as air, &c.

> Teche hem alle to be war and *snel*,
> That they conne sey the wordes wel.
>
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 128.

(3) A short thick stick about four inches long called a *cat*, with which schoolboys play at a game termed *cat and dog.*

SNER. To snort. Still in use.

SNERE. To sneak off. *Oxon.*

SNERPLE. To shrivel up. *North.*

SNERT. To sneer; to ridicule. *Linc.*

SNEUL. A poor sneaking fellow.

SNEULS. The internal lining of a sheep's nostrils. *North.*

SNEUZE. A noose. *North.*

SNEVER. Slender; smooth. *North.*

> Peepe here and peepe there, aw the wide dale is but *snever* to them.
>
> *The Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 18.

SNEVIL. A snail. *North.*

SNEVING. Sneaking. *Devon.*

SNEW. Snowed. *Var. dial.*

SNEW-SKIN. A leathern apron used by a spinner to rub the wheel with. *North.* "Snwskynne, *pellicudia, nebrida,*" MS. Dict. c. 1500.

SNIB. A snub, or reproach. *Snibbe*, to reproach, occurs in old writers. *Snibbid*, rebuked; *snibbing*, blame, MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

> *Snybbyd* of my frendys such techechys for t'amende,
> Made deffe ere lyst nat to them attende.
>
> *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 256.

SNIBBLE-NOSE. Nasus mucosus. *Devon.* A cutted snibble-nose, i. e. a miser.

SNICK. A notch; a cut. *North.*

SNICKER. (1) A glandered horse.

(2) To laugh inwardly. *Sussex.*

(3) The low noise made by a mare to call her foal to her side. *East.*

SNICKER-SNEE. A large clasp-knife. *Norf.*

SNICKET. "One that pincheth all to nought," Hunter's Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 123.

SNICKLE. To tie a noose or running knot, generally applied to snaring hares. *Var. dial.* Marlowe uses the term in a similar manner, applied to strangling a person.

SNICK-UP. An old phrase of contempt, equivalent to *go and be hanged!* Forby says it is still in use, and explains it, *begone, away with you!*

SNICKUPS. Slight ailments. *East.*

SNICKY. A small field. *Somerset.*

SNIDDLE. Long coarse grass. *West.* According to Pegge, stubble is also so called.

SNIDGE. To hang upon a person. *Lanc.*

SNIESTY. Scornful; impudent. *North.*

SNIFFLE. To snuff up, as children do when the nose is full from a cold. *Var. dial.*

SNIFT. (1) A moment. *Lanc.*

(2) Sleet; slight snow. *North.*

(3) The same as *Sniffle*, q. v. *Snifter* is also used in the same sense.

> From spyttynge and *snyftynge* kepe the also,
> By privy avoydans let hyt go.
>
> *Constitutions of Masonry*, 711.

SNIFTERING. Shuffling; sneaking. *Lanc.*

SNIG. (1) A small eel. *North.*

(2) To cut, or chop off. *South.*

(3) To drag heavy substances along the ground without a sledge. *North.*

(4) Close and private. *Devon.*

SNIGGER. To jeer; to sneer. *East.*

SNIGGLE. (1) At marbles, to shuffle the hand forwards unfairly. *Devon.*

(2) To catch eels by pushing a worm with a straight needle attached to a string into any hole where they are likely to be found.

SNILE. A snail. *Yorksh.*

> Tak the rede *snyle* that crepis houseles, and sethe it in water, and gedir the fatt that comes of thame
>
> *MS. Linc. Med.* f. 284.

SNIP. A small piece. *North.*

SNIPE. A low sort of a brisk unmeaning answer, implying a degree of impertinence in the question; though it mostly centres wholly in the reply. "What were you saying?" *Snipe* The Scottish has *snipe*, a sarcasm; *snipy*, tart in speech. *Moor.*

SNIPE-KNAVE. A worthless fellow. "A snipe-knave, so called because two of them are worth but one snipe," Cotgrave.

SNIPPER-SNAPPER. Small, insignificant, generally applied to a young lad.

> Having ended his discourse, this seeming gentile *snipper-snapper* vanisht, so did the rout of the nonsensicall deluding star-gazers, and I left alone.
>
> *Poor Robin's Visions*, 1677, p. 12

SNIPPET. A very small bit. *West.* Forby has *snippock*, another form of the same word.

SNIPPY. Mean; stingy. *Var. dial.*

SNIPS. Shares. *South.*

SNIRL. To shrivel up. *North.*

SNIRP. To pine; to wither. *Cumb.* This is perhaps the same word as *snurpe*, which occurs in a poem of the fourteenth century printed in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211, "I snurpe, I snobbe, I sneipe on snoute."

SNIRRELS. The nostrils. *Northumb.*

SNIRT. A wheeze; a suppressed laugh. *North.* "In the snirt of a cat," at once.

SNISETY. Saucy. *Craven.*

SNISH. Snuff. *Glouc.*

SNITCH. (1) To twitch. *Somerset.*

(2) To confine by tying up; and hence, in allusion to the operation, to castrate. *Linc.*

SNITCHEL. The piece of wood by which the superfluous oats are swept off the measure.

SNITE. (1) To blow the nose. See MS. Sloane 1622, f. 104. "*Mouché*, snyted, wiped," Cotgrave. To snite, in falconry, to wipe the beak after feeding. It meant generally, to remove any dirty superfluity.

(2) The snipe. "*Ibis*, a snyte," Nominale MS. Still in use. "A snipe or snite, a bird lesse than a woodcocke," Baret, 1580.

> Al oon to the a ffaucion and a kyghte,
> As goode an howle as a popingaye,
> A downghille doke as deynté as a *snyghte*.
>
> *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 192.

SNITERAND. Drifting.

> For the *snyterand* snaue, that snaypely hom snellus.
>
> *Anturs of Arther*, vii. 4.

SNITHE. (1) Sharp, cold, cutting, applied to the wind. *North.*

> Letts spang our geates, it is varra *snithe*,
> And Ise flaid, wife, it will be frost belive.
>
> *A Yorkshire Dialogue*, 1697, p. 37.

(2) To abound, or swarm. *Linc.*

SNITING-IRON. A pair of snuffers.

SNIVEL. To cry, or whine. *Var. dial.* Snivelard, one who speaks through his nose.

SNIVEL-NOSE. A niggardly fellow.

SNIVELY-SLAVERY. Florio has, "*Bioccolóso*, snotty, snively-slavery," ed. 1611, p. 61.

SNIVY. Parsimonious. *North.*

SNIZY. Cold. *Cumb.*

SNOACH. To sniffle. *Var. dial.*

SNOB. (1) To sob violently. *Snobbinges*, violent sobbings, Wiclif, ed. Baber, gl.

(2) A journeyman shoemaker. *Suffolk.*

(3) A vulgar ignorant person. *Var. dial.*

(4) Mucus nasi. *Somerset.*

(5) The long membranous appendage to the beak of a cock turkey. *West.*

SNOCK. A hard blow. *West.*

SNOD. (1) Smooth. (2) Demure. *North.*

SNODDEN. To make smooth. *Yorksh.*

SNOFF. The eye of an apple. *West.*

SNOFFER. A sweetheart. *Somerset.*

SNOG. To shiver; to shake.

SNOGLY. Neatly; tidily. *North.*

SNOG-MALT. Malt smooth, with few combs or tails. Wheat ears are said to be *snod* when they have no beards or awns. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

SNOKE. To ferret out; to pry into. *North.* Snoke-horne, Towneley Myst. p. 68, a sneaking fellow.

SNOOD. (1) A fillet, or riband. (2) A small hair line used by fishermen. *North.*

SNOOK. (1) To lie hidden. *North.*

(2) To smell; to search out. *Linc.* It occurs in the first sense in Pr. Parv. "*Nicto*, to snoke as houndes dooth," Ortus Vocab.

(3) To lean the head forward in walking. *Var. dial.*

SNOOL. (1) A low, sneaking, dishonest fellow. *North.*

(2) To smear anything by rubbing the nose and mouth over it. *West.*

SNOOZE. A brief slumber. *Var. dial.*

SNOOZLING. Nestling. *Linc.*

SNOP. To eat off, as cattle do the young shoots of hedges, trees, &c.; a corruption perhaps of *snip* or *snap*, or of *knop*, the head of anything. Moor's Suffolk MS.

SNORSE. A small corner of land.

SNORT. To laugh loudly. *Yorksh.*

SNORTER. The wheatear. *Dorset.*

SNOT. (1) The snuff of a candle. *North.*

(2) An insignificant fellow. *Var. dial.*

(3) Neat; handsome. *North.*

SNOTCH. (1) A notch; a knot. *Suffolk.*

(2) To speak through the nose. *West.*

SNOTER-GOB. The same as *Snob* (5).

SNOTH. Mucus nasi. *Pr. Parv.*

SNOTTER. To cry; to snivel. *North.*

> And throw abroad thy spurious *snotteries*,
> Upon that puft-up lump of balmy froth.
>
> *Ben Jonson's Works*, ii. 518.

SNOTTER-CLOUT. A pocket-handkerchief. *North.*

SNOTTY. Mean; paltry. *Var. dial.*

SNOTTY-DOG. A blubbering lad. *Newc.*

SNOUL. A small quantity. *East and South.* Forby says "a short thick cut from the crusty part of a loaf or a cheese."

SNOUP. A blow on the head. *Glouc.*

SNOUT. To snub. *Dorset.*

SNOUTBAND. A person who rudely interrupts the conversation of a party.

SNOUTBANDS. The iron round clog soles.

SNOUT-HOLE. The same as *Muse* (2).

SNOW-BALL. The Guelder rose. *Var. dial.*

SNOW-BONES. Remnants of snow left after a thaw. *North.*

SNOWL. The head. *Somerset.*

SNOW-STORM. A continued snow, so long as it lies on the ground. *North.*

SNOWT-FAIRE. Fair in feature? The term occurs in Hall's Satires, p. 77.

> For he supposing that hungrie soldiors would be contented to accept anie courtesie, he procured a yoong harlot, who was somewhat *snowt-faire*, to go to the castell, pretending some injurie to have beene doone to hir, and to humble hirselfe to the capteins devotion. *Holinshed, Chron. Ireland*, p. 176.

SNOWT-WEARS. Great dams or wears upon a river. Kennett, MS.

SNUB. To check; to rebuke; to treat with contempt. *Var. dial.*

SNUB-NOSED. Short-nosed. *Var. dial.*

SNUCH. The same as *Snudge*, q. v.

SNUCK. To smell. *Norf.*

SNUDDLE. To nestle. *North.*

SNUDE. A fillet, or hair-lace.

> Yaw, jantlewoman, with the saffron *snude*, you shall know that I am Master Camillus.
>
> *The Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 18.

SNUDGE. (1) To move along, being snugly wrapped up. See Forby, p. 314. It means rather to move about pensively, to sneak slily about. *Var. dial.*

(2) A mean or miserly person. Also a verb, to scrape together, to be miserly.

> The drudges and *snudges* of this world may very fitly be compared to a kings sumpter-horse.
>
> *Dent's Pathway*, p. 82.

Our mother Earth, possest with womans pride,
Perceiving Gerard to be beauties judge,
And that hir treasure is not unespide,
Of hir faire flowring brats she is no *snudge*.
Verses prefixed to Gerard's Herbal.

Scrapynge and *snudgynge* without ony cease,
Ever coveytynge, the mynde hath no pease.
Hye Way to the Spyttell Hous, n. d.

SNUDGE-SNOWT. A low dirty fellow.

SNUE. To sneer at any one. *North.*

SNUFF. (1) "To spite, to anger, to take a matter in *snuffe*," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. We now have the phrase "up to snuff," implying great acuteness or penetration.

The broad-fac'd jests that other men put on you,
You take for favours well bestow'd upon you.
In sport they give you many a pleasant cuffe,
Yet no mans lines but mine you take in *snuffe*.
Taylor's Laugh and be Fat, p. 69.

Took *snuff* and posted up to heaven again,
As to a high court of appeal, to bee
Reveng'd on men for this indignitie.
Fletcher's Poems, p. 184.

And whereas if in *snuff* and distaste you may fling away from such *re infecta*, a little patience and good words may do your business, and send you away with what you come for.
A Cap of Gray Hairs for a Green Head, 1688, p. 113.

SNUFFERS. (1) Small open dishes for holding snuff, sometimes made of silver. They were also called snuff-dishes. The latter term was likewise applied to small receptacles for placing snuffers in.

(2) Snuffers for the nose, i. e. nostrils.

SNUFFKIN. A small muff used by ladies in cold weather. "One of their snuffkins or muffes, called so in times past when they used to play with it for feare of being out of countenance," Cotgrave in v. *Contenance*. See also in v. *Grace, Manchon*. "A snufkin that women use, *bonne grace, manchon*," Howell.

SNUFFLING. Low; mean; sneaking.

SNUFF-PEPPER. To take offence.

SNUFT. "A snuft or smoky paper, *papier bruslant, fumeux*," Howell.

SNUFTER. To snort. See *Snurt*.

SNUG. Tight; handsome. *Lanc.*

SNUGGERY. A snug little place.

SNUGGLE. To nestle. *East.*

SNURLD. Swelled; applied to the udder of a cow when swelled with milk immediately after calving. *Beds.*

SNURLE. A cold in the head. *Suffolk.*

SNURLES. Nostrils. *North.*

SNURT. To snort. Cotgrave has, "*Esbroüé*, snurted or snuftered." Also, to turn up the nose in contempt.

One *snurts* tobacco, as his nose were made
A perfum'd jakes for all scurrilities.
The Minte of Deformities, 1600.

SNUSKIN. A delicate morçeau. *East.*

SNUZZLE. To cuddle. *Var. dial.*

SNY. (1) A number, or quantity. *North.*

(2) To stow together. *North.*

(3) To scorn; to sneer at. *Lanc.*

(4) To cut. (*Flem.*)

Let falchion, polax, launce, or halbert try,
With Flemings-knives either to steake or *snye*,
I'll meet thee naked to the very skin,
And stab with pen-knives Cæsars wounds therein.
Rowland's Knave of Clubbs, 1611.

SNYT.

At the same instante time, their fell a small *snyt* or snow, which by vyolence of the wynd was driven into the faces of them which were of Kyng Henries parte, so that their sight was somwhat blemeshed and minished. *Hall, Henry VI.* f. 100.

SO. (1) A large tub, holding from twenty to thirty gallons, and carried by two men on a stang or pole is called a *so*. *Linc.* The spelling by the municipal authorities is *soa*. "Soo a vessell, *coue*," Palsgrave. "A soo, soe, sow, saw, a tub with two ears to carry on a stang or coul-staff. *Bor.* So in Bedfordshire, what we call a *coul* and a *coul-staff*, they call a *sow* and a *sow-stang*," Kennett, MS.

Hwan he havede eten inow,
He kam to the welle, water up drow,
And filde the a michel *so*. *Havelok*, 933.

(2) As; so. (*A.-S.*)

Allas! thi lovesum eyghen to
Loketh *so* man doth on his fo.
Sir Orpheo, ed. Laing, 74.

(3) Pregnant. *Glouc.* She is *how come you so*, i. e. ençeinte.

(4) Thereabouts. *Var. dial.*

(5) Saw. Robson, p. 77.

SOA. Be still. *Yorksh.*

SOAK. (1) A land-spring. *West.*

(2) To sit lazily over the fire. *Devon.*

(3) To bake thoroughly. *East.* In some counties, to become dry.

SOAKING-DOE. A barren doe, that going over the year is fat, when other does have fawns. *North.*

SOAKY. Effeminate. *Devon.*

SOAL. (1) A dirty pond. *Kent.*

(2) In coal pits and mines, especially in Somersetshire, the bottom of the work is called the *soal*. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

SOAM. (1) A short rope used to pull the tram in a coal mine. *North.*

(2) A horse-load. *West.*

(3) A trace used in ploughing, generally made of iron. *North.*

SOAMY. Moist and warm. *Yorksh.*

SOAP. A small taste or quantity of any liquid; a sup. *North.*

SOAP-TO. To exchange. *Craven.*

SOARE. A deer in its fourth year. See Harrison's Descr. England, p. 226.

SOB. (1) To frighten. *Linc.*

(2) To sop, or suck up. *Suffolk.* Perhaps *sob* in the old copies of the Comedy of Errors, iv. 3, means *sop*.

SOBBED. Soaked with wet. *Warw.*

SOBBLE. To beat severely. *North.*

SOBER. Was formerly applied to moderation in eating as well as drinking.

SOBERTE. Sobriety; seriousness.

For al the day than wyl they be
Before here maysters yn *soberté*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 48

Also what es pacyence and clennes, rightwysnes, astyte, and *sobirté*, and swylke other.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 227

SOBRESAULT. A summerset. (*Fr.*) "*Soubresault*, a sobresault," Cotgrave.

SOCAGE. An ancient tenure by which the tenants were obliged to cultivate the lands of their lord See Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596 p. 529.

SOCCATED. Put into sockets.

Standing upon two whyte marble colums or pillers, *soccated* in two foote-stepps of black marble, well polished.
Archæologia, x. 404.

SOCCHETRE. A woodlouse.

For the stone, take *socchetres*, that is a worme with many feete, that ben under stones on walles, that wollen whan they be touchid make hemself rounde; and wassh hem clene, &c.

MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.

SOCE. Friends; companions. A farmer would address his workpeople in this way. *Somerset.*

SOCIATION. Companionship. (*Lat.*)

All naked is their conversation,
And arme in arme theyr *sociation*.
Loves Owle, 1595.

SOCK. (1) The drainage of a farmyard. Hence *sock-pit*, the receptacle of such drainage.

(2) A heavy fall of rain. *East.*

(3) A ploughshare. "Socke of a plough, *soc de la cherue*," Palsgrave, f. 65.

SOCKET-PIKLE. A kind of iron hook.

SOCKETS. Large pieces of plate armour, sometimes put on the side of the saddle at tournaments, through which the legs were thrust, that they might protect the thighs. *Meyrick.*

SOCKHEAD. A stupid fellow. *Sussex.*

SOCKIE. A sloven. *Northumb.*

SOCK-LAMB. A pet lamb. *Sussex.*

SOCKY. Moist, as ground is. *East.*

SOCOUR. Succour; help. *Socourabill*, helping, assistant. (*A-S.*)

Thane syr Percevelle the wight
Bare downe the blake knyght;
Thane was the lady so bright
His best *socour* in telde. *Perceval*, 1920

Frendly and al passyng of franchyse,
Relever to the pore and *socourabill*
Ben ye, and werry foo to coveytise.
MS. Fairfax, 16.

SODBANK. By this elegant expression the fishermen of Skegness and the adjoining villages on the coast, designate a species of the mirage, which in fine calm weather is seen by them in perfection. On these occasions, the sea is like glass: and the horizon is bounded, as it were, by a high dark wall, upon which may be seen, highly magnified, every object on the water. *Linc.*

SODDEN. Boiled. Sometimes *sodde.*

Also they saye that all maner flesshe and fysshe is better rosted than *soden*, and if they be *soden*, to broyle on a grydeyron, or on the coles, and they ben the more holsomer.

The Compost of Ptholomeus, n. d.

SODDEN-WHEAT. The same as *Frumenty*, q.v.

SODDER. To boil slowly. *North.*

SODDY. Heavy: sad. *North.*

SODEKYN. A subdeacon. (*A.-N.*)

And also with Seynt Elmiston when he dede dwelle,
Ordour of *sodekyn* forsothe he hade.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 6

SODENE. A subdean. (*A.-N.*)

Executours and *sodenes*,
Somonours and hir lemmannes.
Piers Ploughman, p. 303.

SODENLY. Suddenly. (*A.-S.*)

How *sodenly* that tym he was compellid to perte
To the felde of Barnet with his enmys to fyghte;
God lett never prynce be so hevy in his herte
As Kynge Edwarde was all that hole nyȝte!
And aftur that shone a ster over his hede full bryȝte,
The syght of the wiche made his enmys woo!
Yt was a tokyn of victory, Goddis will was soo!
MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv

For he that casteth hym to do a dede,
More penaunce he mote have nede,
Then he that doth hyt *sodenlyche*,
And afterward hym reweth myche.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 146.

SODGER. (1) A soldier. *Var. dial.* "A soger of the armé," Chronicon Mirab. p. 109.

(2) The shell fish whelk. *East.*

SODS. (1) A canvas or coarse packsaddle stuffed with straw. *North.*

(2) Small nails. *Somerset.*

SOFFERE. To suffer; to permit.

Soffere hem to make no bere,
But ay to be in here prayere.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 130.

SOFT. (1) Silly; foolish. *Var. dial.* Its ancient meaning was *effeminate.*

(2) Moist, mild, said of the weather. *North.* In the following passage it means *warm.* The weather is said to be *soft* when likely to rain, and rain-water is called *soft-water*, whilst spring-water is distinguished as *hard.*

In a somer seson,
Whan *softe* was the sonne.
Piers Ploughman, p. 1.

(3) Gently; easily. The word is common in old plays, introduced as an ejaculation in cases of small surprise, a sudden change in the conversation, &c. "Soft, softe, the chylde is aslepe, *tout bellement, lenfant est endormy*," Palsgrave, verb. f. 142.

Why, how now! how, what wight is this
On home we now have hit?
Softe, let me se: this same is he,
Ye, truly, this is Wit!
Mariage of Witt and Wisdome, 1579

SOFTEN. To thaw. *North.*

SOFT-LAES. Bays formed by the waves in the softer parts of the cliffs. *Hartlepool.*

SOFTNET. A foolish fellow. *North.*

SOG. (1) A blow. *West.*

(2) A quagmire. *Devon.* Land saturated with water is said to be *sogged.*

SO-GATES. In such a manner. (*A.-S.*)

SOGER. A sea-insect that takes possession of the shell of another fish. *I. of Wight.*

SOGET. A subject. (*A.-N.*)

Kes me, leman, and love me,
And I thi *soget* wil i-be. *Sevyn Sages*, 458

SOGGIE. Full of flesh. *Northumb.*

SOGGY. Wet; moist; swampy. *West.* Jonson mentions "this green and *soggy* multitude," ii. 120.

SOGH. A slumber. *Devon.*

SOGHTE. Paid homage to. *Mason.*

SO-HOW. A cry in hunting, when the hare was found. "Sohowe, the hare ys fownde, *boema, lepus est inventus,*" Pr. Parv. The phrase was also used in hawking. "A so-hoe to make a hawk stoop to the lure," Howell.

When they loken toward me,
I loke asyde, I lurke fulle lowe;
The furst man that me may see,
Anon he cryes, *so howe, so howe!*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 109.

SOHUTE. Sought.

The thurst him dede more wo,
Then hevede rather his hounger do.
Over al he ede and *sohute;*
On aventure his wiit him brohute
To one putte wes water inne,
That wes i-maked mid grete ginne.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 273.

SOIGNE. Care. (*A.-N.*)

SOIL. (1) To assoil. *Palsgrave.*

(2) A rafter for a house. *North.*

(3) The fry of the coal-fish. *Cumb.*

(4) To strain liquor. *Yorksh.*

(5) To feed cattle with mown grass, or other green food. *Var. dial.* Forby says, "to fatten completely."

In the spring time give your younger horsses bullimung for many daies together, for that will not onely make them fat, but also purge their bellies; for this purgation is most necessary for horsses, which is called *soyling*, and ought to continue ten daies together, without any other meat, giving them the eleventh day a little barly, and so forward to the fourteeneth; after which day, continue them in that diet ten daies longer, and then bring them forth to exercise a little, and when as they sweat, annoint them with oyle, and if the weather bee colde, keepe a fire in the stable; and you must remember when the horsse beginneth to purge, that he be kept from barley and drinke, and give him greene meat, or bullimung, wherof that is best that groweth neare the sea-side.
Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 330.

(6) To take soil, a term in ancient hunting for taking water.

When Remond left her, Remond then unkinde,
Fida went downe the dale to seeke the hinde,
And found her taking *soyle* within a flood.
Browne's Britannia's Pastorals, p. 84.

(7) To explain or resolve a doubt.

SOILET. Be quiet; go off quickly. *Yorksh.*

SOILING. "A soiling, a great opening or gaping of the earth, as it were a deepenesse without bottome," Baret, 1580.

SOILS. Window sills. *Moxon.*

SOILURE. Defilement. *Shak.*

SOILYNESS. Filthiness. *Palsgrave.*

SO-INS. In such a manner. *East.*

SOITY. Dirty; dark with dirt.

His helme appone his heved was sett,
And bothe fulle *soyty* were.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 104.

SOJOUR. Stay; abode. (*A.-N.*)

SOJURNAUNT. An entertainer; the host.

SOKE. A privilege, lordship, franchise; land held by socage. *Phillips.* Holloway explains *soke*, an exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all corn which is used within the manor or township wherein their mills stand. *North.* Originally from A.-S. *soc*, whence is derived the Law-Latin word *soca*, a liberty or franchise of holding a court, and exercising other jurisdiction over the socmen or soccage tenants within the extent of such an honor or manor. See Kennett, p. 134.

SOKELING. A suckling, as a suckling plant, a young animal, &c. *Palsgrave.*

SOKEN. (1) A toll. (*A.-S.*)

Gret *soken* had this meller, out of doute,
With whete and malt, of al the lond aboute.
Wright's Anecdota Literaria, p. 26.

(2) A district held by tenure of socage. (*A.-S.*)

In the country hard was we
That in our *soken* shrews should be.
Blount's Law Dict. in v. *Rime.*

SOKER. Help; assistance. Also, to help, to succour. "*Faveo*, to sokery," MS. Vocabulary, xv. Cent.

Meche folke of that contré
Come hether for *soker* of me.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 39.

SOKEREL. A child not weaned.

SOKET. The pointed end of a lance?

Gaheriet mett the douke Samiel
With a launce, the *soket* of stiel.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 266.

With a *soket* of kene stel,
Octiater in the scheld he gret.
Kyng Alisaunder, 4415.

SOKIL-BLOME. This is translated by *locusta* in my copy of the Nominale MS.

SOKINGLY. Suckingly; gently.

SOL. The term given by the ancient alchemists to gold. Silver was called *luna.*

SOLACE. (1) In the language of printers, a penalty or fine. *Holme.*

(2) Consolation; recreation. (*A.-N.*) *Solacious* affording recreation.

Then dwellyd they bothe in fere,
Wyth alle maner deynteys that were dere,
Wyth *solas* on every syde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 82

Gii bileft in court atte mete
Him to play and *solauci.*
Gy of Warwike, p. 151.

Hit was a game of gret *solas*,
Hit comford alle that ever ther was,
Therof thai were noght sade.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50

All that wyll of *solas* lere,
Herkyns now, and ȝe schall here.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 59.

Eke Joun Maundevyle, knyth of Ynglond, after his labour made a book ful *solacious* onto his nacyon.
MS. Bodl. 423, f. 355

SOLDADO. A soldier. (*Span.*)

SOLDIER. (1) To bully; to hector. *East.*

(2) The sea-tortoise. Topsell, 1608.

SOLDIER'S-THIGH. An empty pocket.

SOLD-UP. When a man has become bankrupt or insolvent, he is said to be *sold up*. *Var. dial.*

SOLE. (1) A pond. *Kent.*

(2) The floor of an oven. *Linc.* In building

the lowest part of anything. See Davies' Rites, ed. 1672, p. 44.

(3) A collar of wood, put round the neck of cattle to confine them to the stelch. "A bowe about a beestes necke," Palsgrave.

(4) To handle rudely; to haul or pull; to pull one's ears. *Devon.*

(5) A stake such as is driven into ground to fasten up hurdles to. *West.*

(6) "To sole a bowl, *probe et rite emittere globum,*" Coles' Lat. Dict.

(7) The seat or bottom of a mine, applied to horizontal veins or lodes.

SOLEIN. (1) One; single. (2) Sullen. (3) A meal for one person.

SOLEMPNE. Solemn. (*A.-N.*)

Hym that breketh *solempne* vow,
Or chawnge hyt wole, sende hym forth now.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 148.

SOLENT-SEA. The old name of the narrow strait between Hampshire and Isle of Wight.

SOLER. An upper room, a loft or garret. "*Solarium*, an upper room, chamber, or garret, which in some parts of England is still called a sollar," Kennett, p. 134. Till within the last few years the term was common in leases. "Body, wher aren thy *solers*, thi castles, ant thy toures," W. Mapes, p. 347.

In a *soler* was in that toun
A childe cast another doun.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 76.

Hastily than went thai all,
And soght him in the maydens hall,
In chambers high, es noght at hide,
And in *solers* on ilka side.
Ywaine and Gawin, 807.

In the side bynethe thou shalt make *solers*, and placis of thre chaumbris in the schip.
Wickliffe's Bible, MS. Bodl. 277.

Hey, ne oten, ne water clere,
Boute be a kord of a *solere.*
Beves of Humtoun, p. 61.

SOLES. Sills of a window.

SOLE-TREE. A piece of wood belonging to stowces, to draw ore up from the mine. *Derb.*

SOLEYNE. One left alone. (*A.-N.*)

To muse in his philosophye,
Soleyne withoute companye.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 92.

SOLFE. To call over the notes of a tune by their proper names.

Ya, bi God; thu reddis. and so it is wel werre.
I *solfe* and singge after. and is me nevere the nerre;
I horle at the notes. and heve hem al of herre.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 292.

SOLICIT. To be solicitous.

SOLID. Grave; serious. *Var. dial.*

SOLINGERE. Conjectured by Mr. Wright to be an error for *losingere*, and I have scarcely any doubt of it, but in the possibility of its being genuine in the same sense I give it insertion. (*A.-N.*)

But yet my witte is in a were
Wheither ye shall fynde that *solingere.*
Chester Plays, i. 180.

SOLLE. A soul. "*Anima*, Anglice a solle," MS. Vocabulary, xv. Cent.

SOLLERETS. Pieces of steel which formed part of the armour for the feet.

SOLLOP. To lollop about. *East.*

SOLMAS-LOAF. Bread given away to the poor on All Souls' Day. *North.* Mr. Hunter has *somas-cake*, a sweet cake made on the second of November, and always in a triangular form.

SOLNE. To sing by note. (*A.-N.*)

I have be preest and parson
Passynge thritty wynter,
And yet can I neyther *solne* ne synge,
Ne seintes lyves rede.
Piers Ploughman, p. 109

SOLOMONS-SEAL. A plant.

In the woods about the Devises growes *Solomons-seale*, also goates-rue, as also that admirable plant scilicet lily-convally.
Aubrey's Wilts. MS. Royal Soc. p. 121

SOLOTACION. Solitude.

Nowe seith I am soe solempe,
And sett in my *solotacion*. *Chester Plays*,

SOLOWED. Soiled. *Prompt. Parv.*

Heere ne nayles never grewe,
Ne *solowed* clothes ne turned hewe.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 61.

SOLSEKILLE. The plant *solsequium.* It is mentioned in MS. Linc. Med. f. 283.

SOLTCH. A heavy fall. *Lanc.*

SOLUBLE. "Soluble, as one that is costyfe *sollluble*," Palsgrave, adj. f. 96.

SOLVEGE. A term of reproach. *Devon.*

SOLWY. Sullied; defiled. (*A.-N.*)

SOLY. Solely. *Park.*

SOMDEL. Somewhat; in some measure. (*A.-S.*)

SOME. (1) Thus used as a termination, twosome, threesome, &c. *North.*

(2) Applied to figures it means *about.* Some ten, i. e. about ten. *West.*

SOMEAT. Something. *West.*

SOMEN. Samen; together.

SOMER. A sumpter horse. (*Fr.*)

Cartes and *somers* ous beth binome,
And alle our folk is overcome.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 181.

Men chargyd charys and *somers*,
Knyghtys to hors and squyers.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 107.

The monke hath fifty-two men,
And seven *somers* full stronge,
There rydeth no bysshop in this londe
So ryally, I understond. *Robin Hood*, i. 39

SOMER-CASTELLE. A temporary wooden tower on wheels used in ancient sieges, on board vessels of war, &c. "Sommer-castell of a shyppe," Palsgrave, subst. f. 65.

With *somer-castelle* and sowe appone sere halfes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 85.

SOMERLAND. Ground that lies fallow all the summer. *Kent.* The term occurs in the Prompt. Parv. translated by *novale.*

SOMERS. The rails of a cart. "Somers or rathes of a wayne or carte," Palsgrave.

SOMERSAULT. A summerset. "A lepe of a tombler, *sobersault*," Palsgrave.

First that could make love faces, or could do
The valters *sombersalts*, or us'd to wooe
With hoiting gambols, his own bones to break
Donne's Poems, p. 3[illegible]

SOMETOUR A sumpter-man.

SOME-WHEN. At some time. *South.*

SOMME. Sum; amount. (*A.-N.*)

Sexty myle on a daye, the *somme* es bott lyttille,
Thowe moste spede at the spurs, and spare noghte
thi fole. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 58.

SOMMERED. Tart, as ale, &c. *West.*

SOMNOUR. A summoner, apparitor.

The thryde *somnour* to this ryknynge is deeth,
and the condicion of deth is this, &c.
Wimbelton's Sermon, 1388, *MS. Hatton* 57, p. 23.

SOMONE. To summon. (*A.-N.*)

SOMPNOLENCE. Drowsiness.

So that I hope in suche a wise
To love for to ben escused
That I no *sompnolence* have usid.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 121.

The flemnatik is *sompnolent* and slowe,
Withe humours groos replit ay habundaund.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 140.

SOMURBOYDE. A kind of insect? "*Polemicta*, a somurboyde," Nominale MS.

SONANCE. Sound. *Heywood.*

SONAYLIE. Sounding; loud.

And of thy love telle me playne.
If that thy glorye hath be *sonaylie.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 56.

SONCIE. Fortunate. It is translated by *fœlix* in Synonomorum Sylva, 1627, p. 248. It is still in use, and also used in the sense of pleasant, agreeable, plump, fat, and cunning.

SONDAY. Sunday.

Hast thow eten any *Sonday*
Withowte haly bred? Sey ȝe or nay.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii f. 144.

SONDE. (1) Sand (*A.-S.*)

A gode schypp ther they fonde,
And sayled over bothe wawe and *sonde.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 152.

(2) A message; a sending. (*A.-S.*) "Thruw Godes sonde," MS. Harl. 2398, f. 8.

I am thy forefader, Wylliam of Normandye,
To see thy welefare here through Goddys *sond.*
MS Lambeth 306, f. 132.

So befelle, thorow Goddis *sonde*,
The bisshop that was of that londe
Prechid in that cité.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 45.

Swythe sende he hys *sonde*
To alle men of hys londe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 156.

SONDRELY. Peculiarly. (*A.-S.*)

SONDRINESS. Diversity. *Palsgrave.*

SONE. (1) Soon. (2) A son. (*A.-S.*)

And whenne the gospel ys i-done,
Teche hem eft to knele downe *sone.*
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 130.

SONGEWARIE. The interpreting of dreams.

SONGLE. "A handful of leased corn after it has been tied up." Still used in Herefordshire. See a paper by Sir Edmund W. Head, Bart. in the Classical Museum, No. 4, p. 55, and Wilbraham, in v. *Songow.* "*Conspico*, to glene or els to gadyre songles," Medulla. "Songal or songle, so the poor people in Herefordshire call a handfull of corn gleaned or leazed; and probably may come from the Fr. *sengle*, a girth, because, when their hand is full, they bind or gird it about with some of the ends of the straw, and then begin to gather a new one," Blount, p. 600.

SONIZANCE. Sounding. Peele, iii. 148.

SONKE. Sung.

And therto of so good mesure
He *sonke*, that he the bestes wilde
Made of his note tame and mylde.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 37

SONKEN. Sunk. (*A.-S.*)

SONN. To think deeply. *Cumb.*

SONNE. The sun. (*A.-S.*)

SONNISH. Like the sun. (*A.-S.*)

SONTROSS. A term of reproach. *Devon.*

SOO. The same as *So*, q. v.

SOODLE. To go unwillingly. *North.*

SOOK. A call for pigs, used when they are called to their food. *Devon.*

SOOL. Anything eaten with bread. *North.* Anything used to flavour bread, such as butter, cheese, &c. is called *sowl* in Pembrokeshire. "Tytter want ye *sowlle* then sorow," Towneley Myst. p. 87. Hence comes *soul*, q. v. "*Edulium*, Anglice sowylle." Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

Kam he nevere hom hand bare,
That he ne broucte bred and *sowel.*
Havelok, 767

SOOM. (1) To swim. *North.*
(2) To drink a long draught, with a sucking noise of the mouth. *Leic.*

SOON. (1) The evening. *West.*
(2) An amulet. *Cornw.*

SOOND. To swoon; to faint. *Cumb.*

SOONER. A spirit; a ghost. *Dorset.*

SOOP. A sweep. *North.*

SOOPERLOIT. Play time; any time set apart for pleasure or recreation. *South.*

SOOPLE. The heavy end of a flail, the part which strikes the corn. *North.*

SOOR. Mud; dirt; filth.

SOORD. The sword or skin of bacon.

SOORT. To punish. *Somerset.*

SOOTE. Sweet.

And bathed hem and freisshid hem in the fressh river
And drunken waters that were *soote* and clere.
MS. Digby 23.

The grete fairenesse nought appaire may
On violettes and on herbes *soote.*
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 29

SOOTERING. Courting. *Devon.*

SOOTERKIN. It was fabled in ridicule of the Dutch women, that, making so great use of stoves, and often putting them under their petticoats, they engendered a kind of animal which was called a *sooterkin.*

For knaves and fools b'ing near of kin,
As Dutch boors are t'a *sooterkin.*
Hudibras, III. ii. 146.

SOOTH. Truth. (*A.-S.*)

SOOTHFAST. Entirely true.

SOOTHLE. To walk lamely. *Midl. C.*

SOO-TRE. A stang, or cowl-staff.

SOOTY. Foul with soot. (*A.-S.*)

SOP. (1) *A sop in the pan*, a piece of bread soaked in the dripping under the meat. *Var dial.*
(2) A hard blow. *Devon*

(3) *Soppus of demayn*, strengthening draughts or viands. *Robson.*

SOPE. (1) A jot, or small quantity. *North.* "Never a sope," Palsgrave. A sup, or hasty repast. "A sope, a sup or supping, as a sope of milk, drink, &c." Kennett MS.

Tase a *sope* in the toure, and taryez no langere,
Bot tournes tytte to the kynge, and hym wyth tunge telles.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73.

(2) A silly fellow. *Linc.*

SOPERE. Supper. Nominale MS.

In the way he sye come there
A pylgryme sekeynge hys *sopere.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 156.

SOPHEME. A sophism. (*A.-N.*)

In poisie in *sopheme* reson hydes.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii 38, f. 23.

SOPOSARE. One who guesses. *Pr. Parv.*

SOPPE. A company, or body?

Sodanly in a *soppe* they sett in att ones,
Foynes faste att the fore breste with flawmande swerdez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 69.

SOPPER. A state of confusion. *North.*

SOPPY. As when mown grass lies in lumps upon the field. *Yorksh.*

SOPS. (1) Small detached clouds hanging about the sides of a mountain. *North.*

(2) Lumps of black-lead. *Cumb.*

(3) Tufts of green grass in the hay, not properly dried. *North.*

SOPS-AND-ALE. A curious custom prevalent at Eastbourne, Sussex, described in Hone's Every-day Book, ii. 693.

SOPS-IN-WINE. Pinks.

The pinke, the primrose, cowslip, and daffadilly,
The hare-bell blue, the crimson cullumbine,
Sage, lettis, parsley, and the milke-white lilly,
The rose and speckled flowre, cald *sops-in-wine*,
Fine pretie king-cups, and the yellow bootes,
That growes by rivers and by shallow brookes.
The Affectionate Shepheard, 1594.

SOR. (1) A wooden tub, used by brewers, or by housewives to wash their best glasses in. *Linc.*

(2) Sorrow. (*A.-S.*)

Ther was sobbing, siking, and *sor*,
Handes wringing, and drawing bi hor.
Havelok, 234.

SORANCE. Soreness.

The moist malady is that which we call the glanders: the dry maladie is an incurable consumption, which some perhaps would call the mourning of the cheine, but not rightly, as shall well appeare unto you heereafter. The malady of the joynts comprehendeth al griefes and *sorances* that be in the joyntes.
Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p 341.

SORB. "Sorbe a kynde of frute, *sorbe*," Palsgrave, 1530.

SORCATE. A surcoat.

To on-arme hym the knyghte goys,
In cortyls, *sorcatys*, and schorte clothys.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii 38, f. 70.

SORDIOUS. Filthy. (*Lat.*)

The ashes of earth-wormes duely prepared, cleanseth *sordious*, stinking and rotten ulcers, consuming and wasting away their hard lippes, or callous edges, if it be tempered with tarre and Simblian hony as Pliny affirmeth. Dioscerides saith, that the hony of Sicilia was taken for that of Simblia in his time. *Topsell's Historie of Serpents*, p. 311.

SORDS. Filth; fluid refuse. *East.*

SORE. (1) A flock of mallards.

(2) A hawk in her first year was said to be "in her *sore* age." Spenser mentions a *soare faulcon.* The term was occasionally applied to the young of other animals.

(3) To soar. *Chaucer.*

(4) Very; exceedingly. *Var. dial.*

(5) Vile; worthless; sad. *Var. dial.*

(6) Grieved. *Syr Gawayne.*

SOREGHES. Sorrows. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

SORELL. A young buck. *Palsgrave.* It is properly one in its third year.

SORE-STILL. Implacable.

SORFE. A kind of wood, mentioned in Harrison's Descr of England, p. 212.

SORFET. Surfeit.

Telle me, sone, anon ryght here,
Hast thow do *sorfet* of mete and drynke?
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 143.

SORGARSHOT. Sacar shot. Meyrick, iii. 45.

SORGER. More sorrowful. *Linc.*

SORHET. Soreness. Arch. xxx. 413.

SOROWE. Sorry; evil.

He wyll not come yet, sayd the justyce,
I dare well undertake.
But in *sorowe* tyme for them all
The knyght came to the gate.
Robin Hood, i. 19.

SOROWLES. Without sorrow. *Pr. Parv.*

SORPORRED. Cloyed; surfeited.

SORREL. Chestnut-coloured, as applied to a horse, though not well described by either word. The Suffolk breed of cart-horse is uniformly *sorrel*, and some two score years ago was as uniformly so described—now chestnut is sometimes used. "The sorrel horse" is not an uncommon sign for an alehouse. In Aubrey's Lives, written about 1680, the word is used in a description of the person of Butler, author of Hudibras—"a head of sorrell haire." Moor, p. 376.

SORROPE. Syrup. "Soutteries in *sorrope*," Reliq. Antiq. i. 85, xv. Cent.

SORROW. Sorrel. *South.*

SORRY. A kind of pottage. *Holme.*

And blobsterdis in white *sorré*
Was of a nobulle curry. *Ballad of the Feest*

SORT. (1) Set, or company. Very common in old books, but now obsolete, except in a few counties. Forby explains it "a great number."

(2) Chance; lot; destiny. (*A.-N.*)

(3) To approach; to tend towards.

Doubt not Castania, I my selfe dare absolutely promise thee, that thy love shall *sort* to such happy successe, as thou thy selfe doest seeke for.
Greene's Gwydonius, 4to. Lond. 15.

(4) Rank or degree in life. *Sortance*, suitable degree or rank.

They liv'd together in godlie *sorte*,
Fortie five years with good reporte.
Epitaph at St Albans, A.D. 1613.

(5) *A thing of a sort*, a corresponding thing. *Words of a sort*, a quarrel.

(6) To suit; to fit; to select. *Shak.*

SORTELEGYE. Fortune-telling. (*Fr.*)

Oft giled was this brode,
And yerned bataill all for wode,
For Merlins prophecie,
And oft for *sortelegye.*
Appendix to Walter Mapes, p. 352.

SORT'EM-BILLYORT'EM. A Lancashire game, very similar to that known as *Hot peas and bacon.*

SORTIE. "It's *sortie* time," i. e. time for breaking up. This phrase is used by the children at High Hoyland, near Barnsley.

SORTING-CLOTHS. A kind of short cloths, with a blue selvage on both sides of the lists. made in the Eastern counties.

SORTS. A person who is not very well is said to be *out of sorts.*

SORUGHFUL. Sorrowful. (*A.-S.*)

Synful man, loke up and see
How reufulli I hyng on rode,
And of my penaunce have pitee
With *sorughful* herte and drery mode.
MS. Arundel 507, f. 10.

SORWATORIE. A place of sorrow. *Sorwe,* sorrow, is very common. (*A.-S.*)

SORY. (1) Sorrowful. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Bad; very poor or moderate.

Thaȝ me say, as they done use,
Sory Laten in here wyse. *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 134.

SORYPPE. Syrup. *Palsgrave.*

SORZLE. Any strange mixture. *East.*

SORȜE. Sorrow. (*A.-S.*)

SO-SAY. The sake of saying a thing. *South.* "He said it just for the *so-say.*"

SOSS. (1) A heavy fall. *North.*

(2) A mixed mess of food, a collection of scraps. *Var. dial.*

(3) To press very hard. *Yorksh.*

(4) To lap, as a dog. *North.*

(5) To fall violently. *Linc.*

(6) Anything dirty, or muddy. *North.* Also, to go about in the dirt. "Sossing and possing in the durt," Gammer Gurton's Needle. "Of any one that mixes several slops, or makes any place wet and dirty, we say in Kent, he makes a soss," Kennett MS.

(7) To pour out. *Somerset.*

(8) Direct; plump down. *Linc.*

(9) A heavy awkward fellow. "A great, unweldie, long, mishapen, ill-favoured, or ill-fashioned, man or woman; a luske, a slouch; a *sosse,*" Cotgrave.

(10) "Sosse or a rewarde for houndes whan they have taken their game, *huuee,*" Palsgrave.

SOSS-BRANGLE. A slatternly wench. *South.*

SOSSED Saturated. *Lanc.*

SOSSLE. To make a slop. *Sussex.*

SOST. Rendered dirty. From *Soss* (6).

SOSTREN. Sisters. (*A.-S.*)

SOT. A fool. (*A.-N.*) "Folys and sottys," Skelton, i. 183, wrongly explained.

Of Tristem and of his lief Isot,
How he for hire bicom a *sot*;
Of Odan and of Amadas,
How Dydau diȝed for Ennyas.
MS. Ashmole 60, xv. Cent.

SOTE. (1) Sweet. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Soot. *Chaucer.*

(3) Salt. *North.*

SOTED. Fooled; besotted. (*A.-N.*)

SOTH. True. (*A.-S.*)

Then seid Adam, thou seis *soth,*
Ȝet I have a morsel for thy toth,
And ellis I were to blame.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 56.

SOTHE. Truth. (*A.-S.*)

Gye answeryd at that case
Not as the *sothe* was.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 148

SOTHEN. Sodden; boiled.

And all the salt sawsegis that ben *sothen* in Northefolke apon Seyturdaye, be with hus now at owre begynnyng, and helpe hus in owre endyng.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 82.

SOTHER. Truer. (*A.-S.*)

And the werkman *sother* than hee wende
Have of this werke seyde and prophecyed.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 17.

For with the Lord is forȝifnesse.
I have suffryd, Lord, for thin lawe;
Unryȝt schal thin lawe redresse,
Was nevere seyd non *sothere* sawe:
Therfore whan thow schalt bodyes blesse,
And dede men out here dennys drawe:
Jhesu that saverist al swetnesse
Lete nevere the fend owre gostis gnawe.
Hampole's Paraphrase of the Psalms, MS

SOTHERNE. Southern. (*A.-S.*)

SOTHERY. Sweet; savoury.

SOTHFASTNESS. Truth. (*A.-S.*)

For that they lovyd in *sothefastenes,*
In grete travell, and many wysche
Of gode menys lyvys men schulde here.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 147

SOTHNESS. Truth; reality. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

SOTH-SAW. Veracity; true saying.

SOTIE. Folly. (*A.-N.*)

Bygan, as it was aftir sene,
Of his *sotie,* and made him wene
Hit were a womman that he syȝe.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 53

Than haddest thou the gates stoke
Fro suche *sotye,* as cometh to wynne
Thyne hertis wit, whiche is withinne.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41

SOTILE. To apply one's cunning or penetration skilfully. (*A.-N.*)

SOTILTEES. Devices made of sugar and paste, formerly much used at feasts. They generally closed every course. See an ancient bill of fare in the Reliq. Antiq i. 88.

SOTRE. An auditor's office.

SOTTE. A stoat. *Somerset.*

SOTTEFER. A drunkard. *Devon.*

SOTTEL. Subtle; ingenious.

O glorius God, how thou haste assigned
Hertes disceveryd to be stablisshyd ayene!
In love of matrimonye thou haste them joyne.
Kyng Edwarde and the Duke of Claranse gret honour
to attayne,
Thay were dysceveryd be a *sottell* meane,
Sature (?) hath compellid hem agayne together goo,
Thus in every thyng, Lorde, thy wille be doo.
MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D xv

SOTTER. To boil gently. *Var. dial.*

SOTULARE. A kind of shoe. (*Lat.*)

SOT-WEED. Tobacco. *Var. dial.*

SOUCE. The head, feet, and ears of swine boiled, and pickled for eating. "I souce meate, I laye it in some tarte thynge, as they do brawne or suche lyke," Palsgrave. It was often sold at tripe-shops, and Forby says the term is applied to the paunch of an animal, usually sold for dogs' meat. "An hogshead of brawne readie *sowsed*," Harrison, p. 222.

Ah, were we seated in a *sowce-tubs* shade,
Over our heads of tripes a canopie.
A Quest of Enquirie, 1595.

A quarter of fat lambe, and three score eggs, have beene but an easie colation; and three well larded pudding-pyes he hath at one time put to foyle, eighteene yards of blacke-puddings (London measure) have suddenly beene imprisoned in his *sowse-tub*.
Taylor's Great Eater of Kent, p. 145.

SOUCH. To sow. *Somerset.*

SOUCHE. To suspect. (*A.-N.*)

Fulle often thynke whiche hem ne toucheth,
But only that here herte *soucheth*
In hindrynge of another wyȝte.
Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 40.

And yf so be myn herte *soucheth*,
That ouȝte unto my lady toucheth.
Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 74.

SOUDAN. A sultan. *Soudannesse*, a sultaness, the wife of a sultan.

SOUDED. Consolidated, fastened. (*A.-N.*)

SOUDES. Wages; pay. (*A.-N.*) In sowd, i. e. in hire, Maundevile's Travels, p. 155.

SOUDLETS. Small bars of iron used for holding or securing glass in windows.

SOUFRECAN. A suffragan. *Palsgrave.*

SOUGH. (1) A buzzing; a hollow murmur or roaring. A Staffordshire labourer said he heard a great *sough* in his ears or head, meaning a sound of a peculiar kind, accompanied with a rushing, buzzing, or singing-like noise. Ben Jonson uses the term, and the form *swough* is common in early English.

(2) The blade of a plough. *Chesh.*

(3) Pronounced *Suff.* An underground drain. *Warw.* The term is used in local acts of parliament; perhaps in public ones. *Soughing tiles*, draining tiles. Drayton has *saugh*, a channel of water. Kennett, p. 22, explains it a wet ditch.

(4) A brewing tub. *Linc.*

SOUGHT-TO. Solicited.

SOUKE. To suck. (*A.-N.*) Still in use in the North of England.

Ȝef a drope of blod by any cas
Falle upon the corporas,
Sowke hyt up anonryȝt,
And be as sory as thou myȝt.
MS. Cotton. Claud. A. ii f. 150.

SOUKINGE-FERE. A foster-brother. (*A.-S.*)

SOUL. (1) To satisfy with food, no doubt derived from *sowel*, or *sool*, q. v.

(2) The black spongy part adhering to the back of a fowl. "Soule of a capon or gose, *ame*," Palsgrave, subst. f. 65.

(3) To soil, or dirty; to stain

SOULAGE. See *Soutage*

SOUL-CASE. The body. *North.*

SOUL-CNUL. The passing bell. *Yorksh.* Sawl knill, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 356.

Ac ich am therof glad and blithe,
That thou art nomen in clene live.
Thi *soul-cnul* ich wile do ringe,
And masse for thine soule singe.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 277.

SOULDIE. Pay, or wages. (*A.-N.*)

SOULED. Endued with a soul.

SOULE-HELE. Health of the soul.

And for *soule-hele* y wylle yow teche.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.

SOULES-TURNOIS. Silver coins, "whereof ten make a shilling," Harrison, p. 219.

SOULING. To go a-souling, is to go about as boys do, repeating certain rigmarole verses, and begging cakes, or money in commutation for them, the eve of All Souls' Day. These cakes are called Soul-cakes. *Wilbraham.* When the cakes were given, the person who received them said to the benefactor,

God have your saul,
Bones and all.
Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 602.

SOULMAS-DAY. All Souls' Day. *Le jour des mors*, Palsgrave, 1530.

SOUL-SILVER. The whole or a part of the wages of a retainer or servant, originally paid in food, but afterwards commuted into a money payment.

SOUN. Sound; noise. (*A.-N.*)

SOUND. (1) A swoon. This word is very common in early English, and is found even as late as the last century in the Vicar of Wakefield, ch. xi.

(2) *As sound as bells*, quite sound.

Blinde Fortune did so happily contrive,
That we, *as sound as bells*, did safe arive
At Dover, where a man did ready stand
To give me entertainment by the hand.
Taylor's Workes, 1630, ii. 22

(3) "Sounde of a fysshe, *cannon*," Palsgrave. Still in use.

(4) "I sownde I appartayne or belong, *je tens*. Thys thyng sowndeth to a good purpose, *ceste chose tent a bonne fin*," Palsgrave.

SOUNDE. To make sound; to heal.

SOUNDER. A herd of wild swine. Twelve make a sounder of wild swine, fifteen a middle sounder, and twenty a great sounder.

That men calleth a trip of a tame swyn is called of wylde swyn a *soundre*; that is to say, ȝif ther be passyd v. or vj. togedres. *MS. Bodl.* 546

SOUNDFUL. To prosper. (*A.-S.*)

And lef of him to-dreve noght sal,
What swa he dos sal *soundful* al.
MS. Egerton 614, f. 1

SOUNDLESS. Bottomless, that cannot be fathomed or sounded.

SOUNDLY. Strongly; severely.

SOUNE. Sound; noise. (*A.-S.*)

Joly and lyght is your complexicion,
That steryn ay and kunne nat stonde still,
And eke your tonge hath not forgete his *sowne*,
Quyk, sharp, and swyft is hyt, and lowyd and shill.
MS. Fairfax 16.

SOUNSAIS.

> Ac ther was non so wise of sight
> That him ther knowe might,
> *Sounsais* he was and lene.
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 406.

SOUP. To saturate; to soak. *North.*

SOUPE. To sup. (*A.-N.*)

> And whanne they hadde *soupid* alle,
> The token leve and forth they goo.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 52.

SOUPINGS. Spoonmeat. *East.*

SOUPLE. Supple; pliant. (*A.-N.*) Still in use in the North of England.

SOUPLEJACK. A cane. *North.*

SOUPY. Wet and swampy. *North.*

SOUR. (1) Coarse, said of grass. *Linc.*

(2) Dirt; filth. *Prompt. Parv.*

SOUR-ALE. To mend like sour ale in summer, i. e. to get worse instead of getting better. *Var. dial.*

SOUR-AS-SOUR. Very sour. *North.*

SOURD. Deaf. *North.* "A sourd, or deaf emerald, which hath a deadish lustre," Howell, sect. xxvi.

SOURDE. To rise. (*A.-N.*)

SOUR-DOCK. Sorrel. *Lanc.*

SOUR-DOU. Leaven. (*A.-S.*)

SOURE. Wrongly printed and explained in Havelok, 321, "that standeth on the *sei soure*," instead of, "on the *seis ovre*," i. e. on the sea shore, A.-S. *ofer*. It is correctly written in the manuscript.

SOURING. (1) Vinegar. *West.*

(2) Dough left in the tub after the oat-cakes are baked. *North.*

(3) A kind of sour apple.

SOUR-MILK. Buttermilk. *North.*

SOUR-MOLD. The same as *Summer-voy*. q. v.

SOURMONCIE. Predominancy. (*A.-N.*

SOURS. (1) Onions. *Derb.*

(2) A rise, a rapid ascent; the source of a stream of water.

SOURSADEL. *Soursadel-reredos* occurs in the records of the expenses of building the royal chapel of St. Stephen's, now the House of Commons. The meaning is unknown.

SOUR-SOP. An ill-natured person. *South.*

SOURST. Soused; drenched.

> This little barke of ours being *sourst* in cumbersome waves, which never tried the foming maine before. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639, p. 161.

SOUSE. (1) A thump, or blow. *North.*

> Yf he sawe any men or women devoutlye knele
> For to serve God with theyr prayer, or stande,
> Pryvelye behynde them woulde he steale,
> And geve them a *sowce* with hys hande.
> *Roberte the Devyll*, p. 11.

(2) A dip in the water. *Var. dial.*

(3) Down flat; straight down violently. "He fell right down souse." *Var. dial.* See the seventh meaning. "And *souse* into the foamy main," Webster, iv. 97.

(4) The ear. Still in use.

> With *souse* erect, or pendent, winks, or haws?
> Sniveling? or the extention of the jaws?
> *Fletcher's Poems*, p. 203.

(5) A corbel, in architecture.

(6) To be diligent. *Somerset.*

(7) "Dead, as a fowl at souse," i. e. at the stroke of another bird descending violently on it. So explained by Mr. Dyce, Beaumont and Fletcher, vii. 278. "To leape or seaze greedily upon, to *souze* doune as a hauke," Florio, p. 48, ed. 1611.

SOUSE-CROWN. A silly fellow. *South.*

SOUSED-GURNET. That is, pickled gurnet; an old phrase of contempt.

SOUT. Sought. (*A.-S.*)

> Dame, so have ich Wilekin *sout*,
> For nou have ich him i-brout. *MS. Digby* 86

SOUTAGE. Bagging for hops or coarse cloth. More's MS. Additions to Ray's North Country Words See Tusser, p. 193.

SOUTER. A cobler. (*A.-S.*)

> In a stage playe, the people knowe ryght well that he that playeth in sowdayne is percase a *souter*, yet if one of acquaintaunce perchaunce of litle nurture should call him by his name whyle he standeth in his majestie, one of his tormentours might fortune breake hys head for marryng the play.
> *Hall, Edward V.* f. 24
>
> A revette boot trynkele, seyd the *sotur*, when he boot of is wyfe thombe harde be the elbow, quod Jack Strawe. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 84.

SOUTER-CROWN. A stupid person. *Linc.*

SOUTHDENE. A subdean. (*A.-N.*)

SOUTHE. Sought. (*A. S.*)

SOUTIL. Subtle. "*Protologia*, soutil of speche," Medulla, xv. Cent.

SOVE. Seven. *Somerset.*

SOVENANCE. Remembrance. (*Fr.*)

SOVER. To suffer.

> Yit *sover* hem say and trust ryght we. this,
> A wycked tonge wol alway deme amys.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 126.

SOVERAINE. Excellent; in a high degree; noble. *Soverainly*, above all. (*A.-N.*)

SOVEREIGN. A gold coin formerly worth ten shillings. See Ben Jonson, ii. 205.

SOVEREYNE. (1) A husband.

> The prestis they gone home azen,
> And sche goth to hire *sovereyne*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 44.

(2) A provost, or mayor. (*A.-N.*)

> And whanne it drowe to the day of the dede doynge,
> That *sovereynes* were semblid, and the schire knyȝtis.
> *Deposition of Richard II.* p. 28.

SOVYSTER. "*Sophista*, a sovyster," Nominale MS. This is among the *Nomina dignitatuum clericorum.*

SOW. A head. *Lanc.*

SOWDEARS. Soldiers. Properly, hirelings, those who received pay. (*A.-N.*)

> He seyde, y have golde y-nogh plente,
> And *sowdears* wyll come to me.
> *Le Bone Florence of Rome*, 402.

SOWDING. Soldering. Arch. xxx. 413.

> Than thay sayen at the laste,
> How the piler tode in bras,
> And with *sowdyng* sowdyt faste.
> *Wright's Sevyn Sages*, p. [illegible]

SOWDLE To creep. *Devon.*

SOW-DRUNK. Beastly drunk. *Linc.*

SOWDWORT. Columbine. *Gerard.*

SOWE. (1) A blow. Jamieson, in v. *Sough.*

> Syr Egyllamowre hys swerde owt drowe,
> And to the yeant he gafe a *sowe.*
>
> *MS. Cantab* Ff ii. 38, f 64.

(2) To sow. (*A.-S.*) (3) To sew. (*Lat.*)
(4) A woodlouse. Still in use.

> Also geve hym of these *sowes* that crepe with many fete, and falle oute of howce rovys. Also geve hym whyte wormes that breede betwene the barke and the tre. *MS. Lambeth* 306, f. 177.

(5) A term of reproach for a woman.
(6) An ancient warlike engine, used for battering down the walls of towns, &c.

> And he ordeynde other foure hundreth mene for to bett doune the walles with *sewes* of werre, engynes and gonnes, and other maner of instrumentez of werre. *MS. Lincoln* A. i 17, f. 11.

SOWEL. Same as *Sool*, q. v.

SOWENS. A Northumberland dish. The coarse seeds sifted out of oatmeal are put into a tub, and covered with water, which is allowed to stand till it turns sour. A portion of it is then taken out and boiled, and sapped with milk. It forms a jelly-like substance. Hence the proverb to express an impossibility is, "to sap *sowens* with an elsin."

SOWERS. Bucks in their fourth year.

SOWIDE. Strengthened. *Baber.*

SOWIN. A thick paste with which weavers stiffen their warps. *Lanc.*

SOW-KILNS. In the county of Durham the farmers burn *sow-kilns* upon the fields in which the lime is meant to be laid. They are conical or oblong heaps of broken lime, stone, and coal, with flues constructed through the heap, and closely thatched over with sods. A sow of hay is an oblong stack of hay in Scotland, and Sir Walter Scott supposes it is derived from the military engine called the *sow*, above mentioned.

SOWL. (1) To pull about; to pull the ears; to seize by the ears. "To sowl one by the ears," Ray, ed. 1674, p. 44. The word occurs in Shakespeare, and is still in use.
(2) To wash; to duck. *Craven.*
(3) A sull, or plough. *Somerset.*

SOWLE-GROVE. February. *Wilts.* Aubrey gives this phrase, but it does not seem to have continued in use.

SOWLERS. Wild oats.

SOWLOWS. Souls. A broad dialectic pl.

> The hydous bestys in that lake
> Drew nerre the brygge her pray to take;
> Off *sowlows* that fell of that brygge don,
> To swolow hem thei wer ay bon.
>
> *Visions of Tundale*, p. 19.

SOWLY. Hot; sultry. *Oxon.*

SOWMES. (1) Traces used in ploughing, generally made of iron. *North.*
(2) Sums?

> The senatour of Sutere, wyth *sowmes* fulle huge.
> Whas assygnede to that courte be sent of his peres.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 70.

SOW-MET. A young female pig. *North.*

SOW-METAL. The worst kind of iron.

SOWNYNGE. Sound. (*A.-S.*)

> This lond of Caldee is fulle gret; and the langage of that contree is more gret in *sownynge* than it is in other parties be3onde the see.
>
> *Maundevile's Travels*, 1839, p. 152.

SOWRE.

> To the *sowre* of the reke he soghte at the gayneste,
> Sayned hym sekerly with certayne wordez.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 64.

SOWRED. Sourness. Arch. xxx. 413.

SOWSTER. A sempstress. *North.*

SOWT. The rot in sheep. *Westm.*

SOWTHER. To solder. *North.*

SOWTHSELERER. A subcellarer. "*Succellarius*, a sowthselerer," Nominale MS.

SOWZE. Lumps of unworked metal.

> It is the manner (right woorshipfull) of such as seeke profit by minerall, first to set men on woorke to digge and gather the owre; then by fire to trie out the metall, and to cast it into certeine rude lumpes, which they call *sowze.*
>
> *Lambarde's Perambulation*, ed. 1596. Pref.

SOW3E. Saw?

> Of that meyné lafte he noon,
> At the laste that he *sow3e* uchon.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 38.

SOYLE. To go away. *Yorksh.*

SOYNEDE. Excused. (*A.-N.*)

> Thare myghte no sydis be *soynede*
> That faghte in those feldis.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 131

SOYORNE. To sojourn; to remain.

> Sone on the morne, when hyt was day,
> The kyng wolde forthe on hys way
> To the londe there God was boght;
> Than begane the quene to morne,
> For he wolde no lenger *soyorne*,
> Prevy sche was in thoght.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 71.

SOYT. Sooth; truth.

> Be mey trowet, thow seys *soyt*, seyde Roben.
>
> *Robin Hood*, i. 85.

SOYTE. Company; suite.

> And certane on owre syde, sevene score knyghtes,
> In *soyte* with theire soverayne unsownde are belevede.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 94.

SO3T. Went; departed. *Gawayne.*

SPACE. To measure by paces. *East.*

SPACEFUL. Extensive; wide.

SPACE-LEASER. A respite; a delay.

SPACK. To speak. *North.*

SPACT. Docile; ingenious. *Chesh.*

SPADE. (1) "To call a spade a spade," a phrase applied to giving a person his real character or qualities. Still in use.

> I am plaine, I must needs call *a spade a spade*, a pope a pope. *Mar-Prelate's Epitome*, p. 2.

> I thinke it good plaine English without fraud,
> To call *a spade a spade*, a bawd a bawd.
>
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, ii. 92.

(2) A hart in its third year.
(3) The congealed gum of the eye.
(4) To breast-plough. *Devon.*

SPADE-BIT. The quantity of soil raised by one effort of the spade. *North.*

SPADE-BONE. A blade-bone. *Var. dial.* It is called in some places the plate-bone.

SPADE-GRAFT. The depth to which a spade will dig, about a foot. *Lanc.*

SPADIARDS. The labourers or mine-workers in the stannaries of Cornwall are so called from their *spade*. Kennett, MS. Gloss.

SPADO. A sword. (*Span.*

SPAGIRICAL. Chemical.

SPAIE. A red deer in its third year. According to Harrison, "the yoong male is called in the first yeere a calfe, in the second a broket, the third a *spaie*, the fourth a stagon or stag, the fift a great stag, the sixt an hart, and so foorth unto his death."

SPAINING. Summer pasturage for cattle.

SPAINOLDE. A Spaniard. MS. Harl. 2270, f. 190.

SPAIRE. According to Jamieson, an opening in a gown. "Sparre of a gowne, *fente de la robe*," Palsgrave. "Speyr of a garment, *cluniculum, manubium*," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 161.

Thane the comlyche kyng castez in fewtyre,
With a crewelle launce cowpez fulle evene
Abowne the *spayre* a spanne, emange the schortte rybbys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.

He put hit efte in his *spayere*,
And out he toke hit hool and fere.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 37.

His mytans hang be his *spayre*,
And alway hodit like a frere
MS. Cantab Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

SPAITS. Torrents of rain. *North.*

SPAK. The spoke of a wheel. Nominale MS.

SPAKE. Tame.

Seynt Benet wende he myȝt hyt ha take,
For hyt sate by hym so *spake*.
MS. Harl 1701, f. 50.

SPAKELY. Quickly; speedily.

The blode sprente owtte, and sprede as the horse spryngez,
And he sproulez fulle *spakely*, bot spekes he no more
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.

SPAKENET. A net for catching crabs.

SPAKKY.

Seo wouw *spakky* he me spent,
Uch toth fram other is trent,
arerid is of rote. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 212.

SPAKLE. *Scutula*, Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221.

SPALDE. (1) The shoulder.

Bot thenne said Percyvelle one bost,
Ly stille therin now and roste,
I kepe nothynge of thi coste
Ne noghte of thi *spalde*. *Perceval*, 796.

(2) To splinter, or chip.

Be thane speris whare sproungene, *spalddyd* chippys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.

SPALDING-KNIFE. A knife used for the purpose of splitting fish. *North.*

ALE. A splinter. *North.* "Splints, shivers, *spals*, rivings," Florio, p. 98. "Spalls or broken peeces of stones that come off in hewing and graving," Nomenclator, p. 411.

SPALLIARD. A sparrow. *Devon.*

SPALLIER. A labourer in tin-works.

SPALLING. In mining, breaking up into small pieces for the sake of easily separating the ore from the rock, after which it undergoes the process of cobbing.

SPALLS. See *Spale.* "To drow vore spalls, to throw one's errors and little flaws in one's teeth, quasi spalls or chips, which fly off from the carpenter's axe or woodman's bill." Exmoor Glossary, p. 48.

SPALT. (1) Brittle; tender; liable to break or split. A carpenter in working a board with a plane, if a bit splits away or breaks off, will say that it *spalts* off. Harrison says, "of all oke growing in England, the parke oke is the softest, and far more *spalt* and brickle than the hedge oke."

(2) Heedless; careless; clumsy; pert; saucy; giddy and frail. *East.*

SPALTYRE. A psalter. "Here bygynnys Sayne Jerome *Spaltyre*," MS. Lincoln, f. 258.

SPAN. (1) To stretch asunder. *West.*

(2) To gush out?

With a roke he brac his heved than,
That the blod biforn out *span*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 295.

(3) To gripe or pinch. *Craven.*

(4) The prong of a pitchfork. *West.*

(5) To fetter a horse. *Kent.*

(6) To span a cart, to put something to stop it. *Kennett.*

SPAN-BEAM. The great beam that goes from side-wall to side-wall in a barn.

SPANCEL. "A rope to tie a cows hinder legs," Ray, ed. 1674, p. 44. This may be the same word as *spangle* in Pr. Parv. translated by *lorale*. "A spaniel, we have in these parts no other name but cow-tye," Hallamsh. Glossary, p. 123.

SPAN-COUNTER. A game thus played. One throws a counter on the ground, and another tries to hit it with his counter, or to get it near enough for him to span the space between them and touch both the counters. In either case, he wins; if not, his counter remains where it lay, and becomes a mark for the first player, and so alternately till the game be won. Strutt, p. 384. "*Jouer au tapper*, to play at spanne-counter," Cotgrave. "*Meglio al muro*, a play among boyes in Italie like our span counter," Florio, p. 306.

He knows who hath sold his land, and now doth beg
A license, old iron, boots, shoos, and egge-
Shels to transport; shortly boyes shall not play
At *span counter*, or blow-point, but shall pay
Toll to some courtier. *Donne's Poems*, p. 131.

SPANDE. Span; small measure. *Hearne.*

SPANDREL. The triangular spaces included between the arch of a doorway, &c. and a rectangle formed by the outer mouldings over it. The term is also applied to other similar spaces included between arches, &c. and straight-sided figures surrounding them. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

SPANE. (1) To wean. *North.*

(2) To germinate, as corn. *Yorksh.*

SPANES. "The prongs of a peek, a hay-fork, or dung-fork, quasi *spinæ* from their sharpness, or from their shape representing a short span, the thumb and little finger somewhat extended, or a pair of compasses opened and a little extended," MS. Devon Gloss.

SPAN-FIRE-NEW. Quite new.

SPANG. (1) To fasten. "To *spang* horses, or fasten them to the chariot," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

(2) To throw with violence; to set forcibly in motion. *Linc.*

(3) A spangle. *Spenser.*

(4) A spring; a jump. *North.* To spang ones geates, i. e. to make haste.

(5) A span in measure. *Linc.* Brockett has *spang-and-purley-q* a mode resorted to by boys of measuring distances, particularly at the game of marbles.

SPANGED. Variegated. *North.*

SPANGEL. A spaniel; a dog.

> I hadde a *spangel* good of plyght,
> I have hit mysde al thys seven-nyght.
>
> *Wright's Seven Sages*, p. 50.

SPANGER. A Spaniard. *Cornw.*

SPANGING. Rails laid across brooks to prevent cattle going from one pasture to another. *Devon.*

SPAN-GUTTER. A narrow brick drain in a coal mine. *Salop.*

SPANG-WHEW. To kill a toad by placing it on one end of a lever, and then driving it rapidly into the air by a sharp stroke on the other end. *North.*

SPANIEL. The same as *Spancel*, q. v.

SPANK. (1) A hard slap. *Var. dial.*

(2) To move energetically. *East.*

SPANKER. A man or animal very large, or excessively active. *Var. dial.*

SPANKER-EEL. The lamprey. *North.*

SPANKERS. Gold coins. *Devon.*

SPANKING. Large; lusty; sprightly; active; conspicuous; spruce, or neat.

SPANKY. Showy; smart. *Var. dial.*

SPANNER. An instrument by which the wheels of wheel-lock guns and pistols were wound up. They were at first simple levers with square holes in them. Next a turnscrew was added, and lastly, they were united to the powder-flasks for small priming. *Meyrick.* The term is still in use, applied to a wrencher, a nut screw-driver.

SPAN-NEW. Quite new. *Var. dial.* This common phrase occurs in Chaucer, and Tyrwhitt, who gives an explanation with hesitation, does not seem to be aware it is still in general use.

SPANNIMS. A game at marbles played in the eastern parts of England.

SPANNISHING. The full blow of a flower. Romaunt of the Rose, 3633.

SPANȜELLE. A spaniel, or dog.

SPAR. (1) To practise boxing. Metaphorically, to disagree. *Var. dial.* "A sparring blow," a decisive hit in boxing.

(2) To shut; to close; to fasten. The older form of the word is *sperre*. The bolt of a door is called the *spar*.

> Alle the ȝatis of Notyngham
> He made to be *sparred* everychone.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 127.

(3) *A-spar*, in a state of opposition. *To set the legs a-spar*, to place them in the form of the rafters of a roof.

(4) The pointed stick used for fixing the thatch of a roof. *West.*

(5) *Spars*, rafters. *North.*

(6) "The coat or covering of oar or metal. As the vein of metal in silver mines there is a white fluor about the vein which they call *spar*, and a black which they call *blinds*." Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 388.

SPARABLES. Shoemakers' nails. *Var. dial.* Dekker spells the term *sparrowbils*, as also Wilbraham, p. 111; whence it would seem that it is derived from the nails being somewhat in the form of sparrows' bills.

SPARANDE. Sparing; niggardly. (*A.-S.*)

SPARCH. Brittle. *East.*

SPARCLE. A spark. Still in use.

> Thei shul se fendes many one
> By the *sparcles* oute of fire that gone.
>
> *MS. Addit.* 11305, f. 98.

> Also the lanterne in the wynd that sone is aqueynt,
> Ase *sparkle* in the se that sone is adreynt,
> Ase vom in the strem that sone is to-thwith,
> Ase smoke in the lift that passet oure sith.
>
> *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 229.

SPAR-DUST. The dust in wood which is produced by insects. *East.*

SPARE. (1) To refrain. (*A.-S.*)

> Than spake that byrde so bryght
> Thare was bot he and his knyght
> I spake with thame this nyghte,
> Why sold I *spare?*
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. [illegible]

(2) Slow; kept in reserve. *Devon.*

(3) Several; divers. *Gawayne.*

SPARE-BED. A bed not constantly used, kept in reserve for visitors. *Var. dial.*

SPAR-GADS. Gads or sticks to be split up into spars for thatch. *West.*

SPAR-HAWK. A sparrowhawk. (*A.-S.*)

SPAR-HOOK. A small hook used for making or cutting spars. *West.*

SPARING. The commencement of a cock-fight, by rising and striking with the heels.

SPARK. (1) A diamond. The word occurs several times in this sense in old plays.

(2) To splash with dirt. *North.*

(3) A gay dashing fellow.

> When Venus is ill placed, she inclines men to be effeminate, timerous, lustful, followers of whenches very slugish, and addicted to idleness, an adulterer, incestuous, a fantastick *spark*, spending his moneys in ale-houses and taverns among loose lacivious people, a meer lazy companion, not careing for wife or children if marryed, coveting unlawful beds, given much to adultry, not regarding his reputation or creddit; if a woman, very impudent in all her ways; colour milky sky.
>
> *Bishop's Marrow of Astrology* p. 55.

SPARKE. To glitter. (*A.-S.*)

> It *sparkede* and ful brith shon,
> So doth the gode charbucle ston,
> That men mouthe se by the lith
> A peni chesen, so was it brith.
>
> *Havelok* [illegible]144

SPARKED. Variegated. *Var. dial.*

SPARKLE. To scatter; to disperse. Still in use in the North of England. "I sparkyll abroode, I sprede thynges asonder; I sonder or I part, whan the sowdiers of a capitayne be *sparkyllyd* abrode, what can he do in tyme of nede," Palsgrave, 1530, verb. f. 367.

SPARKLING. Claying between the spars to cover the thatch of cottages. *Norf.*

SPARKLING-HEAT. "There be several degrees of heat in a smith's forge, according to the purpose of their work, 1. A bloud red heat. 2. A white flame heat. 3. A sparkling or welding heat, used to weld barrs or pieces of iron, i. e. to work them into one another," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 388.

SPARKY. The same as *Sparked*, q. v.

SPARKYLDE. Sprinkled.

> The chyldys clothys, ryche and gode,
> He had *sparkylde* with that blode.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 97.

SPARLIE. Peevish. *Northumb.*

SPARLING. The smelt. In Wales, the samlet is called by this name.

SPARLIRE. The calf of the leg. See Beves of Hamtoun, p. 90.

> The knyght smoot with good wylle
> Strokes of thre,
> And the ape hym boot full ylle
> Thorgh the *sparlyre*. *Octovian*, 330.

SPARPIL. To disperse See *Gerse.*

> His myȝt has made in his pouere
> Proud men to *sparpil* from his face
>
> *MS. Douce* 302, f. 24.

SPARROWBLES. Same as *Sparables*, q. v.

SPARROWFART. Break of day. *Craven.*

SPARROW-TONGUE. Knot-grass. *Gerard.*

SPARSE. To disperse; to scatter.

SPART. The dwarf rush. *North.* Ground covered with sparts is said to be *sparty.*

SPARTHE. An axe, or halberd. (*A.-S.*)

> And an ax in his other, a hoge and unmete,
> A spetos *sparthe* to expoun in spelle quo so myȝt.
>
> *Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knyȝt*, 209.

SPARTICLES. Spectacles. *West.*

SPARTO. A kind of fish.

> Certes, such is the force of rope made of the skin of this fish, that they will hold at a plunge no lesse than the Spanish *sparto.*
>
> *Holinshed, Description of Scotland*, p. 18.

SPARVER. The canopy or wooden frame at the top of a bed. The term was sometimes applied to the bed itself. "*Lict de parement*, a bed of state, or a great *sparver bed*, that serves onely for shew, or to set out a roome," Cotgrave in v. *Parement.* "A canapie or sparvier for a bed," Florio, p. 349. *Sparvill tester*, the canopy of a bed, Unton Invent.

> The thrid chamber being my bedd-chamber, was apparelled with riche clothe of tyssue, raised, and a grete *sparver* and counterpointe to the same.
>
> *State Papers*, i. 239

SPARWISTUNGGE. The herb sparrow's-tongue. See Archæologia, xxx. 413.

SPAT. (1) A blow. *Kent.*

(2) The cartilaginous substance by which an oyster adheres to its shell. *East.*

SPATCH-COCK. A hen just killed and quickly broiled for any sudden occasion.

SPATE. A small pond. *Dunelm.*

SPATHE. The sheath of an ear of corn.

SPATS. Gaiters. *Cumb.*

SPATTLE. (1) To spit; to slaver. "Spatyll, flame, *crachat*," Palsgrave, 1530.

> I spitte, I *spatle* in spech, I sporne,
> I werne, I lutle, ther-for I murne
>
> *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 211.

> Would to God therfore that we were come to such a detestation and loathing of lying, that we would even *spattle* at it, and cry fie upon it, and all that use it. *Dent's Pathway*, p. 160.

(2) "Spatyll an instrument," Palsgrave. A board used in turning oat cakes is so termed, but the identity is doubtful. Palsgrave perhaps meant the slice used by apothecaries for spreading their plasters or salves.

SPAUD. (1) The shoulder. *North.* "*Armus*, a spawde," Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

(2) A pen is said to have too much *spaud*, when the two members of its nib or point expand too widely when pressed upon the paper. *Yorksh.*

(3) To cut up the ground. *North.*

(4) To founder, as a ship.

SPAUL. Spittle; saliva.

> Another while the well drench'd smoky Jew,
> That stands in his own *spaul* above the shoe.
>
> *Hall's Poems*, p. 13.

SPAUNDRE. In architecture, a spandrel.

SPAUT. A youth. *North.*

SPAUT-BONE. The shoulder-bone. *East.* Pronounced in the North spaw-bone.

SPAVE. To castrate an animal. *North.*

SPAW. The slit of a pen. *North.*

SPAWL. (1) A splinter, as of wood, &c. *South.*

(2) To scale away, like the surface of a stone. *Somerset.*

SPAWLS. The branches of a tree; the divisions of anything. *North.*

SPAWN. A term of abuse.

SPAY. To castrate. *Var. dial.*

SPEAK. *To speak at the mouth;* that is, to speak freely and unconstrained. *North.*

SPEAK-HOUSE. The room in a convent in which the inmates were allowed to speak with their friends. Oxf. Gloss. Arch. p. 273.

SPEAKS. Same as *Skelms*, q. v.

SPEALL. A spawl or splinter. "A lath, a little boord, a splint or *speall* of wood or stone," Florio, p. 44. "*Spillo*, a pinne, a pricke, a sting, a pricking-thorne, a *spill*," ibid. p. 523, ed. 1611.

SPEANED. Newly delivered *Northumb.*

SPEANS. Teats. *Kent.*

> His necke is short, like a tygers and a lyons, apt to bend downeward to his meat; his bellie is verie large, being uniforme, and next to it the intrals as in a wolfe: it hath also foure *speanes* to her paps.
>
> *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 38.

SPEAR. (1) Goods sold *under the spear*, that is, by public auction.

(2) A soldier who carried a spear. The *spears* were heavy armed cavalry.

(3) To inquire. See *Spere.*

> Yet saw they no man there at whom
> They might the matter *spear.*
>
> *Robin Hood*, i. 103.

(4) To germinate, as barley. *South.*

(5) The sting of a bee. *Var. dial.*

(6) A blade of grass; a reed. *Kent.*

SPEARE. A spire, or steeple.

> The *speare* or steeple of which churche was fired by lightening, and consumed even to the stoneworke thereof. *Lambarde's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 287.

SPEAR-GRASS. Couch grass. *Suffolk.* Harrison applies the term *spearie* to coarse grass in his Description of Britaine, p. 109.

SPEAR-STAFF. *Fust de lance*, Palsgrave.

SPEAR-STICKS. Pointed sticks, doubled and twisted, used for thatching. *Devon.*

SPECES. Sorts, or kinds. (*A.-N.*)

SPECIAL. Good; excellent. *Var. dial.*

SPECIOUSLY. Especially. *North.*

SPECK. (1) The sole of a shoe. Also, the fish so called. *East.*

(2)

> Adieu, good cheese and onions; stuff thy guts
> With *speck* and barley-pudding for digestion.
> *Heywood's English Traveller.*

(3) The spoke of a wheel. *North.*

SPECKINGS. Large long nails. *East.*

SPECKS. Plates of iron nailed upon a plough to keep it from wearing out. *Yorksh.*

SPECS. Spectacles. *Var. dial.*

SPECULAR-STONE. A kind of transparent stone, mentioned in Harrison's Description of England, p. 187.

SPED. (1) To speed. *North.*

(2) Went; proceeded. *Gawayne.*

(3) Versed in. *Dyce.*

SPEDE. To dispatch. (*A.-N.*)

SPEDEFUL. (1) Effectual. (2) Ready.

SPEDELYER. More quickly.

> And ofte *spedelyer* spcke ere I ȝour speche here.
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 117.

SPEECHLESS. Using few words; concise. The term constantly occurs in this sense in early writers, distinct from the modern synonyme *dumb.* See Palsgrave.

SPEED. (1) A disease amongst young cattle common in the autumn. *North.*

(2) To destroy; to kill. *Marlowe.* Speeding-place, the place where a wound is fatal.

(3) Luck; fortune. "Spede, lucke, *encontre*," Palsgrave. "The queen's speed," Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

SPEEKE. "A speeke, or sheathing nayle, used in shipping," Cotgrave in v. *Estoupe.*

SPEEL. (1) The same as *Speall*, q. v. "A spele, a small wand, or switch in Westmorl." Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 388.

(2) To climb; to clamber. *North.*

SPEER. (1) The chimney-post. *Chesh.*

(2) A screen across the lower end of a hall. *Pr. Parv.* "Speere in a hall, *buffet*," Palsgrave, 1530. "*Speer*, a shelter in a house, made between the door and fire to keep off the wind," Holloway, p. 159.

(3)

> The males in this kind doe onely beare hornes, and such as do not grow out of the crownes of their head, but as it were out of the middle on either side, a litle above the eies, and so bend to the sides. They are sharp and full of bunches like harts, no where smooth but in the tops of the *speers*, and where the vaines run to carry nutriment to their whole length, which is covered with a hairye skin: they are not so rough at the beginning or at the first prosses specially in the for-part as they are in the second, for that onely is full of wrinckles; from the bottom to the middle they growe straight, but from thence they are a little recurved.
> *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 32.

SPEIGHT. A kind of large woodpecker. "*Epiche*, a speight," Cotgrave.

SPEIN. A shoot.

> Pride therefore may verie fitly be compared to the crab-stock *speins*, which growe out of the roote of the very best apple-tree. *Dent's Pathway*, p. 36.

SPEKABILL. Special; peculiar.

SPEKE. The spoke of a wheel. *North.*

SPEKEN. A small spike. *Suffolk.*

SPEKTAKEL. A spying-glass. (*Lat.*)

SPEL. (1) The same as *Speall*, q. v.

(2) A tale, or history. (*A.-S.*)

> And thow wolt that conne wel,
> Take gode hede on thys *spel.*
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 129.

(3) Liberty. *Craven.*

SPELCH. To bruise, as in a mortar; to split, as *spelched peas*, &c. *Pegge.*

SPELDER. (1) To spell. *Yorksh.* It is an old form. "To speldyr, *syllabicare*," MS. Dict. written about the year 1500.

(2) A splinter, or chip. "Spelder of woode, *esclat*," Palsgrave, 1530.

> The grete schafte that was longe,
> Alle to *spildurs* hit spronge.
> *Avowynge of King Arther*, xiii. 6

SPELK. A splinter or narrow slip of wood. Hence, a very lean person. *North.* "To spelk in Yorkshire, to set a broken bone; whence the splints or splinters of wood used in binding up of broken bones are calld *spelks.* In Northumberland, a spelck is any swath, or roller, or band," Kennett MS.

SPELL. (1) The trap employed at the game of nurspell, made like that used at trap-ball. *Linc.*

(2) A piece of paper rolled up to serve for the purpose of lighting a fire, a pipe, &c. Also the transverse pieces of wood at the bottom of a chair, which strengthen and keep together the legs, are called *spells.* *Linc.*

(2) Pleasure; relaxation. *Somerset.*

(3) A turn; a job. *Var. dial.*

SPELL-BONE. The small bone of the leg.

SPELLE. To talk; to teach.

> To lewed men Englisshe I *spelle*,
> That undirstondeth what I con telle.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 2.
>
> Of an erle y wyll yow telle,
> Of a better may no man *spelle*;
> And of hys stewarde, bryght of hewe,
> That was bothe gode and trewe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 147.

SPELLERE. A speaker. (*A.-S.*)

> Speke we of tho *spelleres* bolde.
> Sith we have of this lady tolde.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 127.

SPELLERS. "*Espois d'un cerf*, the top of a red deeres head; of a fallow, the *spellers*," Cotgrave.

SPELLYCOAT. A ghost. *North.*

SPELLYNG. A relation; a tale. (*A.-S.*)

> As we telle yn owre *spellyng*,
> Falsenes come never to gode endyng.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 125.

SPELONKE. A cavern. (*A.-N.*)

> Monkes and mendinauntz,
> Men by hemselve,
> In spekes and in *spelonkes*,
> Selde speken togideres.
> *Piers Ploughman*, p. 311.

> Than kyng Alexander and Candeobis went furthe alle that daye, and come tille a grete *spelunc*, and thare thay herberde thame.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 43.

SPELT. A splinter. "Chippes or spelts of wood," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 143.

SPELT-CORN. Vetches. *Devon.*

SPENCE. (1) "Spens a buttrye, *despencier*," Palsgrave. "*Celarium*, a spens," Nominale MS. The term is still in use in the provinces, applied to a safe, a cupboard, a convenient place in a house for keeping provisions; a pantry; an eating-room in a farmhouse. "*Dispensorium*, a spenyse," Nominale MS.

> Yet I had lever she and I
> Where both togyther secretly
> In some corner in the *spence*.
> *Interlude of the iiij. Elements*, n. d

(2) Expense. *Palsgrave.*

SPEND. (1) To consume; to destroy. *East.*

> Than rode they two togedur a-ryght,
> Wyth scharp sperys and swerdys bryght,
> Thay smote togedur sore!
> Ther sperys they *spendyd* and brake schyldys,
> The pecys flewe into the feldys,
> Grete dyntys dud they dele thore.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.

(2) To span with the fingers. *East.*

(3) Fastened. *Gawayne.*

(4) The skin of a hog. Metaphorically, any surface, as sward. *Devon.*

(5) To break ground. *Cornw.*

SPEND-ALL. A spendthrift. "*Allárga la máno*, a spend all, a wast-good," Florio.

SPENDING-CHEESE. A kind of cheese used by farmers for home consumption. *East.*

SPENDINGE. Money. (*A.-S.*)

> And gyf them some *spendynge*,
> That them owt of thy londe may bryng.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

SPENDLOW. In felling wood for hurdles, the dead wood is tied in faggots and sold for firing. These faggots are termed *spendlows*.

SPENE. (1) Block up; stop up. *Hearne.*

(2) To spend; to consume time.

> And *spene* that day in holynes,
> And leve alle othor bysynes.
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 138.

> For ful of bitternesse hit is;
> Ful sore thou miȝt ben agast,
> For after that thou *spenest* her amis,
> Leste thou be into helle i-cast.
> *MS. Digby* 86.

SPENGED. Pied, as cattle. *North.*

SPENISE. See *Spence* (1).

SPENSERE. A dispenser of provisions.

> The *spensere* and the botillere bothe,
> The kyng with hem was ful wrothe.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 28

> After he was kyng he wedded hure sone,
> His owne *spencers* douȝter he was.
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 6.

SPENT. Exhausted. "1626, 14 Dec. Bryan Fletham, fisherman, beinge *spent*, in a cobble," Sharp's Chron. Mirab. p. 28.

SPER. (1) To prop up; to support. Still in use, according to the Craven Gloss. ii. 158.

(2) Frail; brittle; fragile.

SPERAGE. Asparagus. Ray's Dict. Tril. p. 8.

> Eating of Carduus benedictus, of rue, onyons, anise seed, garlike, rotten cheese, stalkes of *sperage*, fenell. *Fletcher's Differences*, 1623, p. 94.

SPERE. (1) To ask; to inquire; to seek. Still in use in the North of England. "To speer or goe a speering, to enquire and search for. *Dunelm.* And on the borders of Scotland, he that can help to cattle taken away by moss-troopers is called a *speerer*," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

> For nothyng that they cowde *spere*,
> They cowde nevyr of hur here.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.

> Then was the kyng bothe blythe and gladd,
> And seyde, For Moradas y am not adrad,
> To batayle when he schalle wende
> Ofte y made men aftur yow to *spere*,
> But myght y not of yow here,
> My ryght schalle thou defende.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii 38, f. 80.

> And bad them *speere* aftur a man
> That late was comyn thedur than.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff ii. 38, f. 145

> Syr, he seyde, gramercy, nay,
> Efte togedur speke we may,
> Y aske yow but a stede:
> To other londys wylle y *spere*,
> More of awnturs for to here,
> And who dothe beste yn dede.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.

(2) A sphere. (*A.-S.*)

(3) A point. (*A.-S.*)

> And till the sunne was at mydday *spere*,
> On golde and sylke and on wolles softe,
> With hir hondes she wolde worche ofte.
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashm.* 39, f. 8

(4) Spirit. Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 120.

(5) To fasten; to shut. *Palsgrave.*

(6) A spy; one who spies.

(7) Spire; shoot. Hence a stripling.

SPEREL. A clasp, or fastening.

SPERINGE. A fastening. "*Vulva* ys a ȝate or a ȝate with too speryngges," MS. Glouc. Cath. 19.

SPERKET. A wooden, hooked, large peg, not much curved, to hang saddles, harness, &c. on. "*Spurget*," according to Ray, "a tagge, or piece of wood to hang any thing upon;" but we always pronounce the *k*. It is like perk, but the latter is supported at both ends for fowls to perch on. Moor, p. 382.

SPERKLE. The collar-bone.

SPERME. Seed. (*A.-N.*)

SPERN. A buttress, or spur.

SPERR. To publish banns. *Derb.* This derived from *spere*, to ask.

SPERSE. To disperse. See *Sparse.*

> Sweete roses colour in that visage faire
> With yvorie is *sperst* and mingelled.
> *British Bibliographer*, i. 32

SPERT. A sudden fit or thought. *East.*

SPERTE. Spirit.

> Into thy hands, Lord, I committ
> My *sperte*, which is thy dewe. *MS. Ashmole* 802.

SPERVITER. A keeper of sparrow-hawks and musket-hawks. *Berners.*

SPETCH. To patch. *Yorksh.*

SPETCHEL-DIKE. A dike made of stones laid in horizontal rows with a bed of thin turf between each of them.

SPETOUS. Angry; spiteful. (*A.-N.*)

> Florent thanne askede his fadir Clement
> Whate alle that *spetous* noyes thanne ment?
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 103.
>
> Thorow my nayles, a *spetous* wounde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 42.

SPETTACLE. A spectacle. *East.*

SPEWRING. A boarded partition. *Exmoor.*

SPEXT. Speakest.

> Mon that thuncheth he ded ys,
> Newe hous and comfort shal buen his.
> ȝef thou with dede mon *spext*,
> Muche joie the is next.
> Whose thunchest himself adreint,
> Of desturbaunce he bith ateint.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 265.

SPIAL. A spy. *Shak.*

SPICCOTY. Speckled. *Somerset.*

SPICE. (1) Sweetmeats; gingerbread; cake; any kind of dried fruit. *North.*

(2) Species; kind. (*A.-N.*) "Spyce, a kynde, *espece*," Palsgrave, 1530.

> Al that toucheth dedly synne
> In any *spyce* that we falle ynne.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 1.
>
> Chydynge comys of hert hy,
> And grett pride and velany,
> And other *spice* that mekylle deres
> *R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes*, p. 31.
>
> Here aftirwarde, as undirstonde,
> Thou schalt the *spices* as they stonde.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 61.

(3) A slight attack of any disorder. *South.* "*Spyce of the axes*," Palsgrave, 1530.

(4) A small stick. *North.*

SPICED. Scrupulous. "Spiced conscience," Chaucer. "Under pretence of *spiced* holinesse," tract dated 1594, ap. Todd's Illustrations of Gower, p. 380.

SPICE-KYEL. Broth with raisins. *North.*

SPICE-PLATE. It was formerly the custom to take spice with wine, and the plate on which the spice was laid was termed the spice-plate.

SPICER. A grocer. See Manners and Household Expenses of England, p. 153.

SPICERY. Spices.

> He went and fett conynges thre
> Alle baken welle in a pasty,
> With wel gode *spicerye.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

SPICING. In a holly rod used for the handle of a cart-whip, the great thick end is called the *stump*, and the small taper end to which the lash is tied is called the *spicing*.

SPICK. (1) A spike. Florio, p. 98.

(2) "A spycke of a bacon flycke," Skelton, i. 106. From A.-S. *spic*, bacon, *lardum*. "Spyk of flesshe, *popa*," Pr. Parv. ed. 1499.

SPICK-AND-SPAN-NEW. Quite new.

> Fortune th' audacious doth juvare,
> But lets the timidous miscarry.
> Then while the honour thou hast got
> Is *spick and span new*, piping hot,
> Strike her up bravely, thou hadst best,
> And trust thy fortune with the rest.
> *Hudibras*, I. iii. 398.

SPICY-FIZZER. A currant cake. *Newc.*

SPIDDOCK. A spigot. *Spiddock-pot*, an earthen jar perforated to admit a spiddock. *Spiddock-pot legs*, large awkward legs.

> For whilst one drop of ale was to be had,
> They quaft and drunk it round about like mad
> When all was off, then out they pull'd the tapps,
> And stuck the *spiddocks* finely in their hats.
> *The Praise of Yorkshire Ale*, 1697, p. 15.

SPIDER-CATCHER. A monkey.

SPIDER-SHANKS. A lanky fellow. *North.*

SPIER. A spy; a scout. It is the translation of *explorator* in Nominale MS.

SPIFFLICATE. To dismay; to confound; to beat severely. *Var. dial.*

SPIGGOT-SUCKER. "*Pinteur*, a tippler, pot-companion, spiggot-sucker," Cotgrave.

SPIGHT. To spite. *Tusser.*

SPIKE. Lavender. *Var. dial.* "Pynte of spike water," Cunningham's Rev. Acc. p. 35. *Spik*, Barnes' Dorset Gl.

> There growes the gilliflowre, the mynt, the dayzie
> Both red and white, the blue-veynd violet;
> The purple hyacynth, the *spyke* to please thee,
> The scarlet dyde carnation bleeding yet.
> *The Affectionate Shepheard*, 1594.

SPIKE-AND-DAB. A wall of hurdle-work plastered over with mortar. *West.*

SPIKE-BIT. A spike-passer. *Heref.*

SPIKE-NAILS. Large long nails.

SPIKE-POLE. A kind of rafter. *West.*

SPIKING. A large nail. *North.* The term occurs in Palsgrave, 1530.

SPIL. The same as *Speall*, q. v.

SPILCOCK. A child's whirligig.

SPILE. (1) A peg at the end of a cask of liquor. Spile-hole, the receptacle for the same. On the top it is, as elsewhere, the vent-peg. *Spile* is also a pile, driven in wet foundations, or in embankments. *Moor.*

(2) To make a foundation in soft earth by driving in spiles or piles. *East.*

(3) To carve or cut up birds.

SPILL. (1) A trial; an attempt. *West.*

(2) The stalk of a plant. *Devon.*

(3) The spindle of a spinning-wheel.

(4) Quantity; lot. *North.*

(5) A small reward or gift. *East.*

(6) The spill of a tongue, i. e. a neat's tongue without the root. *Devon.*

SPILLE. To destroy; to mar; to perish; to waste, or throw away. (*A.-S.*)

> To a wode they wente in hye,
> There the quene schulde passe by,

And there stode they alle stylle.
There had he thoght redyly
To have do the quene a velanye,
Fayne he wolde hur *spylle.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.

And ȝef hyre herte therto grylle,
Rather thenne the chylde scholde *spylle,*
Teche hyre thenne to calle a mon
That in that nede helpe hyre con.
MS. Cotton. Claud. A. ii. f. 128

Home er nyȝt come he noȝt,
New mete with hym he broȝt,
For defaute wolde he not *spille.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

SPILLINGE. Failure.

SPILLS. Thin slips of wood or paper, used for lighting candles, &c. *Var. dial.*

SPILQUERENE. "*Giraculum, quidam ludus puerorum*, a spilquerene," Reliq. Antiq. i. 9.

SPILT. Spoiled. *Var. dial.*

SPILTE. Destroyed; undone. (*A.-S.*)

Then rose sche up and come agayne
To syr Roger, and fonde hym slayne,
Then had sche sorow y-nogh!
Allas! sche seyde, now am y *spylte,*
Thys false thefe, withowtyn gylte,
Why dyd he the to slon?
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.

When the dewke harde hym so sey,
Allas, he seyde, and wele awey!
For my men that be *spylte,*
Alle hyt ys myn owne gylte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 154.

SPILTERS. "The spilters of a deer's head, *in cervi cornuario apice stontes fusi, dactyli, surculi,*" Coles.

SPILTH. That which is spilt.

SPILWOOD. Refuse of wood, or wood *spilt* by the sawyers. *South.*

SPINCOPPE. A spider.

SPINDE. A pantry, or larder. (*Dut.*)

SPINDLE. (1) The piece of iron which supports the rest in a plough. *Kent.*

(2) The third swarm of bees from the same hive is so called in Warwickshire.

(3) Growing corn is said to *spindle* when it first shoots up its pointed sheath, previously to the development of the ear. *East.*

(4) "A woman that makes or spins crooked spindles, that is, maketh her husband cuckold," Florio, p. 177, ed. 1611.

(5) The same as *Newel*, q. v.

SPINDLE-RODS. Railings. *North.*

SPINE. (1) A thorn.

Thouȝ that roses at Midsomer ben fulle soote,
Yitte undernethe is hid a fulle sharp *spyne.*
Lydgate's Bochas, MS. Hatton 2.

And oute of hem even y-like procede,
As doth a floure oute of the rouȝ *spyne.*
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 17.

(2) The green sward. *West.*

(3) The hide of an animal; the fat on the surface of a joint of meat. *Devon.*

SPINEDY. Stout; muscular. *I. Wight.*

SPINET. A small wood. (*Lat.*)

Dark-shady launes agreed best with her humour, where in some private *spinet*, conversing with her own thoughts, she used to discourse of the effects of her love in this manner.
The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 79.

SPINETTED. Slit or opened. *Nares.*

SPINGARD. A kind of small cannon.

SPINGEL. Fennel. *Somerset.*

SPINK. (1) A chaffinch. *Var. dial.*

(2) A spark of fire. *North.*

(3) A chink. *Hants.*

SPINKED. Spotted. *Yorksh.*

SPINNAGE. At Norwich, children who are sickly are taken to a woman living in St. Lawrence to be cut for a supposed disease called the *spinnage.* The woman performs the operation on a Monday morning only, and charges threepence. On the first visit the woman cuts the lobe of the right ear with a pair of scissors, and with the blood makes the sign of the cross upon the child's forehead. On the second Monday she does the same with the left ear; and in some instances it is deemed necessary to subject the little sufferers to nine operations of this ridiculous ceremony.

SPINNEL. A spindle. *North.*

SPINNER. A spider. *Palsgrave.* "Eranye or spynnare," Prompt. Parv. p. 140.

SPINNEY. A thicket. A small plantation is sometimes so called. It occurs in this sense in Domesday Book. See Carlisle's Account of Charities, p. 306. In Buckinghamshire the term is applied to a brook.

At the last bi a littel dich he lepez over a *spenne,*
Steles out ful stilly by a strothe raude.
Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knyȝt, 1709.

SPINNICK. A dwarf. *Somerset.*

SPINNING-DRONE. The cockchafer. *Cornw.*

SPINNING-MONEY. Sixpences. *Norf.*

SPINNING-TURN. A spinning-wheel. *West.*

SPINNY. Thin; small; slender. The term occurs several times in Middleton.

SPINNY-WHY. A child's game at Newcastle, nearly the same as Hide-and-seek.

SPION. A spy. *Heywood.*

SPIRACLE. "A spiracle, a loftie sentence or a quickning conceipt." List of old words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

SPIRE. (1) "Spyre of corne, *barbe du ble,*" Palsgrave. "I spyer as corne dothe whan it begynneth to waxe rype, *je espie,*" ibid.

(2) To ask; to inquire. (*A.-S.*)

When Adam dalfe and Even spane,
Go *spire*, if thou may spede;
Whare was thanne the pride of mane,
That nowe merres his mede.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 213.

In thi ȝouthe thou salle make thyne endynge, bot *spirre* me nother the tyme ne the houre whenne it schal be, for I wille on na wyse telle it to the.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 4.

My wille, my herte, and alle my wit
Ben fully sette to harken and *spyre*
What eny man wol speke of hire.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 74.

(3) A young tree. *North.*

(4) A stake. *Choucer.*

SPIRES. Is chiefly applied to the tall species of sedge which forms elastic mounds (in some counties cut out and dried for church hassocks) in boggy places; it is likewise used of the tall leaves of the common yellow iris, often found in wet meadows. *Isle of Wight.*

SPIRIT. The electric fluid. *East.*

SPIRIT-PLATE. In melting of iron ore the bottom of the furnace has four stones to make a perpendicular square to receive the metal, of which four stones or walls, that next the bellows is called the tuarn or tuiron wall, that against it the wind-wall or *spirit-plate.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 388.

SPIRITY. Spirited. *North.*

SPIRT. Metaphorically, an interval, a brief space of time. *North.*

SPIRTLE. To sprinkle. *Drayton.*

SPIRT-NET. A kind of fishing-net, described in Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 200.

SPISER-WIFE. A woman who sold spices, and generally grocery. Nominale MS.

SPISS. Firm; thick. (*Lat.*) "*Condenso*, condense, thicke, spisse," Florio, p. 115.

SPIT. (1) The depth a spade goes in digging, about a foot. *Var. dial.* A spade is sometimes so called.

(2) To lay eggs, said of insects. *West.*

(3) Very slight rain. *Var. dial.*

(4) *Spit and a stride*, a phrase meaning a very short distance. *North.*

(5) A sword. A cant term.

(6) Injury. *Gawayne.*

SPITAL. See *Spittle* (4).

SPIT-BENDER. A farmer's wife having a roasting pig to sell, will, to enhance its virtues, call it by this name, implying that it is so fat, plump, and heavy, that your spit shall scarcely preserve its straightness under the pressure of its weight. *Suffolk.*

SPIT-BOOTS. Heavy leather gaiters, covering the shoe and leg, and fastened by iron clasps and screws. *Cumb.*

SPIT-DEEP. The depth of a spade.

SPITE. "Spyte of his tethe, *maulgre quil en ayt*," Palsgrave, 1530.

SPITEFUL. Keen; severe. *North.*

SPITOUS. The same as *Spetous*, q. v.

SPITTARD. A two-year hart. "*Subulo*, an hart havyng hornes without tynes, called (as I suppose) a spittare," Elyot, 1559.

> Also it is not to be forgotten, that they have divers other names to dinstinguish their yeares and countries, as for example: when they begin to have hornes, which appeare in the second yeare of their age like bodkins without braunches, which are in Latine called subulæ, they are also called subulones for the similitude, and the Germans cal such an one spizhirtz, which in English is called a *spittard*, and the Italians corbiati, but the French have no proper name for this beast that I can learn until he be a three yearing.
>
> *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 122.

PITTER. (1) Slight rain. *Var. dial.*

2) A small tool with a long handle, used for cutting up weeds, &c. *West.*

PITTLE. (1) A spade. *Var. dial.* "Spytyll forkys," apparently meaning pronged spades, are mentioned in Tundale's Visions. p. 24.

(2) A nasty dirty fellow. *East.*

(3) Very spiteful. *Somerset.*

(4) A hospital. The term was originally applied to a lazar-house, or receptacle for persons affected with leprosy, but afterwards to a hospital of any kind. According to Gifford, a hospital or *spital* was an almshouse, and *spittle* a lazar-house; but this distinction seems to be an error. "A spittle, or hospitall for poore folkes diseased: a spittle, hospitall, or lazarhouse for lepres." Baret's Alvearie, 1580. *Spittle whore*, a very common whore.

> So shall you thrive by little and little,
> Scape Tyborne, counters, and the *spittle*.
>
> *Songs of the London Prentices*, p. 53.

SPITTLE-SERMONS. Sermons preached formerly at the Spittle, in a pulpit erected for the purpose, and afterwards at Christchurch, City, on Easter Monday and Tuesday. Ben Jonson alludes to them in his Underwoods, ap. Gifford, viii. 414.

SPITTLE-STAFF. A staff of wood four or five feet long, shod at the lower end with a wedge like a piece of iron, to *stub* thistles with. The use of this implement is much affected in small towns by the occupiers of two or three acres of pasture land. *Linc.*

SPIT-TURNER. A boy or dog employed to turn the spit for roasting.

SPLACK-NUCK. A miser. *Norf.*

SPLAIDE. Unfolded; displayed.

> He *splayde* his baners full grete plenté,
> And herawdys unto that cetè then sente he.
>
> *Archæologia*, xxi. 49.

SPLAIRGE. To splatter. *Northumb.*

SPLAITING. Splaiting in the shoulder of a horse is thus described by Topsell:

> This commeth by some dangerous sliding or slipping, wherby the shoulder parteth from the breast, and so leaves an open rift, not in the skin, but in the flesh and filme next under the skin, and so he halteth and is not able to goe; you shal perceive it by trailing his legge after him in his going. The cure according to Martin is thus: First put a paire of strait pasternes on his fore-feet, keeping him stil in the stable without disquieting him. Then take of dialthea one pound, of sallet-oyle one pinte, of oyle de bayes halfe a pound, of fresh butter halfe a pound; melt al these things together in a pipkin, and annoint the grieved place therwith, and also round about the inside of the shoulder, and within two or three daies after, both that place and all the shoulder besides wil swel. Then either prick him with a lancet or fleame in al the swelling places, or else with some other sharp hot iron, the head whereof would be an inch long, to the intent that the corruption may run out, and use to annoint it stil with the same ointment. But if you see that it wil not go away, but swel stil, and gather to a head, then lance it where the swelling doth gather most, and is soft under the finger, and then taint it with flax dipt in this ointment; take of turpentine and of hogs grease of each two ounces, and melt them together, renewing the taint twice a day until it be whole.
>
> *History of Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 398.

SPLASH. (1) The same as *Plash*, q. v.

(2) Smart and gaily dressed. *East.*

SPLAT. (1) A row of pins as they are sold in the paper. *Somerset.*

> All prizes, norra blank,
> Norra blank, âll prizes!
> A waiter—knife—or scissis sheer—
> A *splat* o' pins—put in, my dear!—
> Whitechapel nills âll sizes.
> *Ballad of Tom Gool.*

(2) To split, or cut up.

> To *splatt* the bore they wente fulle tyte,
> Ther was no knyfe that wolde hym byte,
> So harde of hyde was hee.
> *Sir Eglamour of Artois*, 490.

(3) A large spot. *Devon.*

SPLAT-FOOTED. Splay-footed. *Devon.*

SPLAUDER. To stretch out, said generally of the arms or feet. *Yorksh.*

SPLAUTCH. To let a soft substance fall heavily, applied to its impingement with the floor. *Northumb.*

SPLAVIN. An eruptive blotch. *Heref.*

SPLAWED. Spread out. *Norf.*

SPLAYE. To spread abroad; to unfold. (*A.-N.*) Hence the term splay-foot, splay-hand, splay-mouth, &c.

> Wonder hygh ther sate a krowe,
> His whynges *splayynge* to and ffro.
> *MS. Cott. Tiber.* A. vii. f. 42.

SPLAYED-BITCH. A castrated bitch. It is a superstition still existing in retired parts of the county, that certain persons had the power of transforming themselves into the shape of different animals, particularly hares, and that nothing could have any chance of running against them but a *splayed bitch. Linc.*

SPLAYING. Slanting. *Oxon.*

SPLEEN. Violent haste. *Shak.*

SPLEENY. Full of spleen, or anger.

SPLEET. "*Piscem exdorsuare*, to spleete out, or part alongest the ridge-bone just in the midst," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 62.

SPLENDIDIOUS. Splendid. *Drayton.*

SPLENT. (1) A lath. "Splent for an house, *laite*," Palsgrave. The term is still in use in Suffolk. Splents are parts of sticks or poles, either whole or split, placed upright in forming walls, and supported by rizzers (qv) for receiving the clay daubing. The term seems to have been applied to any small thin piece of wood.

> Or wilt thou in a yellow boxen bole,
> Taste with a wooden *splent* the sweet lythe honey?
> *The Affectionate Shepheard*, 1594.

(2) In the following passage *splent* seems to mean a splinter, or chip, or perhaps one of the *splents*, q. v.

> On the schoulder felle the stroke,
> A grete *splente* owte hyt smote.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 213.

(3) A kind of inferior coal.

SPLENTIDE.

> The spekes was *splentide* alle with speltis of silver
> The space of a spere lenghe springande fulle faire.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 87.

SPLENTS. In ancient armour, several little plates that run over each other, and protected the inside of the arm. "Splent, harnesse for the arme, *garde de bras*," Palsgrave.

> My coat of black velvet furred with marterns, with six pair of Alman rivets complete, with *splints*, sallets, and all things thereunto belonging.
> *Test. Vetust.* p. 658

SPLETTE. To spread out flat.

SPLINTED. Supported. *Chapman.*

SPLIRT. To spurt out. *North.*

SPLIT. (1) *To make all split*, an old phrase implying great violence of action.

(2) To betray confidence. *Var. dial.*

SPLITTER-SPLATTER. Splashy dirt. *North.*

SPLOB. To split off pieces of wood.

SPLOTCH. A splash of dirt. *East.*

SPLUTTER. To talk quickly and indistinctly, as if the mouth were full. *Var. dial.*

SPOAK. The bar of a ladder.

SPOAT. Spittle. *Lanc.*

SPOCKEN. Spoken. *North.*

SPOCLE. The same as *Spole* (2).

SPOFFLE. To make one's self very busy over a matter of little consequence. *East.*

SPOIL. (1) To cut up a hen. A term in carving, given in the Booke of Hunting, 1586.

(2) To rob. This sense is still in use applied to robbing birds' nests. *East.*

SPOKE. To put a spoke in one's wheel, i. e. to say something of him which is calculated to injure or impede his success.

SPOKEN-CHAIN. An appendage of a waggon, consisting of a long strong chain, to be fixed to the spoke of the wheel, when the team is *stalled*, or set fast in a slough.

SPOKE-SHAVE. (1) A basket for bread.

(2) A narrow plane used for smoothing the inner parts of a wheel. "Spokeshave or a plane," Palsgrave, 1530.

SPOLE. (1) The shoulder. (*Fr.*)

> Sir Andrew he did swarve the tree.
> With right good will he swarved then;
> Upon his breast did Horsley hitt,
> But the arrow bounded back agen.
> Then Horseley spyed a privye place
> With a perfect eye in a secrette part;
> Under the *spole* of his right arme
> He smote Sir Andrew to the heart
> *Ballad of Sir Andrew Barton.*

(2) A small wheel near the distaff in the common spinning-wheel. "Spole, a wevers instrument," Palsgrave, subst. f. 66.

SPOLETT.

> Spendis unsparely that sparede was lange,
> Spedis theme to *spolett* with speris i-newe.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 115.

SPOLLS. Waste wood cut off in making hurdles, &c. *East Anglia.*

SPON. A shaving of wood.

SPONDLES. The joints of the spine.

> We have, saith hee, an example of a woman, which was grievously vexed with an itch in the *spondles* or joints of the back-bone and reins, which she rubbing very vehemently, and rasing the skinne, small mammocks of stone fel from her to the number of eighteen, of the bignes of dice and colour of plaister
> *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639, p. 12

SPONE. A spoon. (*A.-S.*)

SPONENE. Spun; woven.

> Bot he has a kyrtille one kepide for hymeselvene,
> That was *sponene* in Spayne with specyalle byrdez,
> And sythyne garnescht in Grece fulle graythly togedirs.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 64.

SPONG. (1) An irregular, narrow, projecting part of a field, whether planted or in grass. If planted, or running to underwood, it would be called a squeech or queech. Spinny is another indefinite word applied, like dangle, reed, shaw, &c. to irregular bushy plots or pieces of land. *Moor.*

(2) To work carelessly. *Surrey.*

(3) *Hot spong*, a sudden power of heat from the sun emerging from a cloud. *East.*

(4) A boggy wet place. *Norf.*

SPONGE. One who imposes by taking more food, clothing, &c. than he is entitled to.

> Or from the wanton affection, or too profuse expence of light mistresses, who make choice of rich servants to make *sponges* of them.
> *The Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 24.

SPONG-WATER. A small narrow stream. *East.*

SPONSIBLE. Applied to character, respectable; sometimes for responsible. *York.*

SPOOLING-WHEEL. The spole, q. v. "*Spola*, a weavers spooling-wheele or quill-turne," Florio, p. 525, ed. 1611.

SPOOM. To "go right before the wind without any sail." It was also spelt *spoon.*

> *To spoon*, or *spooning*, is putting a ship right before the wind and the sea, without any sail, which is call'd spooning afore, which is commonly done when in a great storm a ship is so weak, with age or labouring, that they dare not lay her under the sea. Sometimes, to make a ship go the steadier, they set the foresail, which is call'd *spooning with the foresail.* They must be sure of sea-room enough when they do this. *A Sea-Dictionary*, 12mo. Lond. 1708.

SPOON. The navel. *Yorksh.*

SPOON-MEAT. Broth; soup. *Var. dial.*

SPOON-PUDDINGS. Same as *Drop-dumplings*, q. v.

SPOORNE. The name of a fiend? See R. Scot's Discoverie of Witchcraft, quoted in Ritson's Essay on Fairies, p. 45.

SPORE. (1) Spur; prick. (*A.-S.*)

> He smote the stede wyth the *sporys*,
> And spared nother dyke nor forowe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 159.

> Nou thou him knowest and his bounté,
> Love him wel for charité
> Evermore to thi lyves ende,
> To joye and blisse then schalt ou wende,
> That he hath ordeyned for ure solace,
> Lord, bring us thider for thin grace
> Thus endeth the *spore* of love,
> God grant us the blisse of hevene above.
> *The Prick of Love, Vernon MS.*

(2) A support to a post. *East.*

(3) Spared. *Cambridgesh.*

SPORGE. (1) To have a lask.

(2) To clean, or cleanse. (*A.-N.*)

SPORNE. (1) To strike the foot against anything. *Chaucer.*

(2) Shut; fastened. *Yorksh.*

SPORT. To show; to exhibit. *Var. dial.*

SPORYAR. A spurrier, or spur-maker.

SPOSAILS. Espousals; marriage.

> Hennes forward he seyd me,
> Schuld the *sposails* couthe be,
> Than schul ye acordi,
> And togider saughten wele an hi.
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 201

SPOT. To drop; to sprinkle. *West.*

SPOTIL. Spittle.

> When thou wolt do awey the lettre, wete a pensel with *spotil* or with watur, and moist therwith the lettres that thou wolt do awey, and then cast the powder therupon, and with thi nail thou maist done awey the lettres. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 109.

SPOTTLE. (1) A schedule. *Cumb.*

(2) To splash, or dirty. *West.*

SPOTTY. Run *spotty*, applied to hops when the crops are unequal. *Kent.*

SPOUCH. Sappy, as wood. *Suffolk.*

SPOUNCE. To splash. *Somerset.*

SPOUSE. To marry, or espouse. *Spowsyng*, marriage, espousals. (*A.-N.*)

> Yis, dame, he saide, precioùse,
> Gif thou me helpe, ich wille the *spouse.*
> *The Sevyn Sages*, 2666.

> The nyghte was gon, the day was come
> That the *spowsyng* was done.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 117.

SPOUSEBRECHE. Adultery.

> And the furst day of his crownyng,
> Into *spousebreche* he felle anon.
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 21

> In thys hest ys forbode alle *spowsbreche* and alle fleshelyche dedys towchynge lecherye bytwene man and womman out of spowshode.
> *MS. Burney* 356, p. 86.

> For of the lest I will now speke,
> For soule-hele I wil you tech;
> Thynk on man, God wille hym wreke
> Of hym that is cause of *spouse-breke.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 66.

SPOUSE-HEDE. State of marriage. See the first example quoted under *Roghte.*

SPOUT. (1) When a man is in high spirits, they say he is *in great spout.* *Berks.*

(2) To put anything up the spout, i. e. to place it in pawn. *Var. dial.*

SPRACK. Quick; lively; active. *West.*

SPRACKLE. To climb. *North.*

SPRADDENE. Spread out.

> Bot ȝit he sprange and sprente, and *spraddene* his armes,
> And one the spere lenghe spekes, he spekes thire wordes. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 88.

SPRAG. (1) The same as *Sprack*, q. v.

(2) To prop up. *Salop.*

(3) A young salmon. *North.*

SPRAGED. Spotted. *Devon.*

SPRAI. Sprigs; boughs; straw. *Hearne.*

SPRAID (1) To sprinkle. *East.*

(2) Chopped with cold. *Devon.*

SPRAINTING. Dung of the otter.

> And of hares and of conynges he shal seye the croteyeth, that of the fox wagyng, of the grey the warderebe, and of othere stynkyng beestys he shal clepe it dryt, and that of the otyr he shal clepe it *spraynting.* *MS. Bodl.* 546.

SPRALE. To sprawl about. *Devon.*

SPRALL. A carp. Holme, 1688.

SPRANGENE. Made to spring?

So they spede at the spoures, they *sprangene* theire horses,
Hyres theme hakenayes hastyly thereaftyre.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 58.

SPRANK. (1) A sprinkling. *West.*

(2) Original; clever. *I. of Wight.*

(3) A crack in wood. *Suffolk.*

SPRANKER. A watering-pot. *West.*

SPRAT-BARLEY. The species of barley with very long beards or awms, or auns. The *Hordeum vulgare* of Linn. *Moor.*

SPRAT-LOON. The small gull. *Kent.*

SPRATS. Small wood. *Kennett.*

SPRAT-WEATHER. The dark roky days of November and December are called *sprat weather*, from that being the most favorable season for catching sprats.

SPRAULEDEN. Sprawled. (*A.-S.*)

Hwan the children bith wawe
Leyen and *sprauleden* in the blod.
Havelok, 475.

SPRAWING. A sweetheart. *Wilts.*

SPRAWL. (1) Motion; movement. *Somerset.*

2) To speak in a slow drawling tone; to pant for want of breath.

SPRAWLS. Small branches; twigs. *East.*

SPRAWT. To sprawl and kick. *North.*

SPRAY. (1) A twig, or sprig. (*A.-S.*) Binding sticks for thatching are called *sprays.*

(2)

The Bretans blode shalle undur falle,
The Brouttus blode shalle wyn the *spray*;
Vij. thousynd Englisshe men, gret and smalle,
Ther shalle be slayne that nyght and day!
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 121.

SPRAY-BRICKS—or SPLAY-BRICKS, are made with a bevil for reducing the thickness of a wall. They are otherwise called *set-off* bricks. I believe our names are from *display*, though that may not be deemed the most appropriate term. *Moor.*

SPREADER. A stick to keep out the traces from the horses' legs. *West.*

SPREATH. Active; nimble. *Wilts.*

SPREATHED. Chopped with cold. *West.*

SPRECKLED. Speckled. *Var. dial.*

SPREDD.

The marynere set hur on hys bedd,
Sche hadd soone aftur a byttur *spredd.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 238.

SPREE. (1) Spruce; gay. *Devon.*

(2) A merry frolic. *Var. dial.*

SPREINT. Sprinkled. (*A.-S.*)

The wych was, as I understood,
Spreynt with dropys off red blood.
MS. Cott. Vitell. C. xiii. f. 97.

SPREMED. Striped. *Pegge.*

SPRENT. (1) Leapt. Perceval, 1709.

To the chambyr dore he *sprente*,
And claspid it with barres twoo.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 109.

The lady ynto the schyp wente;
xxx. fote the lyenas aftur *sprente.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 85.

Whenne Florent sawe that swete wyghte,
He *sprent* als any fowle of flyghte,
No lenger thenne wolde he byde.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 107.

(2) The steel spring on the back of a clasp knife *Northumb.*

(3) Sprinkled. (*A.-S.*)

(4) A spot, or stain. *Yorksh.*

(5) Sprained. Arch. xxx. 413.

(6) Shivered; split. *Gawayne.*

SPRENTLENDE. Fluttering.

Sprentlende with hire wyngis twey,
As sche whiche schulde than deye.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1[illegible]

SPRET. (1) A boatman's pole. "Sprette for watermen, *picqz*," Palsgrave.

Some hente an oore and some a *sprytt*
The lyenas for to meete.
MS Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 85.

A lang *sprete* he bare in hande,
To strenghe hym in the water to stande.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 125.

(2) A soul, or spirit. "*Spiritus*, a spret," Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

And wicked *spretus* so oryble and blake,
That besy bene to wayte me day and nyghte,
Let thi name dryve hem owte of syghte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 124.

SPRETCHED. Cracked; applied only, as far as I know, to eggs, which having been set upon are said to become *spretched* a day or two before the liberation of the chicken is effected. *Linc.*

SPREY. The same as *Spree*, q. v.

SPRIG. (1) A lean lanky fellow. *North.*

(2) To turn off short. *Dorset.*

(3) A nail. *Var. dial.* Men who work in wall or mud-work, have to run barrows full of earth on planks, perhaps upwards. To prevent slips a triangular piece of iron is screwed to their shoe-heels, having three points half an inch long projecting downwards. These are called *sprigs.*

SPRIGHT. A small wooden arrow used to be discharged from a musket. "Sprights, a sort of short arrows (formerly used for sea-fight) without any other heads save wood sharpned, which were discharged out of musquets, and would pierce through the sides of ships where a bullet would not," Blount, p. 606.

SPRING. (1) Quick; a young wood; a young tree. Still in use in Suffolk. The term was also applied to a single rod or sprig.

(2) To dawn. Also, the dawn of day.

Be that the cok began to crow,
The day began to *spryng*;
The scheref fond the jaylier ded,
The comyn belle made he ryng.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 131.

(3) A tune.

(4) The lower part of the fore-quarter of pork, divided from the neck.

(5) To become active or sharp. *North.*

(6) To give tokens of calving. *Yorksh.*

(7) A snare for hares, birds, &c.

SPRINGAL. (1) An ancient military engine for casting stones and arrows. (*A.-N.*)

And sum thai wente to the wal
With bowes and with *springal.*
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 15[illegible]

Trybget, spryngias, and also engyne,
They wrouȝt owre men fulle mekyl payne.
Archæologia, xxi. 61.

(2) A youth; a young lad.

SPRINGE. To sprinkle. (*A.-S.*) Still in use. To spring clothes is to moisten them a little previously to ironing.

SPRINGER. A lad. *East.*

SPRINGLE. (1) A rod about four feet in length, used in thatching. *Salop.*

(2) A snare for birds. *West.*

SPRINGOW. Nimble; active. *Chesh.*

SPRING-TOOTH-COMB. A small toothed comb, one that has very fine teeth, and usually made of ivory.

SPRINGY. Elastic. *Var. dial.*

SPRINKE. (1) A crack, or flaw. *East.*

(2) To sprinkle; to splash. *Linc.* It occurs in the Ord. and Reg. p. 469.

SPRINKLE. (1) A brush used by Roman Catholics for sprinkling the holy water. "*Ysopus*, a sprenkylle; *aspersorium*, idem est," Nominale MS.

(2) A number, or quantity. *Var. dial.*

SPRINT. A snare for birds. *North.*

SPRIT. (1) To sprout; to grow. *Chesh.*

(2) To split. *Devon and Cornw.*

SPRITE. The woodpecker. *East.*

SPRITTEL. A sprout, or twig.

SPROIL. Liveliness. *Devon.*

SPRONG. (1) The stump of a tree or tooth. *Sussex.* It is sometimes pronounced *spronk.*

(2) A prong of a fork, &c. *West.*

SPRONGE. Spread abroad. (*A.-S.*)

Kyng Ardus toke hys leve and wente,
And ledd with hym hys lady gente,
  Home rychely conne they ryde;
Alle hys londe was fulle fayne
That the qwene was come ageyn,
  The worde *sponge* fulle wyde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 82.

SPRONGENE. Shivered in pieces.

Whene his spere was *sprongene*, he spede hyme fulle ȝerne,
Swappede owtte with a swerde that swykede hym never. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 72.

SPROT. "Sprotte, a fysshe, *esplenc*," Palsgrave. A sprat, or smelt.

SPROTES. (1) Fragments. Small wood or sticks for firing is still called *sprote-wood.*

And thei breken here speres so rudely, that the tronchouns fleu in *sprotes* and peces alle aboute the halle. *Maundevile's Travels*, 1839, p. 238.

(2) Pimples; eruptive spots.

SPROTTLE. To struggle. *North.*

SPROUT. To sprout potatoes is to break the young sprouts off. *North.*

SPROUZE. This strange verb is equivalent to stir or rouse up, or *uprouse* the fire. This may, probably, be its origin, with an accidental sibillant prefixed. *Moor's Suff. MS.*

SPRUCE. (1) Prussian, as Spruce-beer, &c.

(2) To make the crust of bread brown by heating the oven too much. *Beds.*

SPRUG-UP. To dress neatly. *Sussex.*

SPRUN. The fore part of a horse's hoof. Also, a sharp piece of iron to the sprun, to prevent the horse slipping on the ice.

SPRUNGE. To kick out; to spurn. *Linc.*

SPRUNK. To crack, or split. *Essex.*

SPRUNKS.

With fryars and monks, with their fine *sprunks*,
I make my chiefest prey. *Robin Hood*, ii. 1[illegible]

SPRUNNY. (1) A sweetheart. *Var. dial.*

Where if good Satan lays her on like thee,
Whipp'd to some purpose will thy *sprunny* be.
Collins's Miscellanies, 1762, p. 111.

(2) Neat; spruce. *Norf.*

SPRUNT. (1) A convulsive struggle. *Warw.*

(2) A steep road. *North.*

(3) Poisoned, said of cattle. *Surrey.*

SPRUNTLY. Sprucely. Ben Jonson, v. 105.

SPRUT. To jerk violently, as with a spasm. A violent jerk or sudden movement is called a sprut. *Sussex.*

SPRUTTLED. Sprinkled over. *Leic.*

SPRUZ. To keep fire at the mouth of an oven in order to preserve the heat.

SPRY. (1) Chapped with cold. *West.*

(2) Nimble; active. *Somerset.*

SPRYNGGOLYNG. Sparkling?

Toward the lady they come fast rennyng,
And sette this whele uppon her hede,
As eny hote yren yt was *sprynggolyng* rede.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 7[illegible]

SPRYNGYNG. *In the spryngyng of the mone*, i. e. at the time of the new moon.

A sybbe maryage thys day have we made
In the *spryngyng* of the mone.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 7[illegible].

SPRY-WOOD. Small wood, spray of the sea the foam or froth of it blown at a distance.

SPUD. (1) A spittle-staff, q. v. *Var. dial.*

(2) A baby's hand. *Somerset.*

(3) A short dwarfish person. *Essex.*

(4) A good legacy. *West.*

SPUDDLE. To move about; to do any trifling matter with an air of business. *West.*

SPUDGEL. A small kind of trowel or knife; also, an instrument to bale out water. *South.*

SPUDLEE. To stir or spread abroad the embers with a poker. *Exmoor.*

SPUNDGING.

On goes she with her holiday partlet, and *spundging* herself up, went with her husband to church, and came just to the service.
Tarlton's Newes out of Purgatorie, 1590.

SPUNK. (1) "*Spunk* in Herefordshire," says Urry, in his MS. notes to Ray, "is the excressency of some tree, of which they make a sort of timber to light their pipes with."

(2) Spirit. *Var. dial.*

In that snug room where any man of *spunk*
Would find it a hard matter to get drunk.
Peter Pindar, i. 2[illegible]

(3) A spark; a match. *North.*

SPUNKY. Very spirited. *Var. dial.*

SPUNT. Spurned. *Suffolk.*

SPUR. (1) The root of a tree. *North.*

(2) To spread manure. *West.*

(3) To prop; to support. *South.* The spur of a post, a short buttress to support it.

(4) Time; leisure. *West.*

SPUR-BLIND. Purblind. *Latimer.*

SPUR-GALLY. Wretched; poor. *Dorset.*

SPURGE. (1) To ceil with a thin coat of mortar between the rafters, without laths. *East.*

(2) "I spurge, I clense as wyne or ale dothe in the vessell," Palsgrave. "I spurge, as a man dothe at the foundement after he is deed," Palsgrave, verb. f. 370.

> A mouse on a tyme felle into a barelle of newe ale, that *spourgide* ande myght not come out.
> *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 408.

> With his eyen and mouth fayre closed, withoute any staring, gapyng, or frownyng, also without any drevelyng or *spurgyng* in any place of his body.
> *Hall, Henry VIII.* f. 50.

> I have beene gathering wolves haires,
> The madd dogges foames, and adders eares;
> The *spurging* of a deadmans eyes:
> And all since the evening starre did rise.
> *Percy's Reliques*, p. 245

SPUR-HUNT. Or *spur-hound*, a finder, or dog that finds and puts up game.

SPURK. To rise up quickly. *East.*

SPURLING. A cart-rut. *Northumb.*

SPURN. (1) A piece of wood inserted at one end in the ground, and at the other nailed at an angle to a gatepost, for the purpose of strengthening or supporting it. *Linc.*

(2) To kick. Also, a kick.

(3) An evil spirit. *Dorset.*

SPUR-NAG.

> And like true *spur-nags*, strain hardest against the hill; or, like thunder, tear it there most, where we meet with the sturdiest and most rugged oak.
> *A Cap of Grey Hairs*, 1688, p. 52.

SPURN-POINT. An old game mentioned in a curious play called Apollo Shroving, 12mo. Lond. 1627, p. 49.

SPURRE. The same as *Spere*, q. v.

SPURRIER. A maker of spurs.

SPURRING. A smelt. *North.*

SPURRINGS. The banns of marriage.

SPURROW. To ask; to inquire. *Westm.*

SPUR-ROYAL. A gold coin, worth about fifteen shillings. See Snelling's Coins, p. 24.

SPURS. (1) The short small twigs projecting a few inches from the trunk. *East.*

(2) When a young warrior distinguished himself by any martial act he was said *to win his spurs*, spurs being part of the regular insignia of knighthood.

SPURSHERS. Straight young fir trees.

SPURTLE. A small stick. *North.*

SPUR-WAY. A bridle-road. *East.*

SPUTE. Dispute. *Gawayne.*

SPUTHER. Squabble.

> When we know all the pretty *sputher*,
> Betwixt the one house and the other.
> *Brome's Songs*, 1661, p. 171.

SPY. The pilot of a vessel.

SQUAB. (1) An unfledged bird; the young of an animal before the hair appears. *South.*

(2) A long seat; a sofa. *North.* "A squob to sit on, *pulvinus mollicellus*," Coles.

(3) To squeeze; to knock; to beat. *Devon.*

SQUAB-PIE. A pie made of fat mutton well peppered and salted, with layers of apple, and an onion or two. *West.*

SQUACKETT. To make any disagreeable noise with the mouth. "How Pincher *squacketts* about!" *Sussex.*

SQUAD. (1) Sloppy dirt. *Linc.*

(2) A group, or company. *Somerset.*

(3) *An awkward squad*, an awkward boy. Perhaps from *squad*, a small body of recruits learning their military exercises.

SQUAGED. Smeared?

> *For to make clene thy boke yf yt be defowlyd or squâged.*—Take a schevyr of old broun bred of the crummys, and rub thy boke therwith sore up and downe, and yt shal clense yt. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 163.

SQUAGHTE. Shook.

> The medwe *squaghte* of her dentes,
> The fur flegh out so spark a flintes.
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 69.

SQUAIGE. To whip, or beat. *East.*

SQUAIL. To throw sticks at cocks. *Squailer*, the stick thrown. *West.* Mr. Akerman says *sqwoiling* is used for *throwing*, but something more is required than merely throwing; the thing thrown must be some material not easily managed. Jennings properly says, to fling with a stick; and he might have added, with a stick sometimes made unequally heavy by being loaded with lead at one end. Squailing therefore is often very awkwardly performed, because the thing thrown cannot be well directed; hence the word *squailing* is often used in ridicule, not only of what is done awkwardly, but what is untowardly or irregularly shaped. "She went up the street *squailing* her arms about, you never saw the like:" an ill shaped loaf is a *squailing* loaf; Brentford is a long *squailing* town; and, in Wiltshire, Smithfield Market would be called a *squailing* sort of a place.

SQUAILS. Ninepins. *Somerset.*

SQUAIMOUS. Squeamish. Perhaps as *esquaymous*, which I fear is explained wrongly.

SQUAINE. A herdsman, or servant.

> Hit is alle the kyngus waren,
> Ther is nouther knyȝt ne *sqwayne*
> That dar do sich a dede. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

SQUALL. "*Obeseau*, a young minx or little proud squall," Cotgrave. "*Tu es un cainar* thou art a squall," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. The term was one of endearment as well as of reproach.

SQUALLEY. According to Blount, "a note of faultines in the making of cloth."

SQUALLY. A crop of turnips, or of corn, which is broken by vacant unproductive patches, is said to be squally. *Norf.*

SQUAMES. Scales. (*Lat.*)

SQUANDERED. Dispersed; e. g. "His family are all grown up, and *squandered* about the country;" i. e. settled in different places. *Warw.* "And other ventures he hath squandered abroad," Merch. Ven. i. 3.

SQUAP. (1) To sit down idly. *Somerset.*

(2) A blow. Also, to strike.

SQUARD. A rent in a garment. Also, to tear. *Cornw.*

SQUARE. (1) To quarrel; to chide. *Shak.*

(2) To stand aside. *Yorksh.*

(3) To put one's self in an attitude fit for boxing. *Var. dial.*

(4) To strut; to swagger about. *Devon.*

(5) Honest; equitable. "*Square dealing.*"

SQUARE-DICE. Dice honestly made.

SQUARELY. Roundly; excessively.

SQUARES. (1) There is a common phrase, *all squares*, meaning all settled, all right. An instance of it occurs in the Pickwick Papers, p. 434. *To break squares*, means to depart from the accustomed order. See an instance of this latter phrase in Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 466. *To break no squares*, to give no offence, to make no difference. *How gang squares*, how do ye do? *How go the squares*, how goes on the game, as chess, the board being full of squares.

(2) Broad hoops of iron holding coals in the baskets while they are being drawn up from the pits. *North.*

SQUARKIN. (1) "I squarkyn, I burne the utter part of a thyng agaynst the fyer, or roste mete unkyndly, *je ars*. This mete is nat rostyd, it is squarkynnyd," Palsgrave, verb. f. 371.

(2) To suffocate. *Ibid.*

SQUARY. Short and fat. *North.*

SQUASH. (1) To splash. *East.*

(2) An unripe pod of a pea.

(3) To squeeze or crush to pieces. *West.*

SQUASHY. Soft; pulpy; watery. *Warw.*

SQUAT. (1) To bruise; to lay flat; to slap. *South.* "In our Western language *squat* is a bruise," Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 127. "To squatte, or throwe anie thing against the ground," Baret, T. 213.

> And you take me so near the net again,
> I'll give you leave to *squat* me.
>
> *Middleton's Works*, v. 36.

(2) To make quiet. *Var. dial.*

(3) To splash. *North.*

(4) A short stout person. *Linc.*

(5) To compress. *Devon.*

(6) A small separate vein of ore.

(7) Flat. (8) To make flat. *Kent.*

SQUAT-BAT. A piece of wood with a handle used to block the wheel while stopping on a hill. *Sussex.*

SQUATCH. A narrow cleft. *Somerset.*

SQUATMORE. The name of a plant.

> Neer or at the salt-worke there growes a plant they call *squatmore*, and hath wonderfull vertue for a squatt; it hath a roote like a little carrat: I doe not heare it is taken notice of by any herbalist.
>
> *Aubrey's MS. Wilts*, p. 127.

SQUATTING-PILLS. Opiate pills; pills calculated to squat or quiet any one. *East.*

SQUAWK. To squeak. *Var. dial.*

SQUAWKING-THRUSH. The missel-thrush. *I. Wight.*

SQUAWP. A dirty or peevish child.

SQUEAK. To creak, as a door, &c.

SQUEAKED. Spoke. *Devon.*

SQUEAL. Infirm; weak. *Devon.*

> That he was weak, and ould, and *squeal*,
> And zeldom made a hearty meal.
>
> *Peter Pindar*, ed. 1794, i. 286.

SQUEAN. To fret, as the hog.

SQUEECH. The same as *Queach*, q. v.

SQUEEZE. To squeeze. "Don't *squeeze* me to the wall," don't drive the bargain too close. A Gloucestershire phrase.

SQUELCH. (1) A fall. (2) To fall.

> And yet was not the *squelch* so ginger,
> But that I sprain'd my little finger.
>
> *Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 242.

(2) To give a blow in the stomach. *North.* See Middleton, iv. 410. "To squab, squelch, *collido*," Coles. Also, a blow.

> He was the cream of Brecknock,
> And flower of all the Welsh;
> But George he did the dragon fell,
> And gave him a plaguy *squelsh.*
>
> *St. George for England*, 2d Part

SQUELCH-BUB. An unfledged bird; used also for an ignorant youth. *Derby.*

SQUELCH-GUTTED. Very fat. *South.*

SQUELE. To squall; to shriek. *East.*

> Bounden with his swatheling bonde,
> There thouȝte him hit lay *squelonde.*
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 9

SQUELSTRING. Sultry. *Devon.*

SQUELTRING. Sweltering.

> The slaughter'd Trojans, *squeltring* in their blood,
> Infect the air with their carcasses,
> And are a prey for every rav'nous bird.
>
> *Tragedy of Locrine*, p. 26

SQUEMOUS. Saucy. *Lanc.*

SQUENCH. To quench. *Var. dial.* "Fetche pitch and flaxe, and *squench* it," First Part of the Contention, p. 59.

SQUIB. "*Connócchia*, a kinde of bushy squib," Florio, ed. 1611, p. 117.

SQUIB-CRACK. Cracking like a squib?

> So your rare wit, that's ever at the full,
> Lyes in the cave of your rotundious skull,
> Untill your wisedomes pleasure send it forth,
> From East to West, from South unto the North,
> With *squib crack* lightning, empty hogshead thundring,
> To maze the world with terror and with wondring.
>
> *Taylor's Laugh and be Fat*, 1630, p. 70.

SQUICHT.

> But think you Basilisco *squicht* for that,
> Ev'n as a cow for tickling in the horn?
>
> *Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda*, p. 242.

SQUIDDLED. Cheated; wheedled. *West.*

SQUIDGE. To squeeze. *I. Wight.*

SQUIDLETS. Small pieces as of meat or cloth. "What use be sich little squidlets as that?" *Dorset.*

SQUIERIE. A company of squires.

SQUIF. A skiff, or small boat.

SQUIGGLE. To shake about. *Essex.*

SQUILLARY. A scullery. *Palsgrave.* "The pourveyours of the buttlarye and pourveyours of the squylerey," Ord. and Reg. p. 77. *Sergeaunt-squylloure*, ibid. p. 81. "All suche other as shall long unto the squyllare," Rutland Papers, p. 100. The squiller's business was to wash dishes, &c.

> How the *squyler* of the kechyn,
> Pers, that hath woned hereyn.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 39.

SQUILT. A mark caused by disease. *Salop.*

SQUIMBLE-SQUAMBLE. "*Griffe graffe*, by hooke or by crooke, *squimble squamble*, scamblingly, catch that catch may," Cotgrave.

SQUINANCY. A quinsey.

> Good Lord, how many Athenian oratours have wee that counterfaite *squinancy* for a little coyne.
> *Don Simonides*, 2d Part, 1584.

> If Jupiter be significator of the death, it denoteth that hee shall die of a plurisie, of a *quinance*, or of some hot apostumations of the liver, or of the lungs, or of other sicknesses comming of wind or of blood; and that if he be fortunate.
> *The Art of Astrologie*, 1642.

SQUINANCY-BERRIES. Black currants.

SQUINCH. (1) A quince. *Devon.*

(2) A crack in a floor. *West.*

(3) A small piece of projecting stonework at the top of the angle of a tower.

SQUINCY. A quinsey.

> Shall not we be suspected for the murder,
> And choke with a hempen *squincy*
> *Randolph's Jealous Lovers*, 1646, p. 56.

SQUINDER. To smoulder. *East.*

SQUIN-EIES. Squinting eyes.

> Gold can make limping Vulcan walke upright,
> Make *squin-eies* looke straight.
> *How to Choose a Good Wife*, 1634.

SQUINK. To wink. *Suffolk.*

SQUINNY. (1) To squint. *Var. dial.* Shakespeare has the term, King Lear, iv. 6.

(2) Lean; slender. *East.*

(3) To fret, as a child. *Hants.*

SQUIPPAND. Sweeping. *Robson.*

SQUIR. (1) To cast away with a jerk. Boys *squir* pieces of tile or flat stones across ponds or brooks to make what are denominated *Ducks and drakes.* The term is used in the Spectator, No. 77, "I saw him squir away his watch a considerable way into the Thames."

(2) To whirl round. *Sussex.* Bailey gives *squirm* as a South country word, meaning "to move very nimbly about, spoken of an eel."

SQUIRE. (1) To wait or attend upon.

(2) *A squire of the body*, originally the attendant on a knight, but the term was afterwards applied to a pimp. *Squire of dames*, a person devoted to the fair sex; also, a pander. A pimp or procurer was also termed simply a *squire.* To squire, to pimp, as in the Citye Match, 1639, p. 35, "and spoile your *squiring* in the dark."

(3) "Squyer for a carpentar, *esquierre*," Palsgrave. "Squyer a rule, *riglet.*" *Ibid.*

(4) The neck. For *Swire.*

SQUIRILITY. Scurrility. Webster, iii. 28.

SQUIRM. To wriggle about. *South.*

SQUIRREL. A prostitute.

SQUIRREL-HUNTING. A curious Derbyshire custom. The *wakes* at Duffield are held on the first Sunday after the first of November, and on the wakes Monday the young men and boys of the village collect together, to the number of two or three hundred, and with pots and kettles, frying-pans, cows' horns, and all the discordant instruments they can procure, proceed to Kedleston, about three miles distant, in search of a squirrel. They gather themselves round the fine oaks and elms in the park, and with the noise of their instruments and their loud halloos soon succeed in starting one amongst the boughs. This they chase from tree to tree, until stunned with the noise, and wearied with exertion, it falls to the ground, and is captured; it is carried back in triumph to Duffield, and not unfrequently undergoes the torment of a second hunt in a wood near the village. Whether this is the remains of a privilege of hunting in the forest of Duffield, possessed by the inhabitants or not, I know not, but many unsuccessful attempts have been made to stop it, the inhabitants always asserting their right to hunt. At the same village the old custom of wren hunting is still observed. See *Hunting-the-Wren.*

SQUIRT. "Squyrte a laxe, *foire*, Palsgrave, subst. f. 66.

SQUIRTEL. "Sqwyrtyl or swyrtyl, *sifons, sibilo*," Prompt. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 162.

SQUISE. To squeeze. Baret, 1580.

SQUISH-SQUASH. The noise made by the feet in walking over a swampy piece of ground. *South.*

SQUISHY. Sloppy and dirty. *East.*

SQUIT. Small. A word confined in its use. "A little *squit* of a thing" is said disparagingly of a somewhat diminutive and not pleasing young woman.

SQUITTER. (1) To squirt. *Somerset.*

(2) Corrupt matter. Batman, 1582.

(3) A lask, or looseness. *Var. dial.*

SQUIZZEN. To crush; to rumple. *East.* Also the part. pa. of *to squeeze.*

SQULSH. The same as *Gulch*, q. v.

SQUOACE. To truck, or exchange. *Somerset.*

SQUOAVERAN-CALLAN. A jesting youth.

SQOB. (1) With a crash. "He throwed him down *squob.*" *Sussex.*

(2) *To squob a bird's nest*, to throw sticks or stones at it and break the eggs. *Oxon.*

(3) Fat and lusty; plump.

SQUOBBLE. A term among printers; when the letters fall out of a form they say it is *squobbled.* Holme, 1688.

SQUOLK. A draught of liquor. *Essex.*

SQUOLSH. The sound which is produced by the fall of soft heavy bodies. *Essex.*

SQOT. To spot with dirt. *Derb.*

SQUOURGE. To scourge. *Palsgrave.*

SQUOZZON. Squeezed. *North.*

SQUY-BOBBLES. This singular word was familiarly used by mine hostess at Felixstow. "He'd a bawt the home, but for the lawyer's *squi-bobbles*," referring to difficulties or delay about title. I know not how far the use of the word may extend. It seemed expressive and easily understood. *Moor's Suff. MS.*

SQUYWINNIKEN. Awry; askew. *East.*

SQWERYLLE. A squirrel. This form occurs in the Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

SRUD. Clothed. (*A.-S.*)

And com into then halle,
Ther hoe wes *srud* with palle. *MS. Digby* 86.

STA. State. *Hearne.*

STAB. A hole in the ground in which the female rabbit secures her litter while they are very young. *Sussex.*

STABBING. *Stabbing the dice*, a system of cheating by using a box so contrived that the dice would not turn in it.

STABBLE. To soil anything by walking on it with dirty shoes. *Hants.*

STABILER. "*Stabularius*, a stabyler," Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

STABLE. To make firm or stable.

Ryȝt so the gyfte of pité festes,
And *stables* the hert thare it restes.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 4.

STABLED. When a rider sinks with his horse into a deep hole or bog, he is said to be stabled. *Oxon.*

STABLISSE. To establish. (*A.-N.*)

Til God of his goodnesse
Gan *stablisse* and stynte,
And garte the hevene to stekie
And stonden in quiete.
Piers Ploughman, p. 22.

STABLYE. Station of huntsmen. *Gawayne.*

STABULL. Stable; firm.

Gye calde forthe the constabull,
A nobull man, and of cowncell *stabul*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 167.

STACE. Statius, the Roman poet.

STACIA. A term of comparison used in Norfolk, e. g. that will do like stacia, as drunk as stacia, &c.

STACK. (1) A chimney-piece. *West.*

(2) A flight of stone steps outside a building. *Glouc. and Heref.*

STACKBARS. Large hurdles with which haystacks in the field are generally fenced. *Yorksh.*

STACKE. Stuck. (*A.-S.*)

STACKER. To reel; to stagger. *North.*

STACK-TOMB. A table monument. *East.*

STADD. Put; placed.

Y wylle dyne for love of thee,
Thou haste byn strongly *stadd*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 65

STADDLE. (1) The stain left on metal after the rust is removed. *West.* According to Grose, "a mark or impression made on anything by something lying upon it."

(2) A support for a stack of corn, &c. *Staddling*, stuff to make a staddle.

(3) To cover. *West.*

STADDLE-ROW. A large row of dried grass ready for quiling or carrying. *Derby.*

STADDOW. An instrument used by combmakers, mentioned by Holme, iii. 383.

STADE. (1) A shore or station for ships. This word is constantly used at Hastings. "Stade and stath, a sea-bank or shore, Sax. stathe, *littus, statio navium*, whence at Hith in Kent the landing-place or sea-side to which the boats come up is now calld the *stade*, and at Hoveden in Yorkshire the like landing-places re termd *Hooden stathes*," Kennett MS.

(2) Placed?

When they ware *stade* on a strenghe, thou sulde hafe withstondene,
Bot ȝif thowe wolde alle my steryne stroye fore the nonys. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln* f. 73.

STADELL. The step of a ladder. *Kent.*

STADIE. A stadium.

And with o wynde he wolde renne a *stadie*.
MS. Digby 230.

STADLE. To cut woods in such a manner as to leave, at certain distances, young plants to replenish them. *Stadles*, young growing trees left after cutting underwood.

It is commonlie seene that those young *staddles*, which we leave standing at one and twentie yeeres fall, are usuallie at the next sale cut downe without any danger of the statute, and serve for fire bote, if it please the owner to burne them.
Harrison's England, p. 214.

STAED. A bank. *Oxon.*

STAFF. (1) Part of a knight's armour, alluded to in Warner's Albion's England, xii. 291.

(2) A measure of nine feet. *Devon.*

(3) To scoff at; to ridicule. *Devon.*

(4) A pair of fighting-cocks. *South.*

(5) *To put down his staff in a place*, to take up his residence. *To keep the staff in his hand*, to retain possession of his property; *to part with the staff*, to part with his property. *Staff hedge*, a hedge made of stakes and underwood.

(6) A stave, or stanza.

STAFF-HIRD. To have sheep under the care of a shepherd. *North.*

STAFF-HOOK. A sharp hook fastened to a long handle to cut peas and beans, and trim hedges. *I. of Wight.*

STAFFIER. A lacquey. (*Fr.*)

Before the dame, and round about,
March'd whifflers and *staffiers* on foot.
Hudibras, II. ii. 650.

STAFFLE. To walk about irregularly. *North.*

STAFFORD-COURT. He has had a trial in Stafford Court, i. e. he has been beaten or ill-treated. "*Il a esté au festin de Martin baston*, he hath had a triall in Stafford Court, or hath received Jacke Drums intertainment," Cotgrave. "*Braccésca licenza*, as we say Stafford's law," Florio, p. 66.

STAFF-RUSH. The round-headed rush.

STAFF-SLING. A kind of sling formed with a staff. "*Potraria, fustibulum*, staffslynge," Nominale MS. "Staffe slyng made of a clyfte stycke, *ruant*," Palsgrave.

With tarbarelle and with wilde fyre,
With *stafslynges* and other atyre.
MS. Addit. 10036, f. 24

Foremeste he sette hys arweblasteres,
And aftyr that hys good archeres,
And aftyr hys *staff-slyngeres*,
And othir with scheeldes and with speres.
Richard Coer de Lion, 4455

STAF-FUL. Quite full.

Now ar thay stoken of sturne werk *staf-ful* her hond.
Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knyȝt, 494

STAFT. Lost or wasted?

Then take out the suet that it be not *staft*.
For that, my freend, is good for leachcraft.
The Booke of Hunting, 1586

STAG. (1) A castrated bull. *Var. dial.*

(2) A hart in its fifth year. Maistre of the Game, MS. Bodl. 546.

(3) A young horse. *Cumb.*

(4) A wren. (5) A cock turkey, killed for eating in his second year. *East.*

(6) A romping girl. *Yorksh.*

(7) A gander. *North.* Aubrey gives the following Lancashire proverb:

> He that will have his fold full
> Must have an old tup, and a young bull;
> He that will have a full flock
> Must have an old *stagge* and a young cock.
> *MS. Royal Soc.* p. 298.

STAGART. A hart in its fourth year. Maistre of the Game, MS. Bodl. 546.

STAGE. A step, floor, or story. Palsgrave has, "stage, a scaffolde, *estage, beffroy.*"

> Then shall men fetch down off the *stage*
> All the maidens of parage,
> And bring hem into an orchard,
> The fairest of all middelard.
> *Ellis's Met. Rom.* iii. 126.

STAGGARTH. A stack-yard. *Linc.*

STAGGED. Bogged. *Devon*

STAGGERING. "Staggeryng or leanyng of an house, *bransle,*" Palsgrave.

STAGGERING-BOB. A very young calf. *Chesh.*

STAGGERS. (1) Staggering or violent distress, metaphorically from the disease so called. *Shak.* See Nares, in v.

(2) The giddiness in sheep occasioned by a worm in its brain. *Dorset.*

(3) Old quick removed from one hedge to another. *Salop.*

STAGGERY. Liable to tremble. *Midx.*

STAGGY-WARNER. A boy's game. The boy chosen for the stag clasps his hands together, and holding them out threatens his companions as though pursuing them with horns, and a chase ensues, in which the stag endeavours to strike one of them, who then becomes stag in his turn.

STAG-HEADED. Said of a tree the upper branches of which are dead. *North.*

STAGING. (1) Scaffolding. *Norf.* The term occurs in Anecdotes and Traditions, p. 37.

(2) Standing quite upright. *Northumb.*

STAGNATE. To astonish utterly. *Var. dial.*

STAGNE. A lake. "By the *stagne* of Genazareth," Golden Legend, ed. 1483, f. 82. "Duckes meate, whiche is a kinde of weades hovering above the water in pondes or stangnes, *lens palustris,*" Huloet, 1552.

STAGON. The male of the red deer in its fourth year. See Harrison, p. 226.

STAID. Of advanced age. *Var. dial.*

STAIDLIN. A part of a corn-stack left standing. *North.*

STAIL. A handle. *Var. dial.*

STAIN. (1) To paint. *Somerset.*

(2) To outdo, or excel.

STAINCH. A root like liquorice. *North.*

STAINCHILS. Door-posts. *North.*

STAIR-FOOT. The bottom of the stairs.

STAITH. An embankment; a narrow road or lane leading over the bank of a river to the waterside; a warehouse. The same as *Stathe,* q. v.

STAK. A stake; a post. (*A.-S.*)

> He ys a lyoun in feld,
> When he ys spred undur scheld!
> Hys helme shal be wel steled,
> That stond shal as *stak.* *Degrevant,* 1044.

STAKE. (1) To shut; to fasten. *North.*

(2) Lot, or charge. *Devon.*

(3) To block up.

> Then caus'd his ships the river up to *stake,*
> That none with victual should the town relieve.
> *Drayton's Poems,* p. 27.

(4) In MS. Med Rec. Lincoln, f. 294, xv. Cent. is a receipt for "the *stake* in the syde." The tightness of the chest, producing difficulty of breathing, is called *staking at the stomach.* See Salop. Antiq. p. 576. "The brest with the stak," Arch. xxx. 413.

(5) A small anvil standing on a broad iron foot, to move on the work-bench at pleasure. Holme gives the name to "a great iron for a smith to forge iron or steel-work upon."

STAKE-AND-RICE. A wattled fence.

STAKE-BEETLE. A wooden club to drive stakes in. *South.*

STAKE-HANG. Sometimes called only a *hang.* A kind of circular hedge made of stakes, forced into the sea-shore, and standing about six feet above it, for the purpose of catching salmon, and other fish. *Somerset.*

> A knaw'd âll about tha *stake-hangs*
> Tha zâlmon vor ta catch,
> Tha pitchin an tha dippin net,
> Tha slime an tha mud-batch.
> *Jennings' Observations,* 1825, p. 141.

STAKER. To stagger. (*A.-S.*) "*Offensator,* he that *stakereth* in redyng, as though he were not perfecte in readyng, or readeth otherwyse than it is written," Elyot, ed. 1559. "*Stakkerynge* on the ground." Morte d'Arthur, ii. 52. Still in use in Devon.

STAKING. Costiveness in cattle. *Yorksh.*

STALANE. A stallion. "*Emissarius,* a stalane," Nominale MS.

STAL-BOAT. A fishing-boat. *Blount.*

STALDER. A pile of wood. It is the translation of *chantier de bois* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. A stalder is the stool on which casks are placed.

STALE. (1) To steal. Also, stolen.

> Also if ye ever *stale* eny straynche child,
> As som women do in divers place.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 62.
>
> Nodur no man of flesche nor felle,
> Hyt ys a fende *stale* fro helle.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 118.

(2) A decoy; a snare. "Stale for foules takynge," Palsgrave. "The lyon never prayeth on the mouse, nor faulcons stoupe not to dead *stales,*" Dorastus and Fawnia, p. 38. "Laie in stale," i. e. in wait, Stanihurst's Descr. Ireland, p. 21. "A stale or pretence, a fraud or deceit," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 392.

> If it be a solitary beauty you court, which as yet is *intemerata virgo,* so that none beside take to the

scent, she will not long be so, for your attendance will be but like the fowlers *stale*, the appearance of which brings but others to the net.

A Cap of Gray Hairs for a Green Head, 1688, p. 96.

He ordeined certain of his men to geve assaulte to the toune of Guisnes while he stode in a *stale* to lie in waite for the relefe that might come from Callis.

Hall's Union, 1548, *Hen. IV* f. 31.

(3) A company or band? "To keep the stale," Malory's Morte d'Arthur, i. 150.

With hys stelyne brande he strykes of hys hevede,
And sterttes owtte to hys stede, and with his *stale* wendes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

(4) A prostitute. A cant term. Our old writers use the term in the sense of *a substitute for another in wickedness, especially in adultery*, as in Middleton, ii. 521, or sometimes as a cover for another's guilt.

And that is all I could do. for before
I could get earnest of any ones love,
To whom I made addresse, even she would say,
You have another mistresse, go to her,
I wil not be her *stale*.

The Shepheards Holyday, sig. G. i.

Must an husband be made a *stale* to sinne, or an inlet to his owne shame?

The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 21.

(5) Wanting freshness, formerly applied in this sense generally.

(6) Urine. Still in use. "Stale, pysse, *escloy*," Palsgrave, 1530, subst. f. 66.

(7) A stalk. *Warw.*

(8) To render stale or flat; to make cheap or common. *Shak.*

(9) A hurdle. *North.*

(10) The round of a ladder.

(11) The confederate of a thief.

Lives like a gentleman by sleight of hand,
Can play the foist, the nip, the *stale*, the stand.

Taylors Brood of Cormorants, 1630, p. 8.

(12) To hide away. *Somerset.*

(13) *A stale maid*, an old maid.

STALE-BEER. Strong beer. *I. of Wight.*

STALENGE. To compound for anything by the year or number. *North.*

STALINGE. Urine.

Summe of Alexander knyghtes lykked irene, summe dranke oyle, and summe ware at so grete meschefe that thay dranke thaire awene *stalynge*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 27.

STALK. (1) A company of foresters.

(2) To use a stalking-horse for obtaining wild-fowl and game.

(3) The leg of a bird. "*Oiseau trop haut assis*, whose staulkes (or legs) are too long," Cotgrave, in v. *Assis*.

(4) A quill, or reed.

(5) The part of a crossbow from which the arrow is ejected. "Stalke of a shafte, *fust*," Palsgrave, 1530, subst. f. 66.

(6) The upright piece of a ladder; the principal upright in any small monumental erection.

(7) The stem of a tree. *West.*

STALKE. To step slowly. (*A.-S.*)

And to the bedde he *stalketh* stille
Where that he wist was the wife,
And in his hande a rasour knife
He bare, with whiche hir throte he cut.

Gower, ed. 1554, f. 32

STALKER. (1) A fowler. Properly, one who used the stalking-horse. *North.*

(2) A kind of fishing net.

STALKING. Wet and miry. *Glouc.*

STALKING-COAT. A sort of coat worn in England in the reign of Henry VIII.

STALKING-HORSE. A horse real or fictitious, by which a fowler screens himself from the sight of the game.

What a slie buzzard it is! A man can scarce get a shoot at him with a *stalking-horse*. He has been scar'd sure.

Clarke's Phraseologia Puerilis, 1655, p. 126.

There is no getting at some fowl without a *stalking-horse*, which must be some old jade trained up for that purpose, who will gently, as you would have him, walk up and down in the water which way you please, flodding and eating the grass that grows therein; behind whose fore-shoulder you are to shelter yourself and gun, bending your body down low by his side, and keeping his body still full between you and the fowl. When you are within shot take your level from before the fore-part of the horse, giving fire as it were between his neck and the water, which is much better shooting than under his belly. Now to supply the defect of a real *stalking-horse*, which will take up a great deal of time to instruct and make fit for this exercise, an artificial one may be made of any piece of old canvas, which is to be shap'd in form of a horse, with the head bending downwards, as if he graz'd. It may be stuffed with any light matter, and should be painted of the colour of a horse, whereof brown is the best; in the middle let it be fixt to a staff, with a sharp iron at the end, to stick into the ground as occasion requires, standing fast while you take your level; and farther, as it must be very portable, it should also be moved, so as it may seem to graze as it goes; neither ought its stature be too high or too low, for the one will not hide the body, and the other will be apt to fright the fowl away. But when you have so beat the fowl with the *stalking-horse* that they begin to find your deceit, and will no longer endure it, you may stalk with an ox or cow made of painted canvas, till the *stalking-horse* be forgot, while others again stalk with stags, or red deer, formed out of painted canvas, with the natural horns of stags fixed thereon, and the colour so lively painted that the fowl cannot discern the fallacy.

Dictionarium Rusticum, 1726

STALL. (1) To forestall. *Jonson.*

(2) To tire: to satiate. *North.*

(3) To choke. *Northumb.*

(4) A temporary hut. *Northampt*

(5) To set fast, as in mud, &c.

(6) A doorless pew in a church.

(7) A covering for a finger, used to protect it when cut or sore. *Var. dial.*

(8) A term of contempt.

So shall you meete with that *stall*,
That woulde my kingdome clayme and call.

Chester Plays, i. 178.

(9) To stall a debt, i. e. to forbear it for a time. Leycester Corresp. p. 45.

(10) Place; seat; room. *Stalle*, to sit in place, to order. (*A.-S.*)

Als he was stoken in that *stall*,
He herd byhind him, in a wall,
A dor opend fair and wele,
And tharout come a damysel.

Ywaine and Gawin, 695.

And thanke ther lord that sytteth on hye,
That formeth and *stalleth* the kyngys see.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 2.

(11) To make, or ordain. *Stalling to the rogue*, an old method of admitting into the society of canting rogues.

(12) To fatten. "It is tyme to stall your oxyn that you entend to sel after Ester," Palsgrave.

STALLAGE. A wooden trough on which casks are placed for working beer. *Sussex.*

STALLANT. A stallion. *Palsgrave.*

STALLING. Making, or ordaining. So explained by Dekker, in his Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. C. iii.

STALLING-KEN. A house for receiving stolen goods. Dekker, 1612.

STALLON. A slip from a plant.

STALUME. A stallion. *Palsgrave.*

STALWORTH. Strong; stout; brave.

We had a brodur they callyd Moradas,
Wyth the emperowre he was,
A *stalworth* man y-nogh.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.

And this waud noght brusell ne faldande bot *stalworthly* lastand. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 5.

And scho strenyde me so *stalle-worthely*, that I had no mouthe to speke, ne no hande to styrre.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 193.

And *stallworthely* were so he wende,
And lastandely to hys lyves ende.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 16.

STAM. (1) The stem of a vessel?

So stowttly the forsterne one the *stam* hyttis,
That stokkes of the stere-burde strykkys in peces.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

(2) To amaze; to confound. *East.*

STAM-BANG. Plump down. *Cornw.*

STAMBER. To stammer.

Curled locks on idiots heads,
Yeallow as the amber,
Playes on thoughts as girls with beads,
When their masse they *stamber.*
Armin's Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

STAMEL. A kind of fine worsted.

Some *stamel* weaver, or some butcher's son,
That scrub'd alate within a sleeveless gown.
The Return from Parnassus, p. 248.

Shee makes request for a gowne of the new-fashion stuffe, for a petticote of the finest *stammell*, or for a hat of the newest fashion.
The Arraignment of lewd, idle, froward, and Unconstant Women, 1628, p. 12.

But long they had not danc'd, till this yong maid,
In a fresh *stammell* petticote aray'd,
With vellure sleves, and bodies tied with points,
Began to feele a loosenesse in her joynts.
Times Curtaine Drawne, 1621, sig. D. iv.

STAMINE. (1) Linsey-woolsey cloth; a garment made of that material.

Oo kirtel and oo cote for somer, with a blak habite above hem, and evereither tyme ij. *stamyns.*
MS. Bodl. 423, f. 182.

(2)

Standis styffe one the *stamyne*, steris one aftyre,
Strekyne over the streme, thare stryvynge begynnes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

STAMMER. To stumble, or stagger. *North.*

STAMMERING. Doubtful. Batman, 1582.

STAMMIN. Wonderful; surprising. *East.*

STAMP. (1) A halfpenny.

(2) A tune.

Songes, *stampes*, and eke daunces,
Dyvers plenté of pleasaunces,
And many unkouth notys newe
Of swich folkys as lovde trewe;
And instrumentys that dyde excelle,
Many moo thane I kane telle. *MS. Fairfax* 16.

While Josian was in Ermonie,
She hadde lerned of minstralcie,
Upon a fithele for to play
Staumpes, notes, garibles gay.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 143.

(3) To bruise in a mortar.

Stampe the onyone, and tempre yt with watur, and ʒif the syke to drynk, and anoon he schal speke.
MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's Possession, xv. Cent.

(4) To thrash out the seeds of flax.

(5) Put to stampe, i. e. to press.

Wrote a greate boke of the saied false and feined miracles and revelacions of the said Elizabeth in a faire hand, redy to bee a copie to the printer when the saied boke should be put to *stampe.*
Hall, Henry VIII. f. 221

(6) Explained by Hearne, a pond.

Sir James of Beauchamp wonded and may not stand,
In a water *stampe* he was dronkled fleand.
Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 288

STAMP-CRAB. One who treads heavily.

STAMPERS. Shoes. *Dekker.*

STAMPINGS. Holes in a horse's shoe.

STAMPS. (1) "Pounders or beating-hammers lift up by a wheel, moved with water, and falling by their own weight to stamp or beat small the slags or cinders of refuse metal, are calld *stamps*," Kennett MS.

(2) Legs. A cant term, occurring in Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. C. iii

STAM-WOOD. The roots of trees stubbed or grubbed up. *South.*

STAN. (1) A stone. *Linc.*

(2) To reckon; to count. *Newc.*

(3) A stick used by butchers for keeping the belly and legs of a slaughtered beast stretched out Holme, 1688.

STANARD. A yard for stones. *Linc.*

STANBRODS. Slate pins, generally made of the leg-bones of sheep.

STANCH. A lock in a river or canal, including the masonry and gates, &c. *Linc.*

STANCHIL. (1) The stannel-hawk. *North.*

(2) A bar; generally, the iron-bar of a window, or a stanchion, q. v.

Round about the said tomb-stone, both at the sides and at either end, were set up neat *stanchells* of wood, joyned so close that one could not put in his hand betwixt one and the other.
Davies' Ancient Rites, ed. 1672, p. 118.

STANCHION. The bar of a window. Also, a prop or support. The term is still in use in the first sense, generally pronounced *stansion.* See Grose and Pegge, p. 152. "Stanchon of a wyndowe, *croysee*," Palsgrave. "Staunchon, a proppe, *estancon*," Ibid.

STANCHLESS. Insatiable. *Shak.*

STANCROPPES. The herb *crassula minor.* See MS. Sloane 5, f. 4, xv. Cent.

STAND. (1) *To stand in hand, to stand on*, to concern or interest. *To stand to do it*, to be able to do it. *To stand to a child*, to be sponsor for it. *To stand to*, to maintain an assertion. *To stand upon anything*, to make it a matter of consequence. *To stand for it*, to engage to the correctness of anything. *To stand by any one*, to protect him.

(2) A stall in a stable. *North.*

(3) To put up with. *Var. dial.*

(4) The stickleback. *Suffolk.*

(5) A young unpolled tree. *East.*

(6) A beer-barrel set on one end.

(7) A building erected for spectators at a race or other amusement.

(8) A frame for supporting barrels, &c.

(9) To be maintained or upheld.

STANDARD. (1) A frame, or horse. Wooden frames of various kinds are so called.

(2) A large chest, generally used for carrying plate, jewels, and articles of value, but sometimes for linen.

> Item, the said Anne shall have two *standard-chestes* delivered unto her for the keeping of the said diaper, the one to keep the cleane stuff, and th' other to keep the stuff that hath been occupied.
>
> *Ordinances and Regulations*, p. 215.

(3) A tree growing unsupported. *Var. dial.*

(4) One who remains long in a place.

(5) A large wax taper. "A great torch of waxe, which we call a *standard* or a quarrier," Florio, p. 161, ed. 1611.

(6) The upright bar of a window.

STANDAXE. An ox-stall. Arch. xiii. 383.

STAND-BACK-DAY. A day, among a company of sheep-shearers, in which some or all the company have no employment. *East.*

STANDELWELKS. Satyrion. *Gerard.* Standergrass is another name, ib. p. 169.

STANDERS. (1) "The trees left for encrease in the woods." This is the explanation of the word in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

(2) Iron uprights used in building? Privy Purse Expences Eliz. York, p. 25.

STANDERT. A standard. *Palsgrave.* Meyrick explains it, "a pole, on the top of which was set a mark."

STAND-FURTHER. A quarrel; a disunion. "There's quite a stand-further between them." *Wilts.*

STAND-HOLES. "*I'll stand holes*," I will hold to my bargain; sometimes thus limited, "*I'll stand holes* till next Wednesday." It seems borrowed from the game kit-kat, or bandy wicket, at which if a player indicate an intention of running indiscreetly in the opinion of another, the latter will fix him to his position by roaring out "*stand holes*."

STANDING-HOUSE. A domestic establishment. See Stanihurst, p. 21.

> The beere that is used at noble mens tables in their fixed and *standing houses*, is commonlie of a yeare old, or peradventure of two yeares tunning or more, but this is not generall.
>
> *Harrison's England*, p. 167.

STANDING-PECE. "Standyng pece, *couppe*," Palsgrave. "Standyng pece, with a cover, *couppe*," ibid. "Stondyng-pece, *cruthera*," MS. Arundel 249, f. 89.

STANDING-STOOL. A small wooden machine with wheels, formerly used for children.

> Thus far his infancy: his riper age
> Requires a more misterious folio page.
> Now that time speaks him perfect, and 'tis pitie
> To dandle him longer in a close committee,
> The elf dares peep abroad, the pretty foole
> Can wag without a truckling *standing-stoole*.
>
> *Fletcher's Poems*, p. 130

STANDING-WATCH. Sentinels or scouts in an army stationed at the outer posts.

STANDISH. An inkstand.

> Pausing awhile over my *standish*, I resolved to verse to paynt forth my passion
>
> *Pierce Penilesse*, 1592

STAND-STILL. A stoppage. *Var. dial.*

STANDYTH. Remaineth.

> Y tryste in God that he schalle me spede,
> He *standyth* wyth the ryght.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 78

STANE. A stone. *Stane-still*, still as a stone quite still. *North.*

> When the king had said his will,
> Al the lordes sat *stane-still*;
> Of al the wise men that thar ware,
> Nane kowth gif him graith answare.
>
> *The Sevyn Sages*, 3068

STANFRA. Backwards; unwilling. *Yorksh.*

STANG. (1) An eel-spear. *North.*

(2) To throb with pain. *Linc.*

(3) A rood of land. *North.*

(4) The bar of a door. "A bolte, a barre or stang of a dore," Florio, p. 89.

(5) A piece of wood on which the carcases of beasts are suspended. *North.*

(6) A wooden bar; the pole on which a tub is suspended. "*Tine*, a stand, open tub, or soe most in use during the time of vintage, and holding about foure or five pailefulls, and commonly borne by a *stang* betweene two," Cotgrave. "This word is still used in some colleges in the University of Cambridge: to *stang* scholars in Christmas being to cause them to ride on a coltstaff or pole for missing of chappel," Ray, ed. 1674, p. 44.

> And ȝet hem halchez al hole the halvez to-geder,
> And sythen on a stif *stange* stoutly hem henges.
>
> *Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knyȝt*, 1614

(7) *Riding the stang.* This is a custom well known throughout the North, and intended for the benefit of those husbands who beat their wives. Formerly the offending party was forcibly mounted across a *stang* or pole on which he was conveyed with a rabble at his heels through the town or village, and compelled to listen to the proclamation of his unmanly conduct, accompanied with the noise of tin cans, horns, &c. But now some one of the assembled multitude, consisting chiefly of boys, is elevated on a pole or ladder, and gives utterance to the following doggrel verses:

> Ran, Dan, Dan, the sign of our old Tin Can,
> *Taylor Wood* has been beating his good woman;

He beat her with neither stick, stone, nor stower,
But up'd with his goose and knock'd her ower.
If ever he does the like again,
As we suppose he will,
We'll mount him on a nanny goat.
And ride him down to hell.

So runs a version obtained some years ago at Louth by Mr. Adcock, and probably continues to this day. In the neighbourhood of Lincoln there is a considerable variation. The cry or proclamation is as follows:

Ran, Tan, Tan, the sign of the old Tin Can;
Stephen Smith's been paying his daughter Nan:
He paid her both behind and before,
He paid her 'cause she wouldn't be his whore.
He lick'd her neither with stake nor stower,
But up wi' his fist and knock'd her ower.
Now if Steenie Smith don't mend his manners
The skin of his . . . shall go the tanner's:
And if the tanner don't tan it well;
Skin, tanner, and . . . shall go to hell.

(8) The shaft of a cart. *Westm.*

STANGEY. A tailor. *North.*

STANIEL. A base kind of hawk. "*Aluclus*, Anglice a staniel," Nominale MS.

STANK. (1) Stop! addressed to horses.

(2) A tank, or receptacle for water. Brockett explains it, a wet ditch. "*Stagnum*, a pounde, a stanke, a dam," MS. Harl. 2270, f. 181.

> Also in that contree ther ben bestes, taughte of men to gon into watres, into ryveres, and into depe *stankes*, for to take fysche.
>
> *Maundevile's Travels*, 1839, p. 209.

> She doith greet harm nameliche yn pondes and in *stangkys*, for a couple of otrys withoute more shal wel destruye of fysh a greet ponde or a greet *stangke*, and therfore men huntein hem
>
> *MS. Bodl.* 546.

The fishes in *stankes* and wayters thare,
With nettes and ingynes thay tooke alwhare.
MS. Lansd. 208, f. 2.

(3) A dam. Also, to dam up.

> And thane Alexander and hys oste went alle aboute that ryvere, and come tille this forsaid *stanke*, and luged thame aboute it.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 28.

And *stanck* up the salt conducts of mine eyes
To watch thy shame, and weep mine obsequies.
Fletcher's Poems, p 154.

(4) To tread on. *Cornw.*

(5) A disagreeable situation. *Cornw.*

(6) A pole, or stang, q. v.

(7) To sigh; to moan; to groan. *Cumb.*

(8) Weak; worn out. *Spenser.*

STANMARCHE. The herb alisaunder. Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 163.

STANNAGE. A stall.

> In this proces of tyme, while Simon dwelte with his said master, they kepte a *stannage* at our Ladie faler. *MS. Ashmole* 208.

STANS.

The emperour seyd, that is a herd chans,
Bot what letys man to do penans?
Slauth it is withouten *stans*,
That drawys man fro hys penans.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 86.

STANSTICKLE. The prickleback. *East.*

STAP. (1) Stay; visit. *Devon.*

(2) The stave of a tub. *North.*

STAPEL. (1) A post of the bed.

Under ech *stapel* of his bed,
That he niste, four thai hid.
The Sevyn Sages 281

(2) A small shaft of a coal-pit.

STAPLE. *Merchants of the staple*, a title given to an ancient company of merchants who exported the staple wares of the country.

> They did prest of the *marchauntes of the staple* xviij. m. *l.* late before, which was a great displeasure to the kyng, and a more corasey to the quene.
>
> *Hall, Henry VI.* f. 94.

STAPLER. Anything which tends to destroy the hopes or expectations of another. *Norf*

STAP-SHARD. A stop-gap. *Somerset.*

STAR. (1) To crack glass so that it appears something like a star with many radii.

(2) A white spot on a horse's forehead.

STAR-BASON. An impudent-looking fellow.

STARCHING-BRUSH. A long square brush used by weavers for starching yarn. Holme's Academy of Armory, 1688.

STARE. (1) A starling. "Staare a byrde, *estourneau.r*," Palsgrave. "*Sturnus*, a stare," MS. Arund. 249, f. 90.

> Where every day the queens bird-keeper had the care of teaching me to whistle, as they doe here your *stares* or blackbirds.
>
> *A Comical History of the World in the Moon*, 1659.

The *stare* wyl chatre and speke of long usage,
Though in his speche ther be no greet resoun.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 150

(2) Sedge, grass of the fens. "Bent or *starr*, on the N. W. coast of England, and especially in Lancashire, is a coarse reedy shrub—like ours perhaps—of some importance formerly, if not now, on the sandy blowing lands of those counties. Its fibrous roots give some cohesion to the siliceous soil. By the 15 and 16 G. II. c. 33, "plucking up and carrying away *starr* or bent, or having it in possession, within five miles of the sand hills, was punishable by fine, imprisonment, and whipping," Moor's Suffolk Words.

(3) Stiff; weary. *North.*

(4) To shine, or glitter. *Pr. Parv.*

(5) To swagger, or bully. A cant term.

STAREE. "To staree; can your horse staree? i. e. can your horse travel in stiff clay roads, where he must go up and down as it were over steps and stairs, which horses bred in many parts of Somersetshire can very readily do," MS. Devonshire Gloss.

STARF. (1) Died. (*A.-S.*) Hence may be derived the phrase *starved with cold*, dead or nearly dead with cold.

Merlin fram him went oway,
The king *starf* that ich day.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 103

And he tolde oute his felonye,
And *starfe* forth with his tale anone.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 67.

(2) "*Starf take you*, a common phrase of imprecation in Kent, which signifies as much as a plague take you, Sax. steorfa, *lues, pestis*," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 389.

STARGAND. Starting. *Gawayne.*

STARINGS. "*Aggricciamenti*, astonishments, staringsof oneshaires," Florio, p. 15, ed. 1611.

STARK. (1) Stiff. Still in use.

> Nay, gude Josephe, com nere and behold,
> This bludy lames body is *starke* and cold.
> *MS. Bodl. e Mus.* 160.

(2) Stout; strong. (*A.-S.*)

> And thogh Ascapart he thefe *starke*,
> ȝyt many hondys make lyght warke.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 118.
>
> No cunsell myght them to reformacyon call,
> In ther openyon they were so stordy and *starke*.
> *Bale's Kynge Johan*, p. 50.
>
> He had a pike-staff in his hand,
> That was both *stark* and strang. *Robin Hood*, i. 98.
>
> He was bysshope and patryarke
> Of Constatynenoble *starke*. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 45.

(3) A species of turnip. *North.*

(4) Hard; difficult. *Linc.*

(5) To walk slowly. *Dorset.*

(6) Very; exceedingly. *Var. dial.*

(7) Covetous; greedy; dear. *Yorksh.*

STARKEN. To tighten. *North.*

STARKENES. Firmness; strength.

> And bring them to the gates
> Of hell and utter derkenes,
> And all by stubborne *starkenes*.
> *Doctour Doubble Ale*, n. d.

STARK-GIDDY. Very angry; mad. *Lanc.*

STARKING. Quick. *North.*

STARKISH. Rather stiff, applied to land, the soil of which is principally clay. *Linc.*

STARK-STARING. Excessively. *Var. dial.*

STARKY. Stiff; dry. *West.*

STARLING. A martin. *Lanc.*

STARLINGES. Pence of sterling money.

STARN. (1) A star. *North.*

(2) A bit; a portion. *Linc.*

STAR-NAKED. Stark-naked. *Suffolk.*

STARNELL. A starling. *North.*

STAROP. A stirrup.

> Syr Befyse ynto the sadulle startyth,
> He towchyd nodur *starop* nor gyrthe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 101.

STARRISH. Strong, as medicine. *North.*

STARRY-GAZY-PIE. A pie made of pilchards and leeks, the heads of the pilchards appearing through the crust as if they were studying the stars. *Cornw.*

STAR-SLIME. "Sterre slyme, *lymas*," Palsgrave. Carr has *star-slubber*, star-slough, a gelatinous substance, often seen in fields after rain.

START. (1) To begin anything. *Var. dial.*

(2) The same as *Stert*, q. v.

(3) Started; moved. *Gawayne.*

START-CHAINS. Chains consisting of four or five large links attached to harrows to which the whipple-trees are hooked. *East.*

STARTHE. A handle. See *Stert.*

> Brynne it to powdere one irene or in a pott *starthe*, and do a littille of that powdir to thyne eghne.
> *MS. Lincoln. Med.* f. 284.

STARTING-HOLE. "Stertyng hole, *ung tapynet. lieu de refuge*," Palsgrave. "A starting-hole, *subterfugium*," Coles.

STARTINGS. Openings in a coal-mine.

STARTLE. To sparkle; to shine.

STARTLER. A great drinker. *West.* "O who does not easily start from his seat and leave his pot-companions in the lurch, but maintains his part like an old soldier, unless the white sergeant makes her appearance, MS. Devonsh. Gloss.

STARTLY. Liable to startle. *Var. dial.*

START-UP. An upstart. *Shak.*

STARTUPS. A kind of rough country bo with high tops. See Nares.

> He borrowed on the working daies
> His holy russets oft,
> And of the bacon's fat, to make
> His *startops* blacke and soft.
> *Percy's Reliques*, p. 150.
>
> A payre of *startuppes* had he on his feete,
> That lased were up to the small of the legge;
> Homelie they were, and easier then meete,
> And in their soles full many a wooden pegge.
> *Thynne's Debate*, p. 53.
>
> When hee in pleasaunt wise
> The counterfet expreste
> Of clowne with cote of russet hew
> And *startups* with the reste. *MS. Harl.* 3885, f. 19.

STARVED. Excessively cold. *Var. dial.*

STARY. To stir. *Pegge.*

STAT. Stopped. *Devon.*

STATE. (1) A canopy. Properly an elevated chair or throne with a canopy over it.

> From thence to the penthouse, where he breakfasted under a *state*, and from thence took horse about ten of the clock. *Cartwright's Diary*, p. 75.

(2) Worry; fright; fear. *Var. dial.*

(3) A personage of high rank.

STATED. Suited. *Suffolk.*

STATERY. Merchandise.

STATESMAN. One who occupies his own estate; a small landholder. *North.*

STATH. A step of a ladder. *Kent.*

STATHE. A landing-place for merchandise; a wharf. The term occurs in an old document printed in the Archæologia, xxv. 418.

> Persons desirous of contracting with the Hull corporation for the construction of a timber *landing-staith* at the Ferry-boat Dock at Hull, and other works connected therewith, and for removing the old Breakwater Jetty there, must send their tenders, marked Tender for *Landing-staith*, to the town clerk, Town-hall, Hull, on or before noon on the 6th day of July next. *Newspaper Advertisement*, 1846.

STATHEL. (1) To establish. (*A.-S.*)

> For thai helded in the ivels unright,
> Thai thought redes whilk *stathel* thai ne might.
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* D. vii. f. 13

(2) The same as *Staddle* (2).

STATION. (1) The act or form of standing Also, the state of rest. *Shak.*

(2) A place of rest for pilgrims on their way to a holy seat, as the Holy Land, &c.

STATION-STAFF. A straight pole divided into feet and inches, used in measuring land.

STATIST. A statesman. Jonson, ii. 262.

STATUA. A statue. (*Lat.*) The term *statue* was sometimes applied to a picture.

STATUMINATE. To support. (*Lat.*)

STATURE. A statue. This use of the word .. not uncommon in early writers.

STATUTE-CAPS. Woollen caps, enjoined to be worn by a statute dated in 1571, in behalf of the trade of cappers. See Malone's Shakespeare, iv. 419.

STATUTE-MERCHANT. Defined in the old law dictionaries, "a bond acknowledged before one of the clerks of the statutes-merchant, and mayor of the staple, or chief warden of the city of London, or two merchants of the said city for that purpose assigned, or before the chief warden or mayor of other cities or good towns, or other sufficient men for that purpose appointed."

STATUTES. Assemblages of farming servants, held possibly by statute, in the early part of May, at various places in the country, where masters and mistresses attend to hire servants for the ensuing year, commencing at Old May-day. At these statutes the groom will be distinguished by a straw or two in his hat, the carter or waggoner by a piece of whipcord; the shepherd by a lock of wool, &c.

STAUD. Surfeited, tired; from *Stall*, q. v.

STAUGING. A custom prevalent in Cumberland on Christmas eve. The maid-servants of the substantial families, if found out of doors, are seized by the young men, placed in chairs, and borne to the nearest beer-shop, where they are detained until they buy their liberty by small sums, which are usually expended by their captors in liquor.

STAULE. A decoy; a stale, q. v.

STAULKIE. Long.

> Wherefore Bacchus is pictured riding in a chariot of vine branches, Silenus ridinge beside him on an asse, and the Bacchæ or Satyres shaking togither their *staulkie* javelines and paulmers. By reason of their leaping they are caled Scirti, and the anticke or satyricall dauncing Sicinnis, and they also somtimes Sicinnistæ; somtimes Ægipanæ.
>
> *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 13.

STAUNCHE. To stop; to satisfy.

STAUNCHES. Damps or offensive vapours arising in underground works, mines, &c.

STAUNCH-GREINE. "Staunche greyne for wrytares, *planula*," Prompt. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 163.

STAUNCH-HAWK. According to Blome, "one well entred for the game." Gent. Rec. ii. 63.

STAUNDE.

> Be the quartere of this ȝere, and hym quarte *staunde*,
> He wylle wyghtlye in a qwhyle one his wayes hye.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 59.

STAUP. To walk badly. *North.*

STAUPINGS. The holes made by the feet of horses and cattle in miry highways, and other places. *North.*

STAUPS. Cask-staves. *Northumb.*

STAUTER. To totter, or stagger. *Linc.*

STAVE. (1) A staff, or pole. (*A.-S.*)

> Summe with arowes, summe with *staves* of engynes. The fyre also byganne for to sett in howsez within the citee, and rayse a grete lowe.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 11.

(2) In bear-baiting, to interpose with a staff to stop the bear. *Nar*

(3) The step of a ladder. *East.*

(4) To cut a hedge. *Yorksh.*

(5) A narrow bridge over a brook.

(6) To stow, knock, or force down.

STAVER. (1) A hedge-stake. *Yorksh.*

(2) To totter; to tumble. *North.*

STAVERWORT. The herb staggerwort.

STAVES-AKER. A species of larkspur.

> Red leather and surflet water,
> Scarlet colour or *staves-aker*.
>
> *Songs of the London Prentices*, p. 153.

> The small roots of ellebor which are like to onions, have power in them to purge the belly of dogs; other give them goats-milk, or salt beaten small, or sea-crabs beaten small and put into water, or *staves-acre*, and imediatly after his purgation, sweet milke.
>
> *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 181.

STAVLAN. Lounging. *Cumb.*

STAW. (1) To stay; to hinder. *North.*

(2) To be restive, as a horse. *Lanc.*

STAWED. Set; placed. *North.*

STAW-FED. Over-fed. See *Stall.*

STAY. (1) A ladder. *Linc.*

(2) To support. *Lilly.*

(3) The stanchion of a window.

(4)

> To my dear daughter Philippa, queen of Portugal, my second best *stay* of gold, and a gold cup and cover.
>
> *Test. Vetust.* p. 142.

(5) Ascended. (*A.-S.*)

> How he uproos and sithen up *stay*,
> Mony a mon hit herde and say.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 2.

STAY-BAR. The horizontal bar of a window. See Willis's Arch. Nomen. p. 58.

STAYERS. Stairs. A very common old form of the word, most absurdly retained by Mr. Knight in the Merch. Ven. iii. 2, in a different sense. See Dyce's Remarks, p. 56. Jennings gives *stayers* as the Somersetshire pronunciation of stairs, Gloss. p. 72. Chaucer has *steyers.*

STAYKFALDHOLLIS. Holes in a wall used by workmen to erect their scaffolding.

STEAD. (1) A place; a spot; a farmhouse and offices. From the A.-S. *stede.*

(2) To aid; to assist; to support. *Shak.*

(3) To supply a place. *East.* "Stead up your appointment," Shakespeare.

STEADY. (1) A stithy. *Northampt.*

(2) Sober; attentive to work. *Var. dial.*

STEAKS. "Is that your lackey yonder in the *steaks* of velvet," Middleton, i. 336.

STEALE. (1) The handle of several agricultural implements, &c. *South.* "Steale or handell of a staffe, *manche, hantel,*" Palsgrave. "Steale of a shafte, *fust,*" ibid.

(2) The stalk of an apple. *Linc.* "The staulke or steale of fruits," Cotgrave.

STEALY-CLOTHES. A boys' game, thus described by Brockett.

> The little party divide themselves into two bands, drawing a line as the boundary of their respective territories; and at equal distances from this line, deposit the hats, coats, or handkerchiefs of each in a heap. The game commences with a de-

dance, and then they make mutual incursions, each trying to seize and carry away some article from the other's store; but if they are unfortunately caught in the attempt, they must not only restore the plunder, but remain prisoners until one of their own party can make his way to them, and touch them. When all the things of the one party are transferred to the other's head quarters, the game is won. A well-contested match will sometimes last nearly a whole day.

STEAM. (1) To rise, or ascend.

The wals stand to this daie, a few streets and houses in the towne, no small parcell thereof is turned to orchards and gardens. The greater part of the towne is steepe and *steaming* upward.

Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 26.

(2) To send forth dust. *South.*

STEAN. (1) A stone vessel. "A great pot or *stean*," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. Spenser uses it in this sense. Palmer defines it, "a large upright jar of baked clay." *Stean* is still the pronunciation of *stone* in the North, and so it was in Elizabeth's time. See Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 205. In some places a cask or vat is so called.

(2) To mend a road with stones; to line a well, &c. with stone or brick. *South.*

(3) A large box of stones used for pressing cheese in making it. *Dorset.*

STEANING. Any kind of path or road paved with small round stones. *West.*

STEATHING. A lath and plaster partition.

STEAVER. A collier who superintends the coal-pit; a banksman. *North.*

STEAWK. A handle. *Lanc.*

STEAWP. All; every part. *Lanc.*

STEAWT. Proud. *Lanc.*

STEAȜ. Ascended. (*A.-S.*) The following is written in the early Kentish dialect:

Credo. Ich leve ine God, vader almiȝti, makere of hevene and of erthe, and in Jesu Crist his zone on lepi oure Lord, thet i-kend is of the holi gost, y-bore of Marie mayde, y-pyned onder Pouns Pilate, y-nayled a rode, dyad, and be-bered, yede doun to helle, thane thridde day aros vram the dyade, *steaȝ* to hevenes, zit a the riȝt half of God the vader almiȝti, thannes to comene he is, to deme the quike and the dyade. Ich y-leve ine the holy gost, holy cherche generalliche, mennesse of halȝen, lesnesse of zennes, of vlesse arizinge, and lyf evrelestinde. Zuo by hit.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 42.

STECHE. A stitch in the side.

A drynke for the *steche*, and narownesse of hart and other evylle. Take hartes-tonge, violet, lecorice, endyve, peliture, fenelle, of everiche ilike miche, and of isope, a quartrone of fyges, and sethe thyce togidyr in a galon of water into a potelle. Efter powre owt the licour, and do it in a panne, and take thre rawe egges-schelles, and do therto; and than sethe it on the fyre, and styre it fast; efter wrynge it thurge a clothe, and than put it in a clene veselle coverd alle nyȝt, and than gyff hym to drynke that is seke tylle he be hole.

MS. Sloane 7, f. 80.

TECK. A stopping place. To take the steck, i. e. to become restive. *North.*

TEDDE. Furnished; provided?

I wille noghte stire with my stale halfe a stede lenghe,
But they be *stedde* with more stuffe hane one ȝone stede hovys.
Morte Arthure, MS Lincoln, f. 83.

STEDDLE. To support, or make steady. If a table having uneven legs does not stand steadily, it is said to be *steddled* by putting something under the deficient leg. It is also used in the participle *steddled*, when a table has been marked or stained. *Linc.*

STEDE. (1) A place; a station. (*A.-S.*)

But she it yaff to the Scottisshe knight,
For he was of an unkouth *stede.*
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 98.

And God myȝht not in no manere,
Alyȝht bote in feyre *stede* and clere.
Religious Poems, xv. Cent.

Hys grete stedes schewyd me ichone,
And sethyn he made me aȝene to gone
Into the *sted* where he me fette,
In that same *sted* ther he me sete.
MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

Joly Robyn, he seid, wel mot thou be,
Be God so shuld thou to me
On other *stede* than here.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. [illegible]

(2) *In hys stede*, in his place, instead of him.

Now ys he gone, my lady free,
In hys *stede* ye schalle take me;
Am y not a knyght?
And we schalle do so prevely,
That whethyr he leve or dye,
Ther schalle wete no wyght.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

(3) Set; appointed.

That daye the tournament solde be *stede*,
Thay horsede hym on ane olde crokede stede,
And ȝitt for-thoghte thame alle.
Isumbras, 613

STEDFAST. The herb palma Christi.

STEDFUL. Steadfast. *Weber*

STEE. A ladder; a stile. *North.*

STEE-HOPPING. Gossiping; romping. *West.*

STEEL. (1) To iron clothes. *Devon.*

(2) *Trewe as stele*, faithful as steel, a common phrase in early romances, and found even in Shakespeare, Mids. Night's Dream, ii. 2.

He was the kynge of Arragon,
A nobull man and of grete renown,
Syr Ardus was hys name;
He had a quene that hyght Margaret,
Trewe as stele y yow be-hett,
That falsely was broght in blame.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 71

(3) A stile. *North.*

(4) Courage. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

STEELY. Hard; firm. Tusser, p. 34.

STEEM. (1) Esteem; value.

Over gestes it has the *steem*,
Over alle that is or was.
R. de Brunne, ap. Warton, i. 69.

(2) To bespeak a thing. *North.*

(3) A flame of fire. *Pr. Parv.*

STEEMING. A turn. *Devon.*

STEEN. Spite; envy. *North.*

STEEP. (1) Rennet. *Lanc.*

(2) To tilt a barrel. *Devon.*

(3) To dress or trim a hedge. *West.*

(4) To finish anything off. *Oxon.*

STEEPERS. In trimming hedges, the central branches, cut half through and laid lengthwise, are so called. *West.*

STEEPING-RAIN. A soaking rain. *North.*

STEEPLE-HATS. Long hats, described by Stubbes as "pearking up like the spere or shaft of a steeple, standyng a quarter of a yarde above the croune of their heades, some more, some lesse, as please the phantasies of their inconstant mindes, 2d ed. 1585, f. 21. *Steepled hattes* are mentioned in Wright's Passions of the Minde, 1621, p. 330.

STEEPLE-HOUSE. A church.

STEER. (1) Very steep. *West.*

(2) An ox in its third year. *North.*

> Juvencus is a yonge oxe whan he is no lenger a calf, and he is then callyd a *steere* whan he begynneth to be helpfull unto the profit of man in eringe the erth. *Dialogues of Creatures Moralysed*, p. 228.

(3) To frighten. *Lanc.*

(4) To stun with noise. *North.*

(5) To stir; to move. *Palsgrave.*

STEERISH. Young, as an ox. *Glouc.*

STEERT. Acute; painful. *Somerset.* A sharp point is called a *steert.*

STEEVE. To dry; to stiffen. *West.*

STEEVING. A term used by merchants, when they stow cotton or wool by forcing it in with screws. *Dict. Rust.*

STEG. The same as *Stag*, q. v.

STEGH. Ascended. (*A.-S.*)

> And ros to lyve the thryde day,
> And *stegh* to hevene the xl. day.
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 132.

> Reke *stegh* in the ire of hym, and fire brynt of his face; coles ar kyndeled of hym.
> *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 25.

STEG-MONTH. The month of a woman's confinement. *Steg-widow*, a man whose wife is confined. *North.*

STEIER. A star. A corrupt form. The copy in MS. Bodl. 175 reads *starre.*

> A *steier* of Jacobe springe shall,
> A man of Isarell,
> That shall overcome and have in bande
> All kinges and duckes of strange lande.
> *Chester Plays*, i. 89.

STEIL. To walk very slowly. *Linc.*

STEIP. "*Steip of helms*, eighteen helms, *Wilts*," Holloway's Dictionary, p. 163.

STEIT. As well as. *Northumb.*

STEK. Stuck.

> Ande al graythed in grene this gome and his wedes,
> A strayt cote ful strezt, that *stek* on his sides
> *Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knyȝt*, 152.

STEKE. (1) To fasten with a stick. The following proverb is still in vogue; and Ray says *steak* is to shut a door in the North.

> When the hors is stole, *steke* the stabulle dore
> *MS. Douce* 52.

(2) "Steke of flesshe, *charbonnee*," Palsgrave.

STEKIE. To stick fast. (*A.-S.*)

STEL. Stole; crept softly.

> And ho stepped stilly, and *stel* to his bedde,
> Kest up the cortyn, and creped withinne.
> *Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knyȝt*, 1191.

STELCH. (1) Stealth. *Salop.*

(2) A stilt; a pole; a post. *West.*

STELCH-STAFF. A rod of wood which keeps asunder the traces of waggon harness. *West.*

STELE. (1) The stem of an arrow. Palsgrave, verb. in v. *Fether.* Also, the stem or stalk of anything. "*Candelabri scapus*, the shanke or stele of the candlesticke." Nomenclator, Lond. 1585, p. 245.

(2) A handle. Still in use.

> And lerned men a ladel bugge
> With a long *stele*,
> And caste for to kepe a crokke
> To save the fatte above.
> *Piers Ploughman*, p. 4

(3) A horse-block; a stepping-stone.

STELENDELICH. By stealth.

> Many of his men and bestes,
> Agein kyng Alisaunder hestes
> *Stelendelich* dronken of this lake.
> *Kyng Alisaunder*, 50

STEL-GERE. Steel clothing, i. e. armour.

> Stifest under *stel-gere* on stedes to ryde,
> The wyȝtest and the worthyest of the worldes kynde.
> *Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knyȝt*, 260

STELL. (1) To stall, or fix permanently.

(2) A large open drain. *Cumb.*

(3) A fold for cattle. *North.*

STELLEERE. The steelyards. "A Romane beame or *stelleere*, a beame of yron or wood, full of nickes or notches, along which a certaine peize of lead playing, and at length setling towards the one end, shewes the just weight of a commoditie hanging by a hooke at the other end," Cotgrave.

STELLIFIED. "Made him stellifyed," i. e. named a constellation after him. (*Lat.*)

> And thouȝ Romaynis made him *stellifyed*,
> His gretheed, for alle that, dide avale.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 15

STELLING. A shed for cattle. *North.*

STELLIONATE. Fraudulent dealing. (*Lat.*)

STEM. (1) The handle of a tool. *Devon.*

(2) A period of time. *Wilts.* In Cornwall, a day's work is called a *stem.*

(3) To soak a leaky vessel. *Linc.*

STEME.

> Thou shalt have garments wrought of Median silke
> Enchast with pretious jewells fecht from far,
> By Italian marchants that with Russian *stemes*
> Plous up huge forrowes in the Terren Maine.
> *The Taming of a Shrew*, p. 22.

STEMMIN. (1) A day's work. *Cornw.*

(2) The slay of a weaver's loom.

STEMPLES. The cross pieces which are put into a frame of woodwork to cure and strengthen a shaft. See Ray's English Words, 1674, p. 118. Carr has *stemplar*, timber to support the roof of a mine. "At the silver mines in Cardiganshire, they sink a perpendicular square hole or shaft, the sides whereof they strengthen round from top to bottom with travers pieces of wood calld *stemples* upon which, catching hold with their hand and feet, they descend without using any rope," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 390.

STEMPNE. Voice; command. (*A.-S.*)

> He that behynde sat to stere,
> May not the fore *stempne* here.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 91

STENCILS. The posts of a door. *North.*

STEND. (1) A stretcher. *Lanc.*

(2) To extend; to rear, as a horse. *North.*

STENKRITH. The rush of water in a narrow channel. *Northumb.*

STENT. (1) A right of pasturage. *North.*

(2) An allotted portion. *Var. dial.* "Stent, *portion, part,*" Palsgrave, 1530. "*Stente* or certeyne of valwe ordrede and other lyke, *taxatio,*" MS. Harl. 221, f. 164.

STENTE. To cease; to desist. (*A.-S.*)

STENTINGS. Openings in a wall in a coal-mine. *North.*

STEO. To rise; to ascend. (*A.-S.*)

Weilawei! deth the schal adun throwe,
Ther thu wenest heȝest to *steo.*
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 243.

STEP. (1) A walking distance. *Var. dial.*

(2) "Step, where a mast stant yn a schyppe, *parastica,*" Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 164.

STEPE. Deep; sunk.

Lyfte up hys hed fro the grounde,
With *stepe* eyen and roghe browe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 99.

STEP-MOTHER. (1) A horny filament shooting up by the side of the nail. *Step-mother's blessing,* a hang nail.

(2) The flower of the violet. *North.*

STEP-OVER-TRASH. To go beyond the bounds of propriety. *Somerset.*

STEPPING. Walking. *North.*

STEPPING-STONE. A horse-block. *West.*

STEPPLES. Short neat steps; a flight of neat steps from the parlour, &c. *Norf.*

STERCH. Hard; rough; tough. (*A.-S.*)

Nis non so strong, ne *sterch,* ne kene,
That mai ago deathes wither blench.
MS. Cotton. Calig. A. ix. f. 243.

STERCORY. Dung. (*Lat.*)

STERE. (1) A rudder. *Palsgrave.*

For whanne y may my lady here,
My wit with that hath loste his *steere.*
Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 42.

(2) To guide; to direct; to rule.

Laverd me *steres,* noght want sal me,
In stede of fode thare me louked he.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 14.

(3) To stir. *Chaucer.*

In him thorgh the mete it sinketh,
And *sterith* therynne out to gete.
MS. Lansd. 793, f. 127.

(4) Strong; stout.

Then came the dewke Raynere,
An hardy knyght and a *stere.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 151.

STERESMAN. A pilot. (*A.-S.*)

STERE-TRE. A rudder. (*A.-S.*)

Wife, tent the *stere-tre,* and I shalle asay
The depnes of the see that we bere, if I may.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 31.

STERIN. Stern; cruel; fierce (*A.-S.*)

He herd thair strakes, that war ful *sterin,*
And yern he waytes in ilka heryn,
And al was made ful fast to hald
Ywaine and Gawin, 3219.

He was *steryne* and stowte,
With many knyghtes hym abowte.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.

STERK. Strong, or stark.

My blod to have to this werk,
That schuld be so strong [and] *sterk.*
Arthour and Merlin, p. 67.

STERN. (1) A helm, or rudder. (*A.-S.*)

(2) The tail of an animal. *Var. dial.*

STERNAGE. The guidance. *Shak.*

STERNE. A star. Nominale MS.

In the mornyng to rise, the tyme at the day *sterne,*
The emperour and hise to seke thei suld alle ȝerne.
Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 161

Lighte daye I wilbe called aye,
And the *sternes* nighte, as I saie.
Chester Plays, i. 20.

STERRACLES. Performances; strange things, sights, or doings; pranks. "I take onne, as one dothe that playeth his sterakels, *je tempeste,*" Palsgrave, verb. f. 384.

Whan thou art sett upon the pynnacle,
Thou xalt ther pleyn a qweynt *steracle,*
Or ellys shewe a grett meracle,
Thysself ffrom hurte thou save.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 208.

They hem rejoise to see and to be sayne,
And to seke sondry pilgremages,
At grete gaderynges to walken upon the playne,
And at *staracles* to sitte on high stages,
If they be faire to shewe ther visages.
Appendix to Walter Mapes, p. 297

The dead sayntes shall shewe both visyons and myracles;
With ymages and rellyckes he shall wurke *sterracles.*
Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 39.

What, Pamphagus, I praye the for Goddes sake why whippest thou it about, or playest thou thy *steracles* on this faschion.
Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

STERRE. A star. (*A.-S.*)

Undirstondith, sir, truly,
That no *sterre* falleth fro the sky,
But I shal telle what it may be,
That the folke so falling se.
MS. Lansd. 793, f. 87.

START. (1) The point of anything. *West.*

(2) A leap. *Prompt. Parv.*

(3) The tail, or handle. "Stert of a plow, *queue de lachareue,*" Palsgrave.

(4) The stalk of fruit. "Stert of frute, *queue de fruit,*" Palsgrave. "*Pertica,* Anglice a yerde to mete londe or a perche, a stert of an apple, *vel instrumentum quo pisces capiuntur,*" Medulla MS. xv. Cent.

(5) A moment, or very short time. *At a stert,* immediately, Chaucer, Cant. T. 1707.

(6) To meet with very suddenly.

STERTLE. (1) To leap. (*A.-S.*)

Bot I, that privaly hafe aspied thi gatez, whenne thou wenez moste securely for to *stertle* abowte, I salle sterte apone the, and take the.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 7

(2) Hasty; in a hurry.

STERTLING-ROIL. A wanton slattern.

STERVE. To die; to perish. (*A.-S.*)

And unrightwise samen forworth thai sal,
And relikes of wick sal *sterve* with al.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 25

For when he *sterves* take sal he noght alle,
Ne with him his blis light doune salle.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii f. 33

STERYNMESTE. Most severe. (*A.-S.*)

He was the *sterynneste* in stoure that ever stele werryde,
Here he has stonayede oure stale and stroyede for ever.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.

STETCH. As much land as lies between one furrow and another. *Stetched up*, laid into ridges by the plough. *East.*

STETCHELLED. Filled very full. *North.*

STETCHIL. A troublesome child. *Linc.*

STEVEL. To stagger; to stumble. *North.*

STEVEN. (1) Voice; sound; noise. (*A.-S.*)

Fader owre, that art in hevene,
Halowed be thy name with meke *stevene.*
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 132.

Of a kyng and of a quene,
What bale and blys was them betwene,
Y schalle yow telle fulle evyn:
A gode ensaumpulle ye may lere,
Yf ye wylle thys story here
And herkyn to my *stevyne.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 71.

When Litle John heard his master speake,
Well knewe he it was his *steven :*
Now shall I be looset, quoth Litle John,
With Christ his might in heaven.
Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne.

(2) A time of performing any action previously fixed upon. *At unset steven*, a phrase signifying a time not previously appointed. *They setten steven*, they appointed a time. See Morte d'Arthur, i. 266. "To set the steven, is to agree upon the time and place of meeting previous to some expedition," West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 390.

For a Cristmas gestenyng, as clerkis rede,
At on-set stevyn, is quyt in dede.
Archæologia, xxix. 342.

Hyt ys sothe seyde, be God of heven,
Mony metyn *at on-sett stevyn ;*
And so befelle hyt there. *Eglamour*, 1283.

First let us some masterye make
Among the woods so even,
Wee may chance to meet with Robin Hood
Here att some *unsett steven.*
Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne.

(3) To bespeak. *Yorksh.*

STEVENNED. Particoloured.

STEW. (1) A pool to preserve fish for the table to be drawn and filled again at pleasure. Ray inserts this among his South and East Country Words, ed. 1674, p. 76.

Evene anon after the owls flight,
Whan that true men shulde goo to rest,
To bribe and bere away the best,
That sojourne and kept bien in *stiewe.*
Piers of Fulham, p. 119.

(2) Fright; great suspense. *Var. dial.*

(3) A cloud of dust, or vapour.

(4) A hatter's drying room. The term was formerly applied to a small closet.

(5) A brothel. Still in use. "The stewes, or place without the wals of the citie where bawderie was kept," Baret, 1580. "Stewes, a place for commen women, *bordeau*," Palsgrave.

Venus denotes in houses, all places belonging to women, as garnished beds, *stews*, also places where gloves, rings, jewels, perfumes, the place or seat of the woman or mistress of the house, also a musick room, dancing room, bed cloaths, and where silk and other rich commodities are kept.
Bishop's Marrow of Astrology, p. 5

(6) A stove. *Stew pot covered*, a covered pan used for heating rooms with charcoal.

STEWARDLY. Careful; managing. *Devon.*

STEWED-BROTH. Strong broth boiled up with raisins, currants, prunes, mace, &c.

STEWES. A strumpet. *Whetstone.*

STEY. A ladder; universal in Lancashire and Yorkshire, but not general in the adjoining counties. A carpenter in Todmorden said to his apprentice, "Thee a reet! theer't sa blind *thagh cant see a hoile in a stey.*" See *Stee.*

STEYE. To ascend. (*A.-S.*)

Befyse lepe up, full lyght he was,
And up he *steyed*, y undurstonde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 108

With laddren *steye* that couthe best,
The cité to asail have thai no rest.
Gy of Warwike, p. 85.

STEYNOUR.

And in proporcion rejoyethe the *steynour.*
MS. Ashmole 59, f.

ST. HUGH'S-BONES. Shoemakers' tools.

STIBBORNE. Stubborn. *Chaucer.*

And he that holdithe a quarel agayn right,
Holdyng his purpos *stiburn* ageyn reason.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 168.

STIBILLE. A carpenter's tool. "*Bipennus, bidens*, a stybylle," Nominale MS.

STICH. (1) A sheaf of corn. *Devon.*

(2) A small inclosure. *Cornw.*

(3) *Stiche* in Chester Plays, i. 47, is probably an error for *sliche*, slimy mud.

STICHALL. This term, which in some places has *Bub* prefixed to it, appears to be a word of reproach, used to children principally by their parents, when they are doing something wrong, and are in the way, or when they are heedless and inattentive to something that has been told them, e. g. "Get out of the way, you *bub-stichal ;*" and, "what a young *stichall* he must be to bring such a message!" MS. Gloss. of Linc. by the Rev. J. Adcock. The term occurs in the old play of Lady Alimony, quoted by Nares.

STICHEL. To eat too much. *North.*

STICHEWORT. The herb *lingua avis.* It occurs in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

STICHLING. A third year perch.

STICK. (1) A term of reproach, as "you are a pretty *stick.*" A clergyman is called a good or bad *stick* according as he has a good or bad delivery. *Warw.*

(2) A strike among workmen. *North.*

(3) A timber-tree. *West.*

(4) To cut a beast's throat. *Var. dial.*

(5) A lot of twenty-five eels.

(6) "Stykkyng or tukkyng up of clothys, *saffacinatio*," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 164.

STICK-AND-BAIL. Trap-ball. *Oxon.*

STICK-AND-LIFT. When a person is poor and has nothing beforehand, they say such a one is at *stick and lift*, that is, lives from hand to mouth. *Linc.*

STICKER. A stick used for stopping a waggon ascending a hill. *Heref.*

STICKING-PIECE. The part of an animal's neck where the butcher sticks it. *North.*

STICKING-PLACE. A fixed place. The phrase occurs in Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 7.

> Which flower out of my hand shall never passe,
> But in my harte shall have a *sticking-place.*
> *Proctor's Gorgious Gallery*, 1578, repr. p. 162.

STICKINGS. The last of a cow's milk.

STICKLE. (1) To tickle. *Var. dial.*

(2) A shallow in a river where the water, being confined, runs with violence. *Somerset.* The term is applied to the violence and rapidity of the stream in the following passage:

> When they came thither, the river of the Shenin, which invironeth and runneth round about the citie, they found the same to be so deepe and *stikle* that they could not passe over the same.
> *Holinshed, Conq. Ireland*, p. 37.

(3) To stick firmly to anything. *Lanc.*

(4) To part combatants. "I styckyll betwene wrastellers or any folkes that prove mastries, to se that none do other wronge, or I parte folkes that be redy to fyght," Palsgrave.

(5) Haste. *Stickle busy*, very officious.

(6) Steep. *Devon.*

(7) Fright; amazement. *Cumb.*

(8) The current below a waterfall. *West.*

STICKLE-BACK. The prickleback. *Var. dial.*

> Waspis and eysturis, and gret cart-sadyllys,
> Moskettus in mortrous, caudrons and ladyls,
> The pekerel and the perche, the mennous and the roche,
> The borbottus and the *stykylbakys*, the flondyre and the loche.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 85.

STICKLE-BUTT. Headlong. *North.*

STICKLER. (1) A person who presides at backsword or singlestick, to regulate the game; an umpire; a person who settles disputes.

> Come, niver mine tha single-sticks,
> Tha whoppin or tha *stickler;*
> You dwon't want now a brawken head,
> Nor jitchy zoort o' tickler! *Ballad of Tom Gool.*

(2) A small officer who cut wood for the priory of Inichester within the king's parks of Clarendon. *Blount.*

STICKLING. "A sharpling, shaftling, *stickling*, bankstickle, or sticklebacke," Cotgrave in v. *Espinoche.* "*Gamerus*, a stekelyng," Nominale MS. "Stykelynge, *silurus*," Pr. Parv. "Styckelyng, a maner of fysshe," Palsgrave.

STICKLY. Rough; prickly. *North.*

STICKS. Furniture. *Cumb.*

STICKS-END. The unburnt end of a stick from the fire. *Dorset.*

STICKY-STACK. A boys' game, running up the cut part of a haystack to try who can put in a stick the highest. *North.*

STID (1) Place. See *Stede.*

> She ȝede into a fer cuntre,
> Ther no man knew hir pryvete,
> Nor fro what *stid* she come.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 45.

> And for that odur Edwart love,
> Thou shalt sitte here above,
> In *stidde* alle of the kyng.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

> Non wonder hafe ȝow therof,
> My will hit wos i-wise,
> For I wil kepe that ilke *stide*,
> That in my ward now is.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 78.

(2) Qu. an error for *did?*

> In Chams fair streams *stid* gently swim,
> And naked bathe each curious limbe.
> *Randolph's Poems*, 1643, p. 126.

STIDDEN. Stood. *North.*

STIDDY. An anvil. *Var. dial.*

STIE. (1) A lane. (*A.-S.*)

> The scheref made to seke Notyngham
> Bothe be strete and *stye*,
> And Robyn was in mery Scherwode
> As liȝt as lef on lynde. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 128.

> Hast thou i-come in any *sty*,
> And cropped ȝerus of corne the by.
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 143.

(2) To ascend. (*A.-S.*)

> A shadowe of the erthe riseth sone,
> And *stieth* up above the mone.
> *MS. Lansd.* 793, f. 86.

STIFADRE. A stepfather.

> I schel the telle altogadre,
> Beten ichave me *stifadre*. *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 26.

STIFE. (1) Obstinate, inflexible, stiff. "*A stife quean*, a lusty quean," Ray. Stife bread, strong bread, made with beans and peas, &c. which makes it of a strong smell and taste. *North.*

(2) Suffocating vapour. *Northumb.* Moor has the adjective *stify*, stifling.

STIFF. (1) Proud. *Var. dial.*

(2) Rich; wealthy. *North.*

(3) A ladder. *Yorksh.*

(4) Pleased; fond of. *North.*

(5) A blacksmith's anvil. *Suffolk.*

(6) Firmly; positively. *Var. dial.*

> Two or three other came in and said she was by common fame accounted a witch. Wee found her guiltie, and she was condemned to prison, and to the pillorie, but stood *stiffe* in it that she was no witch.
> *Gifford's Dialogue on Witches*, 1603.

(7) Strong; healthy; lusty. *North.* It constantly occurs in writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in the sense of *brave.*

> Somtyme I was an archere good,
> A *styffe* and eke a stronge,
> I was commytted the best archere,
> That was in mery Englonde. *Robin Hood*, i. 77

STIFFLE. A complaint in horses.

> The horse is said to be *stifled* when the stiffling bone is removed from the place; but if it be not removed nor loosened, and yet the horse halteth by meanes of some griefe there, then we say that the horse is hurt in the stiffle, and not stiffled. The stiffle commeth by meanes of some blow, or some great straine, slipping or sliding. The signes be these. If he be stiffled, the one bone wil sticke out farther than the other, and is apparant to the eie. Martin woulde have you to cure the stiffle in al points like unto the shoulder-pight, saving that the pins need not bee so long, because the stifling place is not so broad as the shoulder, and standing in the stable; let him have a pasterne with a ring on his forelegge, and thereunto fasten a cord, which cord must go about his necke, and let it be so much strained as it may bring his sore legge more forward than the other to keepe the bone from starting out. But if the horse bee but hurt in the stiffle with some stripe or straine, then the bone wil not stand out, but perhaps the place may be swollen. The cure according to Martin is thus. First annoint the place with the ointment mentioned before, every day

once the space of a fortnight, and if the horse amend not with this, then rowel him with a hearen rowel, or else with a quil, and let the neather hole be somwhat before the sore place, and clense the hole every daye by turning the rowel, continuing stil to anoint the place with the ointment aforesaid, and that wil make him whole.

Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p 405.

STIFLE. To ruin. *Norf.*

STIFLER. (1) A busybody. *East.*

(2) A severe blow, almost sufficient to deprive one of his senses. *Norf.*

STIGH-ROPE. A rope-ladder.

STIGHTELE. To establish; to dispose.

And wele sho wend he sold be slane,
And, sertes, than war hir socor gane,
But fast he *stighteld* in that stowr,
And hastily him come socowre.

Ywaine and Gawin, 3241.

He commande Syr Cayous take kepe to thoos lordez,
To *styghtylle* tha steryne mene, as theire statte askys.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 54.

STIGMATIC. Explained in the old dictionaries, "a person who has been branded with a hot iron for some crime." Metaphorically, a deformed or evil person.

For that prodigious bloody *stigmatic*
Is never call'd unto his kingly sight,
But like a comet he portendeth still
Some innovation, or some monstrous act.

Death of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon, p. 76.

STIHE. A path, or lane.

Fogheles of heven and fissches of se,
That forthgone *stihes* of the se.

MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 4.

STIKE. (1) A verse, or stanza.

(2) To stick; to pierce. (*A.-S.*)

STIKE-PILE. The herb stork's-bill.

STIKILLICHE. Piercingly. (*A.-S.*)

Of hire faired, saun faile,
He hadde in hert gret mervaile;
On hire he lokid *stikilliche*,
And heo on him al outerliche.

Kyng Alisaunder, 219.

STIKPYLE. The herb *acus demenys*.

STILE. (1) To direct, as a gun.

(2) To iron clothes. *Exmoor.*

(3) A narrow path; a road. *Yorksh.*

The Scottes gaudes might nothing gain,
For all thai stumbilde at that *stile*.

Minot's Poems, p. 5.

(4) The upright post in a wainscot to which the panels are fixed.

STILE-BOTE. Wood claimed of the lord, by an owner of lands, for making stiles.

STILETTO-BEARD. Among the numerous fashions in beards, cultivated to excess by our ancestors, the short and pointed beard known as the *stiletto* was one of the most prominent, and is frequently referred to by our early writers. Taylor, the water-poet, in describing the beards of his time, mentions "some sharp, stiletto fashion, dagger like."

STILL. (1) A hill. *Browne.*

(2) Constant; continual. *Shak.* "By still practice," Titus And. iii. 2; "the still piercing air," All's Well that ends Well, iii. 2.

STILL-AN-END. Commonly; generally. *Shak.* This phrase is still in use.

STILLATORIE. A still. (*A.-N.*) Also a place where distillations were performed.

STILLE. Quietly; with a low voice.

Nowt proude as Prechoures beth,
But preyen ful *stylle*. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 473.

STILLECHE. Still. (*A.-S.*)

Ac deth luteth in his scho,
Him *stilliche* to for-do.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 243

Jhesu Cryste they thanked moche
And wente ageyn full *stylleche*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 38

STILLER. (1) The inside of an oven. This word occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

(2) The piece of wood carried over a milkpail to balance it. *North.*

STILLID. Distilled. *Stilling*, distillation.

For the maselles, take the *styllid* water of frumetorye, and drynke it two sponefulle therof iij. daye. togedere, and they schulle never appere more.

MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent

STILLING. A frame for barrels. "A gauntrie or *stilling* for hogs-heads, &c, to stand on," Cotgrave in v. *Chantier*. "A stilling for cask, *subex*," Coles' Lat. Dict.

STILL-ROOM. The housekeeper's room.

STILL-SOW. A sly fellow. "A close, slie, lurking knave, a *stil sow*, as we say," Florio, p. 9. "Still swine eat all the draff," Merry Wives, iv. 2. This proverb is still in use.

STILLY. Still; quiet; quietly.

Ac Arthour was wel *stilly*
With his folk neighe hem bi.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 141.

The mylners wife did rise water to make,
Stilly, for the milner should not wake,
The right way againe could she not take,
For the house was so wide.

The Milner of Abington, n. d.

STILO-NOVO. After the Roman Calendar had been reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582, English travellers writing from abroad were accustomed to date their letters *stilo novo*, and the term became a kind of cant one for anything reformed or new. "And so I leave you to your *stilonovo*," Beaumont and Fletcher.

STILT. The handle of a plough. *North.*

STILTED. Covered with dirt to a considerable height, or in a great degree. Stockings are said to be stilted, when new footings have been added to the original leggings. *Linc.*

STILTS. Crutches. *East.*

STIM. To ram down tightly. *Derb.*

STIMBLE. Mingere. *Norf.*

STIME. A particle, or ray of light.

Wherewith he blinded them so close,
A *stime* they could not see.

Robin Hood, i. 111.

They are seay gunny and furr'd up some time,
I can nut leauk at leet nor see a *stime*.

A Yorkshire Dialogue, 1697, p. 49.

STIMEY. Dim-sighted. *North.*

STIMMER. A piece of iron used to ram down powder for blasting rocks, &c.

STIN. To groan. *Yorksh.*

STINE. A sty in the eye. *Linc.*

STING. To thatch a stack. *North.*

STINGER. The sting of an insect. *West.* It is sometimes called a *stinge.*

STINGO. Strong beer or ale. The *Yorkshire Stingo* is the name of a celebrated inn in the suburbs of London.

> Such *stingoe*, nappy, pure ale they had found:
> Lett's loose no time, said they, but drink a round.
> *The Praise of Yorkshire Ale*, 1697, p. 29.

STINGUISH. To extinguish.

STINGY. (1) Ill-tempered. *Var. dial.*

(2) Piercing, as the wind. *Norf.*

STINK-A-PUSS. A term of contempt.

STINKERD. A stinking fellow. A term of reproach. "A stinkard, *homo fœtidus*," Coles.

> For now the *stinkards* in their irefull wraths,
> Bepelted me with lome, with stones, and laths.
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, ii. 145.

> He must be honyed and come over with Gentle Reader, Courteous Reader, and Learned Reader, though he have no more gentilitie in him than Adam had (that was but a gardner), no more civilitie than a tartar, and no more learning than the most errand *stinkard. Morgan's Phœnix Britannicus*, p. 28.

STINKERS. A sort of bad coal.

STINK-HORN. The stinking fungus.

STINK-TRAP. A small circular plate of iron, joined to a hollowed half sphere of the same material, made for covering the top of a drain to keep out any offensive smell.

STINT. A limited number of cattle gaits in common pasture. *Craven.*

STINTANCE. Stop; cessation. "Weep without any stintance," London Prodigal, p. 7.

STINTE. (1) To stop. (*A.-S.*) To blow the stint, i. e. the check or stop to the hounds. Still in use as a substantive, a limit, or quantity; a limited quantity.

> And when heo *stynteth* and seyth no more,
> ȝef thou syst heo nedeth lore,
> Thenne spek to hyre on thys wyse,
> And say, take the gode avyse.
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 137.

> The litell boye *stint* nought
> Till the horse was home brought;
> Thereof wiste the clerkes nought,
> For sothe as I you saie.
> *The Miller of Abington*, n. d.

> He toke hur abowte the myddelle smalle,
> And layd hur downe upon the grene,
> Twys or thrys he served hur soo withalle,
> He wolde nat *stynt* yet as I wene.
> *MS. Rawl.* C. 258.

> Then Robin he hasted over the plain,
> He did neither *stint* nor lin,
> Until he came unto the church,
> Where Allin should keep his wedding.
> *Robin Hood*, ii. 49.

> The byschop *stynt* in that stounde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.

> He drewe hys swyrde; or he *stynte*
> Hys hedd he smote of at a dynte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 173.

(2) The purr, or sea-lark. According to Moor, a species of plover. "The stint, or junco; it is a kind of a sea-lark, with a straight, long, slender bill, and black; the legs long, of a dusky or blackish colour, with a tincture of green," Holme, ii. 279.

STINTED. In foal, as a mare. *West.*

STINTLESS. Without stopping; ceaseless.

> There he performd victorious conquering;
> His life was nothing els but *stintlesse* passion.
> *Rowland's Betraying of Christ*, 1598, Sig. E. iv.

STIOLING. Perishing from cold.

STIONY. The sty in the eye. *East.* "Styanye yn the eye," Prompt. Parv. f. 164.

STIPE. A steep ascent. *Heref.*

STIPONE. "A kind of sweet compound liquor drunk in some ill places in London in the summer time," Blount's Gloss. p. 612.

STIR. (1) He has plenty to stir on with, i. e. he is immensely rich. *North.*

(2) A crowd. *Norf.*

(3) Very hard wood. *Somerset.*

STIR-ABOUT. Oatmeal and dripping mixed together and *stirred about* in the frying-pan. Wilbraham, p. 80, calls it "a hasty pudding."

STIRACKES.

> The Sabeans, by reason of the continuall use of mirrhe and frankinsens, grow to a loathing of that savour: for remedy of which anoyance, they perfume their houses by burning *stirackes* in goats skins. And thus much for the severall parts of a goat.
> *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 239.

STIRE. (1) To stir; to move; to slip. (*A.-S.*)

> If I saide *stired* mi fote be,
> Thi merci, Laverd, helped me.
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* D. vii. f. 67.

> That thorne no blaste of temptacion,
> Oure hertes be *stirredde* noythere up no doun.
> *MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 4.

(2) To steer; to direct. *Skelton.*

STIREHOUSE. A storehouse.

> In rainy weather they are whiter a great deale then at other times, unlesse it be when they couple together, for then they appeare very red. I my selfe about the middest of Aprill, did once open a thicke female worme, and within the flesh I found a certain receptacle ringed round about, and filling up the whole cavity of the body, having a thinne membrance or coate enclosing it, and in this aforesaid *stirehouse* the earth which she had fed on, and wherewith she was susteyned, was held and contained Her egges were found to bee in a safe place above the receptacle, next to the mouth, there were many of them on a heape together, being all of a whitish colour. *Topsell's Historie of Serpents*, 1608, p. 307.

STIRK. A heifer. *North.* "Hekfere, beeste, or styrke, *juvenca*," Pr. Parv. p. 234.

STIRKE. To become stiff with cold. "Clyngyne or styrkyne, *rigeo*," Pr. Parv.

STIRMAN. A steersman. "Rother or a styrman, *remex*," Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

STIROP. A stirrup.

> A levedy ad my love leyt, the bole began to belle
> The cokeu ad the kite keyt, the doge is in the welle,
> Stod y in my *stirop* streyt, i-schok out of the schelle.
> *MS. Arund. Coll. Arm.* 27, f. 130.

STIRPE. A race; a family.

> Of whiche malady, because it was straung and rare to the physicians of England, he at the kynges manoure of Grenewiche desessed, levynge one sonne behynde hym to contynue his *stirpe* and familie.
> *Hall, Henry VII.* f. 55

STIRRIDGE. Commotion. *Devon.*

STIRRING. (1) "Amongst husbandmen, the second tilth or fallow called *stirring*," Florio, p. 273. Markham explains it "the second ploughing for barley."

(2) A bustle; a merry-making. *North.*

STIRRING-POT. "A long strong iron pot, with an handle about two yards; with it being red hot, is stirred the mettle and lead together in melting pots, till they be well incorporated," Holme, 1688.

STIRROW. A hasty-pudding. *Chesh.*

STIRRUP-CUP. A parting cup taken on horseback before leaving; a stirrup-glass.

> Boy, lead our horses out when we get up,
> Wee'l have with you a merry *stirrup-cupp.*
> *Praise of Yorkeshire Ale*, 1697, p. 27.

STIRRUP-HOSE. "Stirrop-hose, *chaussettes à estrier;* the stirrop of the hose, *l'estrier de la chaussette,*" Howell, 1660, sect. 33. Holme mentions "large stirop hose, or stockings, two yards wide at the top, with points through several i-let holes, by which they were made fast to the petticoat-breeches by a single row of pointed ribbons hanging at the bottom." Grose has *stirrups,* a kind of buskins. *Stirrup-stockings,* Coles.

STIRRUP-LADDER. A thatcher's short ladder holding to the roof with spikes. *West.*

STIRRUP-OIL. A sound beating. Still in use, according to Major Moor, p. 406. "To give one some stirrup-oyl, *aliquem fustigare,*" Coles' Lat. Dict.

STIRRUPS. "Rings or iron bands that binde the shankes of the wheele, which we call the *stirrops* of a wheele," Florio, p. 68.

STIRRUP-VERSE. A verse at parting.

> Must Megg, the wife of Batt, aged eighty,
> Deceas'd November thirteenth, seventy-three,
> Be cast, like common dust, into the pit,
> Without one line of monumental wit?
> One death's head distich, or mortality-staff,
> With sense enough for church-yard epitaph?
> No *stirrup-verse* at grave before she go?
> Batt does not use to part at taverns so.
> *Batt upon Batt*, seventh ed. p. 23.

STIRT. Started. (*A.-S.*)

> And was about him to slen,
> Ac other *stirt* hem bituen.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 124.
> Kay up *stirt* and King Yder,
> Afot foughten with swerdes cler.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 144.
> Methought thanne I *stirte* up anone,
> And to the broke I ranne and gate a stone,
> And to the cokkowe hertly cast,
> And for drede he flyez away ful fast,
> And gladd was I whan that he was goon.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, xv Cent.

STIRTANDE. Starting; spirited. *Gawayne.*

STIRTTELYS. Quickly; immediately.

> *Stirttelys* steryne one steryne with styffe mene of armes,
> Mony lufliche launce appone lofte stondys.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 91.

STIR-UP-SUNDAY. The twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity, the collect for that day beginning with the words *stir up.*

STITCH. (1) A contortion; a grimace.

(2) A narrow ridge of land. *Cumb.*

(3) A stack or bundle of ten sheaves of corn set up together in a field. *Devon.*

> I be a come whim, Thomas, an I dwon't thenk I shall goo ta school again theâze zummer. I shall be out amangst ye. I'll goo wi' ta mawy, an ta ha makin, an ta reapy—I'll come âter, an set up tha *stitches* vor ye, Thomas. *West Country Dialogues.*

(4) A tailor. *Var. dial.*

(5) To go through stitch, i. e. to go through or accomplish completely. "Now wee are in, wee must goe through *stitch,*" Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631, sig. F. iii. "*Passe-par-tout* a resolute fellow, one that goes *through-stitc* with every thing hee vndertakes, one whos courses no danger can stop, no difficultie stay,' Cotgrave. "To go throw-stitch with the work, *opus peragere,*" Coles.

(6) *Stop stitch while I put a needle in,* a proverbial phrase applied to any one when one wishes him to do anything more slowly.

STITCHBACK. Strong ale. *South.*

STITE. As soon. *Yorksh.*

STITELERS.

> This is the watyre abowte the place, if any dyche may be mad, ther it schal be pleyed; or ellys that it be strongely barryd al abowte, and lete nowth over many *stytelerys* be withinne the plase.
> *Sharp's Cov. Myst.* p. 23.

STITH. (1) Ascendeth. (*A.-S.*)

> Mon that thuncheth he breketh armes,
> That y-wis bytokneth harmes.
> Mon that syth tren blowe ant bere,
> Bitokneth wynnyng, ant no lere.
> Mon that *styth* on tre an heh,
> Gode tidynge him is neh. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 262.

(2) A blacksmith's anvil. (*A.-S.*) *Stithy* is the most general form of the word. "Stythe for a smythe, *enclume,*" Palsgrave.

> As hit were dyntes of a *stithi,*
> That smythes smyten in her smythi.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 138.

(3) Carbonic acid gas. *North.*

STITHE. (1) Firm; strong; stiff. "*Stithe,* strong, stiff, ab As. stidh, stiff, hard, severe, violent, great, strong; *stithe cheese,* i. e. strong cheese," Ray, p. 45, ed. 1674.

> The stremys are so styffe and *stythe,*
> That many a manne ther losses thaire lyfe.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 142.
> On stedes that were *stithe* and strong,
> Thai riden togider with schaftes long.
> *Amis and Amiloun*, 1303.
> A turnament thai ches,
> With knightes *stithe* on stede. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 142.

(2) Hot; oppressive; stifling. *East.*

(3) To ascend, or climb. Batman, 1582.

STITHOM. Confusion; bustle. *Linc.*

STIVART. Place; station.

> Love maketh moni mai with teres to wede
> Love hath his *stivart* by sti and by strete.
> *App. to Conybeare's Octavian*, p. 59.

STIVE. (1) A kind of hive made of straw used at cock-fights for putting the birds in to keep them warm. *To be stived up,* to be stifled up in a warm place.

(2) To push with poles. *Scott.*

(3) To walk energetically. *North.* Mr. Hunter says, to walk with affected stateliness.

(4) Dust. *Var. dial.*

(5) Strong; muscular. *North.* *Styvest*, most strong or powerful.

> And strengest upon my stede,
> And *styvest* under gurdell,
> And lovelokest to loken on,
> And lykyngest a-bedde. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 519.

(6) To shiver with cold. *Devon.*

STIVED. Baked hard. *Will. Werw.*

STIVEN. Sternness. *Grose.*

STIVER. (1) To start up. *Devon.*
(2) To exert one's self violently. "How he *stivers* through the mud." *Sussex.* To flutter. *Kent.*
(3) A bristling of the hair. *West.*
(4) A small Dutch coin.

> Through thy protection they are monstrous thrivers,
> Not like the Dutchmen in base doyts and *stivers.*
> *Taylor's Workes*, ii. 3

(5) *To stiver about*, to stagger. *Sussex.*

STIVES. Stews, or brothels.

STIVING. Close; stifling. *Worc.*

STIVOUR. A kind of bagpipe. Also, a player upon the stivour. (*A.-N.*)

> Ther were trumpes and fithelers,
> And *stivours* and tabourers.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 243.

> Organisters and gode *stivours*,
> Minstrels of mouthe, and mani dysour,
> To glade tho bernes blithe.
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 274

STIVVEN. A road is said to be *stivven* up when so full of snow as to be impassable. *Norf.*

STIȜT. Fixed. *Will. Werw.*

STOACH. To make an impression on wet land, as oxen do in winter. *Sussex.*

STOAK-HOLE. A round hole out of which the fire in the furnace proceeds. *Holme.*

STOB. A small post. The gibbet post of the notorious Andrew Mills, in the bishopric of Durham, was called *Andrew Mills' stob.* To *stob* out, to demand or portion out land by stobs. It is also used in reference to spines or thorns that have pierced the flesh. *York.*

STOBBALL-PLAY. Aubrey, in his Nat. Hist. Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 347, gives the following account of this game:—"It is peculiar to North Wilts, North Glocestershire, and a little part of Somerset, near Bath; they strike a ball stuffed very hard with quills, and covered with soale-leather as big as a . . . . . bullet, with a staffe commonly made of withy about three and a halfe feet long. Colemdowne is the place so famous and so frequented for stobball playing. The twife is very fine, and the rock freestone is within an inch and half of the surface, which gives the ball so quick a rebound. A stobball-ball is of about four inches diameter, stuffed very hard with quills, sowed into soale leather, and as hard as a stone. I doe not heare that this game is used anywhere in England but in this part of Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire adjoyning. They strike the ball with a great turned staff of about four feet long." So far Aubrey, which I have corrected by reference to the rough draft of this work in the Ashmolean Museum. See also Stowe's Survey of London, ed. 1720, b. i. p. 257. "A stow-ball, *pila clavata*," Coles

STOBLE. Stubble. *Palsgrave.* "*Stipula*, a stoble and a stree," Medulla MS.

STOBWORT. The herb oxys, or sorrel. "Wo sorrell or stubwoort," Gerard, p. 1030

STOCHE. A stab. *Yorksh.*

STOCK. (1) The udder. *Kent.*
(2) A root. (3) To root up. *West.*
(4) Strong; muscular. *I. of Wight.*
(5) A stocking. *Shak.*
(6) At cards, when part of the cards only used, the remainder was called the *stock.*
(7) The same as *Stockado*, q. v.
(8) The back of a grate. *Var. dial.*
(9) To peck, as a bird. *Heref.*
(10) To strike and wrench with an axe having a flat end. *West.*
(11) Cattle. *Var. dial.*

STOCKADO. A thrust in fencing. "*A stoccáta*, with a thrust or stoccado," Florio.

STOCK-CARD. A large wooden instrument used for carding wool.

STOCKED. Confined. *Chaucer.*

> Roges and vagabonds are often *stocked* and whipped; scolds are ducked upon cuckingstooles in the water. *Harrison*, p. 185.

STOCKEL. An old pollard tree. *Heref.*

STOCKENED. Stopped in growth. *Linc.*

STOCKERS. Persons employed to fell or grub up trees. *West.* See *Stock* (3).

STOCKING-IRON. An implement used for grubbing weeds up.

STOCK-MILL. A fulling-mill. *Glouc.*

STOCKPORT-COACH. A horse with two women riding sidewise upon it. *North.*

STOCKS. (1) A wooden prison for the legs, used in villages as a punishment for petty offences. They may still be seen in many places, though generally disused. They are introduced upon the stage in the old play of Hick Scorner, and in King Lear. The Worcester Journal of Jan. 19th, 1843, informs us that this old mode of punishment was recently revived at Stratford-on-Avon for drunkenness, and a passer-by asking a fellow who was doing penance how he liked it, the reply was—"I beant the first mon as ever were in the stocks, so I don't care a fardin about it." Holme describes the stocks, "a prison or place of security to keep safe all such as the constable finds to be night-walkers, common drunkards and swearers, that have no money, and such like; also petty thieves, strippers of hedges, robbers of hen-roosts, and light-fingered persons, who can let none of their masters or mistresses goods or cloaths lye before them; also wandring rogues, gipsies, and such as love begging better than labour."

> And twenty of thes odur ay in a pytt,
> In *stukkes* and feturs for to sytt.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 23[illegible].

> And if from the *stocks* I can keep out my feet,
> I fear not the Compter, King's Bench, nor the Fleet
> *Academy of Complements*, 1671, p. 2[illegible]1.

(2) The frame of a churn or the stand upon which it is put. *West.*

STOCK-SHEARS. Shears used by needle-makers for cutting wire the required length.

STOCK-SLEEVE. "*Manche Lombarde*, a stocke sleeve, or fashion of halfe-sleeve, whose upper part is raised, and full of plaits or gathers," Cotgrave. "A stock-sleeve, or kind of half-sleeve," Howell, 1660.

STOCKY. (1) Irritable, headstrong, and contrary, combined. *Sussex.*

(2) Impudent, brassy; used on the borders of Leicestershire, to which county it perhaps more properly belongs. *Linc.*

(3) Short and thick of growth. *West.*

STODDLE. "Stodyll a toole for a wever, *lame detisserant*," Palsgrave.

STODE. Stood; remained still.

> The abbot sayd to his covent,
> There he *stode* on grounde,
> This day twelfe moneth came there a knyght,
> And borowed foure hondred pounde.
> *Robin Hood*, i. 17.
>
> The schylde in the schouldur wode
> Halfe a fote or hyt *stode.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 179.

STODE-MERE. A mare in foal. (*A.-S.*)

> Bot the boye was never so blythe,
> Als whenne he herde the name kythe
> Of the *stode-mere* stythe;
> Of na thyng thanne he roghte. *Perceval*, 367.

STODGE. (1) To stuff; to fill; to distend; to squeeze tightly together. *West.*

(2) Pottage, or soft food. *Devon.* Forby has *stodge*, to stir up various ingredients into a thick mass.

(3) Thick slimy mud. *South.*

STODGE-FULL. Quite full, or unable to contain more. The ground or the road is said to be *stodgy*, or *all of a stodge*, when it is wet, deep, and miry. *Warw.*

STOFFADO. "A term for the stuffing of any joint of meat, or belly of any fowl, or the like," Holme's Academy, 1688, iii. 84.

STOGGED. Set fast in a mire. *Devon.*

STOGGEREL. An old pollard. *West.*

STOIN'D. Astounded.

> *Stoin'd* and amaz'd at his own shade for dread,
> And fearing greater dangers than was need.
> *British Bibliographer*, i. 290.

STOITH. "*Stipa*, a stoith," occurs in Nominale MS. among the *nomina vestimentorum.*

STOITING. The jumping of pilchards above the surface of the water. *East.*

STOK-DOWE. A stock-dove. "*Palumbus, palumba*, a stok dowe," Nominale MS.

STOKE. (1) A yard in length.

(2) To stir the fire. *Var. dial.*

(3) A stock. Nominale MS.

STOKEN. Shut; fastened. *North.*

> Syr, sche seyde, nothyng welle,
> For sche was *stoken* yn that castelle.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 142.
>
> Olimpias is now awroke,
> Ac yet heo is in prison *stoke.*
> *Kyng Alisaunder*, 1132.

STOKER. A man employed to stir and attend to the fire in a brewery, &c. *Var. dial.*

STOKEY. Close, or sultry. *North.*

STOLDRED. Stealth. *Kent.*

> Some little corn by *stoldred* brought to town.
> *Billingsly's Brachy-Martyrologia*, 1657, p. 107

STOLE. (1) A stool. (*A.-S.*) There was weaver's instrument called the *stole.*

(2) Part of the ecclesiastical habit, worn about the neck. (*A.-N.*)

> ȝef the wonte *stole* or fanone,
> When thow art in the canone,
> Passe forth wythowten turne,
> But that thow moste rewe ȝerne.
> *MS. Cotton. Claud.* A. ii. f. 150.

(3) Robe of royalty. *Weber.*

(4) A kind of packing-chest for robes and clothes. We still have "groom of the stole." See Privy Purse Expences of Eliz. of York, p. 45.

(5) To drink; to swallow. *Norf.*

STOLEN. "Stolen things are sweet," an old proverb still in common use.

> From busie cooks we love to steal a bit
> Behind their backs, and that in corners eat.
> Nor need we here the reason why entreat,
> All know the proverb, *stollen bread is sweet.*
> *History of Joseph*, n. d.

STOLKY. Wet and miry. *Glouc.*

STOLNE. Stolen. (*A.-S.*)

> Than sende Joseph aftur hem men that saydon that thei were wykkyd men, that aftur that here lorde hadde made hem wel at ese, haddon *stolne* hys coupe that he lovid moste.
> *MS Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 46.

STOLPE. A post, or stulp. *North.*

> The cradle to have five *stolpes*, three at the head, and twoe at the feet, and the king's armes on the middle *stolpe*, and all the other *stolpes* with other armes, and well carpetted all about, with a pane thereon of cloth of gould furred with ermins.
> *Ordinances and Regulations*, p. 127.

STOLSY. To walk in the dirt. *Beds.*

STOLT. Strong; stout. *Sussex.*

STOLY. Dirty; disorderly. *Suffolk.*

STOM. (1) The instrument used to keep the malt in the vat. *North.*

(2) A large branch of a tree. *Beds.*

STOMACH. (1) Pride; hauteur.

(2) To bear, or put up with. *Var. dial.*

(3) Anger. (4) To resent. *East.* Both these senses are used by early writers. To stick in the stomach, i. e. to remember with anger.

STOMACHFUL. Stubborn. Also, angry.

STOMACHY. Proud; haughty; irritable; easily offended. *Var. dial.*

STOMAGER. "Curet, breastplate, or stomager, *thorax*," Huloet, 1552.

STOMBER. To confuse; to confound. *Salop.*

STOMBLED. The same as *Poached*, q. v.

STOMELAR. A stumbler. *Pr. Parv.*

STOMPEY. To stump or walk. *Var. dial.*

STONAGE. Any heap of stones. Stonehenge is so called by the country people.

STONAS. An entire horse. *Suffolk.*

STONAYE. To confound; to astonish.

> Whenne any stirttez to stale, stuffe thame the bettere,
> Ore thei wille be *stonayede* and stroyede in ȝone strayte londez.
> *Morte Arthure*, *MS. Lincoln*, f 78

He was so *stonyed* of that dente,
That nygh he had hys lyff rente.
Richard Coer de Lion, 481.
And soche a strok to Befyse he lente,
That he was *stonyed* of that dynte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 125.

STONCHEDE. Stopped.

And the wynde *stonchede* and blew no more,
And the meyst turnde into a bryȝt cloude.
Chron. Vilodun. p 127.

STONCROP. The plant *crassula minor.*

STOND. "Stonde a vessell, they have none," Palsgrave, 1530, subst. f. 67.

Hwer is thi bred and thin ale,
Thi tunne and thine *stonde?*
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 245.

STONDAND-FIGNADE. Is thus described in an early and curious poem on cookery:

Fyrst play thy water with hony and salt.
Grynde blanchyd almondes, I wot thou shalle;
Thurgh a streynour thou shalt hom streyne,
With the same water that is so clene:
In sum of the water stepe thou shalle
Whyte brede crustes to alye hit withalle.
Then take figgus and grynde hom wele,
Put hom in pot, so have thou cele.
Then take brede, with mylke hit streyne
Of almondes that be white and clene.
Cast in tho fyggus that ar i-grynde,
With powder of peper that is tho kynde,
And powder of canel, in grete lordys house,
With sugur or hony thou may hit dowce.
Then take almondes cloven in twen,
That fryid ar with oyle; and set with wyn
Thy dissh, and floryssh hit thou myȝt
Wyth powder of gynger that is so bryȝt;
And serve hit forth, as I spake thenne,
And set hit in sale before, &c.
MS. Sloane 1986, pp. 91, 92.

STONDE. To stand; to remain. (*A.-S.*)

No non in chyrche *stonde* schal,
Ny lene to pyler ny to wal.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 130.

STONDENDE. Standing.

Thorow syȝte of hem misturnid were,
Stondende as stonis here and there.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41.

STOND-HORSE. "Stonde horse, *naturel*," Palsgrave, subst. f. 67.

STONDLE. A bearing-tub. *Norf.*

STONE. (1) A gun-flint.

(2) In composition, signifying *quite;* as *stone-blind*, quite blind; *stone-cold, stone-dead, stone-still*, &c. Still in use.

Ever satt Percyvelle *stone-stille*,
And spakke nothynge hir tille,
Tille scho hade sayde alle hir wille.
And spakke lesse ne mare. *Perceval*, 841.

STONE-AX. A stone-worker's axe.

STONE-BOW. A crossbow for shooting stones. "Stone-bowe, *arcubasta*," Pr. Parv.

STONE-BURNISHER. A stone used for polishing and making bright a piece of silver or gold. Holme, 1688.

STONE-CHAT. The wheatear. *North.*

STONE-HATCH. The ring-plover. *Norf.*

STONE-HONEY. Honey hardened and candied white like sugar. Also called corn-honey.

STONE-HORSE. A stallion. "*Cheval entier*, a stone-horse," Cotgrave in v. *Entier.*

STONE-JARS. Large jugs are so called, though composed of earthenware. *Hunter.* Forby has *stone-ware*, old-fashioned earthenware of a dusky white or grayish colour.

STONEN. Made of stone. *West.*

STONE-SPITCHIL-DIKE. A raised earthen dike, faced with stones. *North.*

STONE-WEED. Knot-grass. *Suffolk.*

STONGEN. To stab; to pierce. (*A.-S.*)

They ben y-sewed with whight silke,
And semes ful queynte,
Y-stongen with stiches
That stareth as sylver. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 4[illegible].

STONK. A shock of corn. "*Diseaux de gerbes*, sheafes of corne set tenne and tenne in a heape; halfe-thraves of tenne sheaves apeece; ten sheaved *stonks* or shocks of corne," Cotgrave, 1632.

STONNORD. The herb stonecrop.

STONT. Standeth. (*A.-S.*)

In the myddel the chylde *stont*,
As he ys folowed in the font.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 129.
Thay *stont* stilly a stownde;
Thay putt up pavilyons ronde.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.

STONY-HARD. The plant corn-gromwell.

STOO. A stool. *Lanc.*

STOOD. Cropped short. *North.*

STOOK. (1) A sort of stile beneath which water is discharged. *Somerset.*

(2) A shock of corn. *North.*

Lesly having instantly ordered to raise the countrey for the Perlam't, under the command of Col Lawson and Col. Chomly, marched the next day towards Newcastle. The corn was then all in the *stook;* and Lesly knew well that if he had stayed to beggar the towne, he might have taken it within a few weeks.
Tullie's Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle, p. 7.

(3) The remains of a pillar of coal after it has been riven by a board. *Newc.*

(4) To stoop the head. *North.*

STOOL. (1) To ramify, as corn. *Var. dial.*

(2) To plough; to cultivate. *Yorksh.*

STOOL-BALL. An ancient game at ball, played by both sexes. According to Dr. Johnson, it is a play where balls are driven from stool to stool. See a further notice in Strutt, p. 97. In Lewis's English Presbyterian Eloquence, p. 17, speaking of the tenets of the Puritans, he observes that "all games where there is any hazard of loss are strictly forbidden; not so much as a game at *stool-ball* for a Tansay, or a cross and pyle for the odd penny at a reckoning, upon pain of damnation." This quotation is given by Brand, in his Pop. Antiq. The following is from Herrick's Hesperides, 1648, p. 280:

At *stool-ball*, Lucia, let us play
For sugar-cakes and wine;
Or for a tansie let us pay,
The losse be thine or mine.
If thou, my deere, a winner be
At trundling of the ball,
The wager thou shalt have, and me,
And my misfortunes all.

Poor Robin, in his Almanack for 1677, in his

Observations on April, opposite the 16th and 17th, Easter Monday and Tuesday, says,—

> Young men and maids,
> Now very brisk,
> At barley-break and
> *Stool-ball* frisk.
>
> *Brand's Popular Antiquities*, i. 105.

> *Isa.* Ay, and at *stool-ball* too, sir; I've great luck at it. *Ward.* Why, can you catch a ball well? *Isa.* I have catch'd two in my lap at one game.
>
> *Middleton's Works*, iv. 597.

> When health and weather both invite,
> At *stool-ball* to play for our delight.
>
> *The Pleasant Alarum*, 1703.

STOOL-OF-OFFICE. A close-stool.

> And as of one part of a tree a chaire of state may be made, and of another part a carved image, and of a third part a *stoole of office*; so men, being compounded and composed all of one mould and mettle, are different and disconsonant in estates, conditions, and qualities. *Taylor's Workes*, i. 144.

STOOLS. The roots of copse, or hedgewood cut down nearly to the ground. *Var. dial.* "To go a stooling, signifies to be employed in woods, generally without the owner's leave, in cutting up such decayed stools, or stumps, or moots, for fuel," MS. Devon. Gl.

STOOL'S-FOOT. To lay the *stool's-foot* in water, means to make great preparation for receiving a guest. *East.*

STOOL-TERRAS. To set turfs two and two, one against the other, to be dried by the wind. *West.*

STOON. A stone. (*A.-S.*)

> Oure Lord wroot it hymselve
> In *stoon*, for it stedefast was,
> And stonde sholde evere.
>
> *Piers Ploughman*, p. 328.

STOOP. (1) To fall, or pounce upon, as a hawk on the wing does upon his prey.

(2) To steep; to macerate. *West.*

(3) A post, or stulp. *North.*

(4) A drinking cup; a pitcher. Still in use in the latter sense.

(5) A barrel; a beer-vessel. *Northumb.*

(6) To tilt a cask. *South.*

STOOR. (1) To rise up in clouds, as smoke, dust, fallen lime, &c. *Yorksh.*

(2) To stir, or move actively. *West.*

(3) A sufficient quantity of yeast for a brewing. See Forby's East Anglia, p. 329.

STOOREY. A mixture of warm beer and oatmeal stirred up with sugar. *North.*

STOOTH. To lath and plaster. *North.*

STOP. (1) To cover; to hide. "A hassocke or mat to *stop* a privy with," Florio, p. 84.

(2) A small well-bucket. *Norf.*

(3) To poke; to thrust; to place. *North.*

(4) To fasten a feather to the wing of a hawk in place of a broken one.

(5) The same as *Stab*, q. v.

STOP-DICE. A kind of false dice, mentioned in Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540. Chapman alludes to stop-cater-trays.

STOPEN. Stopped; advanced. (*A.-S.*)

STOP-GLAT. A make-shift; a substitute.

STOPLESS. A portable wooden stopper for the mouth of an oven. *North.*

STOPPE. (1) To stuff. *Pegge.*

(2) A bucket, or milking-pail. Still in use in Norfolk. The holy-water *stoppe* was a vessel containing holy-water placed near the entrance of a church, and was sometimes made of lead.

STOPPER. A person at tennis, football, and other games, who stops the balls.

STOPPING. Honey laid so long in the cells that it has become bad and hard.

STOPPING-PAN.

> Then stop the veine with a little hogs-grease, and then tacke on the shooes, and turpentine molten together, and laid upon a little flax, and cram the place where you did let him blood hard with tow, to the intent it may be surely stopt. Then fil both his feet with hogs grease, and bran fried together in a *stopping pan*, so hot as is possible And upon the stopping, clap a piece of leather, or else two splents to keep the stopping.
>
> *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p 400.

STOPPINGS. A barrier of plank, brick, or stone, filling up an excavation to give direction to a current of air in a coal mine.

STOPPLE. (1) The stopper of a bottle, &c.

> But that yt lackes a *stoppell*,
> Take thee heare my well [fayer] bottill,
> For it will houlde a good pottill,
> In faith, I can geve thee no more.
>
> *Chester Plays*, i. 142

> Bot both your sisters and your child
> Provided well for this,
> Their tubbs can never leake,
> Because the *stopple* there is.
>
> *MS. Poems*, temp. James I.

(2) The stalk of a pipe; the tufts of straw used in thatching stacks. *West.*

(3) Stubble. *Devon.* "Halm, or stobyl, stopyll, *stipula*," Prompt. Parv. p. 223.

> And thoru haubert and ys coler, that nere nothyng souple,
> He smot of ys heved as lyȝtlyche as yt were a lute *stouple*. *Rob. Gloucester's Chronicle*, p. 223.

STOP-RODS. Are explained by Carr, "the wattling of the shafts of a mine." *North.*

STOP-SHORD. A stop-gap. *Somerset.*

STOPWOUR. The herb Alleluja.

STORBET. Disturbed. (*A.-S.*)

> Hast thou be slowe to Goddes servyse,
> Or *storbet* hyt by any wyse.
>
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 140.

STORE. (1) Strong; powerful; large. (*A.-S.*) Tyrwhitt, iv. 253, was apparently unacquainted with this meaning of the term.

> On a grene hylle he sawe a tree,
> The savyr of hyt was strong and *store*.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 49.

> Fra sa mekille a manne and sa *store*
> Had thay never sene byfore.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 126.

> For Sir Anlaf, the king of Danmark,
> With an ost *store* and stark,
> Into Inglond is come;
> With fiften thousend knightes of priis,
> Alle this lond thai stroyen y-wis,
> And mani a toun han nome.
>
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 383.

> The king and his men ilkane
> Wend tharwith to have bene slane
> So blew it *stor* with slete and rayn.
>
> *Ywaine and Gawin* 1377

(2) Anything laid up for use. (3) *To tell no store of a thing*, to consider it of no use or importance. *Chaucer.*

(4) A receptacle for any articles.

(5) To stock, or furnish. (*A.-N.*)

(6) The plant *Libanum Olibanum*, according to MS. Sloane 5, f. 6, xv. Cent.

(7) *Store is no sore*, an old phrase meaning that things stored up cause no harm.

Multeply thy medcyns ay more and more,
For wyse men done sey *store ys no sore.*
Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 187.

This is the cause, sir, that I judged it so vile,
Bycause it is so common in talking every while;
For plentie is not deintie, as the common saying is.
No, nor *store is no sore*, perceive you this.
Recorde's Grounde of Artes, 1579.

(8) Number; quantity.

Others were sav'd, whose crimes rose to that *store*
As they deserv'd death twentie times before.
Braithwaite's Law of Drinking, 1617, p. 78

(9) To move; to stir.

Loke ye *store* not of that stedd,
Whedur y be quyck or dedd.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 191.

STORE-PIGS. Pigs nearly full grown.

STORGIN. A sturgeon. Nominale MS.

That made the erthe and the planettes sevyn,
And in the see the *sturgone.*
MS. Cantab Ff. ii. 38, f. 170.

STORIAL. Historical; true. (*A.-N.*)

STORKEN. (1) To gain strength. *Cumb.*

(2) To cool; to stiffen. *North.*

STORKING. Some kind of bird. "*Frondator*, a storkyng," Nominale MS.

STORK'S-BILL. "*Storck's bill*, to *storken*, proper to fat growing cold, and so hard," Hallamshire Gl. p. 124.

STORM. (1) To scold; to be angry. *East.*

(2) A shower. *Wilts.*

(3) A fall of snow. Also, a long continued frost. *North.* To be stormed, i. e. to be starved with cold.

STORM-COCK. The missel thrush. *North.*

STORMING-THE-CASTLE. A kind of sea-game mentioned in Peregrine Pickle, ch. 16.

STORM-STAID. Detained on a journey on account of a storm. *North.*

STORQUE.

Rip up each vein and sinew of my *storque*,
Anatomize him, searching every entraile.
The Muses Looking-Glasse, 1643, p. 48.

STORVE. To die. (*A.-S.*)

My sone schalle not thys day *storve*,
Be Seynt Thomas that y schalle serve.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 135.

Ther-while Ypocras, with a knif,
Binom that schild his swete lif;
And let him birie sikerliche,
Als he were *storven* sodainliche.
The Sevyn Sages, 1126.

STORVING. Slaying; killing. (*A.-S.*)

Betwene the barons and the king
Auȝt to be no *storving*. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v 48, f. 108.

STORY. A falsehood. *Var. dial.*

STORY-POSTS. The upright timbers reaching from the top to the bottom of a story in a building of carpenter's work. *Willson.*

STOT. (1) A young ox. *North.* "Stotte, *bouveau*," Palsgrave. Tyrwhitt thinks Chaucer uses the term for *stod*, a stallion. "Stot hors, *caballus*," Pr. Parv. f. 165.

And saide thaire fee was fro thame revede,
Certis, syr, us es noghte levyde
A *stotte* unto ȝoure plowghe! *Isumbras.* 92.

(2) To rebound, as a ball. *North.*

STOTAYE. To stumble; to stammer.

Than he *stotays* for made, and alle his strenghe fayles,
Lokes upe to the lyfte, and alle his lyre chaunges.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.

Un-comly in cloystre. i coure ful of care,
I loke as a lurdeyn. and listne til my lare,
The song of the cesolfa. dos me syken sare,
And sitte *stotiand* on a song. a moneth and mare.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 291.

STOTCH. To poach land; "the cattle have *stotched* the field," that is, covered it with their footmarks. *Kent.*

STOTE. A kind of weasel. The polecat is called a *stote* in Somersetshire.

STOTEDE. Remained; rested?

Anone to the forest they found,
There they *stotede* a stound;
They pyght pavelouns round,
And loggede that nyght. *Degrevant*, 226.

STOTER. To stumble. *North.*

STOTEYE. Cunning; stratagem. *Will. Werw.*

STOTHE. The slay of a weaver's loom. Also, a post or upright of a wall.

STOT-PLOUGH. A plough drawn by stots.

Mr. Hutchinson, in his History of Northumberland, speaking of the dress of the sword-dancers at Christmas, adds: Others, in the same kind of gay attire, draw about a plough, called the *stot-plough*, and when they receive the gift make the exclamation Largess! but if not requited at any house for their appearance, they draw the plough through the pavement and raise the ground of the front in furrows. I have seen twenty men in the yoke of one plough. He concludes thus: The *stot-plough* has been conceived by some to have no other derivation than a mere rural triumph, the plough having ceased from its labour. *Brand's Popular Antiquities*, i. 280.

STOT-TUESDAY. The first Tuesday which occurs after the 27th of October.

STOTTY. Gritty, as soil is. *West.*

STOU. A place, or seat. (*A.-S.*)

On *stou* ase thou stode,
Thou restest the under rode.
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 98.

STOUD. A young colt. *West.*

STOUDE.

Of alle oure riche clothes tid us never a shroude,
Whose hath don for Godes love, he may be ful *stoude.*
Walter Mapes, Appendix, p. 349.

STOUK. (1) The handle of a pail. Also, a drinking-cup with a handle. *North.*

(2) To raise a steam. *North.*

(3) A stock or heap of anything.

STOUN. (1) Stolen. *North and Scot.*

(2) To smart with pain.

Ah, Nan, steek'th winderboard and mack it dark,
My neen are varra sair, they *stoun* and wark.
A Yorkshire Dialogue, 1697, p. 49

STOUND. (1) To beat severely. *East.*

(2) To ache; to smart with pain. *North.*

(3) To long for; to pine for. If carrots or any

other food of which horses are very fond are given to them for a short time, and then withheld, they are said to *stound* for them. Early in the spring cows *stound* for grass.

(4) A wooden vessel for small beer.

(5) A moment, or short time. (*A.-S.*) Still in use, according to Forby and Moor.

> Heven blys that alle schalle wynne,
> Schylde us fro dedly synne,
> And graunte us the blys of hevyn!
> Yf ye wylle a *stounde* blynne,
> Of a story y wylle begynne,
> That gracyus ys to nevyn.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 71.

> Then seyde the kyng that ylke *stounde*,
> Me thynkyth that was Sir Roger hounde,
> That wente wyth hym thoo,
> When the quene was flemed owt of my londe;
> Syr, they seyde, we undurstonde
> For sothe that hyt ys soo!
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

> Thei shal be fedde with deth that *stounde*,
> The prophete it saith that here is founde.
> *MS. Addit.* 11305, f. 96.

> For-thi thay named [hym] that *stownde*,
> Knyghte of the table rownde.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 130.

> In what place they schal be founde,
> I schal ȝow telle at the *stounde*.
> *MS. Poem on Blood-letting*, xv. Cent.

(6) Stunned. *Spenser.*

(7) To astound, or astonish. *East.*

> They take also their name of the word mase and theefe, or master theefe if you will, bicause they often *stound* and put such persons to their shifts in townes and villages, and are the principall causes of their apprehension and taking.
> *Harrison's Description of England*, p. 231.

(8) To beat a drum. *North.*

STOUNDEMELE. By short spaces of time; by degrees; every moment. (*A.-S.*)

> Syn ye were first unto your make y-knyt,
> Wel han ye kept your chambre of preveté;
> For hardely may no mane sey as yet,
> That with your bodé foleyed han ye.
> And now cometh age, foo to your beauté,
> And stelyngly it wastyth *stownde-mele*.
> *MS. Fairfax* 16.

> And every day, withoutte wordes moo,
> *Stoundemele* from the heyven aboven,
> Goddis aungels come to and froo.
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 44.

> *Stoundemele* from the heven adoun
> Goddis aungelle cam to and fro.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 6.

STOUP. A post. *Linc.* "Stoulpe before a doore, *souche*," Palsgrave.

STOUPE. (1) To bend; to stoop. (*A.-S.*) Also, to stoop as a hawk does.

> For now she loves to lyve of chaunge,
> And *stoupes* to every praye;
> So he that wyll cache her
> Had neede for to wache her,
> Or els she wyll sore away. *MS. Ashmole* 48.

(2) To give up. A cant term.

STOUPINS. Steppings, or holes made by the feet of cattle. *North.*

STOUR. (1) Dust. *North.*

(2) Harsh; deep-toned. *Yorksh.*

STOURE. (1) Battle; conflict. (*A.-S.*)

> Me ys wo now for yowre sake
> Agaynste thy kynne to stonde in *stowre*.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. [illegible]

> Tryamowre wolde nevyr have reste,
> But bare hym boldely to the beste,
> That was moost of honowre;
> To ylke a prynce he was preste,
> Hors and man downe he caste,
> So styrde he hym in that *stowre*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 76

> He es stalworthe in *stowres*,
> By sayne Martyne of Towres.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 134.

(2) Great; severe. Arch. xxx. 413.

(3) Stiff; inflexible. *East.* "Stoure, rude as course clothe is, *gros*," Palsgrave.

(4) Palsgrave has, "Stowre of conversacyon, *estourdy*," adject. f. 96.

(5) A stake. Still in use.

> And if he wille noȝte do soo, I salle late hym witt that ȝe salle sende a grete powere to his citee, and bryne it up stikke and *stourre*.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 41.

(6) The round of a ladder; the stave in the side of a waggon.

(7) Time.

> Whilom while Venus' son did seek a bower
> To sport with Psyche, his desired dear,
> He chose her chin, and from that happy *stowre*
> He never stints in glory to appear.
> *Greene's Works*, ii. 23[illegible]

(8) Water. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

STOUT. (1) Tall. *Somerset.*

(2) The gad-fly; a gnat. *West.*

> Not all tha naisy *stouts* could wake
> En vrom iz happy zleep,
> Nor emmets thick, nor vlies that buz,
> An on iz hons da creep.
> *Ballad of Jerry Nutt*.

(3) Proud. Batchelor, p. 143.

STOUTE. To be disobedient to?

> For no man ful comunly
> Besecheth a wyfe of foly,
> But there the wyfe ys aboute
> The gode man for to *stoute*.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 20.

> Lewed man, thou shalt cursyng doute,
> And to thy prest thou shalt nat *stoute*.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 72.

STOUTY. Stout. *Skelton.*

STOVEN. A young shoot from the stump of a tree after it has been felled. *North.*

STOVENNED. Split; cracked. *Yorksh.*

STOVER. (1) Fodder for cattle; provisions. "Assen and muylyn with heore stoveris," Kyng Alisaunder, 1866.

> And maked hir a ful fair fer,
> And fond hire that night *stover*.
> *The Sevyn Sages*, 2606.

> Our low medowes is not onelie full of sandie cinder, which breedeth sundrie diseases in our cattell, but also more rowtie, foggie, and full of flags, and therefore not so profitable for *stover* and forrage as the higher meads be.
> *Harrison's Description of Britaine*, p. 110.

(2) To bristle up; to stiffen. *West.* The term is used by Ford, i. 402.

STOW. (1) To lop or top trees. *East.* "Stow'd cropt as horse's ears," Thoresby. 17[illegible]

(2) To resist, hinder, or stop.

Ʒiff any man *stow* me this nyth,
I xal hym ʒeve a dedly wownde.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 217.

(3) To dry in an oven. *Kent.*

(4) To silence any one. A cant term.

(5) To confine cattle. *Norf.*

(6) A place for putting things in.

(7) *Stow, stow*, a term formerly addressed to a hawk by a falconer to make it come to his fist. See Gent. Rec ii. 58.

STOWE. (1) Stole. *Weber.*

(2) " Stowe, streyth passage betwyx ij. wallys or hedgys, *intrapedo*," Pr. Parv.

(3) To cope with an enemy.

Thay stekede stedys in stoure with stelene wapyns,
And alle *stowede* wyth strenghe that stode theme agaynes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 69.

(4) " Stowyne or waryne, or besettyne, as men done moneye or chaffer, *commuto*," Pr. Parv.

STOWER. (1) The same as *Poy.* q. v.

(2) A flock of geese. *Yorksh.*

STOWERED. Staked. *North.*

Standyng together at a comon wateryng place ther called Hedgedyke, lately *stowered* for catall to drynke at. *Archæologia*, xxiii. 23.

STOWINGS. Loppings. *East.*

STOWLIN. A lump of meat. *Linc.*

STOW-STEDE. A narrow bank of earth laid across a ditch or stream for the passage of men and cattle. *Cambr.*

STOWTE. Strong; powerful.

The emperowre was fulle *stowte*,
And beseged the castelle abowte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 77.

When the steward sawe Gye,
Stowtly he can hym hye.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 157.

STOWTER. To struggle; to walk clumsily.

STRA. Straw. *East.*

STRABLET. A long narrow piece of anything. *Somerset.*

STRABRODS. The wooden pins or stobs used in fastening thatch to the roof of a building.

STRACHY. " The lady of the *Strachy* married the yeoman of the wardrobe," Twelfth Night, ii. 5. The real meaning of this word is a mystery. Mr. R. P. Knight supposes it to be a corrupt form of *stratici*, a title of magistracy in many states of Italy.

STRACK. A bar of iron.

STRACKLE-BRAINED. Dissolute; thoughtless. *Strackling*, a loose wild fellow. *North.*

STRACT. Distracted. *Var. dial.*

STRAD. A kind of leather gaiter worn as a protection against thorns. *West.*

STRADDLEBOB. A blackbeetle. *I. Wight.*

STRADDLINS. Astride. *Var. dial.*

STRADIOTES. A class of soldiers. (*Gr.*)

Among the Frenchmen were certaine light horsmen called *stradiotes*, with shorte styroppes, bever hatts, smal speres, and swerdes like semiteries of Turkay. *Hall, Henry VIII.* f. 28.

STRAFE. To stray. *Salop.*

STRAFT. A scolding quarrel. *East.*

STRAGE. (1) Slaughter. (*Lat.*)

(2) To stray, said of cattle.

STRAGLE. To stray. *Var. dial.*

That we might not think amiss of that Almighty Being which has made us, nor of the sundry beings he has made, that we may neither dote nor dare, *stragle* nor be lost.
N. Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge of the World, 1674.

STRAGLERS. Another name for the game of *astragals*, q. v. See MS. Ashmole 788, f. 162.

STRAIGHT. (1) Too tight; narrow. *North.*

(2) A narrow alley. A cant term.

(3) Straightway; immediately. *Var. dial.*

(4) *To make things straight*, to put them in order, as to balance accounts, &c.

STRAIGHTER. A smoothing iron. *North.*

STRAIGHT-NOSED-TONGS. Tongs used by smiths for holding short or flat pieces of iron in the fire.

STRAIGHTS. A kind of cloth. It is spelt *streyt* in the Exp. Elizabeth of York, p. 104. Straights were made in large quantities in Devonshire. Blount describes *straits*, " a sort of narrow, coarse cloth, or kersey."

STRAIL. " Strayle, bed cloth, *stamina, stragula*," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 165.

STRAIN. (1) Lineage; descent. *Shak.*

(2) To flow, as a river. *Drayton.*

(3) *To strain courtesy*, to stand upon ceremony, to be extremely formal. " Thynke you that it is good maner to strayne courtesye on this maner," Palsgrave, verb. f. 376.

(4) To copulate, said of the cat. See Brockett and Wilbraham. Shakespeare uses the word applied to a woman, " When he *strains* that lady," Henry VIII. iv. 1.

(5) " I strayne, as a hauke doth, or any other syche lyke fowle or beest in theyr clawes, *je estraings*," Palsgrave, 1530, verb. f. 376.

STRAINE. (1) To stretch out.

Sithene was thou *straynede* one the crosse so faste.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 190.

(2) To restrain; to curb. *Gawayne.*

STRAINGESPORTED. Transported. *East*

STRAINT. Pressure; tension. *Spenser.*

STRAIT. To straiten; to puzzle. *East.*

STRAITE. To bind fast.

In kevil and bridel thair chekes *straite*,
That ye noght neghen ne laite.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 20.

STRAKE. (1) Struck. *Hampole.*

He says, Now hase thou taughte me
How that I salle wirke with the.
Than his swerde drawes he,
And *strake* to hym thro. *Perceval*, 1720.

(2) To go; to proceed. (*A.-S.*) "To strake about, *circumire*," MS. Devonsh. Glossary.

The stormes *straked* with the wynde,
The wawes to-bote bifore and bihynde.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 12.

(3) Plighted by shaking hands.

Ʒys, seyde the Erle, here myn honde,
Hys trowthe to hym he *strake*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64

(4) To stretch one's self; to lie down. *East.* It is derived from the A.-S.

(5) " *Absis*, the strake of a cart whele wherin the spokes bee sette," Elyot, ed. 1559; " *vietus*, a hoope or strake of a carte," ibid. Carr has *straker*, the iron rim of a wheel.

(6) A crevice or opening in a floor, &c. A rut in a road was also so called.

(7) A slice, or narrow portion.

> Likewise another in Oxfordshire not verie farre from Burford, and the third over against Lach lade, which is parted from the main countie of Barkeshire by a little *strake* of Oxfordshire.
>
> *Harrison's Description of England*, p. 155.

(8) To blow a horn. See *Stroke* (6).

STRAKE-NAILS. "*Brócche grúndi*, great headed studs called brodes or strake nailes," Florio, p. 68, ed. 1611.

STRALES. Two year old sheep. *North.*

STRAM. (1) A loud sudden noise. *West.*

(2) To beat; to spring or recoil with violence and noise; to dash down. *Devon.*

STRAMALKING. Gadding and loitering, said of a dirty slovenly female. *East.*

STRAMASH. The same as *Stram* (2).

STRAMAZOUN. A direct descending blow with the edge of a sword. "A stramasson or down-right slash," Howell.

STRAM-BANG. Violently; startingly. *Devon.*

STRAME. A streak, mark, or trace. *West.*

STRAMMER. A great falsehood. *Var. dial.*

STRAMMERLY. Awkward; ungainly. *Kent.*

STRAMMING. Huge; great. *West.*

STRAMOTE. A stalk of grass. *Dorset.*

STRAMP. To trample upon. *North.*

STRAND. One of the twists of a line of hemp or horsehair; a withered stalk of grass. *Sussex.*

STRAND-HEADS. Arrow-heads.

STRANDY. Restive; passionate. *Strandy-mires*, children who are strandy. *North.*

STRANG. Strong. *North.*

STRANGE. (1) A strange woman, i. e. an immodest woman, a prostitute. Ben Jonson, ed. Gifford, iv. 418.

(2) Backward; retiring; shy; coy. A common use of the word in old plays.

(3) To wonder at. *North.*

(4) Foreign; uncommon. *He made it strange*, he made it a matter of difficulty or nicety. (*A.-N.*)

(5) To estrange. (*A.-N.*)

> The see his propre kynde chaungeth,
> And alle the world his forme *strangeth*.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 191

STRANGER. (1) A visitor. *North.*

(2) An imperfection in the snuff of a candle, causing it to gutter.

STRANGILLION. The strangury.

STRANGLE. To tire, or weary. *Baber.*

STRAP. (1) Credit. *Yorksh.*

(2) To flog, or beat. *Var. dial.*

(3) A cluster, or bunch. *North.*

STRAP-OIL. A severe beating. It is a common joke on April 1st to send a lad for a pennyworth of strap-oil, which is generally ministered on his own person.

STRAPPADO. An ancient mode of punishment, the victim being "drawn up to his height, and then suddenly let fall half way with a jerk, which not only breaketh his arms to pieces, but also shaketh all his joints out of joint," Holme. "The strappado. *equuleus, trochlea*," Coles. Brathwaite wrote, "A Strappado for the Divell, epigrams and satyres alluding to the time," 1615.

> But the best is that in Spaine you shall have fellowes for a small peece of silver take the *strappado*, to endure which torture another man could not be hyrde with a kingdome.
>
> *Dekker's Knight's Conjuring*, p. 6.

STRAPPER. A strong large person. *Strapping*, large and muscular. *Var. dial.*

STRAPS. "Peeces of leather fastned to the waistband instead of eyes or holders," Holme, Academy of Armory, 1688.

STRAPULS. "Straple of a breche. *femorale, feminale*," Pr. Parv. "*Tibiale*, a straple," MS. Harl. 2270, f. 187.

> Why hopes thu nott for sothe that ther stode wonus a coke on Seynt Pale stepull toppe, and drewe up the *strapuls* of his brech. How preves thu that? Be all the iiij. doctors of Wynberehylles. that is to saye, Vertas, Gadatryme, Trumpas, and Dadyltrymsert.
>
> *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 82.

STRASE. In MS. Med. Lincoln. f. 304, one of the tokens of approaching death is said to be if the sick person "pulle the *strase* or the clathes."

STRAT. (1) To stop; to hinder. *Devon.*

(2) To splash with mud. *Devon.*

(3) To bring forth young prematurely, applied to beasts. *Cornw.*

(4) To dash in pieces. *West.*

(5) A blow. *Somerset.*

STRATCH. To slake lime. *Somerset.*

STRATE. A street, or path. See *Martire.*

STRATH. Straight. *Ritson.*

STRAUGHNESSE. Madness. *Palsgrave.*

STRAUGHT. (1) Stretched. *West.*

> For pure joye, as in a rage,
> She *straught* to hym all at ones,
> And fill aswoune upon the stones.
>
> *Gower*, ed. 1554, f. 184.

(2) Distracted. "I am straught, *je suis enragé*," Palsgrave, 1530.

STRAUNGID. Estranged. (*A-N.*)

> For anone after he was changyd,
> And fram hys owne kynde *straungyd*.
>
> *Gower, MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 2.

STRAVAIGE. To stroll about. *North.*

STRAVE. Strove; tried. *North.*

STRAW. (1) To strew about. *North.*

(2) *Not worth a straw*, a common phrase for anything quite worthless.

> Whatesoevery he be, and yf that he
> Whante money to plede the lawe,
> Do whate he cane in ys mater than
> Shale not prove *worthe a strawe.*
>
> *Nugæ Poeticæ*, p. 48

(3) *A man of straw*, a person who is not possessed of property.

(4) "To throw straws against the wind, *cum ventis litigare*," Coles.

(5) *In the straw*, an accouchement.

STRAWBERRY-PREACHERS. An expression applied by Latimer to designate the non-residents of his day, who only visited their cures once a year. It afterwards became proverbial.

STRAW-CUTTER. A machine used for cutting straw into chaff. *Var. dial.*

STRAW-JOINER. A thatcher. *Devon.*

STRAW-MOTE. A straw. *Devon.*

STRAY. The right of stray, i. e. of pasturing cattle on commons.

STRAYE. The sky?

> Abraham, doe as I thee saye,
> Loke and tell, and yf thou maye,
> Starres standinge one the *straye;*
> That unpossible were. *Chester Plays*, i. 63.

STRAȜT. Straight; directly.

> Lechery, robbery, or monslaȝt,
> Byd hym telle even *straȝt.*
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 145

STRE. A straw. (*A.-S.*)

> And sayeth that suche an husbonde
> Was to a wyf nouȝt worth a *stre.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc Antiq.* 134, f. 88.

> Thei leyn upon the hors gold and silver gret quantytee, and thei putten abouten him gret plentee of *stree.* *Maundevile's Travels*, p. 253.

STREAK. (1) To stretch. *North.* Laying out a dead body is termed *streaking.*

> Goddot so I wille:
> And loke that thou hire tille,
> And *strek* out hire thes. *MS. Digby* 86.

(2) The same as *Strake*, q. v.

STREAM. To pass along in a train actively; to draw out at length. *West.*

STREAMERS. (1) The Northern lights. *North.*

(2) Persons who work in search of stream tin. A mining term.

STREAM-WORKS. "In Cornwall they have two sorts of stannaries or metal works, i. e. lode-works and stream-works. The latter are in the lower places, when they trace the vein of tin by ditches, by which they carry off the water that would break in upon them," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 392.

STREAVE. Stray. "For some streave lordship," Hall's Satires, p. 127.

STREBERY. The strawberry tree. "*Fragum*, a strebery," Nominale MS. "*Fragum*, a streboré," MS. ibid.

STREECH. The space taken in at one striking of the rake. *Streech measure* is that in which a straight stick is struck over the top of the vessel. Barnes, p. 354.

STREEK. (1) To iron clothes. *East.*

(2) To measure corn by passing a flat piece of wood over the top of the measure. "*Hostio* is to strekyn corne," MS. Harl. 1738. *Streeked measure*, exact measure.

(3) A strata of coal. *North.*

STREELY. Long; lean. *Suffolk.*

STREET-WALKER. A common prostitute.

STREEVED. Tried; strove. *Cornw.*

STREIGHT. Stretched. (*A.-S.*)

STREINABLE. Violent.

> In this Josina his daies, it chanced that a Portingale ship was driven and drowned by force of a *streinable* tempest neere unto the shore of one of the Scotish Iles. *Holinshed, Historie of Scotland*, p 39.

> He weyed up his ancors and halsed up hys sayles, havinge a prosperous and *strenable* wynd and a freshe gale sente even by God to delyver him from that perell and jeopardie. *Hall, Richard III.* f. 17.

STREINE. To constrain; to press closely.

STREIT. Strict; severe.

> Of his ordres he was wel *streit*, and he was in greet fere
> For to ordeini eni man bote he the betere were.
> *Life of Thomas Beket*, ed. Black, p. 14

STREIT-BRETH. Short breath.

> At the hole of the throte ther be too,
> That lepre and *streyt breth* wyl undo.
> *MS. Poem on Blood-Letting*, xv. Cent.

STREITE. (1) Straight. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Straitly; narrowly. (*A.-S.*)

STREIVES. Beasts which have strayed.

STREKE. (1) To pitch, or erect.

> Furthe stepes that steryne, and *strekez* his tentis
> One a strenghe by a streme in thas straytt landez
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f 66

(2) To strike; to go rapidly.

> To kepe hym thane were thay ware,
> Thaire dynttis deris hym no mare,
> Thenne who so hade *strekyne* sare
> One a harde stone. *Perceval*, 1371

> Bothe they *strekyn* faste,
> They mett togedur at the laste
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 157

(3) Direct; straight. (*A.-S.*)

> Girdez *streke* thourghe the stour on a stede ryche;
> Many steryne mane he steride by strenghe of hyme one.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 72.

(4) To scratch out or cancel anything.

STREMEDEN. Streamed; flowed. (*A.-S.*)

STREMERE. A flag; a banner.

> Upon the hyest maste there
> He set up a *stremere*
> Of hys fadurs armys bryghte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 116.

STREMES. The rays of the sun.

STREN. Race; progeny. (*A.-S.*)

> For the misbigeten *stren*,
> Quic y schal now dolven ben.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 39.

STRENCH.

> Ȝung and olde, brihet, and schene,
> Alle he riveth in one *strench.*
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ix. f. 243

STRENCULT. Scattered. *Robson.*

STREND. Race; generation. (*A.-S.*)

> For he saide in his hert, noght sal I wende,
> Withouten ivel, fra *strend* in *strende.*
> *MS. Cotton. Vespas*, D. vii. f. 5

STRENE. (1) The shoot of a tree. *Linc.*

(2) A New-year's gift. *Dorset.*

(3) To copulate, said of a dog. *Durh.*

STRENGEST-FAITHED. Possessing the most powerful faith. *Chaucer.*

STRENGITHE. Strengthen. (*A.-S.*)

> Now God, that dyed appon a rode,
> *Strengithe* hym bothe bone and blod,
> The fyld for to have!
> *Torrent of Portugal*, p. 6

STRENGTH. (1) A castle; a fortress. *Gifford.*

(2) Used in the provinces by farmers to express the number or quantity of labourers they have at their command. *Var. dial.*

(3) To strengthen. (*A.-S.*)

> And more to *strength* their power, joyn'd with the Pope
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, iii. 18

STRENGTHING. A strengthening. *Palsgrave*

STRENKILLE. To sprinkle.

Tak haver, and perche it wele in a panne, and *strenkille* it wele in the perchynge with water.
MS. Linc. Med. f. 292.

STRENKITH. Strength.

In hys tyme ther was no knyghte,
Of armes, of *strenkyth* of honde.
That bare soche pryse in all that londe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 147.

Syr Barnard seyde, What haste thou thoght?
Of justyng canste thou ryght noght,
For thou art not of age.
Syr, he seyde, what wott ye
Of what *strenkyth* that y bee,
Or y be provyd in felde with the sage?
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.

And yf sche at hur day fayle,
Ther schalle no thyng hur avayle,
But Burlonde schalle hur wedd,
And Tryamowre noght we kenne,
Wherefore ther passyth here no men,
Wyth *strenkyth* but they be kedd.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.

STRENKLE. "Strenkyll to cast holy water, *vimpilon*," Palsgrave. It is the same as *Sprinkle*, q. v.

STRENTHE. Strength. Also, to strengthen.

Ne the *strenthe* of hys enmys,
Ne the soteltey s that in thaym lyes.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 4.

To bowe hym ay into mekenes,
And no more wery than the sone es,
That evermore he rises in lenthe,
Ay the more he gederis hys *strenthe*.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 17.

The gifte of pité es swilke a grace,
That to charité it may us purchasce,
And oure hertys so *strenthe* faste,
That no fondyng may us doun caste.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 18.

STRENȜERE. A strainer.

STREPE. To strip. (*A.-N.*)

STRESS. To confine in narrow limits.

STRESSE. A distress. A law term.

And of this rent, yf that he doith faile,
I gyve hym powre to skore·on the tale,
And take an *stresse*, yf that nede be,
Upon the grounde, one, two, or thre.
MS. Rawl. C. 86.

STREST. An extremity?

Wyndes and wedors have her drevyn,
That in a *strest* be they revyn.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 78.

STRET. (1) To stretch. *North.*

Als fere as I may *stret* and streche,
I wyll helpe with all my myght,
Both by dey and by nyght,
Fast to runne into the wode. *MS. Ashmole* 61.

(2) Strait; tight. *West.*

STRET-BODIED-COAT. "A stret-bodied coat, this is close to the body and arms, and is usually worn without a doublet, having under it a waistcote with side or deep skirts almost to the knees," Holme, 1688.

STRETCH. (1) To walk in a dignified manner. *Willan's Yorksh.*

(2) A strike to measure corn.

(3) A plot of ground on which weavers stretch their warps. *West.*

STRETCHABLE. Upright. List of old words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

STRETCHER. (1) The board in a boat against which a rower places his feet.

He knowes, though they had an oar in every mans boat in the world, yet in his they cannot challenge so much as a *stretcher*.
Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, p. 39

(2) A falsehood. *Var. dial.*

(3) A stick to keep out the traces from the horses' legs. *Var. dial.*

STRETCHING-STICKS. Sticks used by glovers for stretching the thumbs and fingers of gloves. Holme, 1688.

STRETT. A road; a way. (*A.-S.*)

Seyde Tryamowre, then wolde y fayn wytt
Why ye two kepe thys *strett*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.

STREUD. Strided. *North.*

STREUT. To tear, or slit. *Dorset.*

STREVILL. A three-pronged fork for taking up barley or short hay. *Devon.*

STREWYS. Bad people? In the Latin version which accompanies the following it is *malorum.*

And be not to moche byfore nether to fer byhynde yowre felowys for drede of *strewys*. *MS. Bodl.* 565.

STREYTHED. Straightness. (*A.-S.*)

STRICKE. Direct; straightway. (*A.-S.*)

He sall noght eftyr hys lyfes ende
Weende *strycke* to purgatory,
Bot even to helle withowten mercy.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 105.

STRICKING-PLOUGH. A kind of plough used in some parts of the county of Kent.

STRICKLE. (1) A piece of wood used in striking off an even measure of corn. *West.*

(2) A whetstone for a scythe. *North.* It is mentioned by Holme, 1688.

(3) "A slender sparr, rabated in the ends, answerable to the breadth of the casting-frame, whereon the plummer runs his lead when it is new cast; by this he beats down the sand in the frame, and keeps it of an even height; and when the lead is cast over to run in the frame, the plummer followeth the lead with this instrument to drive it forward, and keep it that the sheet be all of a thickness," Holme, Academy of Armory, 1688.

STRICTLAND. An isthmus.

Beyond the which I find a narrow going or *strictland* leading fro the point to Hirst Castell, which standeth into the sea as if it hoong by a thred from the maine of the iland.
Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 56.

STRIDDLE. To straddle. Also, to walk in an affected manner. *North.*

STRIDE. (1) To measure by paces.

(2) To stride a lance, i. e. to be killed by the point of a lance.

STRIDE-WIDE. A cant term for ale mentioned in Harrison's England, p. 202.

STRIDLING. Astride. "Fy on the, beest, thou standest so a *strydlyng* that a man may dryve a cart betwene thy legges," Palsgrave.

STRIE. A straw.

Of bodi was he mayden clene,
Nevere yete in game ne in grene,
Thit hire ne wolde leyke ne lye,
No more than it were a *strie*. *Havelok*, 998.

STRIG. The foot-stalk of a flower, leaf, or fruit. *South.* "Strigges of bay leaves," Cunningham's Rev. Acc. p. 19.

STRIKE. (1) An iron spear or stanchel in a gate or palisade. *Willson.*

(2) To proceed or go anywhere; to go rapidly. See *Streke.*

> He saide to his sone, Tak a pike,
> To-night thou schalt with me *strike.*
> *The Sevyn Sages*, 1254.

(3) To steal money. An old cant term given in Dekker's Belman of London, 1608. "Now we have well bousd, let us strike some chete," Earle's Microcosmography, p. 254.

(4) *Strike me luck*, an old phrase meaning to conclude a bargain.

> You see what bangs it has endur'd
> That would, before new feats, be cur'd;
> But if that's all you stand upon,
> Here, *strike me luck*, it shall be done.
> *Hudibras*, II. i. 540.

(5) A bushel. *Linc.*

> Some men and women, rich and nobly borne,
> Gave all they had for one poore *strike* of corne.
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, i. 15.

(6) "Stryke to gyve mesure by, *roulet a mesurer*," Palsgrave. See *Streek.*

(7) Flies are said to *strike* and meat to be *struck*, when the latter is fly-blown. *Linc.*

(8) To anoint or rub gently. *Devon.*

(9) "Stryke of flaxe, *poupee de filace*," Palsgrave. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 678.

(10) To make a straight line by means of a chalked piece of string. *West.*

(11) To stroke softly.

(12) To make anything smooth.

> The warderoper to delyver the second sheete unto two yomen, they to crosse it over theyr arme, and to *stryke* the bedde as the ussher shall more playnly shewe unto theym. *Archæologia*, iv. 312.

(13) *To strike hands*, to shake hands.

(14) To raise or rise up? To shriek?

> And whanne she was relevyd, she *stryked* and saide, My lord sire Launcelot, allas! why be ye in this plyte? and thenne she swouned ageyne.
> *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 343.

(15) To balance accounts.

> And the said journall, with the two other bookes, to lye upon the greencloth dayly, to the intent the accomptants, and other particular clerkes, may take out the solutions entred into the said bookes, whereby they may *strike* their lydgers, and soe to bring in their accompts incontinently upon the same.
> *Ordinances and Regulations*, p. 229.

(16) To rebound. *Palsgrave.*

(17) A combination among workmen to leave off their occupations until they obtain an increase of wages. *Var. dial.*

(18) The break of day. *North.*

(19) To tap, as a barrel, &c.

(20) To spread, or lay out flat.

(21) "I stryke, I let downe the crane, *je lache; stryke lowe stryke, lachez jusques a terre*," Palsgrave, 1530, verb.

STRIKE-BAULK. To plough one furrow, and leave another. *Kent.*

STRIKE-BLOCK. A kind of plane, used by joiners for short joints.

STRIKE IN. To begin. *Var. dial.*

STRIKER. (1) A wencher. An old cant term occurring in Middleton, Massinger, &c.

(2) "An heavy piece of wood wherewith the fleme is smitten or driven into the horse neck vein when he is blooded," Holme, 1688.

STRIKILLE. It is the translation of *osorium* in the Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

STRINDE. (1) Stride. *Linc.* Thus a hop, *strind*, and jump; a cock's *strind*, for a cock's stride or tread, &c.

(2) Race; progeny; child. (*A.-S.*)

> And seyne with baptyme weschede that *strynde*,
> With synne was fylede with Adames dede.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 219.

STRINE. (1) A ditch. *Salop.*

(2) The side of a ladder. *Lanc.*

STRING. (1) *Always harping upon one string*, a common phrase for incessant repetition.

> But her parents, ever *harping upon one string*, expounded this aversenesse and declining of hers to a modest bashfull shame.
> *The Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 14.

(2) I had all the world in a string, i. e. completely at my command.

(3) A narrow vein of ore. *North.*

(4) Stock; race; progeny. *Cumb.*

STRINGER. (1) A person who made strings for bows. See Nares.

(2) A wencher. Beaum. and Flet. ii. 140.

STRINGY. Cold; nipping, applied to the weather. *Suffolk.*

STRINKLE. (1) Same as *Strenkle*, q. v. "*Aspersorium*, a strynkylle," Nominale MS.

(2) To scatter; to sprinkle. *Var. dial.*

STRINTE. The same as *Strinde* (2).

> And leeves well, of no mans *strynte*
> Is he not gotten by leffe of kinde.
> *Chester Plays*, i. 169.

STRINTH. Strength; power. (*A.-S.*)

> The meke hym lawys to serve stalworthly,
> Als he that es stronge and myȝty,
> That alle hys strenthe, thorue mekenes,
> To Goddes *strynth* chargettes es.
> *MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 17

STRIP. (1) To strip a cow is to milk her very clean, so as to leave no milk in the dug. In the dairy districts of Suffolk the greatest importance is attached to stripping the cows, as neglect of this infallibly produces disease. It is the same as the Norfolk *strocking.* Forby's East Anglia, p. 330.

(2) To go very rapidly.

> The swiftest hound, when he is hallowed, *strippes* forth. *Gosson's Schoole of Abuse*, 1579.

(3) Destruction; mutilation. *Blount.*

STRIPE. (1) To beat. *Palsgrave.* Still in use. Also, to beat time in music.

(2) Race; kindred. (*Lat.*)

(3) A woodman's knife. *Linc.*

(4) A fool. *Wilts.*

(5) To thrash corn.

> Thare after it becomes cornne ripe
> Bothe for to berye and for to *strype.*
> *MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 19.

STRIPPING. "The washing and sifting of the wast tin in order to return the rough and course to the stamps, and the finer to the wreck, is calld the *stripping* of tin," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

STRIPPINGS. (1) The last milk drawn from a cow in milking. *Var. dial.*

(2) Refuse?

> He is cheife under the master cooke in that place, and hath for his fee the *strippinges* of beefe.
> *Ordinances and Regulations*, p. 288

STRIPT. Striped. Middleton, iv. 447.

STRIT. (1) A street. *East.*

(2) Strideth?

> Mon in the mone stond and *strit*,
> On his bot forke is burthen he bereth,
> Hit is muche wonder that he na doun slyt,
> For doute lest he valle he shoddreth ant shereth.
> *Introd. Mids. Night's Dream*, p 53.

STRITCH. (1) The same as *Strike* (6).

(2) To stretch. *North.*

STRITE. Straight. *North.*

STRITHE. To stride the legs.

STRIVE. (1) To take a bird's nest. *East.*

(2) Strife.

> The meke hym lawes to serve symply,
> Als duse the shepe es noȝt wyly,
> That mekely gos withouten *stryve*,
> Whethere so the herde hym wille dryve.
> *MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 17.
>
> He lovyd ay contakt, and *stryve*,
> Ther was non holdyn wors on lyf. *Tundale*, p. 2.
> That made them of *stryvys* were.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii 38, f. 64.

STRIVELING. The town of Stirling. It occurs frequently in old documents.

STROAK. Two pecks of corn. *Yorksh.*

STROAKINGS. The same as *Strippings*, q. v. It is also called *strockings*. See Forby.

STROCAL. "A long iron instrument like a fire-shovel to carry the metall out of a broken into a whole pot, used by glass-makers," Blount's Glossographia, p. 615.

STROCKE. A kind of sweet cream.

STROD. A forked branch of a tree. *Sussex.*

STRODE. Threw. *Devon.*

STROF. Strove; contended. (*A.-N.*)

STROGGLE. To murmur; to grumble. "I strogell, I murmure with wordes secretly, *je grommelle;* he stroggleth at every thyng I do, *il grommelle a tout tant que je fays*," Palsgrave, verb. f. 378.

STROGS. Short splatterdashes. *I. of Wight.*

STROIL. (1) Couch-grass. *West.*

(2) Strength; agility. *Devon.*

STROKE. (1) Quantity. *Var. dial.*

(2) Sway; influence; prevalence.

> This house, as well for antiquitie as for the number of worshipfull gentlemen that be of the surname, beareth no small *stroke* in the English pale of Ireland. *Stanihurst's Descr. of Ireland*, p. 38.

(3) To sooth, encourage, or flatter.

(4)

> So to maister the Irish that with such manner of strengths of wals and rampires had not as yet beene acquainted, for till those daies they knew no defense but woods, bogs, or *strokes*
> *Holinshed, Hist. Ireland*, p, 56.

(5) A game; a proceeding. *Essex.*

(6) A blast of a horn. A term formerly used by hunters. Twici, p. 45.

STROKE-BIAS. Is thus described:

> The Kentish men have a peculiar exercise, especially in the eastern parts, which is nowhere else used in any other country, I believe, but their own; 'tis called *stroke-biass*, and the manner of it is thus: In the summer time one or two parishes convening make choice of twenty, and sometimes more, of the best runners which they can cull out in their precincts, who send a challenge to an equal number of racers within the liberties of two other parishes to meet them at a set day upon some neighbouring plain, which challenge, if accepted, they repair to the place appointed, whither also the country resort in great numbers to behold the match, where, having stripped themselves at the goal to their shirts and drawers, they begin the course, every one having in his eye a particular man at which he aims; but after several traverses and courses on both sides, that side whose legs are the nimblest to gain the first seven strokes from their antagonists carry the day and win the prize. Nor is this game only appropriated to the men, but in some places the maids have their set matches too, and are as vigorous and active to obtain a victory.
> *Brome's Travels over England*, 1700, p. 264.

STROKER. A flatterer. Jonson, vi. 84.

STROLL. A narrow slip of land. *Devon.*

STROM. (1) An instrument, according to Ray, to keep the malt in the vat. *North.*

(2) A storm, or tempest.

> Al siker hii were alond to gon,
> Ac swiche a *strom* hem cam upon,
> That sore hem gonne drede.
> *Romance of Rembrun*, p. 423.

STROMBOLI. A name given to pieces of bitumen, highly charged with sulphur and salt, found along the coast near Brighton. No doubt from the volcanic island so called.

STROME. To walk with long strides.

STROMMELL. Straw. A cant term, given in Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620.

STROMMELLING. Awkward; unruly. *Wilts.*

STRONDE. A strand, or shore. (*A.-S.*)

> We came hedur on the *stronde*,
> Fro Constantyne the nobulle londe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 164.

STRONES. Tenants who are bound to assist the lord in hunting, and turning the red deer on the tops of the mountains to the forest. *Nicolson and Burn's West. and Cumb.*

STRONG-DOCKED. Large and powerfully made about the loins. *East.*

STRONTE. Qu. *Stroute*, to contend?

> This makyth men mysdo more than ouȝte ellis,
> And to *stronte* and to stare, and stryve aȝeyn vertu.
> *Deposition of Richard II.* p, 21.

STROO. To strain a liquid through cloth, or to press it through a narrow passage, as through the teeth.

STROOK. Struck. *Suffolk.* *Strooken* occurs in Honours Academie, 1610, i. 43, 67.

> 'Twas profit spoyld the world. Till then, we know it,
> The usurer *strook* sayles unto the poet.
> *Brome's Songs*, 1661
>
> They blind his sight, whose soules more blind,
> Had quite extinct the light of grace;
> They buffet him, and bid him find
> Who 'twas that *strooke* him on the face.
> *Rowland's Betraying of Christ*, 1598, sig. E. i

STROOP. (1) The gullet. *Norf.*

(2) To bawl out, or cry aloud; from *Stroop*, the gullet. *East.*

STROOTCH. To drag the legs in walking. *Kent.*

STROP. (1) A cord. *Devon.*

(2) To milk a cow with pressure of finger and thumb, and so to draw the last drops. In doing this cleverly consists much of the art of milking, as an unskilful hand is apt, by not attending to this part of the mystery, to dry up a cow's milk. A *stropped milk cow* is a cow about to calve, and therefore, as they express it, one not in full profit; that cannot be milked *full handed*, but must be stropped. *Linc.*

STROPE. A strap. "A thonge, or that whiche is bounden to the middes of a darte or javelyn wherwith it is throwen, a *strope* or a loupe," Elyot, 1559.

STROSSERS. Tight drawers. They were much worn by the Irish. The term is corrupted into *strouces* in Sir John Oldcastle, p. 71.

STROTHER. (1) A marsh. *North.*

(2) The rudder of a vessel.

Then Hanybald arose hym up to sese both ship and *strothir*. *The History of Beryn*, 1151.

STROU. Destroy; devastate.

The king of Danmark with gret wrong,
Thurch a geaunt that is so strong,
Wil *strou* al our thede. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 388.

STROUNGE. Morose; severe. *North.*

STROUPE. "Strowpe of the throte, *epiglotus*," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221. The windpipe is still called the *stroupe* in Norfolk.

R. tille him ran, a stroke on him he fest,
He smote him in the helm, bakward he bare his *stroupe*.
Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 190.

STROUT. (1) Same as *Astrout*, q. v.

The accidents (saith he) that doe accompany the bytings of spyders are these that follow. The wounded place waxeth red, yet doth it not swell nor grow very hot, but it is somewhat moyst. If the body become cold, there will follow trembling and shaking, the groyne and hammes doe much *stroute* out, and are exceeding distended, there is great provocation to make water, and striving to exonerate nature, they sweat with much difficultie, labour, and paine. Besides, the hurt persons are all of a cold sweat, and teares destill from their eyes that they grow dym-sighted therewith.
Topsell's Historie of Serpents, 1608, p. 252.

(2) To strut. Still in use.

Shake not much thy head, nor *strout* it not too much out with bridling in thy chinne, for that is more comely for great horses than for thee.
Schoole of Good Manners, 1629.

(3) A struggle; a bustle; a quarrel.

(4) To swell out. Still in use. "Bocyne owte, or strowtyne," Pr. Parv. p. 41.

STROUTE. See *Stronte* and *Strut* (3).

STROVE. (1) Argued obstinately. *Cornw.*

(2) Confusion; uproar. *West.*

STROW. (1) Confusion. *Cornw.*

(2) To strew. Still in use.

(3) Loose; scattered. See Nares.

STROYALL. A contraction of *destroy-all*, a person who delights in waste.

STROYE. To destroy. It occurs as late as 1610, in Honours Academie, p. 75.

Some they *stroye* and some they brenne,
They slewe my men on a day.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 165

He sayse, his craftes are so ryfe,
Ther is no mane apone lyfe,
With swerde, spere, ne with knyfe,
May *stroye* hym allane. *Perceval*, 564.

Luk, my parkes are *stroyed*,
And my veners are drawed.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.

STROY-GOOD. A mischievous person. Forby has *stry-good*, a wasteful person.

STRUB. To rob. *Devon.*

STRUCK. (1) Stricken. *Shak.*

(2) Struck all of a heap, i. e. excessively surprised, astounded. *Var. dial.*

STRUCK-WHEEL. "The wheel of wood that is fastned at one end of the main spindle in a jack to receive the line, or chain to turn the spit, is calld the *struck-wheel*, and according to the number of grooves in them they are calld *two struck* or *three struck* wheels," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 392.

STRUD. Roost.

And all the cranes, because it was so early, were at *strud*, as their custome is generally, all stood upon one leg and held the other under their wing. Stephano, seeing the advantage, not willing to let so faire a bal fall to the ground, began himself: Now, sir, quoth he, I hope yourself and the rest of the gentlemen will confesse I have wonne the wager: for you see here is never a crane that hath more than one legge. *Tarlton's Newes out of Purgatorie*, 1590.

STRUGGED. Fat and chubby. *West.*

STRULL. Well; excellently. *Norf.*

STRUM. (1) A strumpet. *Norf.*

(2) To play music. *Var. dial.*

STRUMEL. A loose, long, and dishevelled head of hair. *Norf.*

STRUMMUCK. To stray; to wander. *Suff.*

STRUMPLES. To cock one's strumples, i. e. to utterly astonish him. *Salop.*

STRUNCHEON. A verse of a song. *Linc.*

STRUNT. (1) A bird's tail. *North.* It is sometimes used for the tail of any animal.

(2) The penis. A cant term.

Consenting she, his art'rizde *strunt* he drew,
And to 'es venereous game he hastily flew.
Middleton's Epigrams and Satyres, 1608.

(3) To be sullen, or proud; to walk in an affected manner. *North.*

(4) To cut off short. *Yorksh.*

STRUNTY. Docked; short. *North.*

STRUSHINS. Orts, from *Strushion*, destruction. It lies in the way of strushion, i. e. in a likelihood of being destroyed. *North.*

STRUT. (1) To brace, in carpentry.

(2) Stubbornness; obstinacy. *North.*

(3) Dispute; contention. See *Stuntise.*

STRUYEN. To destroy. (*A.-N.*)

Thow has in thy realtee revengyde thy pople,
Thurghe helpe of thy hande thyne enmyse are *struyede*. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 66.

Hast thow *i-struyed* corn or gras,
Or other thynge that sowen was?
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 14

STRY. (1) To spoil; to destroy. *East.*

> *Strye* the rotes and bryng them to dedd,
> And set dokys and nettuls yn ther stede.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 131.

(2) A witch. "Com hedyr, thou old stry," Towneley Mysteries, p. 148.

STRYANCE. Wastefulness. *East.*

STRYE. To stay; to ease; to cure.

STRY-GOODLY. Wasteful. *East.*

STUB. (1) An old root, or stump; also, to grub such roots up. *Var. dial.*

> And badd hym take a mattok anon.
> And *stubbe* the olde rote away,
> That had stonde there many a day.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 129.

> This is a hard grisle growing upon the cronet, and sometime goeth round about the cronet, and is called in Italian *Soprosso.* Laurentius Russius saith, that it may grow in any other place of the leg, but then we cal it not a ring-bone, but a knot or knob. It commeth at the first either by some blow of another horse, or by striking his owne foote against some *stub*, or stone, or such like casualty. The paine whereof breedeth a viscous and slimy humor, which resorting to the bones, that are of their owne nature colde and dry, waxeth hard, cleaveth to some bone, and in processe of time becommeth a bone.
> *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1611, p. 411.

(2) A considerable stock; a good round sum. *Somerset.*

(3) A kind of short nail.

(4) A castrated bull. *Heref.*

(5) To ruin by extravagance. *North.*

(6) A prop; a support. *East.*

STUB-APPLE. The wild apple. *East.*

STUBBERD. A kind of apple. *West.*

STUBBLE-GOOSE. A goose turned out to feed on stubble. Still in use.

> Of many a pilgrim hast thou Cristes curse,
> For of thy perselee yet fare they the werse,
> That they han eten in thy *stoble goos.*
> *Chaucer, Cant. T.*, 4349

STUBBLENESS. Stubbornness; surliness.

STUBBO. (1) Stubble. *Chesh.*

(2) Thick; short. *Chesh.*

STUBBY. Short and thick, like the stump of a tree. *Var. dial.*

> But they were sturdy and *stubbed*,
> Myghty pestels and clubbed.
> *Skelton's Works*, i. 108.

STUB-FEATHERS. The short unfledged feathers on a fowl after it has been plucked.

STUB-RABBIT. One of these cunning creatures of few friends, will under alarm ensconce itself close to a *stub* whence it is difficult to dislodge it: and will then be so called. *Moor's Suffolk MS.*

STUBS. Stubble. *Northampt.*

STUCK. (1) The handle of a porcelain, or crockery vessel. *Warw.*

(2) A spike. *West.*

(3) *To stare like a stuck pig*, a metaphor borrowed from the operation of pig-killing.

(4) The same as *Stockado*, q. v.

(5) A shock of corn. *Heref.*

(6) A slough, or mire. *Norf.*

STUCKLING. (1) An apple pasty, thin, somewhat half circular in shape, and not made in a dish. *Sussex.*

(2) A small river fish. *South.*

STUCKS. Iron pins which are put into the upper part of the blocks of a drag, for the purpose of preventing the timber slipping off the side. *North.*

STUD. (1) A meditation. *West.*

(2) The upright in a lath and plaster wall. *Oxon.* "Stud and stud-breadth is in Yorkshire the way of building the walls of a house in small frames or pannels of timber filld up with brick or stones, or plaistering." Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 392.

> For as in these our houses are commoulie strong and well timbered, so that in manie places there are not above foure, six, or nine inches betweene *stud* and *stud.*
> *Harrison's England*, p. 187.

STUDDERIE. A large stable.

> King Henrie the Eight erected a noble *studderie*, and for a time had verie good successe with them, till the officers, waxing wearie, procured a mixed brood of bastard races, whereby his good purpose came to little effect.
> *Harrison's Description of England*, p. 220.

STUDDIED. Put in a deep thought. *Yorksh.*

STUDDLES. Weavers' implements. *Westm.*

STUDDY. A smith's stithy. *North.*

STUDY. To amaze; to astonish. *North.*

STUERDLY. Thrifty. *Devon.*

STUFF. (1) Medicine; furniture. &c. *Var. dial.*

(2) Rubbish. (3) Nonsense; foolish talk.

STUFFING-STICK. A stick made of iron or hard wood, used for poking the stuffing into chairs, &c. Holme, 1688.

STUFFINS. Coarse flour: used at times synonymously with *shorts* and *sharps.* The real distinction between these words is this: the first remove above bran is *shorts;* the next above that is *sharps:* and *shorts* and *sharps* are occasionally and respectively termed coarse or fine stuffins. *North.*

STUFFURE. Stuff. *Pr. Parv.*

> And qwhen hit is braiet smal, take up the *stuffure*, and do hit in a chargeour, and putte therto pouder of pepur, and saffron, and pouder of clowes.
> *Ordinances and Regulations*, p. 453.

STUFFY. Very fat. *Var. dial.*

STUGGE. A hog's trough. *Pr. Parv.*

STUGGED. Healthy; strong. *Devon.*

STUGGY. Thick and stout. *Devon.*

STUK. Short; docked. *Pr. Parv.*

STULING-KEN. A receiving house for stolen goods. This cant term is given in Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. C. iii.

STULK-HOLE. A miry puddle. *East.*

STULL. (1) A luncheon. Also, a great piece of bread, cheese, or other eatable. *Essex.*

(2) Timber placed in the backs of levels, and covered with boards or small piles to support rubbish. *Cornw.*

STULP. A short stout post, put down to mark a boundary, or driven into the ground for any purpose. See a passage in Stowe, as quoted by Nares. It is the same as *stoop*, which is still used in the North of England. See other references in Carlisle's Account of Charities,

p. 309; and Hall, Henry VI. ff. 12, 78. The reader will find this term under other forms. "Stoulpe before a doore, *souche*," Palsgrave.

STULTCH. A crutch; a stilt for boys. This is given as a Wiltshire word in MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2. *Stelch* is still used in the same sense, and also for a post.

STUM. Strong new wine, used for strengthening weak liquor. *Stum'd*, strengthened. According to Howell, *stooming* wine was effected by putting herbs and infusions into it. "Stum is wine that has never fermented," Blount, p. 615.

> There strength of fancy, to it sweetness joynes,
> Unmixt with water, nor *stum'd* with strong lines.
> *Brome's Songs*, 1661.
>
> Then then to the Queen, let the next advance,
> With all loyal lads of true English race;
> That scorn the *stum'd* notion of Spain and France.
> *Songs of the London Prentices*, p. 122.

STUMMATCHER-PIECE. An irregular, gored, piece of land, of no shape easily expressible, and so likened to the ancient article of dress, which becoming "fine by degrees and beautifully less," had no straight side, and affords not a very inapt description of a similar piece of land. *Moor's Suff. MS.*

STUMMER. To stumble. *North.*

STUMP. (1) To knock down the wicket by hand, a term used at cricket.

(2) The tower of Boston church is generally called Boston *Stump*. *Linc.*

(3) To step heavily. *West.*

(4) A post. *Var. dial.*

(5) A stupid heavy fellow. *North.*

(6) *To stump up*, to pay cash.

(7) To be in want of money. To be put to one's stumps, i. e. to a hard shift.

(8) To walk very heavily. *Var. dial.*

(9) *Stump and rump*, completely.

STUMPERE. Extempore.

> The zed the common'st that was there
> Was vrom a tub or a wicker chair,
> They call'd it *stumpere*.
> *Wright's Political Ballads*, p. 4.

STUMPFOOT. A club-foot.

> And saw the net the *stumpfoot* blacksmith made,
> Wherein fell Mars and Venus was betray'd.
> *Taylor's Workes*, iii. 24.

STUMPOINTED. A hunted rabbit in its fright ran against the dogs and tumbled over was said to be *stumpointed;* whether this be of individual coinage or a current word, I now know not. A friend surmized that it be a contracted combination of stannud and disappointed. I have heard it since the preceding was written said of a rabbit also baffled by dogs in a ditch. *Moor's Suff. MS.*

STUMPS. Legs. *Var. dial.* *To stir one's stumps*, a common phrase, meaning to set about anything expeditiously.

> His long practice of the pot has exempt him from being prest a souldier: hee has quite lost the use of his *stumps*, how should he then possibly keepe his march? *Braithwaite's Law of Drinking*, 1617, p. 70.
>
> This makes him *stirre his stumps*, and to answer her letter with such speedy cheerefulnesse, as Mellida can expect no lesse then all successe to her desires.
> *The Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 262.

STUMPY. Ready money. *Var. dial.*

STUNCH. Short and stout. *North.*

STUNDE. A short space of time.

> Weilawei, sore he him biswikedh,
> That for on *stunde* other two
> Wurcheth him pine evermo.
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ix. f. 243.

STUNE. To empty. "The cock or spigot being laid on the hoop, and the barrel of ale *stun'd*, as they say in Staffordshire, that is, drank out without intermission," Coles' English Dictionary, in v. *Cock-on-hoop*. If from the A.-S. *Stunian*, to beat, to strike against, it may simply mean *broached*.

STUNKEY. A term applied to arable land, when it is so saturated with wet as to be unfit for ploughing or sowing. *Warw.*

STUNNED-POLL. A stupid miserable fellow; a dunce. *Somerset.*

STUNNER. A severe blow or fall which stuns a person. *Var. dial.*

STUNNISH. To stun; to sprain. *Lanc.*

STUNT. (1) Fierce and angry. *Linc.* Also sulky and obstinate. "He's as *stunt* as a *burnt wong*, there's no turning him:" how or why I know not. *Linc.*

(2) If a person's thumb is struck violently on the end against any hard substance, so as to occasion great pain at the time, and several days after, it is said to be *stunted*.

(3) To make a fool of one. *Durham.*

STUNTISE. Quarrelling?

> Hii brewen strut and *stuntise* there as sholde be pes;
> Hii sholde gon to the Holi Lond, and maken there
> her res. *Appendix to Wright's Pol. Songs*, p. 334.

STUNTISH. (1) Sullen. (2) Dumpy. *North.* *Stunty*, ill-tempered, obstinate.

STUPE. (1) A cloth dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a sore.

(2) A stupid fellow. *Var. dial.*

STUPID. Obstinate. *North.*

STUPPIN. A stewpan or skillet. *Kent.*

STURBING. Disturbance; fight.

> Gij werd him fast in that *sturbing;*
> Now helpe him, Jhesu, heven king!
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 206.

STURBLE. To disturb.

> Ne thou oghtes nat to be enchesun
> To *sturble* mannys devocyun.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 74.
>
> So was he *sturbled* with the mynstral,
> That he hadde no grace to sey withalle.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 31.

STURBRIDGE-FAIR. A very celebrated fair held annually near Cambridge.

> When th' fair is done, I to the Colledg come,
> Or else I drink with them at Trompington,
> Craving their more acquaintance with my heart
> Till our next *Sturbridg faire;* and so wee part.
> *Brathwaite's Honest Ghost*, 1658, p. 189.

STURBULING. A disturbance.

> Ȝet the cursid Jewes kene
> Made a *sturbulyng* hem betwene
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 40, f. 35.

> Who than is thi lord,
> And who is thi king,
> And who the hider sent
> To make me *sturbling?*
>
> *Legend of Seynt Mergrete*, p. 99.

STURDY. (1) The same as *Giddy* (2).

(2) Sulky and obstinate. *North.*

STURE. (1) A steer, q. v. *West.*

(2) Dust; disturbance. *Devon.*

(3) Rude; ill-looking.

TURJOUN. A sturgeon.

> And in the se made the *sturjoun.*
>
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 136.

STURKEN. To grow; to thrive. *North.*

STURM. Stern; morose. *Kent.*

STURRE. To stir. (*A.-S.*)

STURRY. Inflexible; sturdy. *South.*

STURT. (1) Disturbance; annoyance. *North.* Kennett explains it, quarrel, strife. "Sturt and strive," to contend and strive, Urry's Ch.

(2) Great wages. A mining term.

STURTES. Stirrups.

> And his arsounz al-after, and his athel *sturtes*,
> That ever glemed and glent al of grene stones.
>
> *Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knyȝt*, 171.

STURTLE. To startle; to shy. *Devon.*

STUSNET. A skillet. *Sussex.*

STUT. (1) Stout; strong.

> Erles myȝt and lordes *stut*,
> As cherles shal yn erthe be put.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 58.

(2) To stutter. *Palsgrave.* Still in use in the North of England. "To stut, to stagger in speaking or going," Baret, 1580.

> How much better is it, then, to have an eligant lawyer to plead ones cause, than a *stutting* townsman, that loseth himselfe in his tale, and dooth nothing but make legs. *Nash'sPiercePennilesse*,1592.

(3) A gnat. *Somerset.*

(4) Staggered. *Scott.*

STUTTLE-BACK. The prickleback. *East.*

STUWES. Stews; brothels. (*A.-S.*)

> Save Jagge the jogelour,
> And Jonette of the *stuwes. Piers Ploughman*, p. 121.

STY. (1) A ladder. *Yorksh.*

(2) The same as *Stie*, a lane or path. It is wrongly explained by Ritson, Weber, and some other glossarists.

(3) A small inflamed tumour on the lid of the eye is so called. *Var. dial.*

STY-BAKED. Dirty, as a pig in a sty: with the dirt adhering to or engrafted into the skin as if baked upon it. *Linc.*

STYDES. Hours? Arch. xxx. 413.

STYK. A stitch.

> For the best that sewes her any *styk*
> Takes bot four penys in a wik.
>
> *Ywaine and Gawin*, 3053.

STYMPHALIST. From *Stymphalides*, the large birds driven away by Hercules.

> This *stymphalist* is hee that with five or sixe tenements and the retinue thereunto belonging, infectes the aire with stenche, and poisons that parish.
>
> *Maroccus Extaticus*, 1595.

STYWARD. A steward. (*A.-S.*)

> For nyrhand every a *styward*
> The dome that they ȝeve ys over hard.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 76.

SUA. So; in like manner.

> Sum in the air, sum in the lift,
> Thar thai drei ful hard schrift,
> Thar pin thai bere opon tham ai,
> And *sua* sal do to domes-dai.
>
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 4.

SUAMONE. A kind of oil, mentioned by Chettle in his Kind Hart's Dreame, 1592.

SUART. Black; dark; swarthy.

SUBARBES. Suburbs. (*Lat.*)

SUBDUCE. To withdraw. (*Lat.*)

> To *subduce* and convey themselves from the company of the worldly people. *Becon's Works*, p. 130.

SUBDUEMENT. Defeat. *Shak.*

SUBETH. A kind of apoplexy.

SUBFUMIGATION. A species of charm by smoke. (*Lat.*)

SUBGET. Subject. *Chaucer.*

SUBLIMATORIE. A vessel used by chemists in *sublimation*, or the separation of particles in a body by means of heat.

SUBMISSE. Submissive.

> Unmov'd thereto by our *submisse* intreat,
> No suite of clay obtain'd it at his hands.
>
> *Rowland's Betraying of Christ*, 1598.

SUBNECT. To add, or subjoin. (*Lat.*)

> Why may I not here take the libertie to *subnect* to this discourse of echos some remarks of sounds.
>
> *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 45.

SUBPLANTARYE. Supplanting.

> Whiche is conceyvid of envye,
> And clepid is *subplantarye.*
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 76.

SUBPOUELLE. To support.

> Tho send Hys grace to *subpouelle* and comffort,
> Tho alle that ys wyth wrong repourt.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 123

SUBRUFE. Reddish. (*Lat.*) It occurs in the Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 194. *Subruphus*, Robert of Gloucester, p. 481, note.

SUBSAID. Just mentioned. *Norf.*

SUBSCRIBE. To submit. Shakespeare has also the substantive *subscription*, submission.

SUBSECUTED. Cut off. (*Lat.*)

> Lord, how curriours ranne into every coast, howe lyght horsemen galloped to every streyt to folowe and deteine him, yf by any possibilité he coulde be *subsecuted* and overtaken.
>
> *Hall, Richard III.* f. 22.

SUBSISTER. A poor prisoner.

> Like a *subsister* in a gown of rugge, rent on the left shoulder, to sit singing the counter-tenor by the cage in Southwarke.
>
> *Kind-Hart's Dreame*, 1592.

SUBSOLARY. Earthly. (*Lat.*)

> Thereby the causes and effects of all
> Things done upon this *subsolary* ball.
>
> *Brome's Songs*, 1661, p. 198.

SUBTILITE. Subtilty.

> That none his owen astate translate
> Be fraude ne *subtilité.*
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 81.

SUBTLE. Smooth; fine. *Shak.*

SUBULON. A young hert.

> The dung of harts cureth the dropsie, especially of a *subulon* or young hart: the urine easeth the paine in the spleene, the wind in the ventricle and bowels, and infused into the eares, healeth their ulcers. *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 133

SUCCESS. That which follows. *Shak.*

SUCCESSFULLY. A common corruption of the word *successively*. Carr ii. 178.

SUCCULATION. Pruning of trees. More's MS. Additions to Ray's North Country Words.

SUCH. A country expletive. "If you don't give me my price like, I won't stay here haggling all day *and such.*" *Leic.*

SUCHE. To seek? *Robson.*

SUCK. (1) The same as *Sock*, q. v.

(2) *To suck the monkey*, to drink at an alehouse at the cost of another person.

SUCKE. Juice; moisture.

SUCKEGGELDEST. We are happy in superlatives. The following is a genuine speech of a gamekeeper touching the magpie. "Cousim it, 'tis the most *suckeggeldest* warmant i'th' wald." *Moor's Suff. MS.*

SUCKEN. The same as *Soke*, q. v.

SUCKET. (1) A sucking-rabbit.

(2) A conserve, or sweetmeat. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 167.

> And presently after, instead of *suckets*, twelve raw puddings; I speake not one word of drinke all this while, for indeed he is no drunkard; hee abhorres that swinish vice.
>
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, i. 144.

SUCK-FIST. *Hume-vesne*, Cotgrave.

SUCKING-BOTTLE. A long, narrow, hollow glass, put to a sore nipple for a child to suck through. *Var. dial.*

SUCKINY. A kind of smock-frock. (*A.-N.*)

> And she had on a *suckiny*,
> That not of hempe herdis was;
> So faire was none in all Arras.
>
> *Romaunt of the Rose*, 1232.

SUCKLING. (1) The honeysuckle. *East.*

(2) In Norfolk, the common purple clover. In Suffolk, the white or Dutch clover. "Suklynge herbe, *locusta*," Pr. Parv.

SUCK-PINT. "*Humeux*, a sucke-pinte or swill-pot, a notable drunkard," Cotgrave.

SUCKREL. A sucking colt. *Suffolk.*

SUCKSTONE. "A little fishe called a *suckstone*, that staieth a ship under saile, *remora*," Withals' Dictionarie, 1608, p. 37.

SUCRE. Sugar.

> And with the mirre taketh the *sucre*.
>
> *Gower*, MS. *Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 49.

SUCRE-ROSETH. Sugar of roses.

SUCTION. Malt liquor. *Var. dial.*

SUD. Should. *North.*

> I *sud* hev meaad receits for sweet pyes en rice puddins. *Westm. and Cumb. Dialects*, p. 13.

SUDARY. A napkin; a kerchief. The kerchief mentioned in John, xx. 7, is so called in Wickcliffe's translation.

> O Jhesu, fore thi blesful face,
> Thou betoke Veroneca bi grace,
> Upon here *sudaré*,
> That face be ne consolacion,
> And to the fynd confusion,
> That day when I schal dye.
>
> *Poems, Douce MS.*
>
> His *sudary*, his wyndyng clothe,
> There were thei lafte, I say hem bothe.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 107.

SUDDED. Meadows are said to be *sudded* when they are covered with drift sand left by a flood. *West.*

SUDDEN. Abrupt. *South.*

SUDDIE. Boggy?

> Neverthelesse the water of this river is for the most part sore troubled, as comming thorough a *suddie* or soddie more, so that little good fish is said to live therein.
>
> *Harrison's Description of Britaine*, p. 87

SUDDLE. To soil, or tarnish. *North.*

SUDEKENE. A subdeacon. (*A.-N.*)

> Thorghe holy ordre that men tas,
> That *sudekene* or preste has.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 118.

SUDS. *To be in the suds*, to be sullen, or in a sulky peevish temper; to be concerned in a quarrel, or other troublesome matter.

SUE. (1) To follow. (*A.-N.*)

> But by ther bonys ten thei be to you untrue,
> For homward another way thei doo *sue*.
>
> *Digby Mysteries*, p. 7.

(2) To issue in small quantities. *East.*

(3) To drain land. Also, a drain. *Sussex.*

SUENT. Smooth; even; regular; quiet; easy; insinuating; placid. *West.*

SUERES. Followers. (*A.-N.*)

> And sayde to his *sueres*
> For sothe on this wyse,
> Nought thy neighbors good
> Coveyte in no tyme.
>
> *Piers Ploughman*, p. 459.

SUERIE. To swear. *Hearne.*

SUERT. Sword?

> Wend out of londe sone,
> Her nast thou nout to done.
> Wel sone bote thou flette,
> Myd *suert* y shal the sette
>
> *Geste of Kyng Horn*, 714.

SUETHELBAND. A swaddling-band. (*A.-S.*)

> A new born barn lay in the croppe,
> Bondon wit a *suethelband.*
>
> *MS. Cotton. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 9.

SUETON. Suetonius, the historian.

SUEYNE. The same as *Swaine*, q. v.

> The ladés, that stod hyre besyde,
> Fled and durste not long abyde,
> Bot went unto the palys aȝene,
> And told both knyȝt and *sueyne*,
> How that the quene awey wold,
> And bad them come hyr to be-hold.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, xv. Cent.

SUFF. (1) A sough, or drain. *North.*

(2) To sob; to sigh; to draw the breath in a convulsive manner. *Devon.*

SUFFER. To be punished. *Var. dial.*

SUFFETINE. "Buffetyne, or suffetyne, *alapizo, alapo*," Prompt. Parv. p. 41.

SUFFICANT. Sufficient.

> Me thynketh that this evidence
> As to this poynte is *sufficant.*
>
> *Gower*, MS. *Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 60.

SUFFICIENCY. Ability. *Shak.*

SUFFING. Something. *Essex.*

SUFFISANCE. Sufficiency; satisfaction.

> What wol ye more of me but repentaunce,
> God wol Himselve have therof *suffisaunce.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 116

SUFFISANT. Sufficient. (*A.-N.*)

SUFFRAGE. "Suffrage or helpe, *suffrage*," Palsgrave. "Suffrage, the prayers that be in bokes, *suffrages*," Palsgrave.

SUFFRAUNT. Forbearing. (*A.-N.*)

> And, Lord, graunt me, for thy mercy digne,
> Above all thinge for to have mekenesse,
> And make me humble, *suffraunt*, and benigne.
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 12.

SUFFRE. (1) To bear; to endure.

> And ley yt to the arme also hote as he may *suffre*, and whan it is colde, take yt awey and ley to that other that is hoote. *MS. Med. Rec.* xv. Cent.

(2) To forbear. *Weber.*

SUFFRENTIE. Sovereignty.

> Or art thou aferde of thy olde name,
> That in every place is had in fame,
> And is supported in such *suffrentie*
> From the lowest unto the hyest degree.
> *Albion Knight, Shak. Soc. Pap.* i 63.

SUFFRYNGAM. *Penitencier*, Palsgrave, f. 68.

SUFFURATE. To steal away; to withdraw.

> I could conveniently *suffurate* and steal away from the institution and teaching of my scholars.
> *Becon's Works*, p. 195.

SUG. (1) A word used to call pigs to eat their wash. *Norf.*

(2) "Sugge, a byrde," Palsgrave. "Sugge, bryd, *curuca*," Pr. Parv. "*Curruca est quedam avis que alienos pullos educit vel educat, et hec litiosa se dicitur eadem avis*," MS. Harl. 2257, f. 24.

(3) To soak. *West.*

SUGAR-BARLEY. Barleysugar. *East.*

SUGAR-BREAD. A kind of sweet cake or bread mentioned in Harrison's Description of England, p. 167.

SUGAR-CANDIAN. Sugarcandy. *Hall.*

SUGAR-CUPPING. A Derbyshire custom. On Easter-day children melt sugar in a cup of water from the Dropping Tor, and drink it. *Hone.*

SUGAR-LOAF. A high-crowned hat.

SUGAR-PLATE. "*Sugar-plate* or comfettes, *dragee, confite*," Palsgrave, subst. f. 68. "Sukyr plate, *sucura crustalis*," Pr. Parv.

SUGAR-STONE. A name given in Cornwall to a kind of soft clayey schist.

SUGAR-TEAT. A small portion of moist sugar tied up in a rag of linen of the shape and size of a woman's nipple, given to quiet an infant when the mother is unable to attend.

SUGET. Subject. (*A.-N.*)

> To the seventhe Crist seith, Blessyd ben the pesible folk, in the wuche alle thinges ben wel ordeyned, none sturynges overcomynge resoun, bote al thing *suget* to the spiryt, for he is *suget* to God.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 39.

SUGGE. To say?

> Ȝe, quad the vox, al thou most *sugge*,
> Other elles-wer thou most abugge.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 276.

SUGGEST. To tempt. *Shak.*

SUGGOURNE. To abide; to rest; to sojourn.

> In the vale of Viterbe vetaile my knyghttes,
> *Suggourne* there sex wokes and solace myselfene.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 57.

SUGRED. Sweetened, as with sugar.

> He promised to be so grateful unto them that they should have cause to say their great curtesies were well bestowed upon him; but all his *sugred* sweete promises were, in the proofe, but gall and wormwood in the performance.
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, iii. 82.
>
> What swan of bright Apollo's brood doth sing,
> To vulgar love, in courtly sonneting?
> Or what immortall poets *sugred* pen
> Attends the glory of a citizen?
> *Drayton's Poems*, 1637, p. 288.

SUIFTLIKER. More swiftly.

> *Suiftliker* then hee may wink,
> Or ani mans hert mai thynk.
> *MS. Cotton. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 3.

SUILK. Such.

> Goddoth! quath Leve, y shal the fete
> Bred an chese, butere and milk,
> Pastees and flaunes, al with *suilk*.
> *Havelok*, 644.

SUIN. Sows; swine. (*A.-S.*)

> A feyre there was holdyn hende.
> This povre man had *suyn* to selle,
> And theder he wold, as I ȝu telle.
> On morwe he ros and gan hym dresse;
> Hys wyf bad hym bydyn and here messe.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 62.

SUIRT. To break off the sharp edge of a hewn stone. *Northumb.*

SUIST. A person who seeks for things which merely gratify himself.

SUIT-BROKER. One who made a trade of obtaining the suits of petitioners at court. He was sometimes termed a *suit-jogger*.

> Some by their braines, as politicians, monopolists, projectmongers, *suit-joggers*, and star-gazers.
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, i. 143.

SUITY. Uniform; even. *Heref.*

SUKCADES. Sweetmeats; suckets. Maundevile has it *sukkarde*, Travels, p. 310.

SUKKEN. Moisture. *Cumb.*

SULE. (1) To soil. (*A.-N.*)

> And his syre a soutere
> *Y-suled* in grees.
> *Piers Ploughman*, p. 495.

(2) Soil; earth. *Prompt. Parv.*

(3) Should ye. (*A.-S.*)

> Mine knithes, hwat do ye?
> *Sule* ye thus gate fro me fle?
> *Havelok*, 2419.

SULFEROUS. Sultry. *Var. dial.*

SULING. A ploughland. *Kennett.*

SULK. To be sullen. *Var. dial.* In the sulks, i. e. sullen and peevish.

SULL. A plough. *West.*

SULLAGE. Muck, or dung. *Kent.*

SULLEN. In Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 189, mention is made of "ix. yardes of *sullen* cloth of gold purple." Qu. *cullen*, Cologne?

SULLENS. Sick of the sullens, i. e. very gloomy or morose. The phrase occurs in Lilly. "And let them die that age and *sullens* have," Shakespeare. See Dyce's Remarks, p. 99.

SULLEVATE. To raise into enmity.

SULLOW. A plough. *West.*

SULMARD. "*Fetruncus, pecoides*, a sulmard," Nominale MS. The MS. is distinctly *sulmard* but it may be an error for *fulmard*.

SUL-PADDLE. "Sulpaddle is used in the West for a plow-staff," Blount'sGlossographia, p. 621, ed. 1681.

SULSH. To soil; to dirty. *Somerset.*

SULT. To insult. *South.*

SULTREDGE. A coarse apron worn by poor women in some parts of Wiltshire.

SULTRONG. Sultry.

> This garment is too much too warme for thee,
> In the estivall of a *sultrong* heat.
> *Middleton's Epigrums*, 1608, repr p. 36.

SUM. (1) Some. *Sum and al*, completely.

> So thow myȝt knowe, *sum* and al,
> Whether the synne be gret or smal.
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 146.

(2) A question in arithmetic. *Var. dial.*

SUMA. A small cup made of blue and white stone-ware. *Somerset.*

SUMBER. Summer. *Heref.*

SUMFUN. Something. *Suffolk.*

SUMITER. A scimitar. "Sumyter, a fauchon, *sumiterre*," Palsgrave, 1530.

SUMMED. A term in falconry. "Summed is when she is in all her plumes," Gent. Rec. ii. 63. See Dict. Rust. in v.

> And when the plumes were *summ'd* with sweet desire,
> To prove the pinions, it ascends the skies;
> Doe what I could, it needsly would aspire
> To my soules sun, those two celestiall eies;
> Thus from my breast, where it was bred alone,
> It after thee is like an eaglet flowne.
> *Drayton's Poems*, 1637, p. 484.

SUMMER. (1) A sumpter-horse.

(2) The principal beam of a floor. See Thoresby's Letter to Ray, 1703, in v. *Bawks;* Harrison's England, p. 187.

(3) That part of a waggon which supports the bed or body of it. *Sussex.*

(4) To summer and winter any one, i. e. to know him thoroughly, or at all seasons.

SUMMER-BARM. To ferment. Said of malt liquor when it ferments in summer before the application of the yeast.

SUMMER-COCK. A term given to a young salmon in summer time. *North.*

SUMMERED. Agisted, as cattle; well fed on grass. *Summer-eat*, to agist. *North.*

SUMMER-FOLDS. Summer freckles. *Glouc.*

SUMMER-FRECKLED. Spots on the face caused by the heat of the sun. *South.*

SUMMER-GOOSE. Gossamer. *North.*

SUMMERINGS. (1) Country rejoicings and wakes formerly in vogue on Midsummer-day.

(2) Very early apples and pears.

(3) Riots or scolding matches. *North.*

(4) Cattle of one year old. *North.*

SUMMERLAND. To summerland a ground is to lay it fallow a year, according to Ray. *Suffolk.* Moor gives only the substantive.

SUMMER-LATEN. Summer fallowed. *Norf.*

SUMMER-RIDING-BOOTS. "*Demi-chase* (*Fr.*) half-chase, or half-hunting boots; so called by the French: we call them summer riding-boots," Blount's Glossographia, p. 187.

SUMMERSAULT. See *Somersault.*

SUMMER'S-DAY. As nice a person as one shall see on a summer's day, i. e. as one could see. This vernacular phrase is not unusual in early writers. "They say hee is as goodly a youth as one shall see in a summer's day," Lilly's Mother Bombie, ed. 1632, sig. Z. x. "A proper man as one shall see in a summer's day," Mids. Night's Dream, i. 2. See Henry V. iii. 6, iv. 8. The phrase also occurs in later works. "As fine a fat thriving child as you shall see in a summer's day," Joseph Andrews, b. iv. c. 15.

SUMMER'S-RUN. Said of a horse which has been at grass during the summer.

SUMMER-TILLED. Fallowed. "That field was *summer-tilled* last year," i. e. lay fallow. *Linc.* Sometimes termed *summer-stirred.* "To summer-stir, *æstate sulcare*," Coles. In the South of England, land is said to have a summer fallow.

SUMMER-TREE. Same as *Summer* (2).

SUMMER-VOY. Yellow freckles in the face.

SUMMING. Arithmetic. *Var. dial.*

SUMMISTER. One who abridges.

> Over this, if the historian be long, he is accompted a trifler; if he be short, he is taken for a *summister.*
> *Holinshed, Chron. Ireland*, p. 80.
>
> And thus, though rudely, have I plaid the *summister.* *The Meane in Spending*, 1598.

SUMMITTE. To submit. *Lydgate.*

SUMMUNDER. An apparitor. "*Aparator*, a summunder," Nominale MS. Nomina dignitatum clericorum. The term occurs more usually *summoner* or *sumner.*

SUMMUT. Something. *Var. dial.*

SUMNER. See *Summunder.*

SUMNI. Summon. (*A.-S.*)

> To Westmystre he let *sumni* the bischopes of his londe,
> And clerkes that grettest were ek and heȝist, ich understonde.
> *Life of Thomas Beket*, p. 19.

SUMP. (1) According to Carr, a hole sunk below the levels or drifts of a mine at a proper distance to divide the ground, and communicate air to the different works or branches. Ray says, "a round pit of stone covered over with clay within." See his English Words, 1674, p. 114.

(2) A puddle, or dirty pond. *Cumb.*

(3) A very heavy weight. *Suffolk.* Hence, a heavy stupid fellow is so called.

SUMPH. A simpleton. *North.*

SUMP-HOLE. A cesspool. *Yorksh.*

SUMPLE. Supple; pliant. *West.*

SUMPTER. A horse which carried furniture, &c. on its back. It was more commonly termed a sumpter-horse.

> But, for you have not furniture
> Beseeming such a guest,
> I bring his owne, and come myselfe
> To see his lodging drest.
> With that two *sumpters* were discharg'd,
> In which were hangings brave,
> Silke coverings, curtens, carpets, plate,
> And al such turn should have.
> *Percy's Reliques*, p. 78.

SUM-UP. To collect. *North.*

SUMPY. Boggy; wet. Damp, watery, as potatoes; heavy, as bread. *Var. dial.*

SUN. *In the sun*, tipsy.

SUN-AND-MOON. "Dielcystinda, a kinde of play wherein two companies of boyes holding hands all on a rowe, doe pull with hard hold one another, till one be overcome; it is called *Sunne and Moone*," Thomasii Dictionarium, 4to. Lond. 1644.

SUN-BEAM. Gossamer. *North.*

SUN-CATE. A dainty. *Suffolk.*

> Mauther, gang the grizen into the vaunceroof, bring my hat from off the spurket, ding the door after you, nemis the cat should get in and eat the *suncate.* Girl, girl, go up stairs into the garret, and fetch my hat from off the peg; shut the door for fear the cat should get in and eat the dainty.
>
> *Grose*, ed. 1839, p. 111.

SUN-DANCE. A custom was formerly in vogue of rising early on Easter-day to see the *sun dance*, the superstitious believing that the sun really did dance on that day.

SUNDAY-CLOTHES. Best clothes, kept for use on Sundays and holidays. *Var. dial.*

SUNDAY-SAINT-AND-EVERY-DAY-SINNER. A person who never misses church twice every Sunday, nor an opportunity of reviling or cheating his neighbours on all the rest of the week. *Moor's Suff. MS.*

SUNDAY'S-FELLOW. Monday.

> One asked Tarlton why Munday was called *Sundaies fellow?* Because he is a sausie fellow, saies Tarlton, to compare with that holy day. But it may be Munday thinkes himselfe Sundayes fellow because it followes Sunday, and is next after; but he comes a day after the faire for that.
>
> *Tarlton's Jests*, 1611.

SUNDER. To air; to expose to the sun and wind, as hay which has been cocked, but which is still under-dry. *York.*

SUNDERLAND-FITTER. The knave of clubs.

SUNDERLY. Peculiarly; alternately.

SUNE. Soon?

> That fur schal kumen in this world
> One one *sune* niȝte. *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ix. f. 245.

SUNFEY.

> Under the paine of paying the billes themselves, which they refuse eyther to file or cleare within that space, without prejudice alwaies to the complanant to use an avower if he have anie, and therby to claime his double and *sunfey.* *Egerton Papers*, p. 237.

SUNFULE. Sinful [men]. (*A.-S.*)

> An the *sunfule* so ateliche heo stondeth.
>
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ix. f. 245.

SUN-GATE-DOWN. "Sunne settynge, or sunne gate downe, *occasus*," Pr. Parv. "At the sonne gate downe, *sur la soleil couchant*," Palsgrave, 1530.

SUNGILLE-STOK. See *Swingle-hand.*

SUNHOUN. A halo round the sun. *South.*

SUNK. A canvas pack-saddle stuffed with straw. *North.*

SUNKET. (1) A supper. *Cumb.*

(2) To pamper with dainties. *East.* A sunketting child, i. e. a delicate child.

3) A foolish fellow. *Norf.*

(4) A small quantity of food or drink, especially if given grudgingly. *Norf.*

SUNK-FENCE. A ditch cut perpendicularly on one side and obliquely on the other, common in parks, &c. affording protection without interrupting the prospect.

SUNNEN. Sins. (*A.-S.*)

> Woltou, quod the vox, srift ounderfonge,
> Tel thine *sunnen* on and on,
> That ther bileve never on. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 276.

SUNNING. Basking in the sun.

> So homeward bent, his eye too rude and cunning,
> Spies knight and lady by a hedge a *sunning.*
>
> *Ovid de Arte Amandi*, &c. 1677, p. 139.

SUNNY-SIDE. The south side of a hill.

SUN-SHINER. The dark shining beetle.

SUNTORE. Cracked by the sun. *Salop.*

SUOAK. To snuff the air. *Northumb.*

SUP. To sup sorrow, i. e. to be afflicted by anything causing sorrow.

SUPERALTARY. The slab which covered a stone altar in a church. (*Lat.*)

SUPERFICIALTIE. Superficies.

> In als many jorneyes may thei gon fro Jerusalem unto other confynyes of the *superficialtie* of the erthe beȝonde *Maundevile's Travels*, p. 183.

SUPERFLUE. Superfluous. *Palsgrave.*

SUPERGRESSION. An old chemical term.

> And soe with long leasure it will waste,
> And not with bubling made in haste;
> For doubt of perrills many moe then one,
> And for *supergression* of our stone.
>
> *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.* 1652, p. 47

SUPERNACULUM. An old drinking term, thus described by Nash, Pierce Penilesse, repr. p. 52, "a devise of drinking new come out of Fraunce, which is, after a man hath turnde up the bottom of the cup, to drop it on hys nayle, and make a pearl with that is left; which, if it slide, and he cannot mak stand on by reason thers too much, he must drinke againe for his penance." It is supposed to be a corruption of *super ungulam.* Brathwaite mentions it in his Law of Drinking, 1617, p. 11, "they without any difficulty at all can soake and sucke it *ἐν τον νῦν*, to a nayle." The term is still in use, and is applied, according to Grose, to "good liquor, of which there is not even a drop left sufficient to wet one's nail."

> Were it a whole hogsheade, I would pledge thee.
> What, if I drinke two? fill them to the brimme;
> Wher's hee that shall marry with my sister?
> I drinke this to thee *super naculum.*
>
> *Timon*, ed. Dyce, p. 38

SUPERNE. Above; supreme. *Lydgate.*

SUPERNODICAL. Excessive; supreme.

> O, *supernodical* foole! wel, Ile take your
> Two shillings, but Ile bar striking at legs.
>
> *Taming of a Shrew*, p. 185.

SUPERTASSE. According to Stubbes, "a certaine device made of wiers, crested for the purpose, whipped over either with gold thred, silver, or silke; this is to bee applied round about their neckes, under the ruffe, upon the outside of the bande, to beare up the whole frame and bodie of the ruffe from fallyng or hangyng doune." ed. 1585, f. 21.

SUPERVISOUR. The overlooker of a will.

> And to se all thinges truly doone
> After my deth, dwely and right sone,
> I ordeyn to be myn executour
> Of my last will, with a *supervisour*,

Aleyn Maltson, to se truly
My will performyd wele and duly,
As I have ordeynd here after myn entent,
By good avicement in my Testament.

MS. Rawl. C. 86.

SUPERVIVE. Qu. *Supervide*, to look at.

As I me lenyd unto a joyful place,
Lusty Phebus to *supervive*.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 78.

SUPERVIZE. Sight; view. *Shak.*

SUPETERS. Armour for the feet.

SUPPEDITATE. To subdue, or tread under.

But oh Lorde, all thynges that I of long tyme have in my mynde revolved and immagined, that stelyng thief Death goeth about to subverte, and in the moment of an houre clerely to *suppeditate*.

Hall, Edward IV. f. 60.

SUPPER. (1) *To set one his supper*, to perform a feat impossible for another to imitate.
(2) The sucker of a pump.

SUPPINGS. (1) Spoon-meat. "Suppyyng for a sicke man, *humaige, humee*," Palsgrave.
(2) The refuse milk after the cheese is made. *Chesh.*

SUPPLANTARYE. Supplanting.

For in good feythe ȝit hadde I lever,
In my simpleste, for to dye,
Than werche suche *supplantarye*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 77.

SUPPLE. To render pliant. It is now used only as an adjective. "To make a thing which is hard and rough, soft; to soften, to *supple*," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

Yf he be acurssed than are we a mete cuppell,
For I am interdyct; no salve that sore can *suppell*.

Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 62.

SUPPLIE. To supplicate. (*A.-N.*)

SUPPOELLE. (1) To support. (2) Support.

So that ther myghte no schippez come nere the havene for to vetaille the citee, or *suppoelle* it with mene, by cause of the bastelle.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 5.

And to live in reste and in quiete
Thoruȝ thi supporte and thi *suppowaille*.

MS. Digby 230.

And wher nede was, he made *suppowelment*.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 49.

SUPPORTAILE. Support. (*A.-N.*)

And in mischef, whanne drede wolde us assayle,
Thou arte oure schilde, thou arte oure *supportayle*.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 22.

SUPPORTATION. Support. (*Lat.*)

For there is no great man so weake, but hath councell and *supportation* of inferior officers, nor mean man so sottish, but hath friends or servants in the dispatch of his businesse.

History of Patient Grisel, p. 33.

SUPPOSALL. A supposition.

Hee incroches often upon admittance (where thinges be well delivered) to multiply his observation, and he will verifie things, through a scandalous *supposall*, as if they were now committed.

Stephens' Essayes and Characters, 1615, p. 219.

SUPPOSE. (1) To know with certainty. A person announcing what he knows to be a fact will say, "I *suppose* Mr. A. is dead." *Salop.*
(2) A supposition.

To speake with him she kindly doth entreat,
Desiring him to cleare her darke *suppose*.

Taylor's Workes, 1630, iii. 22.

SUPPOSITOR. A medical term, meaning an excitement or provocative. Ford, ii. 182.

SUPPRISSID. Oppressed.

Goddis law biddith help the *supprissid*, jugith to the fadirles, defendith the wydow, and how temporal lordis ow to thole no wrong be don; and man doctors and lawis and resoun acordyn to this.

Apology for the Lollards, p. 79

SUPPUTED. Imputed. *Drayton.*

SUP-UP. The legitimate meaning of *sup up* is to give cattle their last meal at night, or supper. It is a rural phrase, and has extended from the farmyard to other actions and occupations. *Var. dial.*

SURANCE. Assurance; satisfaction.

Thus wedded he her at Yorke in all *suraunce*.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 86.

SUR-ANTLERS. "The sur-antlers, or bear-antlers of a buck, but the royall of a stagg, viz. the second branch," Howell, sect. 3.

SURBATRE. A kind of bruise. (*A.-N.*)

SURBED. "To surbed coal, to set it edgewaies on the fire that the heat and flame may cleare it and make it burn with greater vehemence," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

SURBOTED. Grazed, as the skin is by constant rubbing or pressure; battered. (*Fr.*)

Fresh grease is very profitable for those members that are *surboted* or riven of their skin, and likewise to anoint them that are weary with long journies. The ashes of womens haire burned in a shell, and mingled with the fat of swine, are said to ease the paine of S. Anthonies fire, and to stanch bloud, and to cure ring-wormes.

Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p 689

SURCARKING.

Ac in al this *surcarking*,
Merlin com to Ban the king.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 147

SURCEASE. To stop; to cease; to refrain.

I shall gladly *surcease* to make any farther attempt of the house, garden, stables, and approaches, as falling too short of the greatness and excellency of it. *Aubrey's Wilts. Royal Soc. MS.* p. 235.

The watchfull bird that centinels the morne,
Shrill herald to Auroraes earlie rising,
That oft proclaimes the day ere day be borne,
Distinguisher from pitch-fac'd nights disguising,
Surceas'd to heed; why Nature taught him crow,
And did exclaime on mee for sinning so.

Rowland's Betraying of Christ, 1598

SURCINGLE. A long upper girth which often went over the pannel or saddle. "The paytrellys, *sursenglys*, and crowpers," Morte d'Arthur, i. 211.

SURCOTE. An upper coat, or kirtle, worn over the rest of the clothes. At a later period, there was a mourning garment so called, "made like a close or strayte-bodied gowne, which is worn under the mantell."

SURCREASE. Excessive increase. *Drayton.*

SURCREW. A surplus.

It had once left me, as I thought; but it was only to fetch more company, returning with a *surcrew* of those splenetick vapors that are call'd hypocondriacal. *Reliq. Wotton.* ed. 1651, p. 513

SURCUDANT. Presumptuous; arrogant.

SURDAUNT. Arising.

And ferthermore to here and determyne all man ner causes, quarels, controversies, debates and demaundes, emergyng and *surdaunt* emong any persons cociticins within the said citie.

Davies' York Records, p. 255.

SURDINE. "A surdine to put in a trumpet to make it sound low," Florio, p. 514.

SURDINY. The fish sardine.

SURDOWGHT. Sour-dough; leaven. "*Fermentum*, surdowght," Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

SURE. (1) "I don't know, I am *sure*," a very common expression, the last sentence being merely a confirmatory tautology. *Sure and sure*, indeed.

(2) Sour. Medulla MS.

SURE-CROP. The shrew mouse. *Dorset.*

SUREN. To assure. (*A.-N.*)

SUREPEL. A cover or case.

The sexte hade a sawtere semliche bowndene
With a *surepel* of silke sewede fulle faire.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 88.

SURESBY. A person to be depended on.

SURE-TO. Assured to; affianced.

SURETY. Defence; safeguard. "Surety, defence, *sauve garde*," Palsgrave, 1530.

SURE-WORK. To make sure work, i. e. a certain safe conclusion to any undertaking.

Their unmannerly manner is to knocke out a mans braines first, or else to lurke behind a tree, and shoot a man with a peece or a pistol, and so make *sure worke* with the passenger, and then search his pockets. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, iii. 88.

SURFANO. A plaster, or salve.

SURFEIT. A cold; a disorder. *Craven.*

SURFEL. To wash the cheeks with mercurial or sulphur water. See Ford, i. 405.

Having at home a well painted mannerly harlot, as good a maid as Fletcher's mare that bare three great foals, went in the morning to the apothecaries for half a pint of sweet water that commonly is called *surfulyng water*. *A manifest Detection of the moste vyle and detestable Use of Dice Play*, n. d.

SURFET. Fault, offence, or trespass.

For wele, ne for worchyp, ne for the wlonk werkkez,
Bot in syngne of my *surfet* I schal se hit ofte.

Gawayn and the Grene Knizt, 2433

SURFLE. To ornament with trimmings, edgings, or embroidery; to plait.

SURFOOT. Sore-footed? See Nares.

SURGE. A quick motion. *South.*

SURGENRIE. Surgery. (*A.-N.*)

And dide hym assaie his *surgenrie*
On hem that sike were. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 336.

SURGIAN. A surgeon. *Palsgrave.*

SURHED. To surhed a stone is to set it edgewise, contrary to the posture it held in the quarry. *Northumb.*

SURINGER. A surgeon. Peele, iii. 94.

SURJONER. A surgeon. Medulla MS.

SURKETE. The same as *Surcote*, q. v.

Surketes over al he con holde.
Off knyȝtes and of persons bolde,
Sich hade he non sene.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

SURLETTES. Part of ancient armour, mentioned in Hall's Union, 1548, Hen. IV. f. 12. See *Sollerets.*

SURMIT. To surmise.

That by the breeche of cloth were chalenged,
Nor I thinke never were, for to my wyt
They were fantasticall, imagined;
Onely as in my dreame I dyd *surmit.*

Thynne's Debate, p. 67

SURMOUNT. To excel; to surpass.

So as the kynge himselfe acompteth,
That he alle other men *surmounteth.*

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 233.

SURNAPPE. A napkin; a tablecloth.

The *surnappe* must be properly layde towardes the salt endlong the brode edge, by the handes of th' aforenamed yeoman of the ewrie.

Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 101.

SURPLIS. A surplice. (*A.-N.*)

SURPLUSE. Remainder; surplus.

SURQUEDRIE. Presumption; arrogance; conceit. *Surquidous*, overbearing, arrogant.

O, where is alle the transitorye fame
Of pompe and pryde, and *surquidrye* in feere?

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2

Or rebelle in any manere weye
Of *surquidrie* or pride to werreye.

MS. Digby 230.

The tother branche of pride es *surquytry*, that es, to undirtake thyng over his powere, or wenys to be mare wyse than he es, or better than he es, and avauntez hym of gude that he hase of other, or of ille that he hase of hymselfe.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 200.

SURRE. A sore place; a scar.

SUR-REINED. Overworked. *Shak.*

SURREPT. To invade suddenly. (*Lat.*)

But this fonde newe founde ceremony was litle regarded and lesse estemed of hym that onely studyed and watched howe to *surrept* and steale this turtle oute of her mewe and lodgynge.

Hall, Henry VII. f. 20.

SURREY. A corruption of *Sirrah.*

SURRY. Syria.

Nowe of the kynge of *Surry* wylle I seye more.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 119.

They drewe up sayle of bright hew,
The wynde them soone to *Surry* blew.

Syr Isenbras, ap. Utterson, i. 91.

SURRYALL. The second projection of the horn on a stag's head above the sur-antler.

And fyrst whan an hert hath fourched, and then auntelere ryall, and *surryall*, and forched one the one syde, and troched on that other syde, than is he an hert of .x. and of the more. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 151.

SURS. Rising.

Att the *surs* of the sonne he sees there commande,
Raykande to Rome-warde the redyeste wayes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 89

SURSANURE. A wound healed outwardly, but not inwardly. (*A.-N.*)

SURSAULTED.

Returne my hart, *sursaulted* with the fill
Of thousand great unrests and thousand feares.

England's Helicon, repr. p. 162

SURSERARA. A corruption of *certiorari?*

With hollocke, sherant, malliga, canara,
I stuft your sides up with a *surserara.*

Taylor's Workes, 1630, iii. 126.

SURSTBYE. A courtpie?

On morow when he shuld to court goo,
In russet clothyng he tyret hym tho,
In kyrtil and in *surstbye.*

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 4

SURVEANCE. Superintendence. (*A.-N.*)

SURVEY. A species of auction, in which farms are disposed of for three lives. *Devon.*

SURVIOWRE. An overlooker.

SUSE. (1) Six. (2) She. *Lanc.*

SUSGINE. A surgeon?

A *susgyne* of Salerne enserches his wondes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 98.

SUSPECT. Suspicion.

I have been in prison thus long, only upon the occasion of the disputation made in the convocation-house, and upon *suspect* of the setting forth the report thereof. *Philpot's Works*, p. 5.

SUSPECTABLE. Liable to suspicion.

SUSPECTION. Suspicion. *Chaucer.*

SUSPENCED. Freed. "Suspenced from all their paine," Honours Academie, 1610, i. 49.

SUSPIRAL. "Suspyral of a cundyte, *spiraculum, suspiraculum*," MS. Harl. 221, f. 168.

SUSPIRE. To respire; to sigh.

SUSPOWSE. Suspicion.

SUSS. (1) A dog-fish. *I. of Wight.*
(2) To swill like a hog. *Suss, suss*, a call to swine to eat their suss or hog-wash. *East.*

SUSSACK. A fall; a blow. *Suffolk.*

SUSSEX-PUDDING. Boiled paste. *South.*

SUSSLE. Noise; disturbance; an impertinent meddling with the affairs of other people. *Sussex.*

SUSTER-DOUGHTERE. A niece. (*A.-S.*)

SUSTRE. A sister. (*A.-S.*)

Bycause that hurre *sustre* so besselyche of hurre souȝt,
What he hadde y-don aȝeyne seynt Ede.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 137.

Justice and pees, these *sustres* schal provide
Twixt reawmes tweyne stedfast love to sette.
MS. Harl. 3869, f. 2.

SUTE. (1) After. *Hearne.*
(2) Cunning; subtle. *Staff.*
(3) A sute of locks, a set of six or more locks, whereof the respective keys shall serve only for each lock, and yet one master key shall open all. Holme, 1688.
(4) A pursuit, or following. *Pr. Parv.*
(5) Soot. MS. Dictionary, c. 1500.
(6) To clothe or suit.

The moone like *suted* in a sable weed,
Mourned for sinnes outragious bloody deed.
Rowlands' Betraying of Christ, 1598.

SUTELTEE. See *Sotiltees.*

SUTELY. This word occurs in Hall, Henry IV. f. 11, but is probably a misprint for *surety*, and certainly used in the same sense.

SUTERE. A suitor, or suppliant.

Alle men may take example, lo!
Of lowly mekenes evyn ryght here,
Be oure Lorde God that comyth me to,
Hese pore servaunt and his *sutere.*
Coventry Mysteries, p. 201.

SUTLER. One who sells provisions in a camp. Spelt *sutteler* by Coles.

For setting on those with the luggadge left,
A few poore *sutlers* with the campe that went.
Drayton's Poems, p. 86.

SUTTER. A cobler, or shoemaker. (*A.-S.*)

Hail be ȝe, *sutters*, with ȝour mani lestes,
With ȝour blote hides of selcuth bestis.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 176.

SUTTES. Fools? (*A.-N.*)

Byschoppes, archedekyns, and abbottes,
Wyse men of the churche and no *suttes.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 211

SUTTLE-BEE.

For those kind of cattle have commonly the *suttle-bee*, and are as weary of a single life as nuns of their cloisters, and therefore catch at the very appearance of match.
A Cap of Gray Hairs for a Green Head, 1688, p. 77

SUTTLER'S-CABINE. A soldier's tent.

SUWE. To follow; to pursue. (*A.-S.*)

With his fest he me smot;
Therefore ich im *suwed*, God it wot!
And smot him so thou might se.
Gy of Warwike, p. 226.

Ful litil pris sette thei therby,
But *suwen* evere her owen foly.
MS. Ashmole 60, f. 4

SUWELLE. To swell. (*A.-S.*)

To do that foule fleys to *suwelle*,
That foule wormes scholden ete.
Appendix to Walter Mapes, p. 334.

SUXUNDATION. Drowning. Huloet, 1552.

SWA. So. See *Sua.*

It wolde wirke me fulle wa,
So mote I one erthe ga,
It ne salle noghte be-tyde me *swa*,
If I may righte rede. *Perceval*, 1463.
Als werand and als dreri,
Swa raeked I witterli.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 22.

SWAB. (1) To splash over. *North.*
(2) A rough awkward fellow. *Norf.*

SWABBER. (1) A sweeper of a vessel. Also, a kind of broom for sweeping out a boat or ship. "Their ragges served to make me swabbers," Dekker's Knights Conjuring, p. 65.
(2) Certain cards at whist by which the holder was entitled to a part of the stakes were termed *swabbers.*

SWABBLE. (1) To quarrel; to squabble. *East.*
(2) "Swablynge or swaggynge," Pr. Parv.

SWACHE. A tally; that which is fixed to cloth sent to dye, of which the owner keeps the other part. *North.*

SWACK. A blow, or fall. *Swacking*, huge, large. *Swacker*, anything very large.

SWAD. (1) A silly foolish fellow; a country bumpkin. "Swad, in the North, is a pescod shell; thence used for an empty shallow headed fellow," Blount, p. 627.

Let country swaines and silly *swads* be still;
To court, yoong wag, and wanton there thy fill.
Greene's Perimedes, 1588

How should the reasonable soule (unlesse all his prime faculties were drowned and drenched in the lees of sense) affect such a *swad*?
The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 22.

O, how this tickles mee, to see a *swad*,
Who ne'r so much as education had
To make him generous, advanc'd to state.
Brathwaite's Honest Ghost, 1658, p. 3.

I have opinion, and have ever had,
That when I see a stagg'ring drunken *swad*,
Then that a man worse then an asse I see
Taylor's Motto, 1622.

(2) The pod of a pea, &c. *North.* Grose says the term is used metaphorically for one that is slender, p. 157, ed. 1839. Coles has a differ-

ent application. "A swad [of a woman], *obesula*." A handful of pease-straw is also called a *swad*.

3) A sword. *Suffolk*.

(4) A fish-basket. *Sussex*.

SWADDER. A pedlar. Earle, p. 249. "Swadders or pedlers." Harrison's England, p. 184.

SWADDLE. To beat. "Hee bangde, belammed, thumped, *swadled* her," Cotgrave, in v. Chaperon. "Swaddled, cudgelled," Coles.

I sweare by God, and by saynt John,
Thy bones will I *swaddle*, so have I blisse.
The Wife Lapped in Morels Skin, n. d.

SWADDLE-BAND. "Swadylbande, *bande, fasse*," Palsgrave.

SWADDY. Full of husks, or pods. "*Goussu*, coddie, hullie, huskie, swaddie," Cotgrave. See *Swad* (2).

SWAFF. As much grass as a scythe cuts at one stroke. Holme, 1688.

SWAFT. Thirst. *Wilts*.

SWAG. (1) To hang loose and heavy; to sag. *Warw*. "I swagge, as a fatte persons belly swaggeth as he goth, *je assouage*," Palsgrave.

(2) To swing about. *Suffolk*.

(3) Booty; large quantity. *Leic*.

(4) "One that falls down with some violence and noise is said to come down with a swag," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 396.

SWAG-BELLY. A loose heavy belly.

SWAGE. (1) To assuage. *Palsgrave*. In our second example, to lessen power?

Than wil he thys war *swage*.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

Y schall have Harrowde and Gye,
Tyll they be *swagyd* a gode partye.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 180.

(2) To move anything about. *Linc*.

(3) A notch in a blacksmith's anvil.

(4) A joiner's gauge. Holme, 1688, iii. 366.

SWAGER. A brother-in-law. *Durh*.

SWAGING. *Refrigeration*, Palsgrave.

SWAGLE. The same as *Swag* (2).

SWAIB. To swing forward and backward like a pendulum. *Somerset*.

SWAIMUS. Shy; squeamish. *Cumb*

SWAINE. A herdsman or servant; a youth not yet an esquire. (*A.-S.*) In compositions of the fourteenth and fifteenth century, the term is not exclusively applied in the original sense. Any one not a knight seems to have been so called.

Knightes, *swaines*, levedies beld,
Maden crud hem to biheld.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 204.

Ȝondyr ys Gayere, an hardê *swayn*,
The emperowre sone of Almayn.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 150.

SWAISE. To swing the arms in walking.

SWAITHE. (1) A row of grass cut down. *Laid o' th' swaithe bauk*, spread abroad. *North*

2) The ghost of a dying person. *Cumb*.

SWAKE. A pump-handle. *East*.

SWAL. Swelled. (*A.-S.*)

He *swal* so faste and wondirly,
That almest bigon he for to dy.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 78.

SWALCH. A pattern. *Yorksh*.

SWALE. (1) A valley? Forby explains it, "a low place;" and Moor, "a gentle rising of the ground, but with a corresponding declivity."

Be the deth that I shalle dye,
Therto my hed then dar I ley,
Now sone in this *swale*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

(2) To wither in the sun. *Warw*.

(3) A piece of wood going from an upright shaft in an oatmeal mill to one of the wheels.

(4) A gutter in a candle. Also, to sweal or gutter; to melt away. *Var. dial.* Metaphorically, to grow thin.

(5) Shade; a shady place. *East*. "Swale, *umbra*," MS. Harl. 221, f. 167.

(6) To split down or off. *Heref*.

(7) Windy; cold; bleak. *North*. To lie in the swale, i. e. in the cold air.

(8) To singe, or burn. *Grose*. "And men *swaliden* with greet heete," Wickliffe's New Testament, p. 249. Kennett explains it, "to kindle or set on fire."

SWALER. A dealer in corn, or rather one who buys corn and converts it into meal before he sells it again. *Chesh*.

SWALGE. A whirlpool.

SWALIEST. Coldest. *North*.

SWALLE. Swelled. See *Swal*.

And therfore he *swalle* for envye.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 138.

But he his ye awey ne swerveth
From hire, whiche was nakid alle
And sche for angir therof *swalle*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 40

SWALLOCKY. A term applied to the appearance of clouds in hot weather before a thunderstorm. *East*.

SWALLOP. A heavy lounging walk. *Norf*.

SWALLOW. (1) A hollow in the earth. *North*. Carr has *swallow*, a deep hollow in the ground, in which the rain is swallowed or conveyed off. It is an archaism, occurring under the form *swolowe*, a gulf or abyss, as in the Legende of Dido, 179, "the swolowe of hell." Maundevile, p. 33, mentions "a sweloghe of the gravely see." According to Kennett, "where hollow caverns remain in the earth upon mine works, if the roof or top of such caverns or hole made by such fall is calld a *swallow* and a *swallow pit*." In the Pr. Parv. occurs, "Swelwhe of a water or of a grownde, *vorago*," MS. Harl. 221, f. 167.

Howevere the sayde nowse lye or be edified with his gardeyns, wallis, gutters, *swolous*, lying or beyng upon any partye of the grownde.
Chronicon Johannis de Whethamstede, p. 546.

They schullen seke for to entre into creveys or stoonys, and into *swolowys* of the erthe, fro the dredefull face of oure Lorde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 7

(2) *To swallow an affront*, to take an affront without any apparent retaliation.

SWALLOW-DAY. April the 15th. *Var. dial*

SWALLOW-PEAR. The service apple.

SWALLOW'S-TAIL. "A swallowes taile in carpenters worke, which is a fastening of two pieces of timber or boards so strongly that they cannot away," Rider's Dictionarie, 1633.

SWALME. Sickness. See *Swame.* Also, to turn sick or ill, as in Ritson, iii. 33.

That ȝere litulle shalbe of wyne,
And *swalme* among fatte swyne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 77.

SWALTER.

Slippes in in the sloppes o-slante to the girdylle,
Swalters upe swyftly with his swerde drawene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 94.

SWALTISH. Hot; sultry.

SWAME. An attack of sickness. In the following passage, the tokens of disease. "Sweame or swame, *subita ægrotatio,*" Rider.

In whose bloodde bathed he should have been,
His leprous *swames* to have weshed of clene.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 49.

SWAMLING.

For *swamlyng* of glet that is abowte the lyver, and the longus, and the mylte.
MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.

SWAMP. Lean, as cattle. *North.*

Our why is better tidded than this cow,
Her ewr's but *swampe;* shee's nut for milk I trow.
A Yorkshire Dialogue, 1697, p. 36.

SWAN.

Teche hyt forthe thorow-owt thys londe,
Oon tyll othur that thys boke have now *swan.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 40.

SWANE. To soften; to absorb, applied to a swelling. Salop. Antiq. p. 583.

SWANG. (1) A fresh piece of green swarth, lying in a bottom, among arable or barren land; a dool. *North.*

(2) A swamp, or bog. *Yorksh.*

(3) To swing with violence. *East.*

SWANGE. The groin?

Swappez in with the swerde, that it the *swange* brystedd,
Bothe the guttez and the gorre guschez owte at ones.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

SWANGENE. Struck.

Swerdez *swangene* in two swelterand knyghtez,
Lyes wyde opyne welterande on walopande stedez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.

SWANGWAYS. Obliquely; aside. *Norf.*

SWANK. (1) Laboured. (*A.-S.*)

I *swank* in mi sighing stede,
I sal wasche bi al nyghtes mi bede.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 3.

I *swank* criand, haase ere made.
Chekes mine for pine I hade.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 46.

(2) To abate; to shrink; to lessen. *Devon.* "When a great swelling abates, and the skin hangs loose, particularly that of the belly, it is said to swank," MS. Devon Gl.

(3) To strike with a sword?

He swounande diede, and on the swarthe lengede,
Sweltes ewynne swiftly, and *swanke* he no more.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.

(4) A bog. (5) To give way, or sink.

SWANKING. Big; large. *North.*

SWANKUM. To walk to and fro in an idle and careless manner. *Somerset.*

SWANKY. (1) Boggy. *Var. dial.*

(2) Swaggering; strutting. *Wilts.*

(3) The weakest small beer. *West.*

(4) A strong strapping fellow *North.*

SWANT. Proper; steady. *West.*

SWAN-UPPING. The taking of swans, performed annually by the swan companies, with the Lord Mayor of London at their head, for the purpose of marking them. The king's swans were marked with two *nicks* or notches, whence a double animal was invented, unknown to the Greeks, called *the swan with two necks.* A MS. of swan marks is in the library of the Royal Society, described in Arch. xvi. Upping the swans was formerly a favorite amusement, and the modern term *swan-hopping* is merely a corruption from it. The struggle of the swans when caught by their pursuers, and the duckings which the latter received in the contest, made this diversion very popular. See Kempe's Loseley Manuscripts, p. 309.

SWAP. (1) To barter; to exchange. *Var. dial.*

(2) To cut wheat in a peculiar way, to chop, not to reap it. *Sussex.*

(3) Clean; quickly; smartly. *West.*

(4) A blow. Also, to strike. In some counties, a fall is called a swap.

With *swappes* sore thei hem swong.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 118.

And on hys body so many *swappys,*
With blody lyppys y kysse hym here.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.

Kastes in his clere schelde and coveres hym full faire,
Swappes of the swerde hande als he by glenttis.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97

SWAPE. (1) To place aslant. *North.*

(2) To sweep. *North.* (*A.-S.*)

(3) A long oar used by keelmen. *Newc.*

(4) A fork for spreading manure. *North.*

(5) The handle of a pump. *Norf.* It is also the same as *Sweep* (2).

(6) A bar for hanging kettles over the fire

SWAPER. The same as *Sway* (1).

SWAPPER. A great falsehood. *Kent.*

SWAPPING. Large; huge; strong. *West.*

A filch-man in his hande, a *swapping* ale dagge, at his back, containing by estimation some two or three pounds of yron in the hyltes and chape.
A Countercuffe given to Martin Junior, 1589.

SWAPSON. A slattern. *Warw.*

SWARBLE. The same as *Swarm* (1).

SWARD. Skin; covering. (*A.-S.*) *Sward-pork,* bacon cured in large flitches. "Swarde or sworde of flesch, *coriana,*" Pr. Parv.

SWARE. (1) Sure; true. Perhaps *swete of sware,* as in l. 441, i. e. swere or neck.

He seyde, Syrs, wendyth ovyr the see,
And bydd the emperowre of Rome sende me
Hys doghtur swete and *sware.*
Le Bone Florence of Rome, 90.

(2) Square. *Prompt. Parv.*

(3) Painful. Conybeare's Octavian, p. 58.

(4) To answer. *Gawayne.*

SWARF. (1) The grit worn away from the grinding-stones used in grinding cutlery wet. *York.* Also called *wheel-swarf.*

(2) To swoon; to faint. *North.*

SWARFF-MONEY. "The swarff-money is one peny half-peny; it must be paid before the rising of the sun; the party most go thrice about the cross, and lay the swarff-money, and then take witness, and lay it in the hole; and when ye have so done, look well that your witness do not deceive you, for if it be not paid, ye give a great forfeiture, xxx. *s.* and a white bull," Blount.

SWARFFY. Swarthy; tawny. *Lanc.*

SWARM. (1) To climb the trunk of a tree, in which there are no side branches for one to rest the hands and feet on. *North.*

> He *swarmed* up into a tree,
> Whyle eyther of them might other se.
>
> *Syr Isenbras*, 351.

(2) The motion of the limbs in ascending the boll of a tree in contradistinction of climbing amongst the branches. *North.*

(3) To beat; to thrash. *South.*

(4) A large number of people. *Swarmen*, a great number, Tim Bobbin Gl.

> What furies guided this misguided *swarme*
> To bend their force against unthoughted harme?
>
> *Rowland's Betraying of Christ*, 1598, sig. B. iii.

SWART. (1) Black; dark; swarthy. Also, to blacken, as by burning, &c. " I swart, as a thyng dothe whan it begynneth to burne," Palsgrave, verb. f. 381.

> Foaming about the chaps like some wilde boore,
> As *swart* and tawnie as an India Moore.
>
> *Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine*, 1600.

(2) The same as *Sweard*, q. v.

> Howbeit, where the rocks and quarrie grounds are, I take the *swart* of the earth to be so thin, that no tree of anie greatnesse, other than shrubs and bushes, is able to grow.
>
> *Harrison's Description of England*, p. 212.

SWARTER. Darker; more black.

> His nek is greter than a bole,
> His bodi is *swarter* than ani cole.
>
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 260.

SWARTH. (1) Black? (*A.-S.*)

> Watir to sle *swarth* lice. Take mogwort, wormewode, saveyn, the water of theis sleth the vermyn in mans eynlyddes, and in his chare benethe the navelle. *MS. Sloane* 7, f. 51.

(2) Sward; grass; any outward covering, as the rind of bacon. (*A.-S.*) " On the swarthe lengede," Morte Arthure, MS. f. 84.

(3) Grose defines *swarth*, " grass just cut to be made up into hay." A *swarth* is a row of cut grass. An anonymous correspondent has furnished me with the following observations on a passage hitherto unintelligible:

" In Mr. Wright's first volume of the Biographia Britannica Literaria (Anglo-Saxon period), there is a riddle, the seventh line of which is thus printed:

corfen sworfen: cut and ——

leaving the second word untranslated. It strikes me that *sworfen* is the same word which is now used in Kent and elsewhere as *swarthed*, or *laid in swarth.* It is the word required in that particular part of the description to carry out the process regularly, *cut and swarthed, turned and dried, bound and twisted*, &c."

SWART-RUTTER. " A reister or swart-rutter, a German horseman," Cotgrave.

> Good thriftie men, they drawe out a dinner with sallets, like a *swart-rutter's* sute, and make Madona Nature their best caterer
>
> *Nash's Pierce Pennilesse*, 1593.
>
> Next five *swarttrutters* strangely apparalled with great hose down to the small of their legs, with strange caps agreeable, bearing on their necks long swords. *Wood's Bowmans Glory*, 1682, p. 45.

SWARVE. (1) To climb.

> Then Gordon *swarved* the maine-mast tree,
> He *swarved* it with might and maine;
> But Horseley with a bearing arrowe,
> Stroke the Gordon through the braine.
>
> *Percy's Reliques*, p. 136.

(2) To swerve. Morte d'Arthur, ii. 225.

> And doth hartily confesse that whosoever *swarves* from this patterne *swarves* from honesty, though hee be deepely learned.
>
> *Stephens' Essayes and Characters*, 1615, p. 198.

(3) To fill up; to be choked up with sediment, as the channel of a river. *South.*

SWARY. Useless; worthless. *North.*

SWASH. (1) " To fence, to swash with swords, to swagger," Florio, p. 127. " To swash, *clango, gladiis concrepo*," Coles. Forby has *swash*, to affect valour, to vapour, or swagger; but these are secondary meanings.

(2) A roaring blade; a swaggerer.

> Or score out husbands in the charcoal ashes,
> With country knights, not roaring city *swashes.*
>
> *Ovid de Arte Amandi*, &c. 1677, p. 141.

(3) A torrent of water. " A great swash of water, *magnus aquarum torrens*," Coles. The verb is still in use, to spill or splash water about.

(4) Refuse; hog-wash. *Devon.*

(5) Soft; quashy. *North.*

SWASH-BUCKET. The common receptacle of the washings of the scullery. *Devon.* A mean slatternly woman is so called. " Swash-bucket, a careless hussy that carries her bucket so that the milk or pigs wash and such like is always flapping or flashing over," MS. Devon Glossary.

SWASH-BUCKLER. Literally, one who makes a clattering noise by swashing his sword against his buckler. Hence, a swaggering ruffian, one with more show of bravery than real courage. " A bravo, a swash-buckler, one that for mony and good cheere will follow any man to defend him and fight for him, but if any danger come, he runs away the first and leaves him in the lurch," Florio, p. 74. Cotgrave translates *bravache*, " a roister, cutter, swaggerer, *swash buckler*, one thats ever vaunting of his owne valour."

> Whereby a man maie see how manie bloudie quarels a bralling *swash-buckler* maie picke out of a bottle of haie, namelie when his braines are forebitten with a bottle of nappie ale.
>
> *Holinshed, Chron. Ireland*, p. 87.
>
> *Ille ipse*, the same; I desire no more than this sheep-hook in my hand to encounter with that *swash-buckler.* *Heywood's Love's Mistress*, p. 25.
>
> A drunkard, a whore-hunter, a gamer, a *swash-buckler*, a ruffian to waste his money in proud apparel. *Pilkington's Works*, p. 151.

SWASHING. Slashing; dashing. *Shak.*

SWASHWAY. A deep swampy place in large sands in the sea. *Var. dial.*

SWASHY. (1) Swaggering. *East.*

(2) Watery, as vegetables are. *North.*

SWASIONS. Persuasions.

> Made at his commyng into your notable presence at Wyndsore, all the *swasions* and colour, all mocions in the moste apparaunt wise that he could, to induce your highnes to your agrement.
>
> *Hall, Henry VII.* f. 62.

SWASSING. Dashing; splashing.

> Drench'd with the *swassing* waves and stew'd in sweat,
> Scarce able with a cane our boat to set.
>
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, iii. 74.

SWAT. (1) A quantity. *Linc.*

(2)

> Of hys hele he ase ne *swat*,
> Bot thow telle wo hym bygate.
>
> *Wright's Seven Sages*, p. 38.

(3) Sweat. Still in use.

(4) A knock, or blow; a fall. *North.*

(5) To throw down forcibly. *North.*

(6) To squat down. *Yorksh.*

(7) To swoon. *Lanc.*

SWATCH. (1) To bind, as to swaddle, &c.

(2) A pattern, or sample; a piece or shred cut off from anything. *North.*

(3) To separate, or cut off. *Yorksh.*

(4) A row of barley, &c.

> One spreadeth those bands, so in order to lie,
> As barley (in *swatches*) may fill it thereby.
>
> *Tusser's Husbandry*, p. 185.

SWATCHEL. (1) A fat slattern. *Warw.*

(2) To beat with a swatch or wand. *Kent.*

SWATCHELLED. Dirty; daggled; oppressed from walking or over-exertion. *Warw.*

SWATH. (1) Same as *Swarth* (3).

(2) To tie up corn in sheaves. "Swathed or made into sheaves," Cotgrave in v. *Javelé.*

SWATH-BAUKS. The edges of grass between the semicircular cuttings of the scythe. *Yorksh.* Swath-banks, rows of new-mown grass.

SWATH-BONDS. Swaddling-bands. *Nares.* "Two swathe-bands," Ord. and Reg. p. 127.

> About a faint and slender body wear
> A flannel *swathband* or warm stomacher.
>
> *Ovid de Arte Amandi*, &c. 1677, p. 76.

SWATHE. Calm. *North.*

SWATHEL. A strong man. *Gawayne.*

SWATHELE. To swaddle. "Swathele me so that I run a-gasping," Brit. Bibl. i. 345.

SWATHER. To faint. *Somerset.*

SWATHE-RAKING. The operation of hand-raking between the swathes (or mown rows) of barley or oats, to collect on to such swathes the loose stalks or ears scattered in the mowing. From a habit of transposing harsh consonants, the word is sometimes pronounced *swake-rathing* and *rake-swathing.* *Moor.*

SWATHING-CLOTHES. Swaddling clothes, or bandages in which children were rolled up. *Shak.*

SWATTE. Sweated. (*A.-S.*)

SWATTER. To spill or throw about water, as geese and ducks do in drinking. *Yorksh.* Also, to scatter, to waste.

SWATTLE. (1) To waste away. *North.*

(2) To drink, as ducks do water. *North.* Hence a swattling fellow, or one that always swattles, a tipp er.

SWATTOCK. A severe fall. *Norf.*

SWAUR. A swath of grass. *Devon.*

SWAVE. To pass backward and forward. *Cumb*

SWAY. (1) A switch used by thatchers to bind their work, usually pronounced *swoy* in Suffolk. *East.*

(2) A balance, or lever. *Suffolk.*

(3) To swing. "Let us sway on," let us go on rapidly, Shak. We still use *swing* in a similar sense. "He went swinging on," i. e. at a violent pace; "he went at a swinging pace," &c.

> So it happened at the last,
> An halfepeny halter made hym fast,
> And therin he *swayes.*
>
> *The Boke of Mayd Emlyn*, p. 26

(4) To weigh; to lean upon. *North.*

SWAYNE. Noise, or sweven.

> Hys wyngges was long and wyght;
> To the chyld he toke a flyght,
> With an howge *swayne.*
>
> *Torrent of Portugal*, p. 24

SWAY-POLE. A long pole fixed at the top of a post as a pivot, by which water is drawn from a well. *Suffolk.* Kennett gives it as a Cheshire word, "a long pole in a pin to draw up coals from the pit, turn'd round by a horse," MS. Lansd. 1033.

SWEAK.

> Or in a mystie morning if thou wilt
> Make pitfalls for the larke and pheldifare,
> Thy prop and *sweake* shall be both overguilt,
> With Cyparissus selfe thou shalt compare
> For gins and wyles, the oozels to beguile,
> Whilst thou under a bush shalt sit and smile.
>
> *The Affectionate Shepheard*, 1594.

SWEAKING. Squeaking.

> The one in a *sweaking* treble, the other in an ale-blowen base. *Kind-Hart's Dreame*, 1592.

SWEAL. The same as *Swale*, q. v.

SWEAME. The same as *Swame*, q. v.

SWEAMISH. Squeamish; modest. *North.*

SWEAR. (1) To swear by. *Shak.*

(2) An oath. See *Swore.*

(3) To spit, said of a cat. *Var. dial.* "The dog swears when he grumbles and snarles," Kennett, MS Lansd. 1033, f. 398.

SWEARD. "Sweard, of some called Swarth, the turf or upper crust of heath ground," Holme, 1688.

SWEARLE. An eye with a peculiar cast.

SWEAT. (1) To beat; to thrash. *East.*

(2) *To sweat a person's purse*, to cause him to spend nearly all his money.

SWEAT-CLOTH. A handkerchief. *North.* "*Sudarium*, a swetyng clothe," MS. Harl. 2270, f. 183.

SWEATING. Violent perspiration was formerly considered a remedy for the *lues venerea.*

> Why, sir, I thought it duty to informe you,
> That you were better match a ruind bawd,
> One ten times cured by *sweating* and the tub.
>
> *The Citye Match*, 1639, p. 54

SWEB. To faint; to swoon. *North.*

SWECH. Such. (*A.-S.*)

> Many men in this world aftyr here pilgrimage

have left memoriales of *swech* thingis as thei have herd and seyn. *MS. Bodl.* 423, f. 355.

SWECHT. Force, or violence. *North.*

SWEDDLE. To swell; to puff out. *North.*

SWEDE. A swarth of grass. *North.*

SWEDIRD. Jerked?

Speris to-brast and in peces flowen,
Swerdes *swedyrd* out and laid hem doun.
Roland, MS. Lansd. 338, f. 389.

SWEE. (1) A giddiness in the head. *North.*

(2) Out of the perpendicular. *Northumb.*

SWEEL. (1) A nut made to turn in the centre of a chair, a swivel. *Northumb.*

(2) A sudden burst of laughter. *North.*

SWEEM. To swoon. *Somerset.*

SWEEMISH. Faint. *Somerset.*

SWEEP. (1) To drink up. *North.*

(2) "A great poste and high is set faste; then over it cometh a longe beame whiche renneth on a pynne, so that the one ende havynge more poyse then the other, causeth the lyghter ende to ryse; with such beere brewers in London dooe drawe up water; they call it a *sweepe*," Elyot, ed. 1559.

(3) An instrument used by turners for making mouldings in wood or metal.

SWEEP-CHIMNEY. A chimney-sweep. *Suff.*

SWEEPLESS. An ignoramus. *Cumb.*

SWEEP-NET. A large fishing-net. "*Esparvier*, a great sweepe-net for fishing," Cotgrave.

SWEEPS. The arms of a mill. *Kent.*

SWEER. (1) Unwilling. *Northumb*

(2) Sure; faithful.

Thou art a young man as I,
And seems to be as *sweer*.
Robin Hood, i. 100.

(3) A neck. (*A.-S.*)

That sche aboute hir white *sweere*
It dede, and hing hirselve there.
Gower, MS. Bodl. 294.

SWEET. (1) Perfumed. *Sweet gloves*, &c.

(2) A term of endearment applied to a woman. Still in use. *Sweet and twenty* was also a phrase of affection to a girl.

Say, that of all names 'tis a name of woe,
Once a kings name, but now it is not so:
And when all this is done, I know 'twill grieve thee,
And therfore (*sweet*) why should I now beleeve thee?
Drayton's Heroicall Epistles, 1637, p. 177.

In delay there lies no plenty;
Then come kiss me, *sweet-and-twenty*.
Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

SWEET-BAG. A small silk bag filled with spices, &c. used as a cosmetic.

SWEET-BREASTED. Sweet-voiced.

SWEETFUL. Delightful; full of sweets.

SWEET-HEART. A lover. *Var. dial.* It is also common as a verb, to court, to woo.

SWEETIES. Sweetmeats. *Var. dial.*

SWEETING. (1) A kind of sweet apple mentioned by Ascham and others, translated by *melimelum* in Rider's Dictionarie, 1640. A *bitter sweeting* is mentioned in Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4. "Swetyng an apple, *pomme doulce*," Palsgrave, 1530.

(2) A term of endearment, still in use according to Palmer's Devon. Gl. p. 88.

By Jesu, he saide, my *sweeting*,
I have but three shylling,
That is but a lyttle thing,
But if I had more.
The Milner of Abington, n. d.

Launfal beheld that swete wyȝth,
Alle hys love yn her was lyȝth,
And keste that swete flour;
And sat adoun her bysyde,
And seyde, *swetyng*, what so betyde,
I am to thyn honoure.
Illustrations of Fairy Mythology, p. 12.

SWEET-LIPS. An epicure; a glutton.

SWEET-MART. The badger. *Yorksh.*

SWEETNER. (1) A person who bids at a sale to raise the price, not intending to purchase.

(2) A guinea-dropper; one who dropped a guinea, and then pretending to find it when a respectable person passed by, was liberal enough to offer him half as a proper compliment for being present at the discovery, treat him at a public-house, and eventually fleece him of his money.

Guinea dropping or *sweetning* is a paultry little cheat that was recommended to the world about thirty years ago by a memorable gentleman that has since had the misfortune to be taken off, I mean hang'd, for a misdemeanour upon the highway.
The Country Gentleman's Vade Mecum, 1699, p. 97.

SWEETNINGS.

If I were to paint Sloth, (as I am not seene in the *sweetnings* by Saint John the Evangelist,) I sweare I would draw it like a stationer that I knowe.
Nash's Pierce Pennilesse, 1592.

SWEETS. The herb sweet-cicely. *North.*

SWEET-SEG. A sweet-smelling, sedge-like plant. Acorus calamus. *East.*

SWEET-TOOTH. He has got a sweet tooth, i. e. he is fond of sweet things.

SWEET-WORT. The decoction from malt before that of the hops is extracted. *South.*

SWEETY. Beautiful. "It's a *sweety* fine morning." *Linc.*

SWEF. A cry to hounds to check them and prevent their running riot. (*A.-N.*)

SWEFNE. A dream. (*A.-S.*)

His fader he tolde a *swefne* aniȝt that him mette.
MS. Bodl. 652, f. 1.

Within on a ryche bedde rystys a littylle,
And with the swoghe of the see in *swefnyng* he felle.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

SWEG. To sway, or incline. *Linc.*

SWEGH. A violent motion. (*A.-S.*)

SWEIGH. To swing. See *Sway.*

SWEIGHT. Portion; greatest quantity. *North.*

SWELDERSOME. Very sultry. *East.*

SWELE. (1) To wash. *R. de Brunne.*

(2) A swelling; a tumour.

So long he pleiede with yong man,
A *swele* in his membres cam than.
The Sevyn Sages, 1556.

SWELEWE. To swallow. (*A.-S.*)

For stynche of the mowthe. Ete piliole drie and cerfoyle, and *swelew* eysel, when thou gost to bedde, and wasche thi mowthe with venegre.
MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.

That morsel *swelowe* thou good spede,
But in thin honde holde the threde.
MS. Lansd. 793, f. 126.

SWELGHE. To swallow. (*A.-S.*)

And helle salle opene than fulle wyde,
And *swelghe* that synfulle company.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 1.

SWELK. The noise caused by the revolving of a barrel churn at the time of the butter separating from the milk. *East.*

SWELKING. Sultry. *Norf.*

SWELL. (1) A fop. *Var. dial.*

(2) To swallow. *Somerset.*

SWELLE. Eager; furious. (*A.-S.*)

Dewkys, erlys and barons also,
That arste were bolde and *swelle.*
MS Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 93.

SWELLED-NOSE. A person in an ill humour is said to have a *swelled nose.* *North.*

SWELSH. A quelsh, or fall. *West.*

SWELTE. (1) To die; to faint. (*A.-S.*) *Swelt*, died, fainted, the part. past.

Twys in a swonnyng, *swelte* as cho walde,
He pressed to his palfray in presance of lordes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

And rizte as he had saide thir wordez, he *swelt* in Alexander armes. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 21.

Where my payne for yhowe was maste,
And whare I *sweltte* and y-heelded the gaste.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 154.

(2) To broil with heat. *North.*

The dogged dog daies now with heat doe *swelt*,
And now's the season of th' unseasn'd aire.
Taylor's Workes, ii. 256.

Soft a while, not away so fast, they melt them;
Piper, be hang'd awhile! knave, looke the dauncers *swelt* them. *British Bibliographer*, i. 343.

SWELTERED. Very hot; overcome with heat; in a great perspiration. *West.* "Sweltered venom," venom moistened with the animal's sweat, Shak. "Swalterynge or swownynge, *sincopa*," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 167.

SWELTH. Mud and filth. *Nares.*

SWELTING. To *swelt* rice is to soften or boil it before being baked in a pudding. *Lanc.*

SWELTRY. Overpoweringly sultry.

But as we see the sunne oft times, through over *sweltrie* heate,
Changing the weather faire, great stormes and thundercraks doth threat.
Honours Academie, 1610, i. 18.

SWEME. (1) Swimming; giddiness. (*A.-S.*)

Loke at thou come at that tyme,
Other swowne shal i[n] *sweme*,
The lady shall i-se. *Degrevant*, 1211.

(2) Sorrow. *Swemeful*, sorrowful.

When this was seide, his hert began to melt
For veray *sweme* of this *swemeful* tale.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 38.

SWENE. (1) Noise.

You wemen of Jerusalem,
Weepe not for me, ney make no *swene*,
But for your owne barne teame
You mon reme tenderlye. *Chester Plays*, ii. 53.

(2) MS. Bodl. 175 reads *swem.*

And nowe that fitte maie I not fleye,
Thinke me never so *swene.*
Chester Plays, i. 189.

SWENGINGE. (1) "Swengynge, *excussio*," Pr. Parv. "Swengyne or schakyne, as mene done clothys and other lyke," ib.

(2) Moving; stirring. *Prompt. Parv.*

SWENSIE. The quinsey in the throat.

SWEPAGE. The crop of hay in a meadow, also called the *sweps* in some parts.

SWEPE. (1) A whip. "Sweype for a top or scoorge, *flagellum*; sweype or swappe, *alapa*," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 167.

Blo and blody thus am I bett,
Swongen with *swepys* and alle to-swett.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 227.

(2) A baker's malkin. *Pr. Parv.*

(3) A crop of hay. Blount, p. 628.

SWEPERLYE. Swiftly; speedily. (*A.-S.*)

Swyftly with swerdes they swappene there-aftyre,
Swappez doune fulle *sweperlye* swelltande knyghtez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 69.

SWEPING. A whip, or scourge.

Mikel *sweping* over sinful clives,
Hopand in Laverd mercy umgives.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 20

And ogain me thai fained and come in ane,
Samened on me *swepinges*, and I wist nane.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 22.

SWEPPENE. Laid?

In swathes *sweppene* downe, fulle of swete floures;
Thare unbrydilles theis bolde, and baytes theire horses. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 80.

SWEPPLE. Same as *Swipple*, q. v.

SWER. Sure.

Serche and ye shall fynd in every congregacyon
That long to the pope, for they are to me full *swer*,
And wyll be so long as they last and endwer.
Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 8.

SWERD. (1) A sword. (*A.-S.*) "*Ensis*, a swerde; *ensifer*, a swerde berer," MS. Harl. 2257, f. 38.

They schett arows heded with stele,
They faghte with scharpe *swyrdys* wele
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 168.

(2) The same as *Sward*, q. v.

SWERE. Dull; heavy. *Durh.*

SWERLE. To twist, or roll about. *North.*

SWERNE. Sworn. (*A.-S.*)

SWERNES. Sourness; sadness.

SWETE. (1) Suit. (2) Sweated. *Gawayne.*

SWETE-HOLLE. A pore in the skin; a sweat-hole. "*Porus*, a swete holle," Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

SWETELICHE. Sweetly. (*A.-S.*)

Heo schulen i-seon the lavedi
That Jhesu Crist of-kende:
Bi-tweonen hire armes
Sweteliche he wende.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 245.

SWETHENS. Swedes.

Buckling besides in many dang'rous fights,
With Norwaies, *Swethens*, and with Muscovites.
Drayton's Poems, 1637, p. 246

SWETTER. Sweeter. (*A.-S.*)

SWEVEN. A dream; a slumber. (*A.-S.*)

As he was in sorowe and dud wepe,
Uppon hys bedd he felle on slepe;
He can mete a straunge *swevon.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 171

Now by my faye, sayd jollye Robin,
A *sweuven* I had this night;
I dreamt me of two wighty yemen,
That fast with me can fight.
Percy's Reliques, p. [illegible].

SWEVIL. The swingel of a flail.

SWEYE. (1) To fall; to descend.

Downne he *sweys* fulle swythe, and in a swoune fallys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.

(2) To sound. (*A.-S.*)

SWEYN. Noise.

The tables ther held an hond
Bituen hem, withouten *sweyn.*
Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 29.

SWHALOUE. To swallow. MS. Gloss. xv. Cent.

SWICE. "Swyce or swycers pype, *fleuste dalemant*," Palsgrave, subst. f. 68.

SWICHE. Such. (*A.-S.*)

Swiche schuld acomber also fele.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 26.

SWICHEN. The herb groundsel.

SWICK. Den?

He ys black as any pyck,
And also felle as a lyon in hys *swyck.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 195.

SWIDDEN. To sweal, or singe. *North.*

SWIDDER. To doubt; to hesitate. *Yorksh.*

SWIDGE. (1) To smart; to ache. *North.*

(2) A puddle of water. *East.*

SWIER. (1) A squire. Nominale MS.

(2) The neck. See *Swire* (1).

SWIFT. (1) A stupid fellow. *Oxon.*

(2) A wooden revolving frame used in the North for winding yarn, &c.

(3) A newt. "Swyfte worme, *lesarde*," Palsgrave, subst. f. 68.

About A.D. 1686, a boy, lying asleep in a garden, felt something dart down his throat; it killed him; 'tis probable 'twas a little newt. They are exceeding nimble: they call them *swifts* at Newmarket heath.
Aubrey's MS. Wilts, p. 165.

SWIFTER. Part of the tackling that fastens a load of wood to the waggon. *South.*

SWIG. (1) To drink; to suck. *Var. dial.* In some places, any nice liquor is called *swig.*

(2) To leak out. *Suffolk.*

(3) "A game at cardes called *swig* or new-cut," Florio, p. 580; "to put up the cardes, to swig or deale againe," ib. p. 27. "A sort of play at cards in the North, in which all the gamesters are to be silent, is caild swig," Kennett MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 398.

SWIGGLE. (1) To shake liquor violently. After linen has been washed, it is necessary to move it to and fro in clean water to get the soap out. To this operation this word is applied. "That's right, *swiggle* em right well." *Moor's Suff. MS.*

(2) To drink greedily. *Suffolk.*

SWIGMAN. "A swygman goeth with a pedlers pack," Frat. of Vacabondes, p. 5.

SWIKE. (1) To deceive; to betray. (*A.-S.*) Also an adjective, deceitful, treacherous; and when the substantive is understood, a deceiver or betrayer.

Swappede owtte with a swerde that *swykede* hym never,
Wroghte wayes fulle wyde and wounded knyghttez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.

Thanne Godard was sikerlike
Under God the moste *swike*
That evre in erthe shaped was,
Withuten on, the wike Judas.
Havelok, 423.

(2) To stop; to cease. (*A.-S.*)

Sir Tirri, he seyd, forth thou go,
Night no day thou *swike* thou no.
Gy of Warwike, p 228

(3) A den, or cave?

Under that than was a *swyke*,
That made syr Ywain to mysiike.
Ywaine and Gawin, 677.

SWIKEDOME. Treachery (*A.-S.*)

With gyle and *suikedome*
Thou lettust thi lorde to dethe don.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 106

Of whas mallok his mouth ful is
Of *swykedome* and of bitternes.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 5

SWIKELE. Deceitful; wicked.

I-mette wid is soster the *swikele* wimon;
Judas, thou were wrthe me stende the wid ston,
For the false prophete that tou bilevest upon
Reliq. Antiq. i. 144.

Mony a *swykylle* swayne then to the swerde ȝode.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 111.

Menslaers and *swykel*, Laverd, wlate sal,
And I in mikelhede of thi mercy al.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 2.

SWILE. (1) To wash. (*A.-S.*)

The thridde day shal flowe a flod, that al this world shal hylen;
Bothe heye ant lowe the flunie shal it *swyle.*
Appendix to W. Mapes, p. 247.

(2) Hog's-wash. "*Bróda*, wash, swile or draffe for swine," Florio, p. 68.

SWILKE. Such. See *Suilk.*

But they noȝt are *swylke* als they seme.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 58.

And thys me made do dedys *swylke*,
With whych my goost ys ofte unglade.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 20.

A gerfawcon whyte as mylke,
In alle thys worlde ys non *swylk.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 150.

SWILKER. To splash about. *North.* To swilker over, i. e. to dash over. *Grose.*

SWILL. (1) Hog's-wash. This meaning of the word is given by Urry, in his MS. Additions to Ray. See *Swile* (2).

(2) A wicker basket of a round or globular form, with open top, in which red herrings and other fish and goods are carried to market for sale. "George Greeinewell, the swill maker," Chron. Mirab. p. 33.

(3) To drink; to throw a liquid over anything. *Worc.* The first of these senses is common.

(4) To wash hastily; to rince. *Var. dial.* "I swyll, I rynce or clense any maner vessell," Palsgrave, verb. f. 381.

(5) The bladder of a fish.

(6) "A keeler to wash in, standing on three feet," Ray, ed. 1674, p. 47.

(7) A shade. *South.*

SWILL-BOWL. A drunkard. "Swilbolles. *potores bibuli*," Baret's Alvearie, 1580.

SWILLER. A scullion; one who washed the dishes, &c. "*Lixa*, a swyllere," Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

SWILLET. Growing turf set on fire for manuring the land. *Devon.*

SWILLINGS. Hog's-wash. *Swilling-tub*, a tub for swillings. *Var. dial.*

SWILL-PLOUGH. "*Besot*, a dilling or swill-plough; the last or yongest child one hath," Cotgrave.

SWILL-TUB. A drunkard; a sot.

SWILTER. To waste away slowly. *West.*

SWIM. To turn giddy. *Var. dial.*

SWIMBING. Swimming.

> Withynne the castell is whyte shynyng
> As is the swan when heo is *swymbyng*.
> *MS. Religious Poems*, xv. Cent.

SWIMBUL. Tyrwhitt and some manuscripts read *a romble and a swough.*

> First on the wal was peynted a foreste,
> In which ther dwelled neyther man ne beste,
> With knotty knarry bareyn trees olde
> Of stubbes scharpe and hidous to byholde;
> In which ther ran a *swymbul* in a swough,
> As it were a storme schuld berst every bough.
> *Chaucer's Cant. T.* ed. Wright, 1981.

SWIME. A swoon. (*A.-S.*)

> In tille his logge he hyede that tyme,
> And to the erthe he felle in *swyme.*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 125.
>
> Bytwene undrone and pryme,
> Luke thou come at that tyme,
> And ane of us salle ly in *swyme.*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 135.
>
> Tharfore aske hyt be tyme
> For deth cumth now as yn *swyme.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 75.

SWIMER. A hard blow. *Devon.*

SWIMMER. A counterfeit old coin.

SWIMY. Giddy in the head; having a dimness in the sight, which causes things to turn round before you. *Sussex.* "Swymyng in the hed, *bestournement*," Palsgrave, 1530.

SWIN. To cut anything aslant. *North.*

SWINACIE. The quinsey.

SWINCHE. Labour; work.

> In stronge *swynche* niȝt and dai to of-swynche here mete stronge;
> In such *swynch* and harde lyve hi bilevede, hem thoȝte, longe. *Life of Thomas Beket*, p. 1.

SWINDGE. The same as *Swinge*, q. v.

SWINDLE. A spindle. *North.*

SWINE-BACKED. A term in archery.

> Fourthlye in coulinge or sheeringe, whether highe or lowe, whether somewhat *swyne backed* (I must use shooters woordes) or sadle backed.
> *Ascham's Toxophilus*, 1571, f. 47.

SWINE-CARSE. The herb knotgrass. *Gerard.*

SWINE-COTE. A pig-sty. *Palsgrave.* It occurs in the Hallamshire Gl. p. 125. *Swine-crue*, Kennett's Latin Glossary, p. 115. "A swin-bull or swine-crue, a hogs-stye," Ray, p. 47.

> At the batell of Brakonwete, ther as the beyre justyd,
> Sym Saer and the *swynkote* thei wer sworne brodur.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 84

SWINE-DRONKEN. Beastly drunk.

SWINE-PIPE. The redwing. *Pegge.*

SWINE-POX. An ill sore in hogs which spreads abroad, and is a very grievous scab, proceeding sometimes from poverty, at other times from lice in the skin; so that while they have them, they'll never prosper, but will infect one another. *Dict. Rust.*

SWINE-SAME. Hog's-lard. *North.*

SWINE'S-FEATHER. A sort of small spear, about six inches long, like a bayonet, affixed to the top of the musket-rest, and which was sometimes concealed in the staff of the rest, and protruded when touched by a spring. Fairholt, p. 609.

SWINE'S-GRASS. The herb knotgrass. *Gerard.*

SWINE-STY. A pig-sty. *Palsgrave.*

SWINE-THISTLE. The herb sowthistle.

SWINFUL. Sorrowful; sad. *Suffolk.*

SWING. (1) Scope; room. *To have his own swing*, follow his own inclinations. *Var. dial.*

> If they will needs follow their lustes, their pleasures, and their owne *swinge*, yet in the end, he will bring them to judgement. *Dent's Pathway*, p. 58.

(2) Sway, or swing.

> And there for a certayne space loytred and lurked with Sir Thomas Broughton knyght, whiche in those quarters bare great *swynge*, and was there in great aucthoritie. *Hall, Henry VII.* f. 5.

(3) To shake; to mix. *Pegge.*

(4) A machine on which a person stretched himself by holding a cross board, and formerly used for strengthening the limbs.

(5) The name given to the leader of ruffians who infested the country some years ago by burning stacks, &c. and which has since become proverbial.

SWING-DEVIL. The swift. *North.*

SWINGE. (1) To beat; to chastise. *North.* "To beat, swinge, lamme, bethwacke," Cotgrave in v. *Dober.*

> An ofte dede him sore *swinge*,
> And wit hondes smerte dinge;
> So that the blod ran of his fleys,
> That tendre was, and swithe neys.
> *Havelok*, 214
>
> O, the passion of God! so I shalbe *swinged;*
> So, my bones shalbe bang'd!
> The poredge pot is stolne: what, Lob, I say,
> Come away, and be hangd!
> *Mariage of Witt and Wisdome*, 1579.

(2) To singe. *Var. dial.*

(3) To cut the nettles, &c. from hedges, and make them neat.

> *Swinge* brambles and brakes,
> Get forks and rakes.
> *Tusser's Husbandry*, p. 160.

(4) A leash or couple for hounds. *East.*

SWINGE-BUCKLER. A violent dashing blade.

SWINGEL. (1) That part of the flail which falls on the corn in the straw. *Var. dial.* "Fleyle swyngyl, *tribulum*," Pr. Parv.

(2) To cut weeds down. *East.*

SWINGER. Anything large or heavy.

SWINGING-STICK. A stick used for beating or opening wool or flax. *Lanc.*

SWINGLE. (1) A swing. *West.*

(2) The first operation in dressing flax, i. e. beating it to detach it from the harle or skimps.

(3) "In the wire-works at Tintern in Monmouthshire is a mill, where a wheel moves several engines like little barrles, and to each barrle is fastned a spoke of wood which they call a *swingle*, which is drawn back a good way by the calms or cogs in the axis of the wheel,

and draws back the barrle, which falls to again by its own weight," Kennett MS.

SWINGLE-HAND. "*Excudia*, a swyngelhande," Ortus Vocab. "A swingle-head, *excudia*," Coles. *Excudia*, a sungylle stok; *excudiatorium*, a sungylle hande," Nominale MS. "This is a wooden instrument made like a fauchion, with an hole cut in the top of it to hold it by: it is used for the clearing of hemp and flax from the large broken stalks or shoves by the help of the said swingle-foot which it is hung upon, which said stalks being first broken, bruised, and cut into shivers, by a brake," Holme.

SWINGLE-TREE. The same as *Heel-tree*, the bar that swings at the heels of the horse when drawing a harrow. "These are made of wood, and are fastned by iron hooks, stables, chains, and pinns to the coach-pole, to the which horses are fastned by their harnish when there is more then two to draw the coach," Holme, 1688.

SWING-SWANG. Swinging; drawling. *North.*

SWINJIN. Great; tremendous. "We shall have a *swinjin* frost to-morrow morning."

SWINKE. (1) To labour. (2) Labour. (*A.-S.*) Brockett has *swinked*, oppressed, vexed, fatigued. "One that works hard at any tasque is said to *swink* it away," Kennett MS.

Suynkyng and suetyng he muste tho,
Fore his spendyng was alle go.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 3.

Hast thou i-stole mete or drynke,
For thou woldest not therfore *swynke*,
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 143.

But nowe I *swinke* and sweate in vaine,
My labour hath no end,
And moping in my study still,
My youthfull yeares I spend.
Mariage of Witt and Wisdome, 1579.

So bide ich evere mete other drinke,
Her thou lesest al thi *swinke*. *MS. Digby* 86.

SWINKY. Pliant; flexible. *Devon.*

SWINNEY. Small beer. *Newc.*

SWINNYING. A dizziness in the head, more usually termed a swimming. *North.*

SWINWROTING. A ditch, or furrow? It is the translation of *scrobs* in Nominale MS.

SWINYARD. A keeper of swine.

Porters, carmen, brick-makers, malsters, chimny-sweepers, bearers of dead corps, scavengers, hostlers, ditchers, shippards, dyers of black cloth and sad colours, chandlers, herds-men, or *swinyards*, coopers, black-smiths, leather-dressers, hat-makers, farmers, plough-men and the like, as collyers, &c.
Bishop's Marrow of Astrology, p. 36.

SWIPE. (1) To drink off hastily. *Cumb.*
(2) The same as *Swape*, q. v.

SWIPES. Poor weak beer. *Var. dial.*

SWIPINGE.

But lay ther, as an hound,
Apone the bare *swypinge* grounde.
MS. Addit. 10036, f. 53.

SWIPPE. To move rapidly. (*A.-S.*)

A gode man dyes to weende to rest
Whare hys lyf salle be althyrbest,
When the sawle fro the body *swyppes*,
Als saynt Johan says in the Apochalippes.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 71.

Tharefore thai *swyppe* thorow purgatory,
Als a fowyle that fleghes smartly.
Hampole, MS. Ibid. p. 103.

SWIPPER. Nimble; quick. *North.* "Swypyr or delyvyr, *agilis*; swypyr and slydyr as a wey, *labilis*," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 168.

SWIPPLE. The part of a flail which strikes the corn; the *blade* of a flail, as it were. *Warw.*

SWIPPO. (1) Supple. *Chesh.*
(2) The same as *Swipple*, q. v.

SWIR. To whirl anything about. *Devon.*

SWIRE. (1) The neck. (*A.-S.*)

For sorowe he gan hys handys wryng,
And fyl bakward of hys chayre,
And brak on two hys *swyer*. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 34.

Gye ȝyt answeryd wyth grete yre,
I schall not leeve, be my *swyre!*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 170.

The swyers *swyre-bane* he swappes in sondyre.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.

(2) A hollow near the top of a hill.

SWIRK. A jerk; a blow. *Suffolk.*

SWIRL. A whirling wavy motion. *East.*

SWIRREL. A squirrel. *North.*

SWIRT. (1) A squirt. *North.*
(2) To squirt, or splash with water, &c. "Bilagged wit *swirting*," MS. Arund. 220, f. 303.

SWIRTLE. To move about nimbly. *North.*

SWISE. Very. (*A.-S.*)

Tho cam ther to hem a ȝunglich man, *swyse* fair and hende,
Fairere man ne miȝte beo, that oure Loverd hem gan sende. *Life of St. Brandan*, p. 33.

SWISH. To dash, as water falling. *West.* To go swish, i. e. very quickly.

SWISH-SWASH. Slop.

There is a kind of *swish-swash* made also in Essex, and diverse other places, with honicombs and water, which the homelie countrie wives, putting some pepper and a little other spice among, call mead, verie good in mine opinion for such as love to be loose-bodied at large, or a little eased of the cough; otherwise it differeth so much from the true metheglin as chalke from cheese.
Harrison's England, p. 170.

SWISH-TAIL. A pheasant. *Var. dial.* Also, the uncut tail of a horse.

SWISSER. The Swiss.

Leading three thousand must'red men in pay,
Of French, Scots, Alman, *Swisser*, and the Dutch,
Of native English, fled beyond the sea,
Whose number neere amounted to as much
Drayton's Poems, p. 84.

SWITCH. (1) To walk nimbly. *North.*
(2) To cut, as with a switch.
(3) To trim a hedge. *Yorksh.*

SWITCHER. A small switch. *North.*

SWITCHING. Cheating. *Linc.*

SWITE. To cut. *West.*

SWITERF. "More subtyll in craftes and swyterf than ever they were afore," Caxton's Chronicle, Notary's edition, 1515.

SWITHE. (1) Immediately; quickly. (*A.-S.*)

Forthe sche went with sorowe y-nogh,
And tyed hur hors to a bogh,
Tylle the throwes were alle y-doo.
A feyre sone had sche borne,
When sche herde the chylde crye hur beforn,
Hyt comfortyd hur fulle *swythe*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

Thider he wente him anon,
So *suithe* so he miȝtte gon. *MS. Digby* 86.

Two servauntys Gye can calle,
And bad them hye *swythe* alle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 151.

Tille hur felowes she seide,
To the church go we, I rede,
As *swythe* as we may.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 45.

For *switheli* drie thai sal als hai,
And als wortes of grenes tite fal sal thai.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 24.

(2) Very; excessively. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng seid, Let se that drynke,
I shalle say riȝt that I thynke,
Me thirstis *swyth* sore.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

(3) To support? (*A.-S.*)

In over and to the night
Swithed me mine neeres right.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 8.

SWITHER. (1) To scorch; to burn. *North.*
(2) To fear. (3) A fright. *North.*
(4) To throw down forcibly. *North.*
(5) A number; a quantity. *Warw.*
(6) A perspiration. *Worc.*
(7) To sweal or melt away. *Linc.*

SWITHIN (ST.) The notion current, I believe, pretty extensively, that if we have rain on this day, not one of the next forty will be wholly without, is still in full force among us. Nares notices it as an old and often revived superstition; referring to ample illustrations thereof in Pop. Ant., where it is not, however, mentioned that Ben Jonson, in his Every Man out of his Humour, introduces it. In Alban Butler's Lives of the Saints, Swithin is recorded; but nothing is said of the rainy prodigy. *Moor.*

SWITHINGE.

And als warme als it may be suffrede lay it on the malady, and suffre it to lygge unto the ȝokynge and *swythynge* be alle passede awaye.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 303.

SWITTERED. Flooded. *North.*

SWITTLE. To cut; to hack. *Wilts.*

SWITZERS. Swiss. Nares calls them, "hired guards, attendant upon kings." *Switzer's knot*, a fashion of tying the garter. The Switzers were noted for size and fatness. "A swizzers bellie and a drunkards face are no (true) signes of penitentiall grace," Cotgrave.

SWIVE. (1) Futuo.

A! seyde the pye, by Godys wylle,
How thou art *swyved* y schalle telle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 136.

Nor will I *swive* thee though it bee
Our very first nights jollitie.
Nor shall my couch or pallat lye
In common both to thee and I.
Fletcher's Poems, p. 101.

And now ere sary *swywers* brokyne owte of bande,
Thay fille alle fulle this Ynglande, and many other lande.
In everilk a toune ther es many one,
And everilk wyfe wenys hir selfe thar scho hafes one.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 149.

And for to be at this fest funerall,
I will have called in generalle
Alle thó that ben very good drynkers,
And eke also alle feoble *swyvers*,
And they also that can lyft a bole. *MS Rawl.* C. 86.

(2) To cut wheat or beans with a broad hook. *Salop.*

SWIVEL. "Swivel is that which keepeth a hawk from twisting," Gent. Rec. ii. 63.

SWIVELLY. Giddy. *I. of Wight.*

SWIVET. A deep sleep. (*A.-S.*)

SWIZZEN. To singe. *North.*

SWIZZLE. Ale and beer mixed. *I. of Wight.* Also a verb, to drink, or swill.

SWKYR. Sugar. Arch. xxx. 413.

SWOB. Same as *Swab*, q. v.

SWOBBLE. To swagger in a low manner.

SWOB-FULL. Brimful. *East.*

SWOD. A basket for measuring fish. *Sussex.*

SWOGHE. See *Swoughe* and *Swowe.*

SWOGHENED. Swooned. *Weber.*

SWOKELLI. Deceitfully. (*A.-S.*)

Openand thrugh es throte of tha,
With thair tunges *swokelli* dide thai swa.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 7.

SWOLE. To chain a cow in the stall. *Lanc.*

SWOLK. To be angry. *Sussex.*

SWOLL. For *swill.* To drench with water; to cleanse by dashing down much water upon a thing. *Linc.*

SWOLOWE. The same as *Swallow*, q. v.

SWONGE. Beat; chastised.

SWONGENE. Beaten. (*A.-S.*)

Take *swongene* eyrene in bassyne clene,
And kreme of mylke, that is so schene.
MS. Sloane 1986, p. 85.

SWONKE. Laboured. (*A.-S.*)

Thou haste *swonke* so sore to nyght,
That thou haste lorne thy syght.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 116.

SWOOP. (1) The sudden descent of a bird of prey upon its victim. All at one swoop, i. e. at one blow or swoop.
(2) To sweep along, as a river. Pegge has it as the pret. of *sweep.*
(3) The stroke or cut of a scythe.

SWOOP-STAKES. Sweepstakes. *To cry swoop-stakes*, to call the winning of the stakes.

SWOOTE. Sweat. (*A.-S.*)

Off the hete and of the *swoote*
Thei comen, and of grasse that is hote.
MS. Lansd. 793, f. 118.

SWOOTH. A fright. *Leic.*

SWOP. The same as *Swap*, q. v.

SWOPE. To strike off.

Let me see what ye will doe,
And laye downe selver here.
For the devell *swope* of my swire,
And I doe it without hyre,
Other for soveraigne or sire:
It is not my manere. *Chester Plays*, ii. 16.

The syxte peyne is gret derkenesse
That is in helle, and nevere shal lesse;
So thik it is men may it grope,
But thei may not away it *swope.*
MS. Addit. 11305, f. 97.

SWORD. (1) The same as *Sward*, q. v.
(2) The sword of a dung-put is an upright bar with holes for a pin, by which the put is set to any pitch for shooting dung.

(3) *On my sword*, formerly a common oath. *Sword and buckler*, martial.

(4) "Sworde for a flaxe wyfe, *guinche*," Palsg.

SWORD-DANCING. There is a very singular custom, called *sword-dancing*, prevalent in many parts of Northumberland, and in the county of Durham, during the Christmas holidays, which seems to be peculiar to the northern part of the kingdom. The sword-dancers are men entirely or chiefly composed of miners or pitmen, and of persons engaged in the various other vocations of a colliery, who, during the week intervening between Christmas and New Year's Day, perambulate the country in parties, consisting of from twelve to twenty, partly in search of money, but much more of adventure and excitement. On these occasions they are habited in a peculiarly gaudy dress, which, with their dancing, principally attracts attention. Instead of their ordinary jackets they wear others, composed of a kind of variegated patchwork, which, with their hats, are profusely decorated with ribands of the gayest hues, prepared and wrought by their sisters or sweethearts, the sword-dancers being usually young and unmarried men. This, with slight individual variations, is the description of dress worn by all the members of a sword-dancing party, with the exception of two conspicuous characters invariably attached to the company, and denominated amongst themselves respectively the *Tommy* (or fool) and the *Bessy*. Those two personages wear the most frightfully grotesque dresses imaginable; the former being usually clad in the skin of some wild animal, and the latter in petticoats and the costume of an old woman; and it is the office of those two individuals, who play by far the most important part in sword-dancing excursions, to go round amongst the company which collects to see them dance, and levy contributions in money, each being furnished for this purpose with a huge tin or iron box, which they rattle in the faces of the bystanders, and perform other antics and grimaces to procure subscriptions. A fiddler also is an indispensable *attaché* to a company of sword-dancers; and it is the business of another of the party to carry about a change of wearing apparel for his comrades, which becomes necessary when they make protracted journeys, as they sometimes do, into the country, going round amongst the towns and hamlets, and farm-steadings, and exhibiting their dance before the inhabitants. This is a peculiar kind of dance, which it would be vain to attempt to describe. It bears some resemblance to an ordinary quadrille dance, with this difference, that the sword-dancers are each furnished with long steel wands, which they call swords, and which they employ with a very peculiar and beautiful effect during the dance. The dance is sometimes accompanied with a song, and a fragment of dramatic action. The fiddler accompanies the song in unison with the voice, repeating at the end of each stanza the latter part of the air, forming an interlude between the verses; during which the characters are introduced by the singer, make their bow and join the circle.

1. The first that I call in he is a squire's son;
He's like to lose his love because he is too young.
2. Altho' he be too young, he has money for to rove
And he'll freely spénd it all before he'll lose his love.
3. The next that I call in, he is a sailor bold,
He came to poverty by the lending of his gold.
4. The next that I call in, he is a tailor fine,
What think you of his work? he made this coat of mine.
5. The next that I call in, he is a keelman grand,
He goes both fore and aft, with his long sett in his hand.
6. Alas! our actor's dead, and on the ground he's laid,
Some of us must suffer for't, young man, I'm sore afraid.
7. I'm sure 'twas none of me, I'm clear of the crime,
'Twas him that follows me, that drew his sword so fine.
8. I'm sure 'twas none of me, I'm clear of the fact,
'Twas him that follows me that did the bloody act.
9. Then cheer up, my bonny lads, and be of courage bold.
We'll take him to the church, and bury him in the mould.
10. Cox-Green's a pretty place, where water washes clean,
And Painshaw's on a hill, where we have merry been.
11. You've seen them all call'd in, you've seen them all go round,
Wait but a little while, some pastime shall be found.
12. Then, fiddler, change the tune, play us a merry jig,
Before I will be beat, I'll pawn both hat 'and wig.

In explanation of the above, it should be stated, that after the fifth verse other characters are generally introduced in a similar manner, and then the sword-dance takes place, in which one of them is killed. After the ninth verse the doctor is introduced, and a dialogue of some length takes place, which terminates in his restoring the dead man to life.

A writer in the Gent. Mag. for May, 1811, tells us that in the North Riding of Yorkshire the sword-dance is performed from St. Stephen's Day till New Year's Day. The dancers usually consist of six youths, dressed in white, with ribands, attended by a fiddler, a youth with the name of Bessy, and also by one who personates a doctor. They travel from village to village. One of the six youths acts the part of King in a kind of farce, which consists chiefly of singing and dancing, when the Bessy interferes while they are making a hexagon with their swords, and is killed. *Brand's Popular Antiquities*, i. 283.

SWORDER. A game cock that wounds its antagonist much.

SWORD-PLAYER. A juggler with swords. "*Gladiator*, a swerdplaer," Nominale MS.

SWORD-SLIPER. See *Slip* (3). The term appears to be now applied to a sword-cutler. "*Sword-sleiper*, a dresser or maker of swords; so used in the North of England; and a cutler with them deals onely in knives," Blount p. 628, ed. 1681.

SWORE. An oath. (*A.-S.*)

Hast thou geten wyth fals *swore*,
Any thynge lasse or more.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 139.

SWORED. The neck. (*A.-S.*)

Nicolas he smot in the *swored*,
That he laide his hed in wed.
Kyng Alisaunder, 975

SWOREN. Swore, i. e. swore to kill him.

All they chacyd me at the laste,
And my dethe they *sworen* faste
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 175.

SWORLE. To snarl, as a dog. *Sussex.*

SWORN-BROTHERS. Brothers in arms, bound by the ancient laws of chivalry. Afterwards any persons very intimate were so called. "Sworn brother and brethren in iniquity," old proverb.

SWOSE.

Ther he saw stedus and stockfesche pryckyng *swose* in the watur. Ther he saw hennus and heryngus that huntod aftur hartus in heggys. Ther hee see elys rostyng larkus. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 83.

SWOSH. A sash. *Suffolk.*

SWOST.

Me wule swopen thin hus,
And ut mid the *swost.*
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

SWOT. To throw. *Warw.*

SWOTE. Sweat. See *Swoote.*

SWOTHE.

But sche hed he deffaute off *swothe*
Towardys love, and that was rowthe.
Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 5

SWOTTLING. Fat and greasy. *East.*

SWOUGHE. (1) Swoon; swooning. (*A.-S.*)

Thowe ther were no *swoghe.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 94.

There he loste bothe mayne and myght,
And ovyr the tombe he felle in *swoughe.*
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 99.

With that worde hys body can bowe,
Downe he felle there in a *swowe*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 148.

(2) Sound; noise. (*A.-S.*)

A swerde lenghe within the swarthe he swappez at ones,
That nere swounes the kyng for *swoughe* of his dynttez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

Into the foreste forthe he droghe,
And of the see he herde a *swoghe.*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.

(3) A splinter or chip?

Sir Eglamour his swerde owt drowthe,
And in his eghne it keste a *swoghe*,
And blynddid hym that tyde.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.

(4) A sough, bog, or mire.

At a chapell with riche lyghte,
In a foreste by a *swoughe.* *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 98.

(5) Quiet.

SWOUND. To swoon. Also, a swoon. Still in common use in East Anglia.

For grete yoye amonge them all
In a *swownde* sche dud downe falle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 186.

Still in a *swound*, my heart revives and faints,
'Twixt hopes, despaires, 'twixt smiles and deep complaints,
As these sad accents sort in my desires,
Smooth calmes, rough stormes, sharp frosts, and raging fires,
Put on with boldnesse, and put backe with feares,
For oft thy troubles doe extort my teares.
Drayton's Heroicall Epistles, 1637, p. 174.

SWOWE. (1) To faint; to swoon. (*A.-S.*) Also, a swoon. See *Swoughe* (1).

(2) A noise.

He come to hym wyth a *swowe*,
Hys gode stede undur hym he slowe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 65.

(3) To make a noise, as water does in rushing down a precipice. Also, to foam or boil up. "Swowyne or sowndyn, as newe ale and other lycure," MS. Harl. 221, f. 177.

That whate *swowynges* of watyr and syngynges of byrdez,
It myghte salve hyme of sore that sounde was nevere.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

SWREDDEZ. Swords.

And alle done of dawez with dynttez of *swreddez*,
For thare es noghte bot dede thare the dragone es raissede.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.

SWUGGLE. To shake liquids. *East.*

SWUKEN. Deceived; betrayed.

Unto the than cried I,
Whil that *swuken* es mi hert.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 41.

SWULLOCK. To broil with heat. *East.*

SWUNNED. Swooned.

The duk lay on the ground,
In hert swyftly he *swunned.*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 135.

SWUPPLE. The same as *Swippie*, q. v.

SWURLT. Whirled *Cumb.*

SWY. The herb glasswort.

SYE. Saw. (*A.-S.*)

Forthe they went be day lyghte,
Tylle hyt drewe to the nyghte:
Londe they *sye* at the laste,
Thedurward they drewe faste.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 160.

SYER. Sire; father.

And lokkethe hym in hir herte hoote as fier,
And seethe the olde, hir colde and cowherand *syer.*
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 35

SYGH. An error for *Syth?*

And sayd to the duke, my lord, *sygh* by God's hygh provision and your incomparable wysedome and pollicie, this noble conjunction is fyrst moved.
Hall, Richard III. f. 12.

SYLES. The principal rafters of a house or building. *North.*

SYLLABE. A syllable. *Jonson.*

SYNGE. To sin. A provincial form. More usually, to sing. "*Frigilla*, a brid that *synget* for cold weder," MS. Harl. 2181, f. 46.

Thow myȝte *synge* als sore in thoght
As thou that dede hadest i-wroght.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 139

SYPIRS. Cloth of Cyprus.

The stowt dedis of many a knyght
With gold of *Sypirs* was dight.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136

T. (1) *Right to a T.* is a very common expression, when anything is perfectly right.

(2) Beards cut in the form of a T are often alluded to by our early writers.

TA. (1) It. *Ta dew*, it does. *East.*

(2) To take. (*A.-S.*)

> The sowdane sayse he wille her *ta ;*
> The lady wille hir-selfe sla,
> Are he that es hir maste fa
> Solde wedde hir to wyfe. *Perceval*, 996.

TAA. (1) A toe. *North.*

> And ylke a *taa* and fynger of hand
> War a rote fro that tre growand.
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 63.

(2) The one.

> And whenne he was over, the lordes of Perse went appone the ysz so grete a multitude that thay coverde the ysz fra the *taa* banke to the tother, and that a grete brede, and thane onane the ysz brake. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 19.

TAANT. Tall, or too high for its breadth, or bigness; a *Taant* mast, house, &c. *Kent.*

TAAS. Wood split thin to make baskets with. *Cumb.*

TAB. (1) The latchet of a shoe. *North.*

(2) The tag, or end of a lace. *East.*

(3) Children's hanging sleeves. *East.*

TABARD. A short coat, or mantle. "*Colobium*, a tabard," Nominale MS. Strutt describes it, ii. 29, "a species of mantle which covered the front of the body and the back, but was open at the sides from the shoulders downwards; in the early representations of the tabard, it appears to have been of equal length before and behind, and reached a little lower than the loins." According to Nares, the name of *tabarder* is still preserved in Queen's College, Oxford, for scholars whose original dress was a tabard. "Tabard, a garment, *manteau*," Palsgrave. Verstegan says in his time, the term was confined to a herald's coat.

> Quat wylt thu ʒeve, so Cryst the save!
> And tak the qwych thu wylt have.
> The man seyde, so mote I the!
> A peny xal I ʒevyn the.
> He seyde, Nay, withoutyn lak,
> No lece than the *tabard* on thi bak.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 62.

TABBER.

> *Tabberys* gloson eny whare,
> And gode feyth comys all byhynde;
> Ho shall be levyd these the wyll spare?
> For now the bysom ledys the bleynde.
> *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 240.

TABBY. A kind of cloth.

TABERING. Restless in illness. *Somerset.*

TABERN. A cellar. *North.* See Ray's English Words, 1674, p. 48. "*Taberna*, a tabyrn," a tavern or inn, Nominale MS. Hence *taberner*, a tavern-keeper. "*Tabernarius*, a taberner," Nominale MS. A person who played the tabour was also called a taberner.

TABERNACLES. Ornamental niches.

> With *tabernacles* was the halle a-bouʒte,
> With pynnacles of golde sterne and stoute.
> *Syre Gawene and the Carle of Carelyle*, 610.

TABINE. A kind of silk. In a list of female apparel in the Egerton Papers, p. 252, mention is made of "*tabines* brauncht or wrought with sylver or gold."

TABLE. (1) To go to the table, i. e. to receive the Holy Communion. *Var. dial.*

(2) In palmistry, a space between certain lines on the skin within the hand. According to our first extract, the table is a line reaching from the bottom of the little finger to the bottom of the first finger. It is incorrectly explained the "palm of the hand" in Middleton, iv. 438; but the term was certainly variously applied.

> Hit ys to know that the lyne that goth about the thombe ys cleped the lyne of lyfe or of the hert. The lyne that ys betwene the medylle of the pawme that ys betwene the thombe and the next fynger, is cleped *media naturalis*. The lyne that begynnyth under the litille fynger and streccheth toward the rote of the fynger next the thombe ys cleped *mensalis*, that is, the *table ;* it ys sothely the lyne which is cleped the nether triangle, which is sylden founde, and it begynneth fro *mensali*, strecchyng ryʒt throw the pawme tille to the wrist. *Lina recepta* ys he that is withyn the ende of the honde, appon the joynt of the hond that is betwene the boone of the arme or of the hond. *Mons pollicis* is fro the lyne of the hert tille to the rote of the wombe, and strecchethe itselfe to the wryste. *Mons manus* or the tabulle begynnyth fro *mensali* to the wryste. *Treatise on Palmistry*, MS. xv. Cent.

> Other lines also may be divided into equal sections, as the table line, the natural line, the quadrangle and triangle, which are all to be parted into equal portions, and according to proportion shall shew the time and age of life in which every accident shall happen, which the characters shall signifie, in their several natures. This space is called the *table* of the hand, which hath on the one side the mensal line, on the other the middle natural line. *Sanders' Chiromancy*, p. 87.

(3) A tablet, or table-book; a record of things to be remembered. *Shak.*

(4) To board; to live at the table of another. See Autobiography of Joseph Lister, p. 48.

> All supper while, if they *table* together, he peereth and prieth into the platters to picke out dainty morsels to content her maw.
> *The Man in the Moone*, 1609.

(5) A picture. *Shak.*

(6) In architecture, a horizontal moulding, ornamenting the face of a wall, &c.

TABLE-BOARD. A table. *Cornw.*

TABLE-BOOK. A memorandum-book; a book with leaves of wood, slate, vellum, or asses skin, &c., for the purpose of recording observations and memoranda. It was sometimes accompanied with a calendar, &c.; and was used on all occasions, at theatres, sermons, &c. "A reproofe or a jeer out of your table-book notes," Nabbes' Bride, 1640, sig. G. ii. A table-book of wood is in the possession of Mr. J. H. Hearn, of Newport, Isle of Wight, and is described in the Journal of the British Archæological Association, ii. 193, but very few seem to have been preserved.

> His *table-bookes* be a chiefe adjunct, and the most significant embleme of his owne quallity that man may beare about him: for the wiping out of olde

notes give way to new, and he likewise, to try a new disposition, will finally forsake an ancient friends love, because hee consists of new enterprises.
Stephens' Essayes, 1615, p. 218.

TABLE-DORMAUNT. "Tabylle dormond, *assidella, tabula fixa, stapodium*," MS. Dict. C. 1500. See *Dormant*.

TABLE-LINE. See *Table* (2).

When the *table-line* is crooked, and falls between the middle and fore finger, it signifies effusion of blood, as I said before.
Sanders' Chiromancy, p. 75.

TABLE-MAN. "A tabylle mane, *status, timpanum*," MS. Dict. c. 1500.

TABLE-MEN. Men used at the game of tables. Metaphorically, dice-players.

And knowing that your most selected gallants are the onelye *table-men* that are plaid withal at ordinaries, into an ordinary did he most gentleman-like convay himselfe in state.
Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. D. iv.

TABLER. One who keeps boarders, one who *tables* people. See *Table* (4). Also, the person who tables, a boarder. "*Commensále*, a fellow border or tabler," Florio, p. 111. "*Convictor*, a tabler, boarder," Coles.

TABLERE. The game of tables.

Hauntyst taverne, or were to any pere
To pley at the ches or at the *tablere*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 7.

TABLES. The game of backgammon. It was anciently played in different ways, and the term appears to have been applied to any game played with the table and dice. Strutt has given a fac-simile of a backgammon-board from a MS. of the 14th century, which differs little from the form now used. See Sports and Pastimes, p. 321. "*Alea*, table," MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

Go we now to chaumbur same,
On some maner to make us game;
To the chesses or to the *tabels*,
Or ellys to speke of fabels.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 166.

That es, to play at *tablys* or at dyce,
Offe the wilke comes neghen manere of vice.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 60.

An honest vicker and a kind consort
That to the ale-house friendly would resort,
To have a game at *tables* now and than,
Or drinke his pot as soone as any man
Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine, 1600.

TABLET. Is explained in Baret's Alvearie, fol. 1580, an "ornament of gold."

TABN. Explained by Polwhele, a bit of bread and butter. *Cornw.*

TABOURE. (1) To play on the tabour. (*A.-N.*)
(2) "Tabowre for fowlares, *terrificium*," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 177.

TABOURET. A pin-case. Also, a little low stool for a child to sit on. (*Fr.*)

TABOURINE. A kind of drum. (*Fr.*)

TACES. The skirts or coverings to the pockets. See Meyrick, iii. 13.

TACHE. (1) A spot, or blemish. (*Fr.*)
(2) A quality, or disposition; a trick: enterprise; boldness of design. (*A.-N.*)

For south this harde I hym saye,
That he woulde rise the thirde daye;
Nowe suerlye and he so maye,
He hath a wounderous *tache*.
Chester Plays, ii. 77.

And to his fadris maneris enclyne,
And wikkid *tacchis* and vices eschewe.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq 134, f. 279.

It is a *tacche* of a devouryng hounde
To resseyve superfluyté and do excesse.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 157

(3) A clasp. Also, to clasp; to tie. "I tache a gowne or a typpet with a tache, *je agraffe*," Palsgrave. "*Spinter*, a tache," MS. Arundel 249, f. 88.

Wylt thou have a buckle of golde or a golden pynne, suche as in olde tyme women used to fasten their upper garment with on the left shoulder; Stephanus calleth it a *tache* or a claspe.
Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

(4) To take a thief.
(5) The piece which covered the pocket, and therefore the belly. Meyrick, ii. 251.
(6) A rest used in drilling holes. *Yorksh.*

TACHEMENTEZ. Attachments?

I ȝif the for thy thyȝandez Tolouse the riche,
The tolle and the *tachementez*, tavernez and other.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

TACHING-END. The waxed thread, armed with a bristle at the end, used by shoemakers. *North.*

TACK. (1) A smack, or peculiar flavour. Drayton uses the term, and it is still in common use.

He told me that three-score pound of cherries was but a kind of washing meate, and that there was no *tacke* in them, for hee had tride it at one time.
Taylor's Workes, 1630, i. 145.

(2) A slight blow. Also, to clap with the hands, to slap. *West.*
(3) A trick at cards. *Suffolk.*
(4) To attack. *Var. dial.*
(5) The handle of a scythe. *East.*
(6) A shelf. A kind of shelf made of crossed bars of wood suspended from the ceiling, on which to put bacon, &c.
(7) To hire pasturage for cattle. *Heref.*
(8) A lease. *North.*
(9) Timber at the bottom of a river.
(10) Bad malt liquor. *North.* In some places it is applied to eatables of bad quality.
(11) Hold; confidence; reliance. *Chesh.*
(12) Substance; solidity; spoken of the food of cattle and other stock. *Norf.*
(13) A hook, or clasp. Also, to fasten to anything. "I tacke a thyng, I make it faste to a wall or suche lyke," Palsgrave. A wooden peg for hanging dresses on is sometimes called a tack.
(14) A path, or causeway. *Sussex.*

TACKELLS. "Tackells are small roapes which runne in three partes, havinge either a pendant with a block to it or a runner, and at the other end a blocke or hoke to cache houlde and heave in goodes into the shipp," MS. Harl. 6268.

TACKER. (1) The same as *Taching-end*, q. v.
(2) A person who dresses cloth.

(3) A great falsehood. *Devon.*

TACKES. To mend apparel. *Essex.*

TACKET. (1) The penis. *North.*

(2) A small nail, or tack. *North.* "A takett, *claviculus,*" MS. Dict. c. 1500.

TACKLE. (1) To attack. *Var. dial.*

(2) To stick to one's tackle, i. e. to be firm, not to give way in the least. "To stand to our tackling," Harrison, p. 115.

(3) Food; working implements; machinery of any kind, or of the human frame. *Var. dial.* "Tacle or wepene, *armamentum,*" Pr. Parv.

(4) A horse's harness. *Var. dial.*

TACKLING. See *Tackle* (2).

TACKS. "Tacks are great ropes havinge a wale knott at one end, which is seased into the clewe of the saile, and so reeved first through the chestrees, and then comes in a hole of the shipps side," MS. Harl. 6268.

TAD. Excrement. *East.*

TADAGO-PIE. A pie made of abortive pigs from a sow that has miscarried. *Cornw.*

TADDE. A toad. Brockett has *Taed.*

> That myn herte anon ne barst,
> Whon ich was from my mooder take;
> Or ben into a put i-cast,
> Mid a *tadde* or mid a snake.
>
> *Appendix to W. Mapes*, p. 344.

TADE. To take. Salop. Antiq. p. 587.

TADE-PITS. Certain pits upon some of the downs of Devon where toads live dry.

TADOUS. Cross; peevish; fretful; tiresome. Applied chiefly to children. *Var. dial.*

TAFFATY-TARTS. "Are made like little pasties, round, square, or long, the paste being rolled thin, and apples in lays, strewed with sugar, fennel seeds, and limon peel cut small; then iced in the baking," Holme, Academy of Armory, 1688.

TAFFETY. (1) Dainty; nice. *West.*

(2) Taffeta, a sort of thin silk.

> When first I saw them, they appeared rash,
> And now their promises are worse then trash;
> No *taffaty* more changeable then they,
> In nothing constant but no debts to pay.
>
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, ii. 40.

TAFFLED. Entangled. *Dorset.*

TAFFY. A common coarse sweetmeat, made with treacle thickened by boiling. Almonds are often stuck into it. *Var. dial.*

TAG. (1) The common people; the rabble.

(2) A sheep of the first year. *South.*

(3) To follow closely after. *East.*

(4) To cut off the dirty locks of wool around the tail of a sheep. *South.*

(5) To understand, or comprehend.

TAGED. According to Markham, "a sheep is said to be *tag'd* or belt, when by a continual squirt running out of his ordure, he berayeth his tail in such wise that through the heat of the dung it scaldeth and breedeth the scab therein," Husbandry, ed. 1676, p. 91.

TAGGELT. A loose character. *Cumb.*

TAGILLE. To entice?

> Consaile es doynge awaye of worldes reches, and of alle delytes of alle thyngez that mane may be *tagyld* with in thoghte or dede.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 196.
>
> That he may hafe ryste in Goddes lufe withowttene *tagillynge* of other thynges. *MS. Ibid.* f. 196.

TAG-LOCK. An entangled lock. *Nares.*

TAGSTER. A scold; a virago. *Devon.*

TAG-WOOL. The long wool of tags or hogs not shorn while they were lambs. *Glouc.*

TAHMY. Stringy, untwisted, as tow. *Cumb.*

TAHT. (1) Given. (2) Taught. (*A.-S.*)

TAIGH. To take. *Chesh.*

TAIGLE. To linger about a place. *North.*

TAIL. (1) To turn top over tail, i. e. the head over the tail, completely over.

> Soche a strokk he gaf hym then,
> That the dewke bothe hors and man
> Turned toppe ovyr *tayle.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.

(2) Slaughter. See Weber's Gloss. in v.

(3) *To keep the tail in the water*, to thrive. *To flea the tail*, to get near the conclusion of any work.

(4) To exchange animals with an even number on each side. *Var. dial.*

(5) Number?

> Cotte thow not the wordes *tayle*,
> But sey hem oute wythowte fayle.
>
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 150.

TAIL-BAND. A crupper. *North.* "Taylband, *subtela,*" MS. Dict. c. 1500.

TAIL-BINDER. A long large piece of cut stone projecting over the corner stone of a wall to give additional firmness to it.

TAIL-CORN. The inferior portion of a dressing, not fit for market. About one in twenty, or more, according to the season, will be *tail-corn.* This, though not very much inferior, would, if left in the *boke*, injure the sale at market. By the farmer who prides himself on the goodness of his sample, this is dressed out and *spent* at home. Dross is different. This is undercorn, so light and inferior as to be given to poultry.

TAILDE. Carved.

> The wardes of the cyté of hefen bryght
> I lycken tyl wardes that stalworthly dyght,
> And clenely wroght and craftyly *taylde*
> Of clene sylver and golde, and enamaylde.
>
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 232.

TAILE. (1) To cut to pieces. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A tally, or notched stick; an account scored on a piece of wood. (*A.-N.*)

> Hit is skorid here on a *tayle*,
> Have brok hit wel withowt fayle.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

TAIL-ENDS. Inferior samples of corn, such as being hardly marketable, are usually consumed at home. See *Tail-corn.*

TAILLAGE. A tax. (*A.-N.*)

TAILLAGER. A collector of taxes. (*A.-N.*)

TAILLE. A tally. See *Tale.*

TAILLIOR. A tailor. *North.*

TAILORS. It is a very old saying that it takes three or nine tailors to make one man.

> Some foolish knave (I thinke) at first began
> The slander that three taylers are one man:

> When many a taylers boy I know hath beene,
> Hath made tall men much fearefull to be seene.
>
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, iii. 73.

TAILORS-MENSE. A small portion left by way of good manners. See Brockett.

TAILOURS. A book of ancient cookery receipts thus describes the way of making *taylours:*

> Take almondes, and grynde hem raw in a morter, and temper hit with wyne and a litul water, and drawe it thorgh a streynour into a goode stiff mylke into a potte, and caste thereto reysons of coraunce and grete reysons my[n]ced, dates, clowes, maces, pouder of peper, canel, saffrone a good quantité, and salt, and sette hem over the fire, and lete al boyle togidre a while, and alay hit up with floure of ryse or elles grated brede, and cast thereto sugur and salt, and serve hit forth in maner of mortrewes, and caste thereone pouder ginger in the dissh.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 4016, f. 19.

TAIL-PIPING. Tying a tin can or anything to the tail of a dog, which is generally done to prevent his paying visits to the place where this punishment may be inflicted.

TAIL-ROPE. Part of a horse's harness, mentioned in MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. 28.

TAIL-SHOTEN. A disease in the tail of cattle, in which the spinal marrow is so affected that in a short time the beast is unable to stand. Also called *tail-soke.*

TAIL-TOP The swingle of a flail.

TAILȜOR. A tailor. Nominale MS.

TAINCT. A kind of red-coloured spider very common in the summer time.

TAINT. (1) A term at tilting, apparently meaning to injure a lance without breaking it. Gifford, Ben Jonson, ii. 55, explains it, to break a staff, but not in the most honorable or scientific manner. See, however, the second example under *Attaint.*

(2) Explained in the Booke of Hawking, "a thing that goeth overthwart the feathers of the wings and of the tail, like as it were eaten with worms."

(3) A dirty slattern. *East.*

(4) Explained by Forby, "a large protuberance at the top of a pollard tree."

(5) "A taint or overreach in the backe or shanke of a horse," Florio, p. 47.

TAINTERS.

> For the outward compound remedies, a plaister made of opponax and pitch is much commended, which Menippus used, taking a pound of pitch of Brutias, and foure ounces of opponax (as Ætius and Actuarius doe prescribe) adding withall, that the opponax must be dissolved in vineger, and afterward the pitch and that vineger must be boyled together, and when the vineger is consumed, then put in the opponax, and of both together make like *taynters* or splints and thurst them into the wound, so let them remaine many dayes together, and in the meane time drinke an antidot of sea-crabs and vineger, (for vineger is always pretious in this confection).
>
> *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 187.

TAISAND. Poising ready for throwing.

> And ther biside, on o donjoun,
> He kest a man of cler latoun,
> And in his hond an arblast heldand,
> And therinne a quarel *taisand.*
>
> *Sevyn Sages*, 1978.

TAISHES. Taces, armour for the thighs. This form of the word occurs in Warner's Albion's England, xii. p. 291.

TAISTREL. A rascal; a villain. *North.*

TAIT. (1) The top of a hill. *West.*

(2) To play at see-saw. *Dorset.*

TAKE. (1) To give; to deliver up to. (*A.-S.*)

> And alle that they aske scho wylle them *take*,
> For drede of theym, swylke boste they make.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 59.

> But *take* hur an oolde stede,
> And an olde knyȝt that may hur lede,
> Tylle sche be paste yowre realme,
> And gyf them some spendynge,
> That them owt of thy londe may brynge,
> Y can no bettyr deme.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f 72

(2) A vulgar name for the sciatica, mentioned in Aubrey's MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts, p. 10, in the library of the Royal Society.

(3) A sudden illness. *Dorset.*

(4) A lease. *North.*

(5) "I take the wynde, as a dere dothe of a person, *je assens*," Palsgrave.

(6) *To take up*, to reprove. "*Tanser*, to chide rebuke, checke, taunt, reprove, take up," Cotgrave. *To take up a horse*, to make him gambol. *To take on, to take by*, to be much affected by any melancholy event. *To take in*, to capture, to subdue. *To take one along, to take one with you*, to go no faster than he can go with you, i. e. to let him understand you. *To take out*, to copy. *To take one's teeth to anything*, to set about it heartily. *To take a stick to one*, to beat him. *To take on*, to enlist for a soldier. *To take to do, to take to task, to take a talking to*, to reprove. *To take on*, to simulate. *To take after*, to resemble. *To take off*, to mimic, to ridicule. *To take to*, to capture, or seize; to attack. Also, to marry; to enter on a farm; to own, or acknowledge. *To take shame*, to be ashamed. *To take up for any one*, to give surety, to protect. *To take on*, to associate with. *A take-away*, an appetite. *To take one's ease in one's inn*, to enjoy one's self, as if at home. *To take up*, to borrow money, or take commodities upon trust. *To take up a quarrel*, to settle or make it up. *To take upon*, to suspect any one of a wrong action. *To take forth*, to learn, to teach. *To take order for*, to provide for or against anything. *To take to anything*, to answer for the truth of it; to stand to a bargain. *To take up*, to clear up, said of the weather. Also, to reform one's habits; to commence anything. *To take clothes about one*, to wrap them well over him. *To take about the neck*, to embrace. *To take a breath*, to consider well beforehand or take advice. *To take any one forth*, to set him forwards. *To take heart*, to take courage. *To take one's part*, to defend him. *To take in worth, to take in good part*, to take anything kindly or friendly. *To take to one's legs*, to fly. *To take a horse with the spurs*, to spur him onwards. *To take on with one's*

self, to torment one's self. *To take a man's ways*, to follow his example. *To take upon*, to carry one's self proudly above one's station. *To take the air*, to go out in the fresh air. *To take any one down*, to tame him.

(7) To contain. Ben Jonson, viii. 301.

(8) To leap. *Shak.*

(9) To blast, as if by witchcraft. Shakespeare uses the term, and it is still current in the West of England. "Taken, as chyldernes lymmes be by the fayries, *faée*," Palsgrave. In an old MS. collection of receipts in my possession is one "for to make a man hole that kechith cold in his slepe that he ys ny *take*;" and another "for a man that ys *take* in his slepe."

A horsse which is bereft of his feeling, mooving or stirring, is said to be *taken*, and in sooth so he is, in that he is arrested by so villainous a disease, yet some farriors, not wel understanding the ground of the disease, conster the word *taken* to bee striken by some plannet or evill spirit, which is false, for it proceedeth of too great aboundance of fleme and choler, simboliz'd together. The cure is thus. Let him blood in his spur-vains, and his breast vaines, and then by foulding him in aboundant number of cloaths, drive him into an extreame sweat, during which time of his sweating, let one chafe his legs with oyle de bay, then after he hath sweat the space of two houres, abate his cloaths moderatly, and throughly after he is dry, annoint him all over with oyle petrolium, and in twice or thrice dressing him he wil be sound.
Markham, ap. Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 351.

(10) To understand; to comprehend.

(11) To begin to grow in the ground, said of young trees and herbs newly planted.

TAKE-ALL. An old game at dice, mentioned in Clarke's Phraseologia Puerilis, 1655, p. 144.

TAKEL. An arrow. (*A.-S.*)

TAKEN. (1) Took. *West.*

(2) *Taken work*, a piece of husbandry work, not done by the day. *East.*

(3) Taken by the face, i. e. put to the blush. A common Lancashire phrase.

TAKENE. (1) Given. (*A.-S.*)

Swete modir, sayde he,
What manere of thyng may this bee,
That ʒe nowe hafe *takene* mee?
What calle ʒee this wande? *Perceval*, 199.

(2) To declare; to show.

TAKER. Purveyor.

As for capons ye can gette none,
The kyngys *taker* toke up eche one.
Interlude of the iiij. Elements, n. d.

TAKIL. Tackle; accoutrements.

TAKING. (1) Infectious. (2) A dilemma.

(3) Captivating; pleasing. *Var. dial.*

(4) A sore; an attack of sickness. *West.*

TALAGE. Appearance?

That passyngely was to the ye clere,
And of *talage* inly good and fyne.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 26.

TALBOTES. A receipt for "hares in *talbotes*" occurs in the Forme of Cury, p. 21.

TALC. *Oil of talc*, an ancient cosmetic very frequently alluded to. Fuller, mentioning that metal, says, "being calcined and variously prepared, it maketh a curious white-wash, which some justify lawful, because clearing not changing the complexion." Ben Jonson, ed. Gifford, iv. 95.

TALDE. Counted. (*A.-S.*)

The gold thane on his mantille thay *talde*,
And tille hyme-selfene thay gane it falde.
Romance of Sir Isumbras, 306

TALE. (1) To relate tales; to tell. *Somerset* Old writers term any discourse a *tale*.

And namely whan they *talen* longe,
My sorowis thanne ben so stronge.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 6

Whan they this straunge vessel syʒe,
The tone therof hath spoke and *talid*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 239.

(2) An account, or reckoning. (*A.-S.*) *To give no tale*, to make no account of.

There is so muche sorowe and bale,
And many peynes oute of *tale*,
Though alle men that evere had witte,
And y-lerned hadde alle holy writte,
Thei coude not telle it in her lore
The peynes that there ben evermore.
MS. Addit. 11305, f. 94.

Goods in and out, which dayly ships doe fraight,
By guesse, by *tale*, by measure and by weight.
Taylor's Workes, 1630, iii. 68.

(3) *To tell a tale*, to turn any matter to one's profit or advantage.

(4) To settle in a place; to be reconciled to any situation. *North.*

(5) "A tale of a tub, *chose ridicule, conte, de cicogne, chanson de ricoche*," Howell.

TALENGE. A longing for anything.

TALENT. (1) A talon. An old form.

(2) Desire; inclination; lust; taste. (*A.-N.*) See the example given in v. *Eyrone*.

There he went to the kynge,
That had grete yoye of hys comyng;
Sylvyr and golde he had hym sente,
Thereof had Gye no *talente*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 155.

And gefe the sike theroff to ete everi day a sponfulle, and hit schalle do away the clett fro his herte, and make hym *talent* to ete. *MS. Med. Rec.* xv. Cent.

(3) Perhaps as *tablet*, q. v. "These talents of their hair," Collier's Shakespeare, viii. 551, where the term seems to be wrongly explained. Malone says, "lockets consisting of hair platted and set in gold."

The *talents* of golde were on her head sette,
Hanged low downe to her knee;
And everye ring on her small finger
Shone of the chrystall free. *King Estmere*, 67.

TALENTER. A hawk. Middleton, v. 165.

TALE-PIE. A tell-tale. *North.*

TALE-WIS. Wise in tales. (*A.-S.*)

TALEWORT. Wild borage. *Gerard.*

TALGHE. Fat; grease; tallow.

Of thase redes garte Alexander mak bates, and anoynte thame with terre and *talghe* of bestez, and badd his knyghtis row over the water in thase bates.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 44.

Tak thame thane uppe, and do thame in a panne, and do to thame a gud porcyone of schepe *talghe*, and fry thame wele samene. *MS. Linc. Med.* f. 295

TALIAGE. A tax. *Prompt. Parv.*

TALING. Relating tales. *Chaucer.*

TALISHE. Fabulous. This word occurs in Palsgrave's Acolastus, 4to. 1540.

TALL. (1) Explained by Junius, "obedient, obsequious, every way flexible." See the Glossary to Urry's Chaucer, p. 81.

(2) Valiant; bold; fine; great. This is a very common word in old plays.

> They leaping overboord amidst the billowes,
> We pluck'd her up (unsunke) like stout *tall* fellows
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, ii. 23.

TALL-BOYS. High cups or glasses. Grose says, bottles or two-quart pots.

TALLE. To mock. (*A.-S.*)

> Unarmed were the paiens alle,
> Our folk hem gun to *talle*.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 257

TALLEE. "When they hale aft the sheate of maine or fore-sailes, they say, *Tallee aft the sheate*," MS. Harl. 6268. *Taylia*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 2.

TALLICHE. The same as *Tally* (6).

TALLIT. A hayloft. *West.* "When the prisoner came in he was *watcherd*, which shewed he had not been all night in the *tallit*."

TALL-MEN. Dice so loaded as to come up with high numbers. A cant term.

TALLOW-CAKE. A cake of tallow; tallow made up in the form of a cake. *Var. dial.*

TALLOW-CATCH. Same as *Keech* (2).

TALLOW-CRAPS. See *Craps* (1).

TALLOW-HUED. Pale as tallow. *North.* Burton uses the phrase *tallow-faced*.

TALLOW-LAFE. *Congiarium*, MS. Dict. c. 1500.

TALL-WOOD. "Tall woode, pacte wodde to make byllettes of, *taillee*," Palsgrave. The term is still used in Kent.

TALLY. (1) A term in playing ball, when the number of aces on both sides is equal. *North.*

(2) To reckon. See Becon's Works, p. 134.

(3) In counting any articles which are sold by the hundred, one is thrown out after each hundred; that is called the *tally*. The number of tallies of course shows the number of hundreds. They are given in to the purchaser. *Hunter.*

(4) A kind of small ship.

(5) A company or division of voters at an election. *Somerset.*

(6) Stoutly; boldly.

(7) Seemly; decently; elegantly.

TALME. To become dumb?

> Hur fadur nere-hande can *talme*,
> Soche a sweme hys harte can swalme.
> *Le Bone Florence of Rome*, 769.

> I donke upon David. til mi tonge *talmes*;
> I ne rendrede nowt. sithen men beren palmes:
> Is it also mikel sorwe. in song so is in salmes?
> *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 292.

TALSHIDES. "One pound of white lights, ten *talshides*, eight faggotts," Ord. and Reg. p. 162.

TALT. Pitched.

> There was *talt* many pavyloun
> Of riche sendel and siclatoun.
> *Kyng Alisaunder*, 5234.

TALVACE. A kind of buckler or shield, bent on each side, and rising in the middle.

> Aither broght unto the place
> A mikel rownd *talvace*.
> *Ywaine and Gawin*, 3158.

> And after mete thar it was,
> The children pleide at the *talvas*.
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 45.

TALWHE. Tallow. Nominale MS.

TAM. The abbr. of pr. n. Thomasine.

TAMARA. A compound of spices.

TAME. (1) To broach or taste liquor. "To tame, tap, *dolium relinere*," Coles.

> Nowe to weete our mouthes tyme were,
> This flagette will I *tame*, yf thou reade us.
> *Chester Plays*, i. 124.

(2) To cut; to divide. *West.*

TAME-GOOSE. A foolish fellow. "I say cast away; yea, utterly cast away upon a noddy, a ninny-hammer, a *tame-goose*," *The Case is Altered*, 4to. Lond. 1605.

TAMER. A team of horses. *Norf.*

TAMINE. A sort of woollen cloth.

TAMLIN. A miner's tool. *Cornw.*

TAMMY. Glutinous, or sizy. *Cumb.*

TAMPIN. A long pellet.

> Make two stiffe long rowles or *tampins* of linnen clowtes, or such like stuffe, sharpe pointed like suger-loves; which *tampins* are called of the physitians in Latine *pessi*, and being annointed with the ointment aforesaid, thrust them up into the horsses nostrils, and let them abide therein a pretty whilk; then pul them out, and you shal see such abundance of matter come forth at his nose as is marvellous to behold.
> *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 372.

TAMPING-IRON. A tool used for beating down the earthy substance in the charge used for blasting. *Cornw.*

TAMPION. A piece of wood fitted to the mouth of a large gun. "Tampyon for a gon, *tampon*," Palsgrave, subst. f. 69.

> Unadvisedly gave fire to a peece charged with a pellet insteede of a *tampion*, the which lighting on the palaice wall, ranne through one of the privie lodgings, and did no further harme.
> *Lambardes Perambulation*, 1596, p. 433.

TAN. (1) Taken. (*A.-S.*)

> When þese was cryed and day *tan*,
> Kyng Ardus was a yoyfulle man.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.

> Baptem the first is holden than,
> That falleth at the fonte be *tan*.
> *MS. Sloan.* 1785, f. 34.

(2) To entice. (*A.-S.*)

> The fende of helle agayn skylle
> Put in hir a harde wille
> Hur fadur luf to wynne;
> And also temped was that man
> His owne douȝter for to *tan*,
> To do a dedly synne.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 43.

(3) Then. *Var. dial.*

(4) To dun. (5) To beat. *Var. dial.*

(6) A twig, or small switch. *Lanc.*

TANACLES. A kind of pincers, used formerly for torturing. "To pinch or tanacle with tongs, with pincers or tanacles," Florio p. 552, ed. 1611.

TANBASE. To beat; to struggle. *Devon.*

TANCEL. To beat; to flog. *Derb.*

TANCRETE. A transcript, or copy. (*A.-N.*)

TAN-DAY. The second day of a fair; a day after a fair; a fair for fun. *West.*

TANE. (1) One. See *Cruke.*

(2) Taken. The same as *Tan* (1).

> And such a custome men have *tane* therein,
> That to be drunke is scarce accounted sinne.
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, ii. 261.

TAN-FLAWING. The taking the bark off the oak trees. *Sussex.*

TANG. (1) To sound, as a bell. Sometimes, to ring or pull a bell. *Var. dial.*

(2) A taste, or acrid twang. *Devon.*

(3) The sting of a bee, &c. *North.* "A tange of a nedyr, *acus*," MS. Dict. c. 1500.

(4) The tongue of a buckle, &c. *East.*

(5) To tie. *Somerset.*

(6) That part of a knife or fork which passes into the haft. *West.* "A tange of a knyfe, *piramus*," MS. Dict. c. 1500.

(7) The prong of a fork. *North.*

(8) Sea-weed. *North.*

(9) Dirt? "You are in pretty tangs," i. e. very dirty; a Norfolk expression.

> It depraves the mind, and leaves that *tang* and filth upon the intellectuals and affections as is not to be washed off without much ado by better counsels.
> *A Cap of Gray Hairs for a Green Head*, 1688, p. 66.

TANGING-NADDER. The large dragon-fly.

TANGLE. (1) Sea-weed. *North.*

(2) To entangle. *Palsgrave.*

TANGLESOME. Discontented; obstinate; fretful. "Tanggyl, or froward, and angry," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 177.

TANGLING. Slatternly; slovenly. *North.*

TANK. (1) According to Willan, a piece of deep water, natural or artificial. *North.*

(2) A blow. *Warw.*

(3) An idle amusement. *West.*

(4) Wild parsnip. *Gerard.*

> Brydswete or *tank.* Hit hath leves lyke to hemlok, and a quite flower. The vertu therof is that hit [is] gud to hele the dropcy and bytynge of venemes bestus *MS. Arundel* 272, f. 46.

(5) A hat round at the top, but ascending like a sugar-loaf. Holme, 1688.

TANKARD-BEARER. One who fetched water from conduits for the use of the citizens. Before the New River was brought to London, the city was chiefly supplied with water from conduits. See Ben Jonson, i. 24. "This is the manner of carrying water from the conducts in London to every particular family, and is so born both by men and women on their shoulders," Holme, 1688, iii. 259.

TANKARD-TURNIP. The long-rooted turnip.

TANKEROUS. Fretful; cross. *East.* It is sometimes pronounced *tankersome.*

TANNIKIN. A name for a Dutch woman.

> Out she would, tucks up her trinkets, like a Dutch *tannikin* sliding to market on the ise, and away she flings. *Armin's Nest of Ninnies*, 1608.

TANQUAM. "Tanquam is a fellow's fellow in our Universities," Blount, ed. 1681, p. 638.

TANS. Pricklebacks. *Suffolk.*

TANSAY-CAKE. Was thus made:

> Breke egges in bassyn, and swynge hem sone,
> Do powder of peper therto anone.
> Then grynde tansay, tho juse owte wrynge,
> To blynde with tho egges, withowte lesynge.
> In pan or skelet thou shalt hit frye,
> In buttur wele skymm et wyturly,
> Or white grece thou make take therto.
> Geder hit on a cake, thenne hase thou do
> With platere of tre, and frye hit browne.
> On brodeleches serve hit thou schalle,
> With fraunche-mele or other metis withal.
> *MS. Sloane* 1986, p.

TANSY. A dish very common in the seventeenth century. It was thus made:

> *How to make a very good tansie.*
>
> Take 15 eggs, and 6 of the whites; beat them very well; then put in some sugar, and a litle sack; beat them again, and put about a pint or a little more of cream; then beat them again; then put in the juice of spinage or of primrose leaves to make it green. Then put in some more sugar, if it be not sweet enough; then beat it again a little, and so let it stand till you fry it, when the first course is in. Then fry it with a little sweet butter. It must be stirred and fryed very tender. When it is fryed enough, then put it in a dish, and strew some sugar upon it, and serve it in.
> *A True Gentlewoman's Delight*, 1676, pp. 13-14.

TANTABLIN. Some dish or tart in cookery, mentioned in Taylor's Workes, 1630, i. 146. *Tantadlins*, apple-dumplings, Heref. Gl. 106. Forby has *tantablet*, a sort of tart in which the fruit is not covered by a crust, but fancifully tricked and flourished with slender shreds of pastry. A cow-plat, or human ordure, is called in ridicule a *tantadlin*, or *tantadlin-tart.*

TANTARA. A confused noise. *Var. dial.* It was formerly applied to the noise of a drum.

> There's no *tantara*, sa sa sa, or force,
> Of man to man, or warlike horse to horse.
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, iii. 66

TANTARABOBS. The devil. *Devon.*

TANTER. To quarrel. *North.*

TANTICKLE. A prickleback. *Suffolk.*

TANTLE. To dawdle, or trifle; to go gently; to attend. *North.*

TANTONY-PIG. See *Anthony-pig.*

TANTONY-POUCH.

> Thou for the edge, and I the point, will make the foole bestride our mistres backes, and then have at the bagge with the dudgin hafte, that is, at the dudgen dagger, by which hangs his *tantonie pouch.*
> *Lilly*, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. iv.

TANTRELS. Idle persons. *North.*

TANTUMS. Affected airs; insolences; whims. *Var. dial.*

TAP. (1) To sole shoes. *West.*

(2) To change money. *North.*

(3) The spigot of a barrel. *Var. dial.*

(4) The hare or rabbit was said to *tap*, when making a noise at rutting time.

(5) To tap a tree at the root, i. e. to open it round about the root.

TAPART. Of the one part.

TAPE. A mole. *South.*

TAPECERY. Tapestry. "A broderer of *tapecerye*," Ord. and Reg. p. 99.

TAPER-BIT. A joiner's tool, thus described by Holme :—"the *taper-bit* is for the making of a small hole wider and larger, being in the mouth half round, whose edges are sharp, and by reason of its being taper as it goeth into a hole with the small end, and is turned about therein, the edges cut it wide by taking shavings or pairings from the hole side."

TAPERIE. Tapers. Ord. and Reg. p. 116.

TAPER-LADDER. A kind of small rack having one end broader than the other.

TAPES. Bands of linen; pieces of lace such as form chequer-work, &c. (*A.-S.*)

TAPET. A hanging cloth of any kind, as tapestry, the cloth for a sumpter-horse, &c. "Tappet, a clothe, *tappis*," Palsgrave. The term was applied metaphorically to the foliage of trees.

> Eke godely Flora, the goddes, ys so gay,
> Hath on her *tapites* sondré hewes sene
> Of fressh floures that so welle browded bene.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 11.

> To John Vere, Earl of Oxford, seven *tappets* of counterfeit arras of the story of Solomon.
>
> *Test. Vetust.* p. 674.

TAP-HOUSE. A tavern, or inn.

> Their senses are with blacke damnation drunke,
> Whose heart is Satans *tap-house* or his inne.
>
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, i. 3.

TAPILLE. A taper.

> To signifye whoso wille be clene,
> Muste offre a *tapille* togedir made of thre.
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 29.

TAPINAGE. Secret skulking. (*A.-N.*)

> Ryȝt so thy newe *tapinage*
> Of Lollardye goth aboute
> To sette Cristis feythe in doute.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 138.

TAPISED. Lurked; lay hid. *Hearne.*

TAPISER. A maker of tapestry. (*A.-N.*) "Tappyssery worke, *tapisserie*," Palsgrave.

TAPITE. The same as *Tapet*, q. v.

TAPITER. The same as *Tapiser*, q. v. See Davies' York Records, Append. p. 235.

TAP-LASH. Bad small beer. *Var. dial.* Also, the refuse or dregs of liquor.

> His garments stunke most sweetly of his vomit,
> Fac'd with the *tap-lash* of strong ale and wine,
> Which from his slav'ring chaps doth oft decline.
>
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, iii. 5.

TAPLEY. Early in the morning. *Exm.*

TAPLINGS. The strong double leathers made fast to the ends of each piece of a flail.

TAPPE. (1) To tap; to beat?

> And your foot ye *tappyn* and ye daunce,
> Thogh hit the fryskyst horse were in a towne.
>
> *MS. Fairfax* 16.

(2)

> I crosse out all this: adewe, by Saynt Johan!
> I take my *tappe* in my lappe, and am gone.
>
> *Morality of Every-Man*, p. 63.

TAPPER. An innkeeper. *North.*

TAPPIS. To lie close to the ground, said of partridges and game. *East.*

TAPPY. To hide or skulk, as a deer.

TAPPY-LAPPY. In haste, with the coat-laps flying behind through speed.

> Nanny Bell's crying out: I just gat a gliff o Gweorge runnin', *tappy-lappy*, for the howdey.

TAPS. The round pipes or cells in a beehive which are made for the queen-bee.

TAP-SHACKLED. Intoxicated.

TAPSTERE. A woman who had the care of the tap in a public-house, or inn. In Shakespeare's time, a man or woman who drew the beer was called the tapster.

TAPTRE. *Cervida, clipcidra*, MS. Dict. c. 1500.

TAPULL. Part of ancient armour, mentioned in Hall's Union, 1548, Hen. IV. f. 12. Meyrick conjectures it to be the projecting edge of the cuirass.

TAP-WARE. A wisp of straw or bottle of basket-work to put within side the tap-hole in a brewing or other straining vessel.

TAR. (1) There. Sevyn Sages, 207

(2) A childish word for *farewell.*

TARAGE. Appearance?

> In every part the *tarage* is the same,
> Liche his fader of maneris and of name.
>
> *MS. Digby* 232, f. 1.

TARATANTARA. The sound of trumpets.

TAR-BARELLE. A combustible missile used in ancient warfare.

> With bowes schot and with arblast,
> With *tarbarelle* and with wilde fyre.
>
> *MS. Addit.* 10036, f. 24.

TARBLE. Tolerable. *West.* Also *tarblish.*

TAR-BOX. (1) A box used by shepherds for carrying tar, used for anointing sores in sheep, for marking them, and for other purposes. *Tarre boyste*, Chester Plays, i. 125.

> Sheapherds, leave singing your pastorall sonnetts,
> And to learne complements shew your endeavours:
> Cast of for ever your twoe shillings bonnetts,
> Cover your coxcombs with three pounds beavers
> Sell carte and *tarrboxe* new coaches to buy,
> Then, "good your worshipp," the vulgar will cry.
>
> *MS. Addit.* 5832, f. 205

(2) A term of contempt.

TARDLE. To entangle. *Dorset.*

TARDRY. Immodest; bawdy. *East.*

TARE. (1) Eager; brisk. *Heref.*

(2) Torn. Vocab. MS. xv. Cent.

TAREFITCH. "Tarefytche, a corne, *lupyn*," Palsgrave, subst. f. 69.

TARGE. (1) A shield. (*A.-N.*)

> Tho that suffir so her wyfes, God let hem never thryf,
> Hyt makyth hem to ley to wed bothe bokolar and *targe.*
>
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 74.

> I wolde sey thee yit a worde of the *targe.* Ther is no wight weel armed ne wight defended ne kepte withowten *taurge*, for the *taarge* defendethe the tother harneys from empeyring; by hit is boothe the body and the toother herneys ekepte withouten enpeyring. *Romance of the Monk, Sion College MS.*

> Affter I tooke the gaynepaynes and the swerd with which I gurde me, and sithe whane I was thus armed, I putte the *targe* to my syde.
>
> *Romance of the Monk, Sion College MS.*

(2) To tarry; to delay. Also, delay.

> Otuwel, withoute *targing*,
> Answerede Karnifees the king.
>
> *Romance of Otuel*, p. 79.

(3) "Targe or chartyr, *carta*," Pr. Parv.

TAR-GRASS. Wild vetch. *Staff.*

TARIE. To provoke; to betray.

TARIER. A terrier. *Palsgrave.*

TARING. Great; noisy; blustering. *West.*

TARKY. Dark. Ray gives this as a Suffolk word, but it does not seem to be now used.

TARLETHER. A term of contempt.

TARLETTE. A tartlet. *Pegge.*

TAR-MARL. String saturated in tar. *Linc.*

TARMINGER. Harbinger. A corruption.

TARMIT. A turnip. *East.*

TARN. (1) A lake. *North.* "Riseth out of a lake or tarne," Harrison's England, p. 95.

> It appears they had gone early on Saturday morning to angle in the mountain *tarn* of Hayswater, which abounds with fish of an excellent flavour, and it is conjectured that they sat themselves down in the midst of a heavy snow storm, and being overcome by drowsiness, had sunk into sleep and fallen victims to the inclemency of the day.
>
> *Newspaper Paragraph*, 1846.

(2) Fierce; ill-natured. *Cumb.*

TARNATION. A common oath.

TARNE. (1) A girl, or wench.

> As sengle knave and sengle *tarne*,
> Whan they synne togedyr ȝerne.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 49.

(2) Tore; razed.

> The spere awey feyre dud glyde,
> Hyt *tarne* hys skynne in manere,
> He thoght hyt came a lytull to nere.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 182.

TARNEL. Much; equal. *South.*

TAROCKS. See *Terrestrial-Triumphs.*

TAROTS. A game at cards. Tarots are said to be cards with printed or dotted backs. "Will you play at tables, at dyce, at *tarots*, and chesse?"—The French Alphabet, 8vo. Lond. 1615, p. 148.

TARPE.

> He toke out the brode *tarpe*.
>
> *Robin Hood*, i. 68.

TARR. To vex; to disquiet.

TARRA-DIDDLED. Imposed upon, generally by lies; puzzled; bewildered. *West.*

TARRANT. A crabbed fellow. *Yorksh.*

TARRAS. A terrace. Arch. x. 422.

TARRET. To tarry. *North.*

TARRIANCE. Abode; delay. "Taryaunce, abyding, *demourance;* taryaunce, termyne, *attente, attention, arrest,*" Palsgrave.

> Where hearts be knit, what helps, if not injoy?
> Delay breeds doubts, no cunning to be coy;
> Whilst lazie Time his turne by *tarriance* serves,
> Love still growes sickly, and Hope daily starves.
>
> *Drayton's Poems*, ed. 1637, p. 285.

TARR-ON. "To excite to anger or violence, is still used in Cheshire. It is a good old word, used by Wicliffe in his Path Waye to Perfect Knowledg; and also in a MS. translation of the Psalms by Wicliffe, penes me: 'They have terrid thee to ire,'" Wilbraham, p. 112.

TAR-ROPE. Rope-yarn. *Norf.*

TARS. Tharsia, a country adjoining Cathay. *Cloth of Tars*, a species of silken stuff formerly much esteemed.

> In toges of *Tarsse* fulle richelye attyryde.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 87.

TARSE. Mentula: virga. (*A.-S.*)

> Now ȝe speke of a *tarse*,
> In alle the warld is not a warse
> Thane hathe my hosbond.
>
> *MS. Porkington* 10, xv. Cent

TARSEL. The same as *Tercel*, q. v.

TARST. Erst?

> Tho *tarst* bigan Godrich to go
> Upon the Danshe, and faste to slo.
>
> *Havelok*, 2688.

TARTAR. (1) Tartarus, or hell.

(2) A covetous, greedy person. *North.*

TARTARET. The passenger-hawk.

TARTARIAN. A thief. *Nares.*

TARTARIN. A kind of silk. *White tartarone* is mentioned in Ord. and Reg. p. 123.

> Item, two quishions of counterfeit arres with my Lords armes; alsoe two paire of curtaines of green *tartarin*. *Test. Vetust.* p. 453

TARTARY. Tartarus; hell.

TART-STUFF. Was thus made:

> To a dozen pound of prunes take half a dozen of Maligo raisins, wash and pick them clean, and put them into a pot of water; set them over the fire till all these are like pulp, and stir them often lest they burn to; then take them off, and let them be rubbed through a hair sive hard with your hands, by little and little, till all be through: then season them to your taste with searced ginger.
>
> *A True Gentlewoman's Delight*, 1676, p. 14

TAR-VETCHES. Tares. *South.*

TARVY. To struggle; to get free. *Cornw.*

TAS. A mow of corn. *Kent.* "Tasse of corne or other lyke, *tassis*," Pr. Parv.

TASE. Takes. (*A.-S.*)

> He *tase* the rynge and the spere,
> Stirttes up appone the mere,
> Fro the moder that hym bere
> Forthe ganne he ryde! *Perceval*, 429.

TASEE. Clasp; fibula. *Gawayne.*

TASELL. A teazel. "*Cardo*, a thystelle or a tasell," Nominale MS.

TASES. "*Batticúli*, the tases or bases that horsemen use behind," Florio, p. 57.

TASH. (1) To bespatter; to splash. *North.*

(2) Fretful; froward. *Dunelm.*

TASK. (1) "Taske in workyng stynt, *tache*," Palsgrave. (2) "Taske that a price gadereth, *taulx*," ibid.

TASKED. In full work. *North.*

TASKER. A thrasher. In some places, a reaper is so called. It is an archaism in the first sense. "*Triturator*, a tasker," Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

TASKS. Flax on the distaff.

TASK-WORK. Work taken by the piece.

TASPE. To pant; to beat; to palpitate.

TASSAKER. A cup, or goblet.

TASSE. (1) A heap. (*A.-N.*)

> Ther lay of paiens mani *tasse*,
> Wide and side, more and lasse.
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p [illegible].
>
> A povere man, whiche Bardus hyȝte,
> Cam forth walkynge with his asse,
> And hadde gadrid him a *tasse*
> Of grene stikkis and of drye.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 15
>
> Thou ridest up, a sely asse,
> Aȝeyne the develes grysly *tasse*.
>
> *M . Addit.* 11307, f. 65.

(2) A cup; a dish. *Var. dial.*

(3) To dirty; to splash. *North.*

TASSEL. (1) The male of the goss-hawk.

> So she, by going the further about, comes the neerer home, and by casting out the lure, makes the *tassell gentle* come to her fist.
>
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, ii. 95.

(2) A silly person. *North.*

TASSEL-BUR. A thistle. *Palsgrave.*

TASSELED. Adorned with tassels.

TASSELETS. Small tassels. Harrison, p. 160.

TASSES. Armour for the thighs. It is explained in the Unton Inventories, "flaps of armour attached to the bottom of the breastplate." See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

TASSET. An ill-behaved woman. *Derby.*

TASSEY. A mischievous child; a silly fellow. *North.*

TAST. Touched; felt; examined.

> The maiden *tast* Hornes wounde,
> The kinges douhter, in that stounde.
>
> *Horn Childe and Maiden Rimnild*, p. 308.

TASTE. (1) To smell. *North.*

(2) To touch or enter upon a subject.

TASTOUR. "Tastour, a lytell cuppe to tast wyne, *tasse agouster le vin*," Palsgrave.

TASTRILL. A cunning rogue. *North.*

TAT. (1) To entangle. *North.*

(2) Dad; father. A child's term. *Tatta* is sometimes heard. *Suffolk.*

(3) To touch gently. *Hants.*

(4) That. *Lanc.*

TATARWAGGES. Perhaps the same as *tatterwallops*, explained by Brockett, "ragged clothes fluttering in the wind."

> And with graie clothis nat full clene,
> But frettid full of *tatarwagges*.
>
> *Romaunt of the Rose*, 7211.

TATCHE. The same as *Tache*, q. v.

TATE. (1) To tilt; to overturn. *West.*

(2) A small lock of hair, wool, &c. *North.*

TATELING. Stammering.

TATER. A potato. *Tater-trap*, a trap for potatoes, i. e. the mouth. *Var. dial.* Potatoes are often termed *taties.* Tatie-and-point, a good meal of potatoes, the meat being pointed at in imagination. *To settle any one's taters*, equivalent to settle his hash. *Tater-dropping*, planting potatoes.

TATH. (1) Taketh.

> For he therof his parte ne *tath*,
> But kepeth to another that he hath.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 127.

(2) Luxuriant grass growing about the dung of animals. Also, to manure land by pasturing cattle upon it.

TATHER. To lay out any kind of work. *Tathering-chain*, a chain by which work is laid out and planned. *Salop. Antiq.*

TATHY-GRASS. Coarse refuse grass. *North.*

TATS. False dice. A cant term.

TATTER. (1) Cross; peevish. *Kent.*

(2) To stir actively and laboriously. *East.*

(3) To make a fool of any one. *Midx.*

(4) To chatter, or gabble. *Pr. Parv.* *Tatterer*, a female scold. *Norf.*

TATTERDEMALLION. A ragged fellow.

> The pox and piles shall reverence thee: one fire strikes out another; and whole families shall maintaine their *tatterdemallions*, with hanging thee out in a string.
>
> *Brathwaite's Smoaking Age*, 1617, p. 47.
>
> I have carried a great many in my wherry, males and females, from the silken whore to the pitifull poor *tatterdemalion* that have had forty times more whipcord given them for nothing.
>
> *Poor Robin's Visions*, 1677, p. 73.

TATTERWALLOPS. See *Tatarwagges.*

TATY. (1) A board or pole, resting, in the middle only, on some elevated place, and balanced so that two persons, one sitting on each end, may move up and down alternately by striking the ground with the feet.

(2) Fit; suitable. *North.*

TAUBASE. Unruly behaviour. *West.*

TAUCKNET. A small cannon?

> Thy fakens, *taucknets*, minions all,
> Arow thou hast them layde.
>
> *Gaulfrido and Barnardo*, 1570.

TAUGHT. Tight. *Var. dial.*

TAUGHTE. Delivered up. (*A.-S.*)

> He *taughte* hym sone to the kiste,
> Ther he alle the golde wiste. *Perceval*, 2100.

TAUKE. The herb *daucus asininus.*

TAUM. (1) To faint with sickness; to fall gently to sleep. *North.*

(2) A fishing-line. *Yorksh.*

TAUNT. (1) A certain quantity.

> Good ale he doth so haunt,
> And drynke a due *taunt.*
>
> *Doctour Doubble Ale*, n. d.

(2) To teaze; to importunate. *East.*

(3) Lofty; loftily masted. *I. Wight.*

TAUNTLING. Tossing the head. *Linc.* "There she was, turtling and *tauntling.*"

TAUNTONS. A kind of broad cloths made at Taunton in Somersetshire.

TAURD. Towards?

> Riȝt so fares the foule fynde,
> Sen he wos bonden soo;
> He berkes and grennes *taurd* men,
> Bot he ne may noȝt doo.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 61.

TAURE. The constellation Taurus.

TAUTE. Gave? (*A.-S.*)

> On him this shome me haveth speken.
> Leve Nelde, bi-lef al this;
> Me thinketh that thou art onwis.
> The mon that me to the *taute*,
> He weste that thou hous touhest saute.
>
> *MS. Digby* 86.

TAUȜT. Behaved; mannered. *Gawayne.*

TAVE. (1) To kick; to fidget about, especially with the feet; to rage. *Var. dial.* It occurs in the History of Beryn, 1327.

(2) To work up plaster, &c. *Cumb.*

TAVELL. "An instrument for a sylke woman to worke with," Palsgrave.

TAVERN. (1) A cellar. *Yorksh.*

(2) The tavern bitch has bit him in the head, i. e. he is tipsy.

TAVERNER. The keeper of a tavern.

> Ryght as off a *tavernere*,
> The greene busche that hangeth out
> Is a sygne, it is no dowte,

Outward ffolkys ffor to telle
That within is wyne to selle.
MS. Cotton. Tiber. A. vii. f. 72.

Mary, at the dore even hereby,
Yf we call any thynge on hye,
The *taverner* wyll answere.
Interlude of the iiij. Elements, n. d.

TAVERNGANGE. *Attabernio*, MS. Dict. c. 1500.

TAVERN-TOKEN. A token coined by a tavern-keeper. To swallow a tavern token, was a cant phrase for being tipsy. See the Honest Whore, i. 4.

TAVORT. Half a bushel. *Sussex.*

TAW. (1) To dress hemp, or leather.

And whilst that they did nimbly spin,
The hempe he needs must *taw*.
Robin Goodfellow, p. 28.

(2) To soften, or make supple.

(3) A whip. *North.*

(4) A large choice marble.

(5) To twist; to entangle. *North.*

(6) To tie; to fasten. *Somerset.*

TAW-BESS. A slatternly woman. *North.*

TAWDERIED-UP. Finely dressed. *Linc.*

TAWDRY. (1) *Tawdry lace*, a kind of fine lace alluded to by Shakespeare, Spenser, &c. "Tawdry-lace, *fimbriæ nundinis sanctæ Etheldredæ emptæ*," Coles.

(2) A rural necklace. *Drayton*

TAWE. Tow. (*A.-S.*)

TAWER. (1) Aftergrass. *Dorset.*

(2) A leather-dresser. *Var. dial.*

TAWL. To stroke, or make smooth. *West.*

TAWLINGS. The mark from which boys shoot in playing at marbles. *South.*

TAWNY. A bullfinch. *Somerset.*

TAWNY-MEDLY. *Tanny mesley*, Palsgrave.

TAWS. A piece of tanned leather. *North.*

TAWSTOCK-GRACE. Finis. *Devon.*

TAXAGE. Taxation. MS. Dict. c. 1500.

TAXERS. Two officers yearly chosen in Cambridge to see the true gage of all weights and measures. *Blount.*

TAX-WAX. The same as *Faxwax*, q. v.

TAYE. To manure land. "Tayng of lond, *ruderacio, stercoriza*," Pr. Parv. At f. 186 it is spelt *taym*, "taym londe with schepys donge."

TAYLARD. A term of reproach.

TAYSED. Driven; harassed. *Gawayne.*

TAYTE. (1)

There he levede in a *tayte*
Bothe his modir and his gayte.
Perceval, 253.

(2) Plump; fat? Syr Gawayne, p. 52.

TAZZY. A mischievous child. *North.*

TAȜTE. Taught. (*A.-S.*)

And bygynne, as I ȝer *taȝte*,
At *simili modo* even straȝte.
MS. Cotton. Claud. A. ii. f. 150.

TE. (1) To. *Yorksh.*

(2) To go: to draw to. (*A.-S.*)

But she aunsweryd hym ay in haste,
To none bot Launcelot wold she *te*.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 100.

The devel hevede so muche pousté,
That alle mosten to helle *te*.
Harrowing of Hell, p. 18

Never eft y nil no woman se,
Into wildernes I chil *te*,
And live ther evermore
With wylde bestes in holtes hore.
Sir Orpheo, ed. Laing, [illegible]

(3) To tug; to pull. (*A.-S.*)

In the toun he herd belles ring,
And loude crie and miche wepeing,
Clothes to tere, her to *te*,
More sorwe no might non be.
Gy of Warwike, p. 249.

(4) Thee. Amis and Amiloun, 1599.

TEA. (1) The one. *North.*

(2) Too; likewise. *Yorksh.*

(3) To take tea. *Var. dial.*

TEAD. A torch. This word is used several times by Spenser.

Now's the glad and cheerefull day,
Phœbus doth his beames display,
And the faire bride forth to lead
Makes his torch their nuptial *tead*.
Heywood's Marriage Triumph, 1613.

TEADY. Tired; peevish. *North.*

TEAGLE. A crane for lifting goods. *North.*

TEAGS.

All ye that love, or who pretends,
Come listen to my sonnet;
Black-baggs or vizards, who have friends,
Or English *teags* or bonnets. *Folly in Print*, 1667.

TEAK. A whitlow. *Somerset.*

TEAKERS. A running of watery matter from a sore. *Northumb.*

TEALIE. A tailor. *Lanc.*

TEAM. (1) A tandem. *Var. dial.*

(2) A litter of pigs. *Kent.* Brockett has *teem*, a brood of young ducks. A.-S. team. It is a common archaism, spelt *teme.*

(3) Empty. *Yorksh.*

(4) An ox-chain in harness. *North*

(5) "A teame beast, everie beast that draweth or beareth burdens," Baret, 1580.

TEAM-BANDS. The same as *Start-chains*, q. v.

TEAMER. (1) A team of five horses. *Norf.*

(2) To pour out copiously. *East.*

TEAMERMAN. A waggoner, carter, or driver of a teamer. *Norf.*

TEAM-FULL. Brimful. *North.*

TEANT. It is not. *Var. dial.*

TEAP. A peak, or point. *Somerset.*

TEAR. (1) To go fast. *Var. dial.*

(2) To break, or crack. *West.*

TEAR-A-CAT. To rant violently.

TEARING. Great; rough; topping; noisy; blustering; hot-headed. *Var. dial.*

TEARN. (1) The sea-swallow. Arch. xiii. 352.

(2) They were. *Lanc.*

(3) To compare; to liken. *Yorksh.*

TEART. Sharp; severe; painful. *West.*

TEAR-THE-MOOR. "To tear the moor," says Urry, in his MS. additions to Ray, "about Hungerford signifies to gett roaringly drunk. They tore the moor bitterly."

TEARY. Weak and thin. *Dorset.* This term is generally applied to plants.

TEASER. (1) A kind of hound.

(2) Anything which causes trouble. *Var. dial.*

TEATA. Too much. *North.*

TEATH. Tithe. *North.*

> Therfore, of all that I have wonne
> To geve thee *teath* I wil begine.
> *Chester Plays*, i. 58.

TEATHE. The dung of cattle. *Norf.*

TEATHY. Peevish; crabbed. *Yorksh.*

TEATISH. The same as *Teathy*, q. v.

> Lightly, hee is an olde man, (for those yeares are most wayward and *teatish*) yet be he never so olde or so froward, since avarice likewise is a fellow vice of those fraile yeares, we must set one extreame to strive with another, and alay the anger of oppression by the sweet incense of a newe purse of angels.
> *Nash's Pierce Pennilesse*, 1592.

TEATY-WAD. The same as *Sugar-teat*, q. v.

TEAUP. A tup, or ram. *North.*

TEAVE. The same as *Tave* (1).

TEAWSE. To pull, or ruffle. *Lanc.*

TEBLE. Qu. an error for *treble?*

> Theophanos for God in *teble* wyse
> Therinne apperid, as ȝe have herde devyse.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 25.

TECHE. (1) To teach. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To intrust; to appoint to.

TECHY. Peevish; cross; touchy. *South.*

TECKEN. Taken; took. *Linc.*

TECTLY. Covertly; secretly.

TED. (1) To spread hay. "I teede hey, I tourne it afore it is made in cockes, *je fene*," Palsgrave. Still in use.

(2) To turn flax when it has been laid on the ground to dry. *West.*

(3) To burn wood-fires. *Linc.*

(4) To be ordered to do anything. *Exm.*

(5) The nickname for *Edward.*

TEDDER. Live within thy tedder, i. e. live within thy bounds. Tusser, p. xxiii.

TEDDING-POLE. The long stick used for turning or tedding flax. *West.*

TEDDY. Edward. *Var. dial.*

TEDY. Tedious; vexatious *North.*

TEE. (1) The same as *Te* (2).

> Telle me the tyme when hyt schall bee,
> When thou schall to hevene *tee.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 33.

> Of grete age schal he noȝt be
> Oute of thys worlde whan he schal *tee.*
> *MS. Harl.* 2320, f 33.

(2) To tie. *North.*

TEE-DRAW. A place of resort. *North.*

TEE-FALL. A mode of building in the pent-house form, common in Northumberland.

TEE-HEES. Laughters. "Ye tee-heeing pixy," Exmoor Scolding, ed. 1839, p. 6.

> For all the *tee-hees* that have been broke by men of droll, or dirt that has been thrown from daring spight.
> *Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge of the World*, 1674.

TEEHOLE. The passage in a hive through which the bees pass in and out. *East.*

TEEHT. A lock of wool, flax, &c. *Cumb.*

TEE-IRON. An instrument for drawing the lower box in the barrel of a pump.

TEEL. (1) To place anything in a leaning position against a wall &c. *Wilts.*

(2) To give. *Devon.*

(3) To set a trap. *Devon.*

(4) To sow and harrow in seed. *West.*

TEELED. Buried. *Cornw.*

TEEM. (1) To pour out. *Var. dial.*

(2) To unload a cart. *Yorksh.*

(3) To cause? to contrive?

> Ah, said he, thou hast confessed and bewrayed all: I could *teeme* it to rend thee in peeces: with that she was afraid, and wound away, and got her into companie. *Gifford's Dialogue on Witches*, 1603.

> Alas, man, I could *teeme* it to go, and some counsell me to go to the man at T. B. and some to the woman at R. H. And between them both, I have lingred the time, and feare I may be spoiled before I get remedie. *Gifford's Dialogue on Witches*, 1603

(4) To bring forth young. *Teeming-woman*, a prolific woman. *North.*

TEEMING. Overflowing.

> Discard that dulness; why should soft delight
> Be so oppos'd? why so should love affright
> Thy tender mind, which *teeming* youth requires?
> Why should dull ponderings drink up those desires?
> *History of Joseph*, 1692.

TEEMONEER. A sea term, in common use it would appear among the Woodbridge seamen, and probably elsewhere, meaning, it is believed, the man on the look-out. *Moor's Suffolk MS.*

TEEN. (1) To light a candle. *Var. dial.* Herrick uses *teend*, to light or kindle.

(2) Angry. Also as *tene*, q. v.

(3) To shut; to close; to change. *West.* Also, to hedge or inclose a field.

(4) Taking. *Chesh.*

TEENAGE. The longer wood to make or mend hedges with. *Kennett.* In some places it is called *teenet.*

TEEN-LATHE. A tithe-barn. *North.*

TEENS. In her teens, i. e. more than twelve years old, thirteen, fourteen, &c.

> That powder'd girl in blooming *teens*,
> How mellow and how fine!
> *Caps Well Fit*, Newc. 1785, p. 12.

TEENY. (1) Tiny; very small. *North.*

(2) Fretful; peevish; fractious. *Lanc.*

TEER. (1) Tar; resin; balsam. (*A.-S.*)

> Men fyndeth lumpes on the sand
> Of *teer*, no finer in that land.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 18.

(2) "Teere of flowre, *amolum*," Pr. Parv.

(3) To daub with clay. *North.* Hence a clay wall is sometimes called a *teer-wall.*

TE-ERE. A contraction of "this year," often used for *yet.* "I have not seen it te-ere." *Herefordsh.*

TEERE. To plaster between rafters. *Lanc.*

TEE-RING. A ring on the shaft of a waggon or cart, through which the tie of the thill-horse is put to enable him to draw.

TEERY. Full of tears? In Warwickshire, the term *teery* means smeary, moist, adhesive, as the ground is after a frost.

> But these thinges overpast, if of your health and myne
> You have respect, or pitty ought my *teery* weeping eyen
> *Romeus and Juliet*, 1562.

TEERY-LERRY. The note of the lark.

The larke that many mornes herselfe makes merry
With the shrill chanting of her *teery-lerry.*
Browne's Britannia's Pastorals, i. 140.

TEES. Iron holdfasts in the shape of the top of the letter T, pendant on short chains from the seels of a horse's collar, or from the thill-bells. They are thrust, one end first, through staples on the shafts. *Moor.*

TEEST. A vessel for refining silver.
As golde in fyre is fynid by assay,
And at the *teest* sylver is depurid.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 7.

TEETHWARD. "He is clarke to the *teethward,* he hath eaten his service book; spoken in mockage by such as maketh shew of learning and be not learned," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

TEETY. Fretful; fractious. *North.*

TEFFIGIES. Effigies. "The teffigies and counterfait," Honours Academie, 1610, ii. 9.

TEFT. The same as *Heft,* q. v.

TEG. A sheep in its second year. *Var. dial.* "A teg or sheepe with a little head and wooll under it's belly," Florio, p. 32. Palsgrave applies the term to a young deer, "tegge or pricket, *saillant;*" properly the doe in its second year. Skelton seems to apply the term to a woman.

TEGH. Went. (*A.-S.*)
Beves to the hors *tegh;*
Tho the hors him knew and segh.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 85.

TEGHELL-STANE. A tile-stone. (*A.-S.*)
If thu wenes the fever sal tak the man or the morne; tak on the even before a gude fatte ele, and do hit al qwhik in a litel pocenet ful of gude wyne, and cover hit wele with a *teghell stane* that hit gaught oute, and lat hit be swa all nyght.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 54.

TEIGHTE. Promised. See Chester Plays, i 95. It is, perhaps, an error for *heighte.*

TEIL. To procure, or obtain. (*A.-S.*)
Go *teyl* thi mete with swynk and swoot
Into thi lyvys ende. *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 30.

TEILE. The birch tree. (*Lat.*) According to Junius, the lime tree was so called.

TEINE. Seems to signify a narrow, thin plate of metal. Tyrwhitt's Gl. p. 249.
I say, he toke out of his owen sleve
A *teine* of silver, yvel mote he cheve.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 16693.

TEINTEN. To die. (*A.-N.*)

TEISE. (1) A fathom. (*Fr.*)
In me prisoun thow schelt abide,
Under therthe twenti *teise.*
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 56.

(2) To pull to pieces with the fingers.

TEISIL. "Teysyll, *chardon,*" Palsgrave.

TEITE. Quick; speedy. (*A.-S.*)
The laddes were kaske and *teyte,*
And un-bi-yeden him ilkon. *Havelok*, 1841.

TEITHE. Tithe. Nominale MS.
Teche hem also welle and greythe
How they schule paye here *teythe.*
MS. Cotton. Claud. A. ii. f. 131.

TEJUS. Very. This word is of extensive use. *Tejus* good, *tejus* bad, *tejus* quick, *tejus* slow, &c. *Sussex.* It is sometimes used for *tedious.*

TEK. "Tek or lytylle towche, *tactulus.*" Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 178.

TEKE. A tick. Nominale MS.

TEKEN. To betoken; to note; to mark; to observe. (*A.-S.*)

TEKYL. Ticklish.
Of hire tayle oftetyme be lyght,
And rygh *tekyl* undyr the too.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 134.

TELARY. Pertaining to weaving.

TELDE. (1) A tent; a habitation. (*A.-S.*)
And toke ther lawncys and ther sheldes,
And leyde them upon the *teldes.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 220
Alle that stode on ilk a syde
Hade joye to se Clement ryde,
Before the sowdans *telde.*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. [illegible].
There myght they se a wondyr thynge
Off *teldys* riche and ma[n]y a tente.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 119.

(2) To set up; to build; to cover.

TELE. Deceit. (*A.-S.*)
So wyth cha[r]mes and wyth *tele*
He ys i-broȝte aȝeyn to hele.
MS Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 131.
Wychecrafte and *telynge*
Forbede thou hem for any thynge.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 131.

TELERE. A fine linen cloth, formerly worn by ladies as part of the head-dress.
That thay be trapped in gete,
Bathe *telere* and mantelete,
Ryghte of a fyne velvete,
And make we na draye.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 154.

TELL. (1) To talk. *Somerset.*

(2) *I cannot tell,* I know not what to say or think of it. A common phrase in old plays See Jonson, i. 125. *To hear tell,* to learn by hearsay.

TELLABILLE. Speakable.

TELLE. (1) To count; to tell. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To recognize. (3) To remember. *Var. dial.*

(4) To proclaim a tournament?
Now of justyngez thay *telle;*
Thay sayne that syr Percyvelle,
That he wille in the felde duelle,
Als he hase are done. *Perceval*, 113.

(5) A teal. Nominale MS.

(6) To eat hastily. *Devon.*

TELLED. Told. *Var. dial.*

TELLY. A stalk of grass, &c. *North.*

TELT. (1) Pitched; set up. (*A.-S.*)
And swithe *telt* her paviloun
A litel withouten Cardoil toun.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 118

(2) A tent. *Prompt. Parv.*

(3) "Telte hayyr, *gauda;* teltyd, *gaudatus,*" Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 178.

TELWYNGE. "Telwynge or twhytynge, *scissulatus,*" Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221.

TEME. (1) Race; progeny. (*A.-S.*)
Tho said the kyng of Jerusalem,
This child is come of gentille *teme.*
Torrent of Portugal, p. 81.

(2) To beget; to propagate. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Anything following in a row, as a team of horses, &c. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To discourse?

Wan I the wolde *teme* and teche [wat] was uvel and ȝwat was guod. *Appendix to W. Mapes*, p. 335.

(5) A theme, or subject. *Palsgrave.*

(6) To emit vapour. *Somerset.*

(7) To empty; to make empty.

With swerdis swyftly thay smyte,
Thay *teme* sadils fulle tyte.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134

Sire Degrevant, ar he reste,
Temede the eorl one the beste,
And hontede his forste
Wyth bernus fulle bolde. *Degrevant*, 498.

TEMERATED. Violated. (*Lat.*)

Nay, they both professed that the case was so clear and undoubted, that they both must have sinned against their consciences, and have *temerated* the oath they had taken when they were made judges, if they should have argued otherwise. *MS. Harl.* 646.

TEMESE. The Thames. (*Lat.*)

And put hem in an erthen pot that be clene, and put therto tweyne galones of clene *Temese* water that be taken at an ebbe. *MS. Sloane* 73, f. 214.

TEMNEST. Most contemned. *Shak.*

TEMOROUSLY. Rashly. (*Lat.*)

TEMPED. Intimidated; made afraid.

Thai war so temped in that tyde,
Thare thai durst no lenger bide.
The Sevyn Sages, 2813.

TEMPER. Heat and moisture as productive of vegetation. *Var. dial.*

TEMPERAL. "*Temperalium*, a temperal," Nominale MS. among the vestments of a priest.

TEMPEST. A thunderstorm not necessarily accompanied with wind. *East.*

TEMPLE-MOLD. A pattern, or mould used by masons in fashioning their work.

TEMPLES. "The temples belong to the weavers, and are two staves with broad ends set with sharp pins, which being laid together, may be stretched out to any reasonable breadth as cloth is made; and by the pins putting into the selvage of the cloth, it is kept open while it is in weaving," Holme. "Tempylle of a wefer, *virguia*," MS. Dict. c. 1500.

TEMPLET. A model. *North.*

TEMPLYS. An ornament of gold set with rubies, placed upon each temple, and dependent from the head. This fashion was prevalent with ladies of quality, temp. Hen. VI. "Templet, a thynge made of latyn, *templete*," Palsgrave, subst. f. 69.

My body to be buried in the abbey of Tewksbury; and I desire that my great *templys*, with the baleys, be sold to the utmost, and delivered to the monks of that house, so that they grutched not with my burial there. *Test. Vetust.* p. 239.

TEMPRE. (1) To correct; to manage. *Tempre thy tail*, be moderate and calm.

(2) To mix together; to mingle. Still in use, according to Moor, p. 423.

Take warmodre, stampe it, and *temper* it with watur, and than streyne it; and than take a sponefulle of that lekour, and putt it in his mowthe, and he schal speke. *MS. Med. Rec.* xv. Cent.

TEMPS. Time. (*A.-N.*)

TEMPT. To attempt. *South*

TEMPTATIOUS. Tempting.

TEMPTION. Temptation. *Middleton.*

TEMSE. A sieve. *North.*

Marcolphus toke a lytyll cyve or *temse* in his own hande, and a foot of a bere in the othre hande. *Salomon and Marcolphus*, n. d.

TEMSING-CHAMBER. The sifting-room. *North.*

TEMS-LOAF. Bread made of sifted or fine flour. "*Miche*, a fine manchet; the countrey people of France call so also a loafe of boulted bread or tems bread," Cotgrave. In the notes to Tusser, *tems loaf* is explained, "a mixture of wheat and rye, out of which the coarser bran only is taken."

TEMTIOUS. Tempting; inviting. *West.*

TEMZE. Thames. *Prompt. Parv.*

TEMZER. "A *temzer*, a range or coarse searche," MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2, an early list of Wiltshire words.

TEN. Then. *East.*

TENANDRYE. Houses let to tenants?

His *tenandrye* was alle downe,
The beste innes in ylke towne.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.

TENANT-IN-TAIL. A jocular term applied to a lady not very virtuous.

Alyed was countess would be,
For she would still be *tenaunt in taile*
To any one she could be.
MS. Poems in Dr. Bliss's Possession, xvii. Cent.

TENANT-RIGHT-MEASURE.

As many use a false mile for our English mile, so diverse use false pearches, when we have one onely pearch allowed by Statute; for in some places in this kingdome, notwithstanding the Statute provided for the contrarie, they use twelve foote in a pearch, unto the great losse of the buyer, wherewith they bee accustomed to meate medowes, calling it *tenant-right-measure*; of no word of art, but onely implying (as I take it) to be a right and proper measure belonging unto tenants; for so the word it selfe imports. Others more proper and agreeing unto the nature of the said measure, call it curt measure; likewise before the said Statute (which many unto this day use) a pearch of 18 . 20 . and 24 feete, called woodland measure; all which differ from the true and allowed measure, in such sort as ensueth. *Hopton's Baculum Geodæticum*, 4to. 1614.

TEN-BONES. (1) A boy's game, mentioned in Clarke's Phraseologia Puerilis, 1655, p. 254

(2) Fingers. A cant term.

TENCE. Cause of dispute. *Weber.*

TENCH-WEED. "A sort of pond-weed, having a slime or mucilage about it, supposed to be very agreeable to that fat and sleek fish. It is *Potamogeton natans*, Lin." Forby, p. 344.

TEN-COMMANDMENTS. See *Commandments.*

TEND. (1) To watch. *North.*

(2) To wait at table. *East.*

(3) Injured; spoilt? (*A.-S.*)

Hast thow i-smelled any thynge
That hath *tend* thy lykynge?
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 144

TENDABLE. Attentive. *Palsgrave.*

TENDE. (1) Tenth. Also, tithe.

The *tende* branche may men calle
Foly play, that es laste of alle.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. [illegible]

Riȝtwis he was Goddes frende,
And trewely ȝaf to him his *tende.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 7.

(2) To offer; to present; to hold out; to stretch forth. (*A.-N.*)

TENDER. A waiter at an inn. *East.*

TENDERINGS. "*Dintiers*, the cods, dowcets, or *tenderings* of a deere," Cotgrave.

TENDER-PARNELL. A tender creature, fearful of the least puff of wind or drop of rain. As tender as Parnell, who broke her finger in a posset drink.

TENDRON. (1) A stalk of a plant. (*Fr.*)

(2) "Tendron of a wayne, *ceps*," Palsgrave.

TENE. (1) Grief; sorrow; anger; hurt; injury; trouble. Also, to grieve, &c. (*A.-S.*)

But they wyste not what they myȝt sey,
Hur stede they fonde, sche was awey,
Then had that traytur *tene;*
Ther jurney then they thoght evylle sett,
But they wyth the lady not mett,
They wyste not what to mene.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.

His gracious granseres and his grawndame,
His fader and moder is of kyngis thay came,
Was never a worthier prynce of name,
So exelent in al our day.
His fader fore love of mayd Kateryn,
In Fraunce he wroȝt turment and *tene,*
His love hee sayd hit schuld not ben,
And send him ballis him with to play.
MS. Douce 302, f. 29.

(2) Heed; attention.

Wherby ye maye take good *teene*
That unbeleffe is a fowle syne.
Chester Plays, i. 118.

(3) To lose, or suffer loss. *Lanc.*

(4) Hard; difficult; perilous; fatiguing.

TENEBLE-WEDNESDAY. *Mecredy de la semayne peneuse, Mecredy saint*, Palsgrave. The three nights before Easter were termed *tenebræ.* "Coles, suche as be gyven in tenebre weke," Palsgrave.

Therfore men clappes to *tenebryse*
To kyrke men for to brynge,
Bothe with claperes and with stones,
And no bellis ryng.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 88.

TENEBRUS. Dark. (*Lat.*)

The radiant bryghtnes of golden Phebus
Auster gan cover with clowde *tenebrus.*
Pastime of Pleasure, p. 15.

TENEFUL. Injurious. (*A.-S.*)

TENEL. "Tenel, vessel, *tenella;* tenel or crele, *cartallus*," Pr. Parv. f. 178.

TENENT. Opinion. The word occurs with this explanation in a table appended to the Academy of Complements, Lond. 1640.

TENGED. Stung. *Yorksh.*

TEN-GROATS. Ten groats were formerly the customary fee to priests, lawyers, &c.

TENIENTE. A lieutenant. (*Span.*)

TEN-IN-THE-HUNDRED. Was formerly the usual rate of usury, and hence the term was jocularly applied to a miser. The epitaph on Combe, attributed to Shakespeare, calls the former ten-in-the-hundred.

He that puts forth money dare not exceede the rate of 10 in the 100, but he that uttereth ware doth make his rate to his owne contentment.
The Death of Usury, 1594, sig. B. iv.

TENISLYE. Angrily. (*A.-S.*)

TENNEL. To die away, as trees. *North.*

TEN-PINS. A kind of game.

To play at loggets, nine holes, or *ter pinnes,*
To trie it out at foot-ball by the shinnes.
Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine, 1600.

Nine, a favourite and mysterious number every where, prevails in games. We have, like others, nine-pins, which we rather unaccountably call *ten-pins*, or rather *tempins*, although I never saw more than nine used in the game.
Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 249.

TEN-POUNDING. A method of punishment practised amongst harvest-men. *Suffolk.*

TEN-SIGHT. Ten times. *West.*

TENT. (1) To attend to; to guard; to hinder; to prevent. *North.* To take tent, i. e. to take heed or care, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 34. Ray gives the following Cheshire proverb, "I'll *tent* the, quoth Wood; if I cannot rule my daughter I'll rule my good."

He let hur have wemen at wylle
To *tent* hur, and that was skylle,
And broght hur to bede;
What so evyr sche wolde crave,
Alle sche myght redyly hyt have,
Hur speche was sone spedd.
MS Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

(2) Intent; purpose; design.

The feirthe es dispite off penaunce,
When a man thorue wickud comberance
Es nevere in wille ne in *tente*
Off hys syn hym to repente.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 21

Apon the feild his fader went,
And soght Abel wit al his *tent.*
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 7.

(3) A roll of lint, or other material, used in searching a wound. "Tente of a soore, *tente*," Palsgrave. To tent, to search a wound, &c.

(4) Attention; observation. *North.*

(5) *I cannot tent*, I have no time.

(6) To scare, or frighten. *Yorksh.*

(7) A little piece of iron which kept up the cock of a gun-lock.

(8) "Tent, or tent-wine, is a kind of alicant, though not so good as pure alicant, and is a general name for all wines in Spain, except white," Blount, p. 643. "Hollock and tent would be of small repute," Taylor's Workes, 1630, iii. 65.

(9) A man's penis. *Blount.*

TENTAGE. Tent; camp.

Upon the mount the king his *tentage* fixt,
And in the towne the barons lay in sight,
When as the Trent was risen so betwixt,
That for a while prolong'd th' unnaturall fight.
Drayton's Poems, 1637, p. 29.

TENTATION. Temptation; trial.

Nor's any place exempted from *tentation,*
Save heaven, to ill that never had relation.
MS. Addit. 10311, f. 22.

TENT-BOB. A very small spider. See Aubrey's Miscellanies, ed. 1721, p. 145.

TENTE. To content; to satisfy.

TENTEL. (1) A person who tents cows, &c. *Linc.*

(2) A watcher; a hired collector of tolls. *North.*

(3) A stretcher or trier of cloth used by dyers and clothiers, &c. *Jacob.*

TENTERBELLY.

> Bell, the famous idoll of the Babylonians, was a meere imposture, a juggling toye, and a cheating bable, in comparison of this Nicholaitan, Kentish *tenterbelly*. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, i. 145.

TENTER-HOOKS. He sits on tenter hooks, i. e. is very fidgety or uneasy.

TENTHEDEL. Tenth part. *Will. Werw.*

TENTYFLY. Attentively. See Maundevile's Travels, p. 299, ed. 1839.

TEONE. To injure?

> Hupe forth, Hubert, hosede pye,
> Ichot thart a-marstled into the mawe;
> Thah me *teone* with hym that myn teh mye,
> The cherld nul nout adoun er the day dawe.
> *MS. Harl.* 2253, f. 115.

TER. Anger; passion. *North.*

TERAWNTRYE. Tyranny. *Pr. Parv.*

TERCEL. The male of the gosshawk. It was called the *gentle tercel* from its tractable disposition. According to some, the term was also applied to the male eagle.

TERCEL-GENTLE. A rich man. *Grose.*

TERCIAN. Eighty-four gallons of liquor.

TERE. (1) Tedious; wearisome.

> To telle the metis were to *tere*
> That was at that sopere.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 136.

2)

> The kyng commaundit a squyer *tere*,
> Goo telle the scheperde in his ere
> That I am the kyng.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 55.

(3) To hurt; to injure.

> He wenes to live and hem *tere*.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 50.

(4) To cover with earth; to inter.

TEREMENT. Interment; funeral.

> Massyngers were sent to Rome
> After the Pope, and he come sone
> To here *terement*. *Syr Gowghter*, 595

TEREPYS.

> To telle hir botonus were dure,
> Thay were anamelde with asure,
> With *terepys* and with tredoure
> Glemerand hir syde.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 133.

TEREY. Tapering. *Salop.*

TERIAR. "Teryare or ertare, *irritator;* teryar or longe lytare, *morosus*," Pr. Parv.

TERINS. A sort of singing-bird. (*A.-N.*)

> And thrustils, *terins*, and mavise,
> That songin for to winne hem prise.
> *Romaunt of the Rose*, 665.

TERLYNCEL. The name of a devil.

> Than ys thys *terlyncels* skylle,
> Slepe thou long and y shal hele.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 29.

TERM. To call; to name.

TERMAGANT. The name of an old Saracen deity, corrupted from *Tervagant.* He was represented in our old plays as of a most violent character, and hence the term came to be applied to anything violent or fiery. A scold is still termed a termagant.

> For this teare-throat *termagant* is a fellow in folio, a commander of such great command, and of such greatnesse to command, that I never saw any that in that respect could countermand him.
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, iii. 79.

TERMERS. Persons who visited the metropolis at term-time, which was formerly the fashionable season. The term is generally applied to those who came for intrigues or tricks.

TERMES. Times for work. (*A.-N.*)

TERMINED. Judged; determined. (*A.-N.*)

> Whiche to my lady stant enclyned,
> And hath his love nouȝt *termined*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 62.

> And thus, with the helpe of Almighty God, the moaste glorious Virgin Mary his mothar, and of Seint George, and of (all) the Saynts of heven, was begon, finished, and *termined*, the reentrie and perfecte recover of the juste title and right of owr sayd soveraygne Lord Kynge Edward the Fowrthe, to his realme and crowne of England, within the space of xj. wekes. *Arrival of King Edward IV.* p. 39.

TERM-TROTTER. A resorter to the capital during term-time. Middleton, i. 330.

TERNE. A thrust in fencing.

TERR. To uncover. *North.*

TERRA. A turf. *Exmoor.*

TERRA-FIRMA. A name given by the Venetians to their continental possessions.

TERRAGE. Earth, or mould. (*Lat.*)

> Nor the vyne hys holsum fresche *terrage*,
> Wych gyveth comfort to all manner of age.
> *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.* 1652, p. 213.

TERRE. (1) To stir; to provoke. *Baber.*

(2) To strike to the earth. (*Lat.*)

TERREMOTE. An earthquake.

> Whereof that alle the halle quok,
> As it a *terremote* were.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 190.

TERRENE. Earthly. (*Lat.*)

> And far more lovely than the *terrene* plant,
> That blushing in the aire turnes to a stone.
> *The Taming of a Shrew*, 1607.

TERRER.

> The *terrer* of the house being master thereof, as being appointed to give entertainment to all sorts, noble, gentle, and of what degree soever, that came thither as strangers.
> *Davies' Ancient Rites*, 1672, p. 139.

TERRESTRE. Earthly. (*A.-N.*)

TERRESTRIAL-MULLET. "A kind of a stone which hath also a kind of motion with it, especially if it be put in vinegar," Holme.

TERRESTRIAL-TRIUMPHS. "*Germini*, a kind of playing-cards called terrestriall triumphs," Florio, p. 207.

TERRET. The ring on the saddle through which the gig-reins pass. *East.*

TERRIBLE. Very; excessive. *Var. dial.*

TERRICK. A trifle, or little thing. *Devon.*

TERRIER. A kind of auger. *Howell.*

TERRIFY. To tease; to torment. *Var. dial.*

TERRIT. A clump of trees. *Warw.*

TERSE. "A firkin, rundlet, or *terse*, conteining nine gallons of our measure," Higins' Nomenclator, 1585, p. 340.

TERTAGATE. A target, or buckler.

TERTIA. That portion of an army which is levied out of one particular district. (*Span.*)

TERVLE. To struggle, or kick about. *Exm.*

TERWYD. Tired; wearied. *Pr. Parv.*

TESE. To teasel wool.

TESING. A ringworm.

TESSEL. Order, condition, said of land.

TEST. To take the test, i. e. to take the Sacrament in testimony of being a member of the Church of England.

TESTE. (1) The head. (*A.-N.*)

(2) The same as *Teest*, q. v.

TESTED. Made pure as gold. *Shak.*

TESTER. (1) A sixpence. See *Testone.*

> Tarlton, seeing himself so over-reacht, greatly commended the beggers wit, and withall, in recompence thereof, gave him a *teaster.* With that the begger said that hee would most truly pray to God for him. No, answered Tarlton, I pray thee pray for thy selfe, for I take no usury for almes-deeds.
>
> *Tarlton's Jests*, 1611.

(2) The fixed top and head parts of a bedstead. *Var. dial.*

> Ther was at hur *testere*
> The kyngus owne banere;
> Was nevere bede rychere
> Of empryce ne qwene! *Degrevant*, 1485.

TESTERE. A piece of iron armour which covered the head of a horse. (*A.-N.*)

TESTIF. Headstrong. (*A.-N.*)

TESTIFICATION. Testimony.

TESTONE. The testone was in Henry VIII.'s reign applied to the English shilling, but in the time of Elizabeth the sixpence was so termed. "She restored sundrie coines of fine silver, as peeces of halfepenie farding, of a penie, of three halfe pence, peeces of two pence, of three pence, of foure pence (called the groat), of sixpence, *usuallie named the testone,*" Harrison, p. 218.

TESTORN. Testy; touchy; angred.

TESTY. A witness. *Howell.*

TETCH. (1) A spot, or blemish. (*A.-N.*)

(2) "Tetche or maner of condycion, *mos,*" Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 178.

TETCHY. (1) Touchy; quarrelsome. *Var. dial.*

(2) Applied to land that is difficult to work or to manage. *East.*

TETE. A woman's teat. *Palsgrave.* It also occurs in Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. f. 179.

TETER-CUM-TAWTER. A seesaw. *East.*

TETHDE. Full of tempers; ill-tempered. Towneley Mysteries, Gloss. in v.

TETHER. (1) To marry. *Warw.*

(2) The royal name Tudor. *Drayton.*

(3) A cord or chain to tie an animal at pasture. "To live within the *tether,*" to live within bounds. *Kent.*

TETHER-DEVIL. The plant woody nightshade.

TETHER-STAKE. A stake driven into the ground to which cattle are tied up. *Var. dial.*

TETHINGE. Tidings; intelligence.

> So that the *tethinge* therof to the kynge com,
> That a lither theof and a manquellere hadde so liȝt
> dom. *Life of Thomas Beket*, p. 19.

TETHTERE. The tester of a bed.

TETINE. To writhe, or turn about.

TETRICALL. Sour; sullen; gloomy.

TETRIFOL. The plant trefoil. "To the flowring tetrifol," British Bibl. ii. 283.

TETRINE. Foul; horrible? "Mystes blake and cloudes tetryne," Skelton, ii. 396.

TETSY. Elizabeth. *Linc.*

TETTA. Shall we? *Devon.*

TETTERWORT. The plant celidony

TETTIES. Teats. *Var. dial.*

TETTY. (1) Betty. *Pegge.*

(2) Peevish; fractious.

TEUGH. Tough. *North.*

TEUK. The redshank. *Essex.*

TEW. (1) To tow along. Also, the rope by which a vessel or boat is towed.

> Some on their breasts, some working on their knees,
> To winne the banke whereon the Barons stood;
> Which o'er the current they by strength must *tew*,
> To shed that bloud which many an age shall rew.
>
> *Drayton's Poems*, 1637, p. 31.

(2) To be actively employed; to labour; to work hard; to fatigue. *North.*

(3) To pull, or tear about; to tumble over; to discompose; to tease. *Var. dial.*

(4) Tender; sickly. *I. of Wight.*

(5) To mix together. *North.*

(6) A hempen string. *Somerset.*

(7) A number, or quantity. *West.*

TEWED. When applied to a muslin cover, means that it is creased and soft. *Yorksh.*

TEWEL. A tail. *Dunelm.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. It occurs in Chaucer, Cant. T. 7730, spelt *towel.* The fundament of a horse is still so called in Norfolk.

TEWELL. A pipe, or funnel; a louvre. "A tewelle of a chymney, *epicaustorium,*" MS. Dict. c. 1500. "In the back of the smith's forge, against the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate and a taper pipe in it about five inches long, which comes thro the back of the forge, and into which is placed the nose of the bellows; this pipe is calld a tewel, or a tewel-iron," Kennett MS. f. 411.

TEWFET. A lapwing. *North.*

TEWHE. To taw leather. *Lydgate.*

TEWKE. "Tewke to make purses of, *trelis,*" Palsgrave, subst. f. 69.

TEWLY. A word in common use in the counties of Essex and Cambridgeshire, particularly the latter, and signifying qualmish. Ex. A person feeling rather poorly in the morning, and not relishing his breakfast. "You are rather *teuly* this morning." A person in delicate health is called a *teuly* one.

TEW-TAW. To *tew-taw* hemp, i. e. to beat or dress hemp. More's MS. Additions to Ray's South and East Country Words.

TEWTER. An instrument for breaking flax, as a brake for hemp. *Chesh.*

TEXT. Truth. *Marston.*

TEXTUEL. Ready at citing texts. (*A.-N.*)

TEYE. "Teye of a cofyr or forcer, *teca, thecarium,*" Pr. Parv. f. 178.

TEYL. Scorn.

> But thogh a man sey never so weyl,
> Unto hys sawys men fyden *teyl.*
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 14.

TEYELLEYER. A tailor. *North.*

TEYSE. To poise it for shooting.

And he with that an arow hath hente,
And gan to *teyse* it in his bowe.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 167.

THA. (1) Then.

That for hir sake righte *tha*,
Sone he gane undir-ta
The sory sowdane to sla,
Withowttene any lett. *Perceval*, 1329.

(2) Those. Hampole, MS.

THAC. That. *Wilts.*

THACKE. (1) Thatch. "Erige, holme or thacke," Huloet, 1552. "And also for thack," Tusser, p. 164. *Thakkid*, thatched, Leland Itin. ii. 39. "Thakke, *tegmen, tectura*," Vocab. MS. "The original meaning of this word is straw or rushes, our Saxon ancestors using no other covering for their houses. Afterwards it was extended to slate and tiles; and he who covered a building, either with these or the more antient materials, was called a thacker, or thatcher," Hallamsh. Gl. p. 162. "To thack on, to lay on or cover," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 412.

(2) To thump; to thwack. (*A.-S.*) "Thacked him with stones," Brit. Bibl. i. 361.

THACKER. A thatcher. *Var. dial.*

A proud *thacker* of Thecoa would laugh them to scorn and contemn their dispiling discipline.
Pilkington's Works, p. 381.

THACK-PRICKS. Pegs for securing thatch.

THACK-TILES. Roof-tiles. *Grose.*

THACSTARE. A thatcher. *Pr. Parv.*

THAFFER. Therefore. *Norf.*

THAGGY. Thick and misty. *Yorksh.*

THAGH. Though. (*A.-S.*)

And *thagh* the chylde bote half be bore,
Hed and necke and no more,
Bydde hyre spare never the later
To crystene hyt and caste on water.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 128.

THAIRE. Their. *North.*

That es to say, we sulde ay
Thaire persones love and for thayme praye.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 2.

THAKNALES. The same as *Strabrods*, q. v.

THAME. A thumb. *Lanc.*

THAMPY. Damp. *Yorksh.*

THAN. (1) A common form of *then.*

(2) A den. Octovian, 553.

THANDER. Yonder. *Warw.*

THANDON. "Thandon for wylde digges, swannus, and piggus," is thus described:

Take wasshe tho isues of swannes anon,
And skoure tho guttus with salt ichon;
Seth alle togedur and hew hit smalle,
The flesshe and eke tho guttus withalle.
Take galingale and gode gynger,
And canel, and grynd hom al in fere;
And mynde bred thou take therto,
And tempur hit up with broth also:
Colour hit with brend bred or with blode,
Seson hit with venegur a lytelle for gode.
Welle alle togedur in a posnet,
In servyce forth thou schalt hit sett.
MS. Sloane 1986, p. 56.

THANK. (1) Thankfulness; good will.

(2) *Thanks and a thousand*, a thousand thanks. *Thanks be praised*, a common exclamation of thankfulness after an unexpected blessing. *Thank God, thank you*, a reply after grace is said after dinner. and addressed to the host. *Thank you for them*, an answer to an inquiry after absent friends, meaning they are very well, I thank you for them.

THANKWORTH. Thankworthy.

That was *thankworth* is thanne blame.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54

THANKYNGYS. Thanks.

The vj.the tokene ys that he doythe dewe *thankyngys* to the good wylle of God.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 8.

THANNA. Then.

Item if any womman take any monee to lye with any man, but she ly stille with hym til it be the morwe tyme and *thanna* arise she shal make a fyn of vi. *s.* viij. *d.* *MS. Bodl. e Mus.* 229.

THANNE. Then. (*A.-S.*)

THANY. Damp. *Craven.*

THARBOROUGH. A third-borough, or constable.

THARD-CAKE. A thin circular cake of considerable size made of treacle and oatmeal. Brockett calls it, "a cake made of unfermented dough, chiefly of rye and barley, rolled very thin and baked hard." It appears to be a corruption of *tharf*, unleavened.

THARE. Behoveth; needeth. (*A.-S.*)

Of his commyng the frere was fayne;
The *thare* noghte be so bayne.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 1

THARF. (1) Need?

And wele y-sen, ȝif thai willen,
That hem no *tharf* never spillen.
Arthour and Merlin, p.

(2) Stiff; backward; shy. *North.*

THARFE. A number, or company.

THARFLY. Slowly; deliberately. *Yorksh.*

THARKY. Dark. *South.*

THARLLE. A slave or vilein.

Lorde, sende it unto the syke *tharlle*,
And gyff me lysens to lyve in ease.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 46.

THARMES. Entrails *North.* "*Trutum.* Anglice a tharme," Nominale MS.

Of the chylde that she bare yn here armys,
Al to-drawe were the *tharmys*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 5.

THARN. To mock; to scorn. *Devon.*

THARNE. (1) To yearn; to need; to want.

That es *tharnyng* for ever of the syght namely
Of owre Loverd Godd Almyghty.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 213.

(2) To be deprived of. (*A.-S.*)

THARNEN. Made of thorn. *Wilts*

THAROWTE. Out in the air.

THARRY. Dark. *Suffolk.*

THARST. Daring.

What, arte thou bolde or *tharst* in eny wyse.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 23

THART. Need. (*A.-S.*)

He thoȝt that whan Jhesu was dede,
He *thart* have of hym no drede.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 35

THAR-VORE. Therefore. (*A.-S.*)

Thar-vore; mon, thu the bi-thench,
Al schal falewi thi grene.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 243.

THARWE. Throw; moment.

THASER. A thatcher; a builder.

THAT. (1) It. *East.*

(2) So; so much; so great. *North.*

THATADONNET. See *Adonnet.*

THAT-A-WAY. That way. *Yorksh.*

THATCH'D-HEAD. One wearing the hair matted together, as the native Irish in times past. *Nares.*

THATCH-GALLOWS. A rogue.

THATENS. "A *thatens*" and a *thisens.* In that manner and this manner.

THAT-I-LEAVE. That is a point I will not determine. "So folks sah, but *that I leave*," i. e. to others to decide. *Moor's Suff. MS.*

THAT-NOT. Wherefore.

THAT-OF. Although.

THAT'S-ONCE. That is, that's once for all, that's flat. See Peele's Works, i. 129.

THAT'S-WHAT. That's what the matter is.

THAT-THERE. (1) That. *Var. dial.*

(2) A London rider. *Devon.*

THAU. Though. *Thauf*, Jennings, p. 75.

Bot *thau* he wrothe hym never so sore,
For sothe I nylle prove hym no more.
Wright's Seven Sages, p. 61.

THAVE. To give, bear, sustain. (*A.-S.*)

THAVEL. A pot-stick. *North.*

THAW. Thou. *Var. dial.*

THAYN. A nobleman. (*A.-S.*)

THE. (1) A thigh. (*A.-S.*)

If I fonde ever grace in the,
Lay thi honde undir my *the*,
And hete me truly bi covenonde,
That I not graven be in this londe.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 34.

The fendys here crokys fasted yn hys knees,
And al to-drowe and rente hys *thees*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 10.

Beholde my shankes, behold my knees,
Beholde my hed, armes, and *thees*.
Bliss's Bibl. Miscell. p. 48.

(2) To thrive; to prosper. (*A.-S.*)

God that sittis in trinité,
Gyffe thaym grace wel to *the*
That lystyns me a whyle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.

He is wys that is wood,
He is riche that hath no good;
He is blynd that can y-see,
Wel is hym that nere may *thee*.
MS. Bodl. 100, f. 1.

(3) This. *Heref.*

(4) There; though. (*A.-S.*)

THEABES. Gooseberries. *Norf.*

THEAD. A strainer placed at the bottom of a mash-tub in brewing. *East.* "Thede, bruares instrument, *qualus*," Pr. Parv.

THEAK. To thatch. *North.* Also, thatch. "*Tector*, a theker," Nominale MS.

THEAL. A board; a plank; a joist. *Leic.*

THEAN. Moist; damp. *Westm.*

THEAT. Firm; close; staunch. Spoken of barrels when they do not run. *North.*

THEAVE. An ewe of the first year. Ray gives this as an Essex word, but Pegge says it is applied in the North to a sheep of three years old.

THEC. That. *I. of Wight.*

THECCHE. To thatch. (*A.-S.*)

And some he taughte to tilie,
To dyche and to *thecche.*
Piers Ploughman, p. 410.

THECHE. To teach. (*A.-S.*)

Theche hem to come and schryve hem clene,
And also hosele hem bothe at ene.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 128.

THE-DAY. To-day. *North.*

THEDE. (1) A brewer's instrument. *Palsgrave.*

(2) Country; land; kingdom. (*A.-S.*)

Scho says, blody are his wede,
And so es his riche stede,
Siche a knyght in this *thede*
Saw I never nane. *Perceval*, 1255

THEDAM. Prosperity. (*A.-S.*)

Now thrifte and *thedam* mote thou have, my leve swete barn. *The Goode Wif*, p. 14

THEDURWARDE. Toward that place.

He harde besyde at a place
A grete mornyng of a man;
Thedurwarde he drew hym than.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 174.

THEE. You; your; thy. *West.*

THEEZAM. These. *Somerset.*

THEEFE. A term of reproach, not necessarily applied to one who thieves.

Fiftene ȝeres es it gane
Syne he my brodire hade slane,
Now hadde the *theefe* undirtane,
To sla us alle thenne. *Perceval*, 923.

THEER. Deer.

But sone he was besette
As *theer* ys yn a nette.
Lybeaus Disconus, 1133.

THEFELY. Like a thief. (*A.-S.*)

THEGITHER. Together. *North.*

THEI. Though; although. (*A.-S.*)

THEINE. Thence; therefrom.

And Alexander gert spirre thame in the langage of Inde whare thay myȝte fynde any fresche water; and thay talde whare, and schewed thame a place a littille *theine*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 28.

THEINES. Servants. (*A.-S.*)

Hwer bedh thine *theines*
That the leove were.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 246.

THEIR. Used sometimes for *their's.*

THEIRSELS. Themselves. *North.*

THEKE. Thatch. Still in use.

THELOURE.

Gold and silver and riche stones,
That vertu bere mani for the nones,
Gode clothes of sikelatoun and Alisaundrinis,
Theloure of Matre, and purper, and biis.
Sir Gy of Warwike, p. 95.

THEM. Those. *Var. dial.*

THEMEL. "Save nedel and threde and *themel* of lether," Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 254.

THEMMIN. Those. *Wilts.*

THEMMY. Those. *Somerset.*

THEN. That time. *Var. dial.*

THENCH. To think. (*A.-S.*)

Mon, let sunne and lustes thine;
Wel thu do and wel thu *thench.*
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 243.

THENE. (1) To prosper. (*A.-S.*)
Thai schal have ayrs ham betwene,
That schal have grace to thryve and *thene*;
Thother schul have turment and tene.
MS. Douce 302, f. 1.

(2) To reach. (*A.-S.*)
Non mai longe lives *thene*,
Ac ofte him liedh the wrench.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 243.

THENKE. To think. (*A.-S.*)
Thus thow myȝte synge dedlyche,
Ȝef thow *thenke* theron myche.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 139
Upon his worde hire herte aflyȝte,
Thenkende what was best to done.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 66.

THENNES. Thence. (*A.-S.*)
But who that cometh therein certeyn,
So lightly may he not turne ayen,
For he shal nevere *thennes* come,
These sawes hath the boke y-nome.
MS. Addit. 11305, f. 94.

THENOUTEZ. Sinews?
Namely, of bones, of cartilages, of invictures, of grosse nerves, of *thenoutez*, and of colligaciones.
MS. Sloane 965, f. 28.

THEOFLICHE. Like a thief. (*A.-S.*) See Kyng Alisaunder, 4002.

THEOFTHE. Theft. (*A.-S.*)
And do *theofthe* and robberie in al the lond aboute.
Life of Thomas Beket, p. 19.

THEOLOGY. A theologian.

THEORBO. A kind of lute. (*Ital.*)
And wanting nothing but a song,
And a well-tun'd *theorbo* hung
Upon a bough, to ease the pain
His tugg'd ears suffer'd, with a strain.
Hudibras, I. iii. 166.

THEORIQUE. Theory. *Shak.*

THEPES. Gooseberries. An East country word, given in Sir Thomas Brown's Tracts, p. 146.

THER. (1) Those. *North.*

(2) There; where. *Therafter*, in proportion to it. Still in use. "*Thereater*, at that rate, in proportion," Smith's I. of Wight Gloss. *Thermyd*, therewith.

THERE-A-WAY. There.

THEREAWAYS. Thereabouts. *There and thereaways*, thereabouts. *Var. dial.*

THEREFORE. Therefore I say it, i. e. that is my argument! *West.*

THERENCE. From that place. *West.*

THERE-RIGHT. (1) Straight forward. *Var. dial.*

(2) On this very spot. *West.*

THERF-BREED. Unleavened bread. (*A.-S.*)
With *therf-breed* and letus wilde,
Whiche that groweth in the filde
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 38.

THERKENES. Darkness. (*A.-S.*)

THERLE. Ill-nourished; gaunt; delicate. *Devon.*

THERST. Durst.
That wyf *therst* not say nay,
For wordes vile,
But grauntede well that ylke day
Her lordes wylle. *Octovian*, 681

THERTHURF. There-through.
And *therthurf* me taȝte hire the wei, so that heo thider com,
And ȝeode aboute as a best that ne couthe no wysdom.
Life of Thomas Beket, p. 4.

THERUPPE. Thereupon. (*A.-S.*)

THERWE. Through. *Will. Werw.*

THERȜEN. There-against; against.
To hasten love is thynge in vayne,
Whan that fortune is *therȝen.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq 134, f. 95.

THESE. This. *Heref.*

THESELF. Itself. *East.*

THESTER. Dark; obscure. (*A.-S.*) "In thester stede," Kyng Alisaunder, 4906.
For it is alle *thester* thing,
Nil ich make therof no telling.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 64.
On an *thester* stude I stod
An luitel striff to here.
MS. Digby 86, f. 195.

THETCHES. Vetches. *Oxon.*

THETHEN. Thence. (*A.-S.*)

THETHORNE. "Thethorne tre, *ramnus*," Pr. Parv. *Ramnus* is the medlar tree.

THEUT. Giveth. See *Ungunde.*

THEVE. "Theve, brusch," Pr. Parv.

THEW. (1) Manner; quality. (*A.-S.*)
Ful selde ys synger gode yn *thew*,
But that yn sum poynt he ys a shrew.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 21.
His vertues and good *thewys*,
And good ensaunple that he schewys.
MS. Cotton. Tiber. A. vii. f. 72.
For wymmenes speche that ben schrewes,
Turne ofte away gode *thewes*?
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 127.
Also thy chyldre that were schrewes,
Hast thow i-taght hem gode *thewes*?
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 144.

(2) Thawed. *Var. dial.*

(3) A cucking-stool. Brand, iii. 52. "Thewe or pylory, *collistrigium*," Pr. Parv.

THEWE. (1) Subjection. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A slave, or bondsman. (*A.-S.*)

THEWED. Towardly. *North.*

THEWES. Shakespeare seems to use this term in the sense of *sinews*. See 2 Henry IV. iii. 2. &c. Can it mean *thighs*?

THEWID. Educated; mannered. (*A.-S.*)
It sit a preste to be wel *thewid*,
And schame it is yf he be lewid.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 40.

THEY. (1) Those. *Var. dial.*

(2) Thy. Skelton's Works, i. 125.

THEȜ. Though; although.
This child, *theȝ* hit were ȝung, wel hit understod,
For seli child is sone i-lered ther he wole beo god.
Life of Thomas Beket, p. 8.

THIBEL. (1) A smooth round stick used for stirring broth, porridge, &c. *North.*

(2) A dibble, or setting-stick. *North.*

THIC. This; that. *West.*

THICEY. That. *Cornw.*

THICK. (1) Very intimate. *Var. dial.*

(2) *To go through thick and thin*, to overcome every kind of obstacle.

(3) Frequent; plentiful. *Var. dial.*

(4) Stupid; obstinate. *South.*

(5) A thicket, or close bush. Moor has *thicks*, groves or woods with close underwood. Suffolk Words, p. 426.

THICK-BILL. The bullfinch. *Lanc.*

THICKED. Thickened.

> Thither they conveie their clothes to be *thicked* at the fulling milles, sometimes ten miles for the same. *Harrison's Britaine*, p. 52.

THICKEE. This. *Devon.*

THICKEMNY. That. *Somerset.*

THICK-END. A considerable part; as if you ask how far such a place is, the answer would probably be, "The *thick-end* of a mile." *Linc.*

THICK-HOTS. Water-porridge. *North.*

THICKLISTED. Short-winded. *Devon.*

THICK-PODDITCH. Thick water-gruel. *Lanc.*

THICK-SET. (1) Strong. (2) Closely planted.

THICK-SKINNED. Coarse; vulgar; unpolished.

THICK-SPINNING. Bad conduct. *North.*

THIDER. Thither. (*A.-S.*)

> Wher wer were aldermast,
> Thai were *thider* sent on hast.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 83.

THIEF. (1) *As safe as a thief in a mill*, very secure. Still in common use.

> There she may lodge, and trade too if she will,
> As sure and safe *as theeves are in a mill.*
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, iii. 9.

(2) An imperfection in the wick of a candle, causing it to gutter. *Var. dial.*

THIGGE. To beg. *North.*

> Thaym were betere *thygge* thayre mete,
> Than any gode on that wyse gete. *MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 60.

THIGH. (1) To cower down.

(2) To carve a pigeon.

THIKFOLD. Very frequent.

THILKE. This same; that same. (*A.-S.*)

THILL. (1) A shaft. *Thill-horse*, a shaft-horse. "Thyll horse, *limonnier*," Palsgrave. "Thyll of a carte, *le lymon*," Ibid.

(2) In a coal mine, the surface upon which the tram runs. *Newc.*

THILLER. The same as *Filler*, q. v.

THILL-HANKS. The leather thongs fastened into the hames of the collar of the thiller.

THILTUGS. Chains attached to the collar of the shaft-horse.

THIMBLE. The boll of a gate-hook on which the gate turns. *Staff.*

THIMBLE-PIE. A fillip given with a thimble on the finger, a common term in girls' schools.

THIMMEL. A thimble. *North.*

THIN. *To run thin*, to try to get released from a disadvantageous bargain.

THINDER. Yonder. *East.*

THIN-DRINK. Small beer. *Var. dial.*

THING. (1) "The worth of a thing is what it will bring," is a common proverb, the origin of which is often erroneously attributed to Butler.

> For what is worth in any thing,
> But so much money as 'twill bring.
> *Hudibras*, II. i. 465.

(2) That's the thing, i. e. quite right.

(3) This term is constantly applied to a lady in early metrical romances.

> Seyde Organata that swete *thynge*,
> Y schalle geve the a gode golde rynge,
> Wyth a fulle ryche stone. *Eglamour*, 616.
> Gye starte to that maydyn ȝynge,
> And seyde, Make no dole, my swete *thynge*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 176.

(4) The pudendum. *Var. dial.*

THING-DONE. An old game described in Cynthia's Revels, ed. Gifford, ii. 306.

THING-OF-NOTHING. Anything worthless.

THINGUMMITE. An unmeaning word used when the name of a person or thing is forgotten. "Hew towd ye?" "Why, Mr. *Thingummite.*" This is generally applied to a person. *Thingumbobe* and *Thingummerry* are terms about equivalent, or perhaps applied more frequently to things. I have, however, heard them all applied to persons. *Thingomy*, *thing-omightum*, are also used.

THINK. (1) Thing. This very common vulgarism is found in Lelandi Itin. ii. 39.

(2) *To think scorn*, to disdain. *To think shame*, to feel ashamed. *To think on*, to remember or remind.

THINKE. To seem. (*A.-S.*)

THINNE. (1) Slender; small. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To the, or prosper. See *Thene.*

> And on myne errand go thou tyte,
> Also mot thou *taynne.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

THINNY. To whine. *Devon.*

THIN-SKINNED. (1) A term applied to land with a thin superstratum of good soil.

(2) Easily offended. *Var. dial.*

THINȜTH. Thinketh. (*A.-S.*)

THIR. To frighten, hurt, or strike dead. *Exm.*

THIRD. For *thrid*, thread.

THIRD-BOROUGH. A constable. Lambarde says, "In some shires, where every third borow hath a constable, there the officers of the other two be called *thirdborows.*"

> Hobb Andrw he was *thridborro*;
> He bad hom, Pesse! God gyff hom sorro!
> For y mey arrest yow best.
> *Hunttyng of the Hare*, 199.

THIRDENDEALE. (1) A third part.

(2) A measure containing three pints. *West.* Anciently it was eighty-four gallons, according to a note in Pr. Parv. p. 117. Kennett has *thurindale*, q. v.

> Hit holdis a gode *thrydendele*,
> Ful of wyne every mele
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 5

THIRD-FATHER. A great-grandfather.

THIRDING. (1) Doing a thing the third time, particularly, I think, hoeing turnips. "Ar them there tahnups done woth?" "No, we are *thirding* 'em." *Moor's Suff. MS.*

(2) A custom practised at the universities, where two thirds of the original price is allowed by the upholsterers to the students for household goods returned to them within the year.

THIRDINGS. The Ridings. This word is given by Urry, in his MS. Additions to Ray.

THIRETELLE. The herb *apium risus*.

THIRLABILLE. Easily penetrated.

THIRLAGE. The service of certain lands, the tenants of which are bound to take their corn to grind at the lord's mill.

THIRLE. (1) To pierce through. (*A.-S.*)

> And now to see tham *thyrlite* with a nayle,
> How shulde my sorowfulle harte bot fayle?
> *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 130.

(2) Lean; thin; meagre. *Devon.*

(3) A hole. (*A.-S.*)

> If thou ware in a myrke house one the daye, and alle the *thirlles*, dores and wyndows ware stokyne that na sone myght enter.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 241.

THIRSTLE. A thrush. *Devon.*

THIRSTY. Sharp; eager; active.

THIRTEEN. *Thirteen-pence-halfpenny* was formerly the wages of a hangman, and hence the term was jocularly applied to him.

THIRTOVER. Perverse; morose. *South.*

THIRTY-ONE. See *One-and-Thirty.*

THIS. Thus.

THISAN. This. *North.*

THIS-A-WAY. This way. *Yorksh.*

THISE. These. (*A.-S.*)

THIS-HERE. This. *Var. dial.*

THISSEN. This way. *Var. dial.*

THISSUM. This. *West.*

THISTLE-CROWN. According to Snelling, p. 24, a gold coin worth about four shillings.

THISTLE-FINCH. "*Carduelis*, a linnet, a thistlefinch," Nomenclator, 8vo. 1585, p. 57.

THISTLE-HEMP. A kind of early hemp.

THISTLE-TAKE. A duty of a halfpenny, anciently paid to the lord of the manor of Halton, in the county of Chester, for every beast driven over the common, suffered to graze or eat but a thistle. *Bailey.*

THISTLE-WARP. Same as *Thistle-finch*, q. v.

THITE. Tight; close; compact. *East.* "Thyht, hool fro brekynge, not brokyne," Pr. Parv. "Thyht, not hool within, *solidus*," ib.

THITER. (1) A dung-cart. *Linc.*

(2) A foolish fellow; an idiot. *North.*

THIVEL. The same as *Thibel*, q. v.

THIXILLE. An axe, or hatchet.

THIȜANDEZ. Tidings. "I ȝif the for thy *thyȝandez*," Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. 70.

THO. (1) Then; when. (*A.-S.*) Still in use in the first sense in Somerset.

> *Tho* he hadde it y-seyd,
> The king sore was amayd.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 86.

(2) Those; the. (*A.-S.*)

THODDEN. Sodden; not well baked. *North.*

THODS. Gusts of wind. *North.*

THOFE. Though. Still in use in the Northern counties, pronounced *thof.*

> And *thofe* the bryde blythe be
> That Percyvelle hase wone the gree,
> Ȝete the rede knyghte es he
> Hurte of his honde. *Perceval*, 81.

THOFFER. Because. *Suffolk.*

THOFT. Thought. *Devon.*

THOFT-FELLOW. A fellow oarsman.

THOGFE. Though. (*A.-S.*)

> *Thogfe* Perceveile hase slayne the rede knyght,
> Ȝitt may another be als wyghte,
> And in that gere be dyghte,
> And takene alle hym fra! *Perceval*, 1453.

THOGHE. Though; although.

> *Thoghe* every day a man hyt haunte,
> Ȝyt wyl no man be hyt agraunte.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 23.

THOISE. The tusk of a boar.

THOKE. "Thoke, as onsadde fysch, *humorosus, insolidus*," Pr. Parv. See Blount, in v. *Thokes.*

THOKISH. Slothful; sluggish. *East.* In Lincolnshire it is usually *thoky.*

THOLD. Told. Octovian, 634.

THOLE. (1) To bear; to suffer. (*A.-S.*)

> And suche a stenche is in that hole,
> Noon ertly man ne myght it *thole.*
> *MS. Addit.* 11305, f. 96.
>
> Bad him orpedliche he schuld kethe,
> For he no schuld there *tholy* dethe.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 80.
>
> Fro Lumbardy comyn y am,
> There have y *tholed* moche schame.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 155.

(2) The dome of a vaulted roof.

(3) To stay; to remain. *North.*

(4) To afford. *Yorksh.*

(5) To give freely. *North.*

THOLEMODE. Patient; forbearing. (*A.-S.*)

> Be he wykked or be he gode,
> Thou shalt to hym be *tholemode.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 72.
>
> The fyfte es to be *tholemode* whenne mene mysdose us; the sexte es gladly to forgyffe when mene haves grevede us. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 217.

THOLEMODNES. Patience. (*A.-S.*)

> Whenne evene commys, withe gret joye I lofe my Lorde. The ende of my lyfe I habyde in gude hope and *tholemodnes.* *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 195.

THOLES. Are the small pins which they bear against with their oars when they row, and stand in holes on the upper side of the gunwale of the boat, being commonly made of ash, for toughness. They are also termed *thole-pins.*

THOLLE. "Tholle, a cart pynne, *cheville de charette*," Palsgrave, 1530.

THOMASING. A custom in Derbyshire, going from house to house on St. Thomas's day with a basket and can to beg milk, wheat, oatmeal, or flour.

THOMAS-OF-KENT. St. Thomas a Becket was frequently called St. Thomas of Kent.

THOME. The thumb. "*Pollex*, a thome," Nominale MS. Still in use in Linc.

THOMELLE-TAA. The great toe. *North.*

> Thane blede one the fute on the same syde, and one the veyne that is bitwix the *thomelle taa* and the nexte. *MS. Lincoln. Med.* f. 301.

THONE. (1) Thawed. *Linc.*

(2) Damp; moist; limber. *Var. dial.*

(3) Then. (*A.-S.*)

> Thay wolde not lett long *thone*,
> Bot lavede in hir with a spone,
> Then scho one slepe felle also sone,
> Reght certeyne in hy. *Perceval*, 2248.

(4) A kind of stone. "*Terebentus*, Anglice a thone," Nominale MS.

THONER-FLONE. A thunderbolt. (*A.-S.*)

THONG. To rope; to stretch out into viscous threads or filaments. *Somerset.*

THONGEDOUN. Thanked. (*A.-S.*)

They *thongedoun* God and mourendoun no more.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 13.

THONGY. Ropy; viscid. *Somerset.*

THONKE. Favour. (*A.-S.*)

This lorde whiche wolde his *thonke* purchace,
To eche of hem ȝaf them a ȝifte.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 43.

THONKYNG. Thanking; thanks. (*A.-S.*)

THONLY. The only. The elision of the *e* is very common in early writers.

To intersede for me to his excellent Ma^{tie} that the farme of the French wynes may retorne to hym that was the auncient tennant and *thonly* improver of it. *Egerton Papers*, p. 460.

THONNERE. To thunder. *North.*

Over watres that ere kalde,
God of masthede *thonnered* he.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 17.

THONWANGE. The temple. (*A.-S.*)

Stampe tham wele, and make a plaster, and lay on the forhede, and on the *thonwanges*, bot anoynte hym firste with popilione if he hafe anger in his lyver. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 305.

Take puliol ryalle, and seeth it in oyle, and anoynte thi fronte and thi *thounwanges*.
MS. Linc. Med. f. 280.

THONWRING. A thundering. (*A.-S.*)

THONY. Damp. *North.*

THOR. These. *North.*

THORE. There. (*A.-S.*)

Wyth chylde waxe the lady *thore.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 82.

They sayled forthe withowten ore,
The syghte of Ynglonde loste they *thore.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 150.

THORES. Doors. *Ritson.*

THORH-RECHE. To reach through. (*A.-S.*)

That londe ichulle *thorh-reche*,
And do mi fader wreche.
Geste of Kyng Horn, 1291.

THORNBUSH. A bush of thorns. "Thornbusshe, *espine noire*," Palsgrave.

THORNE. A bush, or briar.

Alle als nakede als thay were borne
Stode togedir undir a *thorne*,
Braydede owte of thaire bedd. *Isumbras*, 103.

THORN'S-BULL. The stout part of a thorn, the branches being cut off. *East.*

THORN-TREE. The medlar tree.

THOROUGH. (1) Through. *Var. dial.*

Thorow the grace of God almyȝt,
A worde into hir body liȝt
That the bisshop speke;
Terys felle hir een froo,
Down on hir brest cowth thei goo;
Hur colars thei al to-breke.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 46.

(2) An interfurrow between two ridges.

(3) *Thorough go nimble*, a diarrhœa.

THOROUGH-POLE. A pole in a waggon which connects the fore axle with the hinder one.

THOROUGH-SHOT. A spavin which shows itself on both sides of a horse's hough or hock; called also Thorough-pin.

THOROW-STONE. A flat gravestone.

Over the midst of the said vault there did lye a fair *thorow-stone*, and at either side of the stone it was open, so that when any of the monks was buried, whatsoever bones were found in his grave, they were taken out of the grave where he was buried, and thrown through the same into the said vault.
Davies' Ancient Rites, 1672, p. 99.

THORP. A village. (*A.-S.*) "Thorpe, *hameu*," Palsgrave, 1530, subst. f. 70.

Ther been in Inglond withowt smale *thorpes* lij. ml. and iiij. townes. *MS. Cotton. Titus* D. xx. f. 90.

THORPS-MEN. Villagers. (*A.-S.*)

Or else to call in from the fields and waters, shops and work-housen, from the inbred stock of more homely women and less filching *thorps-men.*
Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge, 1674.

THORTE. Feared. *Hearne.*

THORUE. Through. (*A.-S.*)

For that prayer es so presyous,
And so haly and so vertuous,
That *thorue* vertu of and *thorue* myȝt,
Some grace sal in thare hertus lyȝt.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 2.

THORUN. Thorn; bush.

Sire Degrivaunt on the morwoun
Com aȝé to the *thorun*,
Ther hys stede stod by-forun,
And lenges all that day. *Degrevant*, 1338.

THORUTHLIKE. Thoroughly. (*A.-S.*)

THORȜ. Through. (*A.-S.*)

That *thorȝ* the myȝt of the Holy Gost,
Is in urthe of power most
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 133.

THOSTE. Dung, or ordure. It is used i Gloucestershire, according to Hole's MS. Gloss.

THOTEEN. Thirteen. *Yorksh.*

THOUCTE. Thought. (*A.-S.*)

THOUGHT. (1) The same as *Catch* (1).

(2) Opinion. *North.*

(3) A very minute difference in degree, as in Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 4.

(4) A rower's seat. *Var. dial.*

(5) Sorrow; sadness; grief. Hence *thoughtful*, heavy, anxious, sorrowful.

THOUM. A thumb. *Craven.*

THOUNTHER. Thunder. (*A.-S.*)

Duste drofe up on lofte dryvynge abowte,
As *thounther* in thykke rayne persheth the skyes.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 114.

THOUSANDEELE. A thousand times.

For in good feythe this leveth welle,
My wille was bettre a *thousandeelle.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 43.

THOU'S-LIKE. You must. *Kent.*

THOUT. Thought. *North.*

THOWE. (1) Though. See Eglamour, 592.

I drede me noghte withowt blame,
Thowe thou do me peyne and schame.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 37

(2) To thaw. Pr. Parv. MS. f. 187.

(3) Then. *Gawayne.*

THOWGHTS. Pieces of wool matted together, and hanging down in lengths of about four inches. *Linc.*

THOWTHYSTYLLE. "Thowthystylle herbe. *rostrum porcinum*," Pr. Parv.

THOWTS. The seat of rowers in a boat; the *thwarts* perhaps, or what go across. "The *thoughts*, the seats of rowers in a boat," Dict. ap. Moor.

THOWTYNE. "Thowtyne or seyne thow to a mane, *tuo*," Prompt. Parv.

THOȜT. Thought. (*A.-S.*)

> Kyng Aylbryȝt gret dispyt adde in ys *thoȝt*,
> That the Brutons nolde Seynt Austyn abue noȝt.
> *Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle*, p. 235.

THRAA. Bold. *Thraeste*, boldest.

> To forgyffe hym his werkes wylde,
> That he had bene so *thraa*. *MS. Lincoln* A.i. 17, f. 148.
> Thare they thronge in the thikke and thristis to the erthe
> Of the *thraeste* men thre hundrethe at ones.
> *Morte Arthure*, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 92.

THRAFE. Thrived.

> Thus he welke in the lande
> With hys darte in his hande;
> Under the wilde wodde wande
> He wexe and wele *thrafe*. *Perceval*, 212.

THRAG. To fell, or cut down.

THRAGES. Busy matters. *Speght.*

THRAIL. A flail. *Beds.*

THRALAGE. Perplexity. *Linc.*

THRALL. (1) A slave, or vilein.

> This kyng, as thou herdest er this,
> Hede a *thrall* that dede amys. *Religious Poems*, xv Cent.

(2) Cruelty; severity.

> Wherefore good Christian people, now
> Take warning by my fall:
> Live not in strife and envious hate,
> To breed each other *thrall*.
> Seeke not your neighbors lasting spoyle,
> By greedy sute in lawe;
> Live not in discord and debate,
> Which doth destruction draw.
> *Ballad on the Burning of Beccles*, 1586.

(3) Hard; cruel.

> At Beverley a sudden chaunce did falle,
> The parish chirch stepille it felle
> At evynsonge tyme, the chaunce was *thralle*,
> Ffourscore folke ther was slayn thay telle.
> *MS. Bodl. e Mus.* 160.

(4) A stand for barrels. *Warw.*

(5) A short space of time.

THRALY. Hardly; cruelly. (*A.-S.*)

> Thay toylede the bytwene thayme,
> And threted the *thraly*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 232

THRAMP-WITH. A sliding noose of withy or rope to fasten cows in their stalls. *Chesh.*

THRANGE. (1) Thrusted; went through.

> Thurch the bodi ful neythe the hert
> That gode swerd thurc him *thrang*.
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 51.

(2) To crowd; to squeeze. *North.*

> At morne when day sprange,
> Gentyl men to haruds *thrange*,
> Syr Degrabelle was dyght. *Eglamour*, 1109

THRAP. (1) To crowd. A place is said to be *thrapt full* when excessively crowded. *Essex.*

(2) "As busy as Thrap's wife, who hung herself in the dishcloth." A Derbyshire proverb.

THRASHLE. A flail. Lhuyd's MS. Additions to Ray, Ashmolean Museum.

THRASTE. Thrusted out. (*A.-S.*)

THRATE. Urged; pressed. (*A.-S.*)

> There as he was moste hate,
> For to drynke y-nogh he *thrate*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 199.

THRATLE. To speak with a hollow rattling voice. Honours Academie, 1610, i. 80

THRATTE. To threaten. (*A.-S.*)

THRATTLES. Sheep's dung. *East.*

THRAVE. (1) Thrived. Perceval, 226,

(2) A company, properly of threshers, but applied to any indefinite number.

> Many a man wylle go bare,
> And tak moche kark and care,
> And hard he wylle fare
> Alle the days of hys lyfe;
> And after comyth a knave,
> The worst of a *thrave*,
> And alle he shalle have
> For weddyng of hys wyffe.
> *MS. Lansd.* 210, f. 80.

(3) Twelve fads of straw. Also, twenty-four, or twelve sheaves of wheat. *North.*

(4) To urge. *Linc.*

THRAW. (1) A twist, and v. to twist. Hence *heads and thraws*; hence, also, *thraw hook*, a rude instrument for making coarse hay ropes. *North.*

(2) To turn wood. *North.*

THRAWL. A stand for a barrel. *Linc.*

THRAWN. A scolding, or chiding. *Dunelm.*

THREAD. To spin a good thread, i. e. to succeed in any undertaking. *Thread and thrum*, the good and bad together.

THREADEN. Made of thread.

THREAD-NEEDLE. A game, in which children stand in a row joining hands, the outer one, still holding her neighbour, runs between the others, &c.

> Eight people, four of each sex, who had arranged themselves together, a man and a woman alternately, and joining hands like children at *thread-needle*, form'd a straight line that reach'd across the Mall.
> *Adventures of Mr. George Edwards*, 1751, p. 140.

THREADS. "In a skrew-plate and skrew-pin, the dents or hollows are calld grooves, and the prominent or rising parts are the threds; the outer threds of the skrew-plate make the grooves on the skrew-pin, and the grooves in the skrew-plate make the threds on the skrew-pin," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

THREAP. (1) Obstinately to maintain or insist upon a thing in contradiction to another, e. g. "He *threaped* me down it was so." *Linc.* "I threpe a mater upon one, I beare one in hande that he hath doone or said a thing amysse," Palsgrave, verb. f. 389.

> Itt's not for a man with a woman to *threape*,
> Unlesse he first gave oer the plea:
> As wee began wee now will leave,
> And Ile take mine old cloake about mee.
> *Percy's Reliques*, p. 52

(2) To beat, or thrash. *North.*

(3) To urge; to press. *Linc.*

(4) To cozen, or cheat. *Lanc.*

THREAP-GROUND. Disputed land. *North.*

THREAT. To threaten. *Palsgrave.*

> Which should they joyne, would be so strongly sided,
> Two mighty hoasts, together safely met,
> The face of warre would looke so sterne and great,
> As it might *threat* to heave him from his seat.
> *Drayton's Poems*, 1637, p. 18.

THREAVE. The same as *Thrave*, q. v.

THRECHE. To pinch. *Palsgrave.*

THREDEGAL. Unsettled, as applied to weather, and I never heard the word applied to anything else. I lately heard this speech. "The weather fare ta look thredegal, and the clumps of the evening are coming on." *Moor.*

THREDTENE. Thirteen.

THREE-COCKED-HAT. A cocked hat.

THREE-FARTHINGS. A three-farthing piece of silver current in Shakespeare's time, and frequently alluded to for its thinness, &c.

THREE-FOLD. Bog-bean; buck-bean. *Yorksh.*

THREE-HALFPENNY-HORSE-LOAF. A nickname for a very little person.

THREE-MAN. A cluster of three nuts is called a three-man cluster of nuts.

THREE-MENS-SONG. A song for three voices. "To sing rounds, catches, gigges, or *three mens songs*," Florio, p. 538. Compare pp. 59, 80, ed. 1611.

THREE-OUTS. When three persons go into a public-house, call for liquor generally considered only sufficient for two, and have a glass which will divide it into three equal portions, they are said to drink *three outs*.

> An alewife in Kesgrave neare to Ipswich, who would needs force three serving men (that had beene drinking in her house, and were taking their leaves) to stay and drinke the *three outs* first (that is, wit out of the head, money out of the purse, ale out of the pot) as shee was comming towards them with the pot in her hand was suddenly taken speechlesse and sicke, her tongue swolne in her mouth, never recovered speech, the third day after dyed.
>
> *Woe to Drunkards, a Sermon by Samuel Ward, Preacher of Ipswich*, 1627.

THREE-PILE. The finest kind of velvet. Hence, metaphorically, *three-piled*, refined

> My will is that if any roaring boy springing from my race happen to be stabd, swaggering, or swearing *three-pil'd* oathes in a taverne, or to bee kild in the quarrell of his whoore, let him bee fetched hither in my own name, because heere he shall be both lookt too and provided for.
>
> *Dekker's Strange Horse Race*, 1613.

THREE-SHEAR. A sheep of two or three years, having been thrice shorn.

THREESOME. Treble. *North.*

THREE-SQUARE. Triangular, like a bayonet or small sword-blade. *Four-square*, die-shaped; a cube.

THREE-SQUARE-SHEEP. A four-year sheep.

THREE-THREADS. Half common ale, mixed with stale and double beer.

THREE-THRUM. When a cat purrs she is said to sing *three-thrum*. *Linc.*

THREE-TREES. The gallows, so called from their ancient triangular form.

THREE-WAY-LEET. When three roads meet, it is called a *three-way-leet*. *Suffolk.*

THRENES. Lamentations. (*Gr.*)

THREO. Three. (*A.-S.*)

> In Noe is flood in the shippe were heo,
> Noe and hys sonys *threo*.
>
> *Religious Poems*, xv. Cent.

THREP Torture; cruelty. (*A.-S.*)

THREPE. (1) To speak; to call; to shout. It has likewise the same meanings as *threap*, q. v.

> ȝe are sloghe and lyen to slepe
> Whan ȝe aȝens the prechur *threpe*.
>
> *MS. Harl* 1701, f. 28.

> Of the nyghtgale notez the noisez was swette;
> They *threpide* wyth the throstills thre hundreth at ones.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 63.

> Because I was arayed with some clothes of sylke of my sayde maisters, came unto me and *threped* upon me that I should be the Duke of Clarence sonne that was before tyme at Develyn. *Hall, Henry VII.* f. 50.

THREPHEL. A flail. *Lanc.*

THREPPE. To rush?

> Woundes those whydyrewyns, werrayede knyghttes,
> *Threppede* thorowe the thykkys thryttene sythis.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 76

THREPS. Threepence. *Var. dial.*

THRESHEL. Same as *Thrashle*, q. v.

THRESHER. A duster of furniture.

THRESHFOD. A threshold. *Yorksh.*

THRESTE. To thrust. (*A.-S.*)

THRESWOLD. A threshold. (*A.-S.*)

THRET. Threatened.

> Withoute thi castel I am biset,
> Harde with thre fomen *thret.*
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 63.

THRETE. To threaten. (*A.-S.*)

> He *thretyth* me to be slayn,
> And for to wynne hys londe agayn.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 118.

THRETENETHE. The thirteenth.

> The *thretenethe* artykele, as telle I may,
> That Cryst hymself on Holy Thursday
> Stegh into hevene in flesch and blod,
> That dyede byforn on the rod.
>
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 133.

THRETTY. Thirty. (*A.-S.*)

> Yn the halle that he there hadd,
> V. and *thretty* knyghtys he madd,
> Be that odur day abowte none. *Eglamour*, 1004

THREVE. The same as *Thrave*, q. v.

THRIBBLE. Treble; threefold. *Yorksh.*

THRICHE. To thrust or press down. *Lanc.*

THRIDDE. Third. (*A.-S.*)

> The Holy Gost, persone *thrydde*,
> Leveth also I ȝow bydde.
>
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 132.

> The *thridde* folc ladde Bretel,
> Strong and doinde knight wel.
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 143.

> When hyt come to the *thrydd* day,
> That alle knyghtys went away.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 151.

THRIDDE-HALF. Two and a half.

> Hard gates havy gon,
> Sorewen soffred mony on:
> Thritty wynter and *thridde-half* yer.
> Havy woned in londe her.
>
> *Harrowing of Hell*, p. 15.

THRIDDEN. Of thread.

> Which did reveale him then to be indeede
> A *thridden* fellow in a silken weede.
>
> *Stephens' Essayes and Characters*, 1615, p. 5

THRIDDENDEL. A third part.

> And asked gif ani wer so bold;
> *Thriddendel* his lond have he schold.
>
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 299.

THRIDE. A thread. See Florio, p. 12.

And of this wolle I will spynne *thride* by *thride*,
To hill me from the coulde. *Chester Plays*, i. 37.

THRIE. (1) Thrice. (*A.-S.*)

Petter, I saye thee sickerlye,
Or the cocke have crowen *thrye*,
Thou shalte forsake my companye,
And take thy worde againe. *Chester Plays*, ii. 25.

(2) Trouble; affliction. (*A.-S.*)

THRIFT. (1) Growing pains. *Lanc.*

(2) Scurf on a horse. *Var. dial.*

(3) The sea-pink. *Var. dial.*

THRIFT-BOX. An earthen box for saving money in, so contrived that the coin cannot be got out without breaking it.

THRILE. To pierce through. (*A.-S.*)

His arowes that er scharpe sentence *thriland* mens hertes. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10.

THRILLY. Thrilling. *North.*

THRIMMEL. To pull out; to gripe hard; to part with money reluctantly. *North.*

THRIMMER. To handle anything. *Lanc.*

THRIN. Three. *Thrinfalde*, threefold.

Selcouth thing he seide withyn
Is closed in these ȝerdes *thrin*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 40.

Cristofere in Criste I calle the here,
In my name, by *thryne* manere.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 125.

Als witty men ful wele has talde,
Schrift aw to be *thrinfalde*.
MS. Galba E. ix. f. 66.

THRINGE. (1) To thrust. (*A.-S.*)

Who strengths the poor, and pridful men down *thrings*,
And wracks at once the pow'rs of puissant kings.
Works of Du Bartas, p. 369.

(2) To crowd; to press forward. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To rumble. In MS. Med. Linc. f. 289, is a receipt for "thryngyng in the wambe."

THRINGID. Quite covered over?

His kneys coveryd with plates many,
His thies *thryngid* with silk, as I say.
Roland, MS. Lansd. 388, f. 388.

THRIPPA. To beat. *Chesh.*

THRIPPLE. To labour hard.

THRIPPLES. The rails of a waggon; the moveable ladders. *Chesh.*

THRISTY. Thirsty. *Spenser.*

THRIVE. So mote I thrive, i. e. if I may prosper, a common expletive phrase.

Nay, seyde Gye, *so mote y thryve*,
Never whylle y am on lyve.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 154.

THRO. (1) Eager; earnest; sharp.

As Jewes fond he none so *thro*,
For ofte thei souȝte him to slo.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 120.

When sche come undur a wode syde,
Sche myght no lenger abyde,
Hur peynys were so *throo*;
Sche lyghtyd downe, that was so mylde,
And there sche travaylyd of a chylde,
Hyrselfe allone, withowtyn moo
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

(2) Bold. See *Thraa.*

Ther is no lady of flesshe ne bone,
In this werld so thryve or *thro*.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 94.

Thoghe the knyȝt were kene and *thro*,
The owtlawys wanne the chylde hym fro.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 85.

THROAT. He lies in his throat, i. e. he lies flatly, a phrase implying great indignation in the person who employs it.

And therefore, reader, understand and note,
Whoever sayes I lye, he lies in's *throat.*
Tailor's Travels from London to the Isle of Wight, with his Returne and occasion of his Journey, 1648, p. 14.

THROAT-BALL. "Throte gole or throte bole, *neu de la lagorge, gosier*," Palsgrave. "*Epiglotum*, a throte gole," Nomin le MS.

Thi mahe and thi milte, thi livre and thi lunge,
And thi *throte bolle* that thu mide sunge.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 246.

And to leave the folowyng of such a doubtful captayne which with a leaden sword would cut his owne *throte-bolle.* *Hall's Union*, 1548.

THROAT-LATCH. (1) The narrow thong of the bridle which passes under a horse's throat. "The throat-thong or throat-band of a bridle, *sousgorge*," Sherwood. It is also called the throat-hap.

(2) The strings of a hat, cap, &c. fastened under the chin.

THROAT-PIECE. "The throat-piece (or forepart of the neck) of a hog," Sherwood.

THROAT-WORT. The giant bell-flower.

THROCK. The piece of wood on which the blade of a plough is fixed

THROC-NEDILS. A kind of herb mentioned in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 286.

THRODDEN. To thrive; to increase. *North.*

THROE. Eager; willing.

There as the swift hound may no further goe
Then the slowest of foot, be he never so *throe.*
The Booke of Hunting, 1586.

THROH. A coffin. (*A.-S.*)

Ase me wolde him nymen up,
Ant leggen in a *throh* of ston.
Chronicle of England, 747

THROLY. Earnestly; eagerly; hardly.

In at the durres thei *throly* thrast
With staves ful gode ilkone;
Alas! alas! seid Robyn Hode,
Now mysse I litulle Johne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 127.

The theeffe at the dede thrawe so *throly* hyme thryngez,
That three rybbys in his syde he thrystez in sundere.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

THROM. From. *Salop.*

THROME. Company, or body of people.

Whiles thou were in our *throme*,
No were we never overcome.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 9.

Tho thai thider weren y-come,
Ordeind and teld her *throme*,
Fourti thousand men thai founde.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 138.

THRONG. (1) Busy. *North.*

In these times, great men, yea and men of justice, are as *throng* as ever in pulling down houses, and setting up hedges. *Sanderson's Sermons*, 1689, p. 113.

(2) A press of business. *North.*

(3) To crowd; to press.

THRONGE. Thrust down. (*A-S.*)

Yn yustyng ne yn turnament,
Ther myȝt no man with-sytt hys dynte,
But he to the erthe them *thronge. Eglamour*, 1023.

THROO. A slip or width of corn which a set of reapers drive before them at once, whether it consist of one or more lands or ridges.

THROPE. A thorp, or village. (*A.-S.*)

Noght [fer] fro that paleyse honorable,
Where as this Mark[i]s shope his mariage,
There stode a *thrope* of site delitable,
In whiche that pore folke of that village
Hadden here bestis and here herborage,
And of her labour toke hare sustynance,
Aftir that the erthe yeve hem habundaunce.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 68.

THROPPLE. (1) The windpipe. *Var. dial.*
(2) To throttle, or strangle. *North.*

THROSHEL. The threshold. *Suffolk.*

THROSSEN. Thrust; pressed. *North.*

THROSTEL. A thrush. *North.* "*Merulus, merula*, Anglice a thyrstylle cok," Nominale MS. xv. Cent. "Thrusshe a byrde, *gryue*," Palsgrave. "Thrustell cocke, *maulvis*," Palsgrave, subst. f. 70.

Gladde is the *throstel* whane the floures spring,
The somer is to him so acceptible.
MS. Ashmole 59, f. 20.

Or if thou wilt goe shoote at little birds,
With bow and boult, the *thrustle-cocke* and sparrow,
Such as our countrey hedges can afforde,
I have a fine bowe, and an yvorie arrow.
The Affectionate Shepheard, 1594.

The nyȝtyngale, the *throstylcoke*,
The popejay, the joly laveroke.
MS. Porkington 10, f. 55.

THROUGH. (1) From. *North.*
(2) To be through with any one, i. e. to complete a bargain with him.
(3) The same as *Perpent-stone*, q. v.
(4) A flat gravestone. *North.* "Thurwhe stone of a grave, *sarcofagus*," Pr. Parv.

THROUGH-CARVED-WORK. Carved work in which spaces are cut entirely through the material.

THROUGHEN. Another copy of the Siege of Jerusalem in MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 123, reads "bounden togedur."

xxx.^{ti} Jewes in a thrumme, *throughen* in ropes.
MS. Cott. Vespas. E. xvi. f. 83.

THROULLID. Pierced. (*A.-S.*)

And to be *throullid* hond and food
With charp naylus to the rod,
And to be lift up in the cros,
Betwene two thevys for to hyng.
Of aysel and gal thai propherd the drynke,
With a spere thi hert persid was.
MS. Douce 302, xv. Cent.

THROUSHOT. The hole of a rabbit under ground through a bank. It is an expressive word, where the animal has *shot through*. It is also applied to a spendthrift, "a *throughshot* sort of a fellow." *Moor.*

THROW. (1) Time. (*A.-S.*)

Syr, soche ys Godys myghte,
That he make may hye lowe,
And lowe hye in a lytylle *throwe*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 240.

Hayle and pulle I schall fulle faste
To reyse housys, whyle I may laste,
And so, within a lytell *throw*,
My mayster gode schall not be know.
MS. Ashmole 61.

Syr, be myn hore berd
Thou schall se within a *throw*.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 51

And gadred them togyder
In a lytell *throwe*,
Seven score of wight yonge men
Came redy on a rowe. *Robin Hood*, i. 79.

(2) To work at the tin mines. *North.*
(3) A thoroughfare; a public road. *South.*

THROWE. To turn wood for cups, &c. A turner's lathe is still called a *throwe*.

THROWER. A sort of knife used for cleaving lath or hurdle stuff. It appears to have been formerly called *frower*. See Moor, p. 151.

THROW-IN. To pay a forfeit. *East.*

THROWING-CLAY. "At the potteries in Staffordshire they call four different sorts of clay *throwing clays*, because they are of a closer texture, and will work on the wheel," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 414.

THROWING-THE-STOCKING. A curious custom, thus described in a poem dated 1733:

Then come all the younger folk in,
With ceremony *throw the stocking;*
Backward, o'er head, in turn they toss'd it,
Till in sack-posset they had lost it.
Th' intent of flinging thus the hose
Is to hit him or her o' th' nose;
Who hits the mark, thus, o'er left shoulder,
Must married be ere twelve months older.
Deucalion thus, and Pyrrha, threw
Behind them stones, whence mankind grew.
Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 108.

The first use the two lads of the castle made of their existence was to ply the bridegroom so hard with bumpers, that in less than an hour he made divers efforts to sing, and soon after was carried to bed, deprived of all manner of sensation, to the utter disappointment of the bridemen and maids, who, by this accident, were prevented from *throwing the stocking*, and performing certain other ceremonies practised on such occasions.
Peregrine Pickle, chap. 4.

But as luck would have it ye parson said grace,
And to frisking and dancing they shuffled apace,
Each lad took his lass by the fist;
And when he had squeez'd her, and gaum'd her untill
The fat of her face ran down like a mill,
He toll'd for the rest of the grist.
In sweat and in dust having wasted the day,
They enter'd upon the last act of the play,
The bride to her bed was convey'd;
Where knee deep each hand fell downe to the ground,
And in seeking the garter much pleasure was found,
'Twould have made a man's arm have stray'd.
This clutter ore, Clarinda lay
Half bedded, like the peeping day
Behind Olimpus cap;
Whiles at her head each twittring girle
The fatal *stocking* quick did whirle
To know the lucky hap.
The bridegroom in at last did rustle,
All dissap-pointed in the bustle,
The maidens had shav'd his breeches;
But let him not complain, tis well,
In such a storm, I can you tell,
He save'd his other stitches.
Account of a Wedding, Fletcher's Poems, p. 230.

THROWLY. Thoroughly. *North.*

THROWN. Disappointed. *Yorksh.*

THROWSTER. One that throws or winds silk or thread. "Throwstar, *devideresse de soye,*" Palsgrave, 1530.

THRUBCHANDLER.

Then take they did that lodly boome,
And under *thrubchandler* closed was hee.
Syr Gawayne, p. 280.

THRUCK. The piece of wood that goes through the beam of a plough, at the end of which the suck or share is fastened. *Chesh.*

THRUFF. (1) Through. *North.*

(2) A table-tomb. *Cumb.*

THRULL. To piece. See *Thrile.*

THRUM. (1) Green and vigorous, usually applied to herbage. *Glouc.*

(2) The extremity of a weaver's warp, often about nine inches long, which cannot be woven. Generally, a small thread. *North.* Also, to cover with small tufts like thrums.

(3) Futuo. See Florio, pp. 5, 144.

(4) To beat. *Suffolk.*

(5) To purr, as a cat. *East.*

(6) Sullen; rough; bearish. *North.*

(7) A bundle of twigs through which the liquor percolates from a mash-tub.

THRUMBLE. To handle awkwardly. *North.* The term occurs in Howell, 1660.

THRUM-CHINNED. Rough chinned.

THRUMMED. Knitted. *Thrum-cap*, a knit cap. A thrummed hat was one made of very coarse woollen cloth. *Minsheu.*

THRUMMELD. Stunted in growth. *North.*

THRUMMY. Fat; plump. *Yorksh.*

THRUMMY-CAP. The name of a sprite who occasionally figures in the fairy tales of Northumberland. He is generally described as a "queer-looking little auld man," and the scene of his exploits frequently lies in the vaults and cellars of old castles.

THRUMP. To gossip. *North.*

THRUMS. Threepence. *Grose.*

THRUNCH. Much displeased. *North.*

THRUNK. (1) Busy. *Lanc.*

(2) Thronged; crowded. *Chesh.*

THRUNK-WIFE. A fussy, busy woman. *Lanc.*

THRUNTY. Healthy; hardy. *North.*

THRUSFIELD. A thrush. *Salop.*

THRUSHES. A disease in horses.

THRUSH-LICE. Millepes. *North.*

THRUST. "*Boute-hors*, the play called *Thrust out the harlot*, wherein the weakest ever come to the worst," Cotgrave.

THRUSTE. A thirst. (*A.-S.*)

And suche a *thruste* was on him falle,
They he muste other deye or drynke,
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 53.

THRUSTLE-COCK. See *Throstel.*

THRUSTY. Thirsty. *North.*

THRUT. The throw of a stone; also a fall in wrestling. *Lanc.*

THRUTCH. For thrust. *Chesh.* Maxfield measure, heap and thrutch, Prov.

THRUTCHINGS. The last pressed whey in the making of cheese. *Lanc.*

THRUȜ. Through. (*A.-S.*)

Thorow the grace of God almyȝt,
That is mercifulle to every wyȝt,
And *thruȝ* his modur Mary.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 44.

THRYDDYTH. Third. (*A.-S.*)

For hit byffell thus in the same *thryddyth* day.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 61.

THRYNGE. Throng, or crowd. (*A.-S.*)

The sowdan dud before hym brynge,
All hys goddys in a *thrynge.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 169.

THRYȜT. (1) Threw. (2) Given. *Gawayne.*

THUCK. That. *Wilts.*

THUD. A heavy blow, or the sound which it emits. The stroke of a sledge hammer against the wall of a house is of that kind. *North.*

THUE. Slave. (*A.-S.*)

The crie was sone wide couth, among *thue* and freo,
That seint Thomas scholde after him archebischop beo.
Life of Thomas Beket, p. 11

THUELLE. The same as *Tewell*, q. v. "*Epicausterium*, a thuelle," Nominale MS.

THULGED. Endured. *Gawayne.*

THULLE. This. *Hearne.*

THUM. To beat.

For he's such a churle waxen now of late, that and he be
Never so little angry he *thums* me out of all cry.
The Taming of a Shrew, 1607.

THUMB. To have the thumb under the girdle, i. e. to be very melancholy.

THUMB-BAND. A small band of hay, &c.

THUMB-BIT. A piece of meat eaten on bread, so called from the thumb being placed on it.

THUMBING. A Nottingham phrase, used to describe that species of intimidation practised by masters on their servants when the latter are compelled to vote as their employers please, under pain of losing their situations.

THUMB-NAIL. See *Supernaculum.*

THUMB-RING. A large ring, generally plain, formerly worn on the thumb.

THUMB-SNACK. A fastening to a door in which the latch is lifted by pressing the thumb on the broad end of a short lever which moves it.

THUMMEL-TEE. See *Thomelle-taa.*

THUMP. The same as *Bang*, q. v.

THUMPING. Large; great. *Var. dial.*

THUMPKIN. A clown, or bumpkin. *Oxon.*

THUMPLE. To fumble. *North.*

THUNCHE. To seem. (*A.-S.*)

Of fleysh lust cometh shame,
Thath hit *thunche* the body game,
Hit doth the soule smerte. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 111

THUNDER-BOLT. (1) The corn poppy. *West.*

(2) The fossil belemnite. *North.*

THUNDER-CRACK. A clap of thunder.

THUNDER-PICK. The pyrites. *Suffolk.*

THUNDER-STONE. The water-worn gypsum is so called in the North by the vulgar.

THUNDER-THUMP. To stun with noise.

A very clown in his own language comes off better than he that by a romantick bumbaste doth *thunder-thump* his hearer into an *æquilibrium* between scorn and wonder.
A Cap of Gray Hairs for a Green Head, 1688, p. 31.

THUNK. A thong. *North.*

THUNNER. Thunder. *North.*

THURCH. Through. (*A.-S.*)

Whar *thurch* y tel moder thine
Dingner to be ded than moder mine.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 41.

He stayred about hym with his spere,
Many *thurgh* gane he bere. *Perceval*, 1170.

THURF. Through. *Thurfout*, throughout.

This child *thurf* his fader heste.
Life of Thomas Beket, p. 9.

THURGHFARE. To pass through. (*A.-S.*)

Bot in liknes *thurghfars* man,
Bot and ydel es he droned onan.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 27.

THURGHOUT. Throughout; quite through.

THURH. Through. (*A.-S.*)

Heo brohte us blisse that is long,
Al *thurh* hire childeringe.
MS. Cotton. Calig. A. ix. f. 243.

THURIBLE. A censer. (*Lat.*)

THURIFICATION. Burning incense.

THURINDALE. A pewter flagon holding about three pints. *Wilts.* See *Thriddendel.*

THURL. A long adit in a coal-pit.

THURLES. Holes. (*A.-S.*)

Til I se and fele his flesshe,
The *thurles* bothe of honde and fete.
Cursor Mundi, MS Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 114.

THURLGH. Through. (*A.-S.*)

Mony wonders oure Lorde ther wroȝt
Thurlgh the cardenales rede.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 79.

THURLINGS. "In coal-pits there be several partitions or divisions calld wallings or stauls separated by pillars or ribs of earth and coal, with passages through them call'd *thurlings* opened for convenience of air and easier carriage of the coal," Kennett MS.

THURROK. The hold of a ship. (*A.-S.*)

THURROUGH. A furrow. *Leic.*

THURRUCK. A drain. *Kent.*

THURS-HOUSE. "A thurs-house or thurse-hole, a hollow vault in a rock or stony hill that serves for a dwelling-house to a poor family, of which there is one at Alveton, and another near Wettonmill, com. Staff.," Kennett.

THURSSE. A giant. (*A.-S.*)

With schankez unschaply schowande togedyrs,
Thykke theefe as a *thursse* and thikkere in the hanche.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

THURSTLEW. Thirsty. (*A.-S.*)

In reveris *thurstlew*, and moyst upon the londe;
Gladde in mornyng, in gladnes compleyneng.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 75.

THURT. (1) Across. *South.*

(2) An ill-tempered fellow. *Berks.*

THURTE. Need. (*A.-S.*)

Als fayre a lady to wyefe had he
Als any erthly mane *thurte* see,
With tunge als I ȝow nevene. *Isumbras*, 26.

THURT-HANDLED. Cross-handled; thwart-handled, having a handle standing across from side to side, as a short-handled basket.

THURTIFER. Unruly. *Wilts.*

THURTLE. To cross in discourse; to contradict. *Somerset.*

THURT-SAW. A cross-cut saw. *Somerset.*

THUS. So: this. *North.*

THUS-GATES. In this manner.

Bot a mane of the citee that highte Hismonne, whene he saw his cuntree *thusgates* be destruyed, come and felle one knees before Alexander, and bigane for to synge a sange of musyke and of murnynge with an instrument of musike.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 11.

THUSSOCK. A tussock, or tuft.

THWACK. (1) To fill to overflowing.

How deere and entier friends he and I were one to the other during his life, the letters he addressed me from time to time, to the number of six hundred, *thwackt* with love and kindnesse, doo manifestlie declare.
Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 42.

(2) Same as *Thwange* (2).

THWAITE. Land, which was once covered with wood, brought into pasture or tillage; an assart. *Thwaite* enters into the name of many places in Westmoreland and Cumberland.

THWANGE. (1) The latchet of a shoe. "Thwange, *ligula*," Nominale MS.

(2) A large piece. *North.*

THWARLE. Tight; hard. *Gawayne.*

THWARTE. To fall out, or quarrel. *To thwart the way*, to stop one in the way.

THWEYN. To prosper. (*A.-S.*)

Addiwyst yt wylle not bee,
I wot I mune never more *thweyn*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 51.

THWITE. To cut; to notch. *North.* See Stanihurst's Ireland, pp. 16, 18. "I *thwyte* a stycke, or I cutte lytell peces from a thynge," Palsgrave, verb. f. 390.

THWITEL. A knife. (*A.-S.*)

THWITTEN. Cut. *North.*

THY. (1) They

And of these berdede bukkes also
Wyth hemself *thy* moche mysdo,
That leve Crysten mennys acyse,
And haunte al the newe gyse.
MS. Bodl. 415, f. 21.

(2) Therefore. *Gawayne.*

THYRCE. A spectre. (*A.-S.*) "Thyrce, wykkyd spyryte, *ducius*," Pr. Parv. "A thurse, an apparition, a goblin, Lanc.," Kennett MS.

THYTED. Cut, as with a knife. List of old words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, fol. Lond. 1582.

THYZLE. A cooper's adze. *North.*

TIAL. A tie. *Fletcher.*

TIB. (1) The anus. *North.*

(2) The ace of trumps in the game of gleek was so called. See the Compleat Gamester, ed. 1721, p. 8.

(3) A calf. A term of endearment. Tib and Tom were names for low persons.

(4) The flap of the ear. *Linc.*

(5) *Tib of the buttery*, a goose.

(6) The extreme end of a cart. *East.*

TIBBET. The overhanging peak of the bonnet. *Linc.*

TIBBY. Isabella. *North.*

TIB-CAT. A female cat. *Yorksh.*

TIBERT. A name for a cat.

TICE. To entice. *Var. dial.*

> All these and more Ile give thee for thy love,
> If these and more may *tyce* thy love away.
> *The Affectionate Shepheard*, 1594.

TICHER. A sheaf of corn. *South.*

TICHING. Setting up turves to dry, in order to prepare them for fuel. *Devon. Cornw.*

TICHY. Fretful; touchy. *Howell.*

TICK. (1) A slight touch. A game called *tick* is mentioned by Drayton, and is still played in Warwickshire. A boy touched by one who is in the first instance fixed upon to commence the game, is in his turn obliged to overtake and touch another of the party, when he cries *tick*, and so the game proceeds.

(2) To toy. See Forby, p. 348.

> Such *ticking*, such toying, such smiling, such winking, and such manning them home when the sports are ended, that it is a right comedie to marke their behaviour. *Gosson's Schoole of Abuse*, 1579.

(3) Loving; fond. *West.*

TICKET. A tradesman's bill, formerly written on a card or ticket. *Run o' the ticket*, run in debt, Shirley, iii. 56, since corrupted into *tick.* "Plaies upon ticket," Stephens' Characters, 1615, p. 239.

TICKETINGS. Weekly sales of ore. *Derb.*

TICKLE. (1) To excite. *Becon.*

(2) Tottering; unsteady; uncertain; inconstant. "Tyckyll, nat stedy, *inconstant*," Palsgrave. A thing is said to be *tickle* when it does not stand firmly and may easily be overturned. Sometimes, in harvest, they say, "It's very *tickle* weather," meaning thereby that it threatens rain, that it is not set fair. *Linc.*

> Yet if she were so *tickle*, as ye would take no stand, so ramage as she would be reclaimed with no lure. *Greene's Gwydonius*, 1593.

TICKLE-BRAIN. A species of liquor.

TICKLE-ME-QUICKLY. An old game mentioned in Taylor's Motto, 1622, sig. D. iv.

TICKLE-MY-FANCY. The pansy.

TICKLE-PITCHER. A drunkard. *Var. dial.*

TICKLER. (1) Any smart animal; also a shrewd, cunning person. *I. of Wight.*

(2) Something to puzzle or perplex.

(3) An iron pin used by brewers to take a bung out of a cask. *Var. dial.*

TICKLE-TAIL. (1) A wanton. *Hall.*

(2) A schoolmaster's rod. *North.*

TICKLISH. Uncertain. *Var. dial.*

TICKLY. Ticklish. *Palsgrave.*

TICK-TACK. (1) A kind of backgammon, played both with men and pegs, and more complicated. The game is frequently alluded to, as in Apollo Shroving, 1627, p. 49; Taylor's Motto, 1622, sig. D. iv; Poems on State Affairs, ed. 1705, p. 53; Howell, 1660, sect. 28. To play at tick-tack was sometimes meant in an indelicate sense; as in Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Dd. iii; Hawkins, i. 150.

> In this lande I did see an ape plaie at *ticke-tacke*, and after at Irishe on the tables, with one of that lande. *Bullein's Dialogue*, 1573.

(2) A moment of time. *Yorksh.*

TID. (1) Silly; childish. *West.*

(2) Quickly; promptly; readily.

(3) A small cock of hay. *Linc.*

(4) The udder of a cow. *Yorksh.*

TIDDE. Happened. (*A.-S.*)

TIDDER. Sooner. *West.*

TIDDIDOLL. An over-dressed, affected young woman in humble life. *Suffolk.*

TIDDLE. (1) To rear tenderly; to pet. *Tiddling*, a young pet animal. *West.*

(2) To fidget or trifle about. *South.*

TIDDLIN-TOP. The summit. *East.*

TIDDY. The four of trumps at gleek. See the Compleat Gamester, p. 8.

TIDDY-WREN. A wren. *West*

TIDE. (1) Time; season. (*A.-S.*)

> Oure kyng went hym in a *tyde*
> To pley hym be a ryver side
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 47.

> Save tho that mowe not abyde,
> For peryle of deth, to that *tyde.*
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 129.

(2) The tithe. *Kent.*

(3) Tidings; news. Perceval. 1173.

TIDEFUL. Seasonable. (*A.-S.*)

TIDIFE. The titmouse. *Skinner.* Drayton mentions a singing bird called the *tidy*, perhaps the same, for Skinner's explanation appears to be doubtful.

TIDLIWINK. A beer-shop. *West.* It is called in some places *kidliwink.*

TIDN. It is not. *Somerset.*

TIDY. (1) A pinafore. *North.*

(2) A workbag. *Var. dial.*

(3) Considerable; much. *East.*

(4) Clever; ready; neat. (*A.-S.*)

(5) Honest; well-disposed. *West.*

TIE. (1) A short, thick, hair rope, with a wooden nut at one end, and an eye formed in the other, used for hoppling the hind legs of a cow while milking. *North.*

(2) To fasten, as the door, &c.

(3) A foot-race. *Kent.*

(4) The tick of a bed. *Somerset.*

(5) A casket, or box. (*A.-S.*) *Loken in hur tye*, a phrase sometimes meaning simply, in her possession.

TIED. Compelled. *North.*

TIE-DOG. A bandog, or mastiff.

TIED-UP. Costive, said of cattle.

TIENS. Upright poles behind the cribs in a stall for cows. *West.*

TIER. (1) A bitter drink or liquor.

(2) Moreover. *Cumb.*

TIERING. Coarse half-ceiling. *Lanc.*

TIERS. Two persons who *tie*, or count equal in a game. *Var. dial.*

TIE-TOP. A garland. *North.*

TIFE. To dress, or put in order.

> Or ȝyf thou *tyfyst* the over proudly
> Over mesure on thy body.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 22.

TIFF. (1) To excite. *Somerset.*

(2) A draught of liquor. *Var. dial.*

(3) To deck out; to dress.

(4) Thin small beer. Still in use.

> That to shall quickly follow, if
> It can be rais'd from strong or *tiffe.*
> *Brome's Songs*, 1661, p. [illegible]

(5) To fall headlong. *Yorksh.*

TIFFANY. A portable flour sieve.

TIFFITY-TAFFETY-GIRLS. Courtesans, so called from the dress they formerly wore.

TIFFLE. To trifle. Still in use.

TIFFLES. Light downy particles.

TIFFY. Fretful; touchy. *Sussex.*

TIFFY-TAFFY. A difficult piece of work. Also, a poor silly trifler. *North.*

TIFLE. To turn, to stir, to disorder anything by tumbling in it; so standing corn, or high grass, when trodden down, is said to be tifled. *North.*

TIFLED. A tifled horse, i. e. one broken above the loins. *North.*

TIFT. (1) A small draught of liquor, or short fit of doing anything; also, condition, as to health of the body; as a verb, it means fetching of the breath quickly, as after running, &c.

(2) A tiff, or fit of anger.

(3) To irritate. *Linc.*

(4) A small boat. *North.*

(5) To adjust. *North.*

TIG. (1) A slap, as a mode of salutation.

(2) The last blow in sparring.

(3) A play among children, on separating for the night, in which every one endeavours to get the last touch. *Willan's Yorksh.*

(4) A call to pigs. *Var. dial.*

TIGGY-TOUCHWOOD. A game where children pursue each other, but are exempt from the laws of the game whilst touching wood.

TIGHT. (1) Firm; smart; thriving. Also, prompt, active, alert. *Var. dial.*

(2) Furnished; provided.

(3) Promised. Chester Plays, ii. 16.

> A stiward was with king Ermin,
> That hadde *tight* to sle that swin.
>
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 35.

(4) Begun; pitched; fixed. *Ritson.*

(5) For *tite*, soon, quickly.

TIGHTED-UP. Finely dressed. *East.*

TIGHTISH. In good health. *Var. dial.*

TIGHT-LOCK. Coarse sedge. *East.*

TIGHTLY. Smartly; quickly. *Shak.*

TIHING. Laughing?

> Liper lok and tuinkling,
> *Tihing* and tikeling,
> Opin brest and singing,
> Þeise midoutin lesing
> Arin toknes of horelinge.
>
> *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 14.

TIHY. To laugh. See *Tee-hees.*

TIKE. (1) A common sort of dog. *North.* Aubrey says, "The indigence of Yorkshire are strong, tall, and long legg'd; them call'em opprobriously long-legd *tyke*," *MS. Royal Soc.* p. 11. The term occurs very early as one of contempt. "Ȝone heythene tykes," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 91.

> *Tykes* too they had of all sorts, bandogs,
> Curs, spaniels, water-dogs, and land-dogs.
>
> *Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 77.

(2) An old horse or mare. *North.*

(3) A small bullock. *Coles.*

(4) Corn. *North.*

TIKEL. The same as *Tickle*, q. v.

TIL. (1) To. Still in use.

(2) Manure. *North.*

TILBURY. Sixpence. A cant term.

TILD. To incline, or tilt. *East.*

TILDE. Turned; moved. *Hearne.*

TILDER. A machine in a cellar, wedge-formed, for being interposed between a cask and the wall behind it, to *tild*, or *tilt* it up. The article is called *tilder*, and the operation to *tilld* or *tilt*.

TILE. (1) To set a trap; to place anything so that it may fall easily. *West.*

(2) To cure. (*A.-S.*)

> Ichave so *tyled* him for that sore,
> Schel hit never eft ake more.
>
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 118.

TILE-KILL. A kiln for tiles.

TILESHARD. A piece of a tile. "*Chiapia*, a brick-bat, a tilesharde," Florio, p. 97.

TILE-STONE. A tile.

TILET-TREE. The linden tree.

TILIERS. Husbandmen. (*A.-S.*)

TILL. (1) Than. *West.*

(2) A drawer in a cupboard, &c. It is now only applied to the money-drawer.

(3) To prop up. *Var. dial.*

(4) Tame; gentle. *Kent.*

(5) To come; to bring. *Devon.*

TILLE. To obtain. (*A.-S.*)

TILLER. (1) To germinate. *North.*

(2) A sapling. *Kent.*

(3) The stalk of a cross-bow. Sometimes used for the bow itself. The term is applied in Suffolk to the handle of any implement.

TILLET. "Tyllet to wrap cloth in, *toyllette*," Palsgrave, subst. f. 70.

TILLETH. Moveth. *Hearne.*

TILLE-THAKKERS. Tilers.

TILLEUL. "Tylleull a kynde of frute, *tilleul*," Palsgrave, 1530, subst. f. 70.

TILLING. Crop, or produce. *West.*

TILLOR.

> I woll that the said Cecilie, in full contentation of all such summes of money as I owe unto her, have my bed of arres, *tillor*, testor, and counterpane, which she late borrowed of me. *Test. Vetust.* p. 452.

TILLS. Pulse; lentils. *Var. dial.*

TILLY-VALLY. A phrase of contempt.

TILLY-WILLY. Thin and slight; unsubstantial; thus, cloth, tape, &c. are said to be poor *tilly willy* things when they are deficient in substance. *Linc.*

TILMAN. A farm-labourer. *Palsgrave.*

TILSENT. Tinsel.

TILSTERE. A magician, or charmer.

TILT. (1) Violence. *North.*

(2) On the tilt, i. e. on the saddle by the thigh. Meyrick, ii. 252.

(3) A forge. *Yorksh.*

(4) To tilt, or tournay.

> This grosse attaint so *tilteth* in my thoughts,
> Maintaining combat to abridge mine ease.
>
> *The Troublesome Raigne of King John*, 161

(5) To tilt up, i. e. to canter. *Devon.*

(6) To totter. *Exmoor.*

TILTER. (1) Order. *Suffolk.* See Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge, 12mo. 1674, p. 75.

(2) A sword. A cant term.

TILTH. (1) The produce of tilling.

So that the *tilthe* is nyȝe forlorne,
Whiche Criste sewe with his owen honde.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 136.

(2) A place for tilting in.

TILTISH. Apt to kick, said of a horse.

TILTURE. Cultivation. *Tusser.*

TILTY. Touchy. *West.*

TIMARRANY. Two poor things. *Norf.*

TIMBER. (1) Forty skins of fur. See a note in Harrison's England, p. 160.

(2) Strength; build; might.

Sith thy dwelling shalle be here,
That thou woldist my son lere,
Hys *tymber* ffor to asay.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 99.

(3) To timber a fire, i. e. to supply it with wood. To timber-cart, to go with a team for timber.

(4) A timbrel. *Palsgrave.*

(5) A kind of worm.

(6) To make a nest. *Dict. Rust.*

(7) A crest. Howell, 1660.

TIMBER-DISHES. Trenchers. *Devon.*

TIMBERED. Built. See *Timber* (2).

Alanson, a fine *timb'red* man, and tall,
Yet wants the shape thou art adorn'd withall:
Vandome good carriage, and a pleasing eie,
Yet hath not Suffolk's princely majestie.
Drayton's Poems, 1637, p. 299.

TIMBER-LEAVES. Wooden shutters.

TIMBERN. Wooden. *Devon.*

TIMBERSOME. Timorous. *West.*

TIMBER-TASTER. A person in a dockyard who examines timber and pronounces it fit for use.

TIMBRE. To build. (*A.-S.*) *Timbred his tene*, occasioned his trouble.

TIMBRELL. A pillory. This word occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

TIMBRES. Basins. (*A.-N.*)

TIMDOODLE. A silly fellow. *Cornw.*

TIME. (1) Tune. Jonson, v. 180.

(2) A theme, or subject. *Palsgrave.*

(3) Apprenticeship. *Var. dial.*

(4) To give one the time of the day, i. e. to salute him. This phrase is still common in the country.

(5) To summon; to call. "Whenne thus wele tymede," MS. Morte Arthure.

(6) The times. *Shak.*

TIMELESS. Untimely. *Shak.*

TIMELY. Early; recently. *Var. dial.*

TIMERSOME. Timid. *Var. dial.*

TIMES. (1) Hours. (2) *Times and often*, very frequently. *By times*, early. *Times about*, in turns. *In times*, now and then.

TIMINGS. Grounds of beer. *Kent.*

TIMMER. (1) Timber. *Var. dial.* "Tymmyr, *meremium*," Cathol. Anglic. MS.

(2) Provision; fare. *North.*

(3) To trifle, or idle.

TIMMY. Timid; fretful. *West.*

TIMOROUS. (1) Difficult to please; uncertain; fretful. Sometimes *timoursome.*

(2) Terrible. Skelton, ii. 306.

TIMOTHY. A child's penis. *South.*

TIMP. The place at the bottom of an iron furnace where the metal issues out.

TIM-SARAH. A sledge touching the ground in front, and having wheels behind.

TIM-WHISKY. A light one-horse chaise without a head. *South.*

TIN. (1) Cash; money. *Var. dial.*

(2) Till. *Chesh.*

TINCT. Tincture. *Shak.*

TIND. To kindle. *West.*

As the seal maketh impression in the wax, and as fire conveyeth heat into iron, and as one candle *tindeth* a thousand.
Sanderson's Sermons, 1689, p. 56

TINDES. Horns.

The thrydd hownde fyghtyng he fyndys,
The beste stroke hym wyth hys *tyndys.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.

TINDLES. Fires made by children in Derbyshire on the night of All Souls, Nov. 2.

TINE. (1) To lose. (*A.-S.*) It occasionally has the meaning, to perish, to cause to perish.

Of the turtyl that *tynes* hire make,
That nevere aftere othere wille take.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 118

For ȝyf thou make any man falsly *tyne*,
As for theft, thou shalt have pyne.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 14.

For ȝyf thou doust, thou mayst hem *tyne*,
And for that pryde go to pyne.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.

He hath smetyn the dewke Segwyne,
Hys hors he made hym for to *tyne.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 161

I dar saye, withouten fyne,
That we shul so oure londes *tyne.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 35.

That ys owre God so gracyous,
And ys so looth mannys sowle to *tyne.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 17.

For alle if he levede als a swynne,
He wenes God wille hym noȝt *tyne.*
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 20.

(2) The prong of a fork, &c. *Var. dial.* Tined hooke, Harrison's England, p. 232.

(3) To divide a field with a hedge. Also, to mend a hedge. *West.*

(4) To light; to kindle. *Var. dial.*

(5) Wild vetch, or tare.

(6) To shut; to inclose. *North.*

(7) A forfeit, or pledge. *North.*

(8) A moment, or brief space of time.

TINESTOCKS. The short crooked handles upon the pole of a scythe. *West.*

TING. (1) The girth which secures the panniers of a packsaddle. *Devon.*

(2) To beat; to girth; to bind. *West.*

(3) To sting. (4) A sting. *North.*

(5) To ring a bell. *East.* "To ting as a bell," Cotgrave in v. *Sonner.*

(6) A prong fork. *Devon.*

(7) To chide severely. *Exmoor.*

(8) To split; to crack. *North.*

TINGE. A small red insect. *Pegge.*

TINGER. A great falsehood. *Devon.*

TINGLE-TANGLE. A small bell.

> Now hang the hallowed bell about his neck,
> We call it a mellisonant *tingle-tangle.*
> *Randolph's Amyntas*, 1640.

TINGLING. Sharp. *Var. dial.*

TING-TANG. The saints-bell. *Var. dial.*

TING-WORM. A venomous worm that bites cattle under the tongue. *Glouc.*

TINING. (1) Dead wood used in tining or repairing a hedge. *Chesh.*

(2) A new inclosed ground. *Wilts.*

TINK. To tinkle, as bells.

TINKER. To mend clumsily. *West.*

TINKLE. To strike a light. *Northampt.*

TINKLER. A tinker. *North.* "A tincker, or tinkeler," Baret's Alvearie, 1580.

TINLEY. The same as *Tindles*, q. v.

TINNET. The same as *Tining*, q. v.

TINO. A contracted form of "aught I know," generally joined to a negative. *Devon.*

TINSED-BALL. A child's ball wrought with worsted of various colours. To *tinse* a ball is to work such a covering upon it. *Hunter.*

TINSEY. A water can. *Oxon.*

TINSIN. A kind of satin.

TINT. (1) Lost. (*A.-S.*)

> Tille thou at helle come, thou walde noghte stynte,
> And ware sesede of thas that thou hade *tynte.*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i 17, f. 191.

(2) Destroyed. See *Tine* (1).

> It rayned fire fra heven and brunstane,
> And *tynt* al that there was and spared nane.
> *MS. Cott. Galba* E. ix. f. 97.

(3) *Tint for tant*, tit for tat.

(4) It is not. *West.*

(5) A goblin. *North.*

(6) Half a bushel of corn.

TINTED. Lost; neglected. *North.*

TINTERNELL. The name of an old dance.

TINTH. The same as *Tining*, q. v.

TINTY. Tinted. *Northampt.*

TIP. (1) To overturn. *West.*

(2) To give. (3) A donation. *Var. dial.*

(4) A draught of liquor. *West.*

(5) A smart but light blow.

(6) To adjust the top of a stack.

TIP-CAT. A boy's game, fully described in Strutt, ed. 1830, p. 109.

TIP-CHEESE. A boy's game.

TIPE. (1) A ball, or globe.

(2) A trap for rabbits, &c. *Yorksh.*

(3) To empty liquor from one vessel into another. *North.*

(4) To toss with the hand. *Linc.*

TIPER-DOWN. Strong drink. *Yorksh.*

TIPE-STICK. The piece of wood which, reaching from shaft to shaft, keeps the body of a cart in its place, and prevents it from *typing* up or over. *Linc.*

TIPPED. Headed; pointed.

TIPPERD. Badly dressed. *North.*

TIPPET. *To turn tippet*, to make a complete change. An old phrase.

TIPPLE. (1) To tumble: to turn over, as is done in tumbling.

(2) Drink. *Var. dial.*

TIPPLER. A tumbler: hence, when they talk of a tumbler pigeon, you hear them say, "What a *tippler* he is!"

TIPPLING. Haymaking. *Norf.*

TIPPLING-HOUSE. A beer-shop.

TIPPY. (1) Smart; fine. *Var. dial.*

(2) The brim of a cap or bonnet.

TIPS. (1) Small faggots. *Suff.*

(2) Irons for the bottoms of shoes.

TIP-TEERERS. Christmas mummers. *Hants.*

TIPTOON. Tiptoes; the extremities of the toes. Chaucer, Cant. T. 15313.

TIP-TOP. (1) Quite at the top.

(2) The best of anything. *Var. dial.*

TIRANDYE. Tyranny.

> But wrouȝten upon *tirandye*
> That no pité ne myȝte hem plye.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 9

> But now *tyrauntrye* ys holden ryȝt,
> And sadnesse ys turned to sotelté.
> *MS Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 2.

TIRANT. Special; extraordinary. *West.*

TIRDELS. Sheep's dung. *Huloet.*

TIRE. (1) To tear; to pluck; to feed upon, as birds of prey. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To attire; to dress. Also, to dress food.

> Then xij. knyghtys he dud *tyre*
> In palmers wede anon.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 121.

> He brouȝt me to a feyre palas,
> Wele *tyred* and rychly in all case;
> He shewyd me hys castellus and tourys,
> And hys hey haules and boures,
> Forestes, ryvers, frutes and floures
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, xv. Cent.

> Let my moyst hair grow rich with perfume sweats,
> And *tyre* my brows with rose-bud coronets.
> The royal tombes commands us live: since they
> Teach that the very gods themselves decay.
> *Fletcher's Poems*, p. 45.

(3) The head-dress.

> Wyth wympils and *tyris* wrappid in pride,
> Yelow under yelow they covyr and hyde.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 74.

> In that day shall the Lord take away the ornament of the slippers, and the calles, and the round *tires*, the sweete-balles, and the bracelets.
> *Dent's Pathway*, p. 46.

(4) Prepared; ready; dressed; attired.

> By that the shyppes were gon and rowed in the depe,
> Trussed and *tyred* on toterynge wawes.
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 111

(5) A tier, row, or rank.

(6) The iron rim of a wheel.

TIREDER. More tired. *East.*

TIRELING. Worn out; tired.

TIREMAN. A dealer in dresses, and all kinds of ornamental clothing.

TIREMENT. Interment.

TIRET. A leather strap for hawks, hounds, &c.

TIREWOMAN. A milliner.

TIRFE. The tuck of a cap, &c.

TIRING-BOY. One who stirs the colour about in printing cloth, &c. *Lanc.*

TIRING-HOUSE. An old term for the dressing-room at theatres, tennis-courts, &c.

TIRL. To put in motion. In many old ballads we read, "he *tirled* the pin at the castle gate;" as one would say, he rang the bell. *North.*

TIRLINS. Small pebbles, coals, &c.

TIRNEDEN. Turned. (*A.-S.*)

TIRPEIL. Trouble; broil; villany; base action; vileness; roguery. *Hearne.*

TIRSTY. Trusty. *Ritson.*

TISAN. Barley-water. (*A.-N.*)

TISCAN. A handful of corn tied up as a sheaf by a gleaner. *Cornw.*

TISE. To entice.

Lytyl or mochel synne we do,
The fend and oure fleshe *tysyn* us therto.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 1.

Hast thow i-seyn any thynge
That *tysed* the to synnynge?
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 144.

Adam ansuerd with wykyd wyll,
The eddyre he *tysed* me thertyll.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 85.

Y may evyr aftur thys
That thou woldyst *tyse* me to do amys,
No game schulde the glewe!
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

TISEDAY. Tuesday. "The tyseday tharaftyre," Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 94.

TISS. To hiss. *Somerset.*

TISSICK. A tickling faint cough. *East.*

TISSUE. A riband. (*A.-N.*)

TISTY-TOSTY. (1) The blossoms of cowslips collected together, tied in a globular form, and used to toss to and fro for an amusement called *tisty-tosty*. It is sometimes called simply a *tosty*.

(2) Swaggering. The term was formerly applied to swaggering swashbucklers, &c.

TIT. (1) A horse. *Var. dial.*

This he spake to intice the minde of a lecherous young
man,
But what spurres need now for an untam'd *titt* to be
trotting,
Or to add old oile to the flame, new flaxe to the fier?
Barnefield's Affectionate Shepherd, 1594.

(2) A teat. *Var. dial.*

(3) Bit; morsel. *Somerset.*

(4) This. *Yorksh.*

(5) A nice smart girl. *Var. dial.*

(6) A dam in a river.

TIT-BIT. A delicate morsel. *Var. dial.*

TITCHED. Touched. *Var. dial.*

TITE. (1) A spring of water. *Oxon.* I believe this word is now obsolete; but one part of Chipping Norton is, I am informed, still called *Tite-end.*

(2) For *tideth*, happeneth.

(3) To put in order. *North.*

(4) Soon. Still in use.

The steward also *tyte*
The kyng let drawe hym, with grete dyspyte,
Wyth horsys thorow the towne,
And hanged hym on the galowe tree,
That al men myght hyt see,
That he had done tresone!
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.

(5) Weight. *Somerset.*

TITELERIS. Tattlers.

TITERING. Courtship. (*A.-S.*)

TITE-TITY. To balance on the hand; to play at seesaw. *Somerset.*

TIT-FAGGOTS. Small short faggots.

TITH. Tight, or strong.

TITHANDE. Tidings.

Then tolde the kynge hur *tythande.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75

Knyghtys of dyvers londys,
When they harde of these *tythandys*,
They gysed them fulle gay;
Of every londe the beste,
Thedur they rode withowten reste,
Fulle wele arayed and dyght.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.

TITHING. A company of magpies

TITHINGE. Tidings.

There fadurs be not well lykynge,
When they harde of that *tythynge.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 160

TITIMALE. The herb *euphorbia.*

TITIVIL A worthless knave.

For the devill hymself, to set farther division betwene the Englishe and Frenche nacion, did apparell certain catchepoules and parasites, commonly called *titivils* and tale tellers, to sowe discord and dissencion *Hall, Henry VI.* f. 43.

Tynckers and tabberers, typplers, taverners,
Tyttyfylles, fryfullers, turners and trumpers.
Thersytes, p. 67.

TIT-LARK. A sort of lark differing from the skylark, of a lower flight and inferior note.

TITLELES. Without title. (*A.-S.*)

TITLERES. Hounds. *Gawayne.*

TITLING. "The birde that hatcheth the cuckowes egges," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 57.

TITMOSE. The pudendum.

Hir corage was to have ado with alle;
She had no mynd that she shuld die,
But with her prety *tytmose* to encrece and multepiy.
Reliq. Antiq ii. 28.

TITMUN. Qu. *titmuus*, a titmouse?

That can finde a *titmuns* nest,
And keape a robin redbreste.
Misogonus, ap. Collier, ii. 479

TITTE. (1) Soon; quickly.

And for I may noȝt thys dette quyte,
Lorde, that I have done forgyve me *tytte.*
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 3.

(2) Tightened?

And the feete uppward fast knytted,
And in strang paynes be streyned and *tytted.*
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 210.

TITTER. (1) Sooner; earlier. *North.* "Titter up kâ," i. e. the earliest riser call the rest. This example is taken from Urry's MS. Additions to Ray.

A! fadir, he said, takes to none ill,
For with the geaunt fighte I wille,
To luke if I dare byde;
And bot I *titter* armede be,
I salle noghte lett, so mote I the,
That I ne salle to hyme ryde.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 109

(2) To tremble. *Suffolk.*

(3) To seesaw. *East.*

TITTERAVATING. Tiresome. *East.*

TITTERS. A kind of weed.

TITTER-TOTTER. The game of seesaw.

TITTIVATE. To dress neatly. *Var. dial.*

TITTLE. (1) To tickle. *East.*

(2) The mark on dice.

(3) To bring up by hand.

TITTLE-BAT. The stickleback.

TITTLE-GOOSE. A foolish blab. *West.*

TITTUP. A canter. *Var. dial.*

TITTY. (1) A cat. *North.*

(2) The breast, or milk therefrom.

(3) Sister. *Cumb.*

(4) Tiny; small. *Var. dial.*

TITTY-MOUSE. A titmouse. *Baret.*

> The mouse a *titty-mouse* was no doubt,
> A birde and generation,
> That may appeare yet more at large
> By oughten propagation.
> *MS. Poems in Dr. Bliss's Possession.*

TITTYRIES.

> No newes of navies burnt at seas;
> No noise of late spawn'd *tittyries.*
> *Herrick's Works*, i. 176.

TIV. To. *North.*

TIVER. Red ochre. *East.*

TIXHIL. A needle.

TIXTE. A text. (*A.-S.*)

TIZZY. Sixpence. A cant term.

TIȜANDIS. Tidings.

> The maydene rynnes to the haulle
> *Tyȝandis* to frayne. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 137.

TIȜT. (1) Position?

> The bisshop seyd anonryȝt,
> Abide, woman, in that *tiȝt*
> Tille my sermonde be done.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 46.

(2) Made; did.

> Stinte hit wolde he, if he myȝt,
> The foly that his bretheren *tiȝt.*
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 26

(3) Fastened; tied. (4) Prepared.

TLICK. To click the fingers.

TO. (1) Until.

> Theys knyghtis never stynte ne blane,
> *To* thay unto the cetė wanne.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 116.

(2) In Lincolnshire, *to* is used for *of* and *for.* As "think *to* a thing," and "bread *to* breakfast." In Devonshire it often occupies the places of *at* and *with.* "When were you *to* Plymouth?"

(3) Two; twice; too. *North.*

(4) Contr. of *tobacco.*

(5) Took. Same as *Ta*, q. v.

> His panterer *to* a lofe tho y wys.
> *Chron. Vilodun*, p. 15.

is Compared with. Still in use. "That man
(6) nothing to him."

(7) To harass, or fatigue. *Yorksh.*

(8) Thou. *North.*

(9) Shut; put to. *Var. dial.*

10) Almost. *Heref.*

(11) *To and again*, from time to time.

TO-. A prefix to verbs of A.-S. origin, implying destruction or deterioration.

TOAD. Like a toad under a harrow, i. e. in a state of torture. *Var. dial.*

TOAD-BIT. A disease in cattle. *North.*

TOAD-EATER. A parasite. *Var. dial.*

TOAD-IN-A-HOLE. Beefsteaks baked in batter; or, rather, a piece of beef placed in the middle of a dish of batter, and then baked.

TOAD-PADDOCK. A toadstool. *Lanc.*

TOAD-PIPES. The herb horse-tail.

TOAD'S-CAP. Toadsstool. *Todyshatte*, Pr. Parv. *East.* Called *toads-meat* in the Isle of Wight.

TOAD-SKEP. Fungus on old trees.

TOAD-SLUBBER. The mucus or jelly which incloses the eggs of a toad.

TOAD-SPIT. Cuckoo-spittle.

TOAD-STONE. A stone formerly supposed to be found in the head of a toad, and considered a sovereign remedy in many disorders.

TOADY. (1) Hateful; beastly. *West.*

(2) To flatter any one for gain.

TOAK. To soak. *Somerset.*

TOARE. Grass and rubbish on corn-land after the corn is reaped; or the long sour grass in pasture fields. *Kent.*

TOART. Towards. *West.*

TOATLY. Quiet; easily managed. *Chesh.*

TOB. To pitch; to chuck. *Beds.*

TO-BRASTE. Burst in pieces.

> Thaire gud speris al *to-braste*
> On molde whenne thai mett.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 135.

TO-BROKE. Broken in pieces.

> The gatis that Neptunus made
> A thousande wynter thertofore,
> They have anone *to-broke* and tore.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. [illegible].

TOBY-TROT. A simple fellow. *Devon.*

TOCHER. A tether. *Norf.*

TO-CLATEREN. Clattered together.

> The clowdys alle *to-clateren*, as they cleve wolde.
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 109

TOD. (1) A fox. Still in use.

(2) Two stone of wool.

(3) A bush, generally of ivy. In Suffolk, a stump at the top of a pollard.

> And, like an owle, by night to goe abroad,
> Roosted all day within an ivie *tod*,
> Among the sea-cliffes, in the dampy caves,
> In charnell-houses, fit to dwell in graves.
> *Drayton's Poems*, 1637, p. 254.

(4) A disease in rabbits. *West.*

(5) Toothed. Still in use.

(6) The upright stake of a hurdle.

TO-DAISTE. Dashed in pieces.

> And daste out the teth out of his heved,
> And *to-daiste* his bones.
> *MS. Trin. Coll. Oxon.* 57.

TO-DAY-MORNING. This morning.

TODDLE. To walk with short steps, as a child. *Toddles*, a term of endearment.

TODDY. (1) Rum and water. *Var. dial.*

(2) Very small; tiny. *North.*

TODELINGE. A little toad.

TODGE. The same as *Stodge*, q. v.

TOD-LOWREY. A bugbear, or ghost. *Linc*

TO-DO. Fuss; ado. *Var. dial.*

TO-FALL. The same as *Tee-fall*, q. v.

TOFET. Half a bushel. *Kent.*

TOFFY. The same as *Taffy*, q. v.

TOFLIGHT. A refuge. (*A.-S.*)

TO-FORNE. Before.

> That a maide hathe a childe borne,
> The whiche thynge was not se *to-forne*.
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 55.

TO-FRUSCHED. Dashed to pieces.

> Downe into the dyke, and thare he felle and was alle *to-fruschcd*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 1.

TOFT. Open ground; a plain; a hill. Kennett explains it "a field where a house or building once stood."

TOG. To go, or jog along. *Glouc.*

TOGACE. The name of a cat.

TOG-BELLIED. Very fat. *Glouc.*

TOGE. A toga. *Shak.* The term is explained a *coat* in the canting dictionaries.

TOGGERY. Worn-out clothes.

TO-GIDERE. Together. (*A.-S.*)

TO-GINDE. To reduce to pieces.

TOGITHERS. Together. (*A.-S.*)

TOGMAN. A coat. A cant term.

TO-GRYNDE. Grind to pieces.

> Wylde bestys me wylle *to-grynde*,
> Or any man may me fynde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 244.

TOIL. (1) The piece of armour which was buckled to the tasset, and hung over the cuishes. Meyrick, ii. 180.

(2) An inclosure into which game was driven.

TOILE. To tug. (*A.-S.*)

TOILOUS. Laborious. *Palsgrave.*

TOINE. (1) Shut. *Lanc.*

(2) To tune a musical instrument.

TOIT. (1) Proud; stiff. *West.*

(2) A cushion, or hassock. *Devon*

(3) A settle. *Somerset.*

(4) To fall, or tumble over. *North.*

TOITISH. Pert; snappish. *Cornw.*

TOKE. (1) Gave; delivered up. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To glean apples. *Somerset.*

TOKEN. (1) A fool. *Wilts.*

(2) A small piece of brass or copper, generally worth about a farthing, formerly issued by tradesmen.

(3) A plague-spot on the flesh.

(4) To betroth. *Cornw.*

TOKENYNG. Intelligence.

> But forthe he went monythys three,
> But *tokenyng* of hur never harde hee.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 140.
>
> *Tokenynges* sone of hym he fonde,
> Slayne men on every honde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 67.

TOKIN. An alarm-bell. (*Fr.*)

TOKNE. A token, or sign. *Pr. Parv.*

TOKYTES. Kites? The printed edition reads "gleides or puttocks."

> Theise wommen haddyn wyngges like *tokytes*, that with crying voyse sekyn her mete.
> *Wimbelton's Sermon*, 1388, *MS. Hatton* 57, p. 15.

TOLD. Accounted. (*A.-S.*)

TOLDERED-UP. Dressed out. *Linc.*

TOLE. (1) To draw. Hence, to entice. It occurs in the last sense in very early writers. See Wright's Seven Sages, p. 103.

(2) A mass of large trees. *Sussex.*

(3) To tear in pieces.

(4) A weapon.

TOLEDO. A sword, or dagger, so called from the place of manufacture.

TOLERATE To tyrannize. *East.*

TOLKE. A man; a knight.

TOLLACION. Abduction. (*A.-N.*)

> The vice of supplantacione,
> With many a fals *tollacion*,
> Whiche he conspireth alle unknowe.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134. f. 76.

TOLL-BAR. A turnpike. *Var. dial.*

TOLL-BOOTH. A town-hall. *North.*

TOLL-BOY. Cheap goods. *Dorset.*

TOLLE. To incite one to do anything.

TOLLEN. To measure out; to count.

TOLLER. (1) Tallow. *South.*

(2) A toll-gatherer. (*A.-S.*) *Tollers*, Skelton, i. 152, erroneously explained by Mr. Dyce *tellers, speakers.*

> *Tollers* officy ȝit es ille,
> For they take tolle oft agayn skylle.
> *MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 59

TOLLETRY. Magic. This term is derived from *Tollet*, or Toledo, in Spain.

TOLL-NOOK. A corner of the market-place where the toll used to be taken. *North.*

TOL-LOL. Tolerable. *Var. dial.*

TOLMEN. Perforated stones.

TO-LOOKER. A spectator. *Devon.*

TOLPIN. A pin belonging to a cart.

TOLSERY. A penny. A cant term.

TOLSEY. The place where tolls were taken.

TOLTER. To struggle; to flounder.

TOLYONE. To plead. *Pr. Parv.*

TOM. (1) A close-stool. *Somerset.*

(2) The knave of trumps at gleek.

TOMBESTERE. A dancing woman. (*A.-S.*)

TOM-CAT. A male cat. *Var. dial.*

TOM-CONY. A simple fellow.

TOM-CULL. The fish miller's-thumb.

TOM-DRUM. "Tom Drum his interteinment, which is, to hale a man in by the head, and thrust him out by both the shoulders," Stanihurst's Ireland, p. 21.

TOME. (1) Time; leisure.

> And ȝe wille here and holde ȝow stille,
> And take ȝow *tome* awhile ther-tille.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 122.
>
> I have no *tome* to com therto,
> I have no *tome* thider to fare.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 90.
>
> Here may a man reede, that has *tome*,
> A lang processe of the day of dome.
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, f. 194

(2) Fanciful; light.

> It is gude powder to ete if ye thynk that thi hevede be *tome* abovene.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 280

(3) Heartburn; flushings. *North.*

(4) Empty. Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 303.

> So dud these wrecches of joye *tome*,
> Thei douted not Goddes dome.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. [illegible]

(5) A hair-line for fishing. *Cumb.*

(6) To go towards. *Somerset.*

(7) To faint away. *North.*

TO-MEDIS. In the midst. (*A.-S.*)

TOMEHED.

> Schent be alle are quede doand
> Over *tomehed* in ani land
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* D. vii. f. 15.

TOMEREL. A dung-cart.

TOM-FARTHING. A silly fellow.

TOMMY. (1) Provisions. *Var. dial.*

(2) A simple fellow. *North.*

(3) A small spade for excavating the narrow bottoms of under drains. *North.*

TOMMY-BAR. The ruff fish. *North*

TOMMY-LOACH. The loach fish.

TOM-NODDIES. Puffins are so called in Northumberland. See Pennant's Tour in Scotland, ed. 1790, i. 48.

TOM-NODDY. A fool. *Var. dial.*

TOM-NOUP. The titmouse. *Salop*

TO-MONTH. This month. *Linc.*

TOMOR. Some kind of bird.

> The pellican and the popynjay,
> The *tomor* and the turtil trw.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 68.

TO-MORROW-DAY. To-morrow. *West.*

TOM-PIN. A very large pin.

TOM-PIPER. The name of a personage in the ancient morris-dance.

TOM-POKER. A bugbear for children.

TOMRIG. A tomboy. *Glouc.*

TOMS-OF-BEDLAM. These vagabonds have already been noticed under *Abraham-men*, q. v., their other appellation. Aubrey, in his Nat. Hist. Wilts, Royal Soc. MS., p. 259, relates the following anecdote concerning Sir Thomas More:—"Where this gate now stands [at Chelsea] was, in Sir Thomas More's time, a gate-house, according to the old fashion. From the top of this gate-house was a most pleasant and delightfull prospect, as is to be seen. His lordship was wont to recreate himself in this place, to apricate and contemplate, and his little dog with him. It so happened that a Tom ô Bedlam gott up the staires when his lordship was there, and came to him, and cryed, "leap, Tom, leap," offering his lo. violence to have thrown him over the battlements. His lo. was a little old man, and in his gown, and not able to make resistance, but having presentnesse of witt, seyd, "Let's first throw this little dog over." The Tom ô Bedlam threw the dog down. "Pretty sport," sayd the Lord Chancelour, "goe down, and bring it up, and try again." Whilest the mad-man went down for the dog, his lordship made fast the dore of the staires, and called for help, otherwise he had lost his life by this unexpected danger." To this Aubrey appends the following note: "Till the breaking out of the civill warres Tom ô Bedlams did travell about the countrey; they had been poore distracted men that had been putt into Bedlam, where recovering to some sobernesse, they were licentiated to goe a begging, e. g. they had on their left arm an armilla of tinn printed in some workes, about four inches long; they could not gett it off. They wore about their necks a great horn of an oxe in a string or bawdrie, which when they came to an house for almes, they did wind; and they did putt the drink given them into this horn, whereto they did putt a stopple. Since the warres I doe not remember to have seen any one of them." In a later hand is added, "I have seen them in Worcestershire within these thirty years, 1756."

TOM-TAILOR. The daddy-long-legs.

TOM-TELL-TRUTH. A true guesser.

TOM-TILER. A henpecked husband.

TOM-TIT. The wren. *Norf.*

TOM-TODDY. A tadpole. *Cornw.*

TOM-TOE. The great toe. *Var. dial.*

TOM-TOMMY. See *Double-Tom.*

TOM-TROT. A sweetmeat for children, made by melting sugar, butter, and treacle together; when it is getting cool and rather stiff, it is drawn out into pieces about four inches long, and from its adhesive nature each piece is wrapped up in a separate bit of paper.

TOM-TUMBLER. The name of a fiend? See Scot's Discoverie of Witchcraft, 1584, as quoted in Ritson's Essay on Fairies, p. 45.

TON. (1) To mash ale.

(2) The one. (*A.-S.*)

> The erle of Lancastur is the *ton*,
> And the erle of Waryn sir Johne.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

(3) Taken. Sir Tristrem, p. 214.

(4) The tunny fish? Middleton, iv. 404.

(5) A spinning-wheel. *Exm.*

TONDER. Tinder. (*A.-S.*)

TONE. (1) Toes. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Betaken; committed. *Gawayne.*

TONEL. A kind of fowling net.

TON-END. Upright. *North.*

TONG. (1) To toll a bell. *West*

(2) Twang, or taste. Also as *Tang*, q. v.

TONGE. Thong. Skelton, ii. 274.

TONGUE. (1) A small sole. *Suffolk.*

(2) The sting of a bee.

(3) "Tong of a balaunce, *languette*," Palsgrave.

(4) To talk immoderately. *West.*

TONGUE-BANG. To scold heartily. *South.*

TONGUE-PAD. A talkative person.

TONGUE-TREE. The pole of a waggon.

TONGUE-WALK. To abuse. *Var. dial.*

TONIKIL. Same as *Dalmatic*, q. v.

TONKEY. Stumpy and short. *Devon.*

TONMELE. A large tub, or tun.

TONNE. A barrel, or tun.

> The abot that was thider sent,
> Biheld the *tonne* was made of tre.
> *Legend of Pope Gregory*, p. 19

TONNE-GRET. As large as a tun.

TONNIHOOD. The bullfinch. *North.*

TONOWRE. "Fonel or tonowre, *fusorium. infusorium*," Pr. Parv. p. 170.

TONPART. Of the one part.

TONSE. To dress, or trim. *North*

TONSILE-HEDGE. A hedge cut neat and smooth. *North.*

TON-TOTHER. One another. *Derb.*

TONTYGH. A ton?

> Item, sol. Petro sire pro iij. quarters of a *tontygh* of ffreston, vij s. vijd.
> *Norwich Corporation Records,* temp. Hen. VI.

TONUP. A turnip. *Linc.*

TONY. A simpleton.

TOO. A toe. (*A.-S.*)

> And who so on the fire goos,
> He brenneth bothe foote and *toos.*
> *MS. Lansd.* 793, f. 68.

TOODLE. A tooth. *Craven.*

TOOL. (1) It will. *Somerset.*

(2) To level the surface of a stone.

(3) A poor useless fellow. *Var. dial.*

TOOLS. Farming utensils. *West.*

TOOM. (1) Empty. *North.*

> The nobleman led him through many a roome,
> And through many a gallery gay.
> What a deele doth the king with so many *toome* houses,
> That he gets um not fild with corne and hay?
> *The King and a Poore Northerne Man,* 1640.

(2) To take wool off the cards.

(3) Time. See Guest, ii. 205. It also means unoccupied space or room.

> Here may men rede, that have *toom,*
> A longe processe of the day of doom.
> *MS. Addit.* 11305, f. 91.

TOOMING. An aching in the eyes. *North.*

TOON. (1) Too. *East.*

(2) The one; the other. *Var. dial.*

> The *toon* hoved, and behelde
> The strokys they gaf undur schylde,
> Gret wondur had hee!
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.

TOOR. (1) The toe. *Somerset.*

(2) Tother; the other. *Devon.*

TOORCAN. To wonder or muse on what one means to do. *North.*

TOORE. Hard; difficult.

TOOT. (1) The devil. *Linc.*

(2) To pry inquisitively. *North.* "Tooting and prying," Taylor's Workes, 1630, i. 119. Also, to gaze at eagerly.

(3) Total; the whole. *Suffolk.*

(4) To blow a horn. *Var. dial.*

(5) To whine, or cry. *West.*

(6) To shoot up, as plants. *North.*

(7) To try; to endeavour. *Devon.*

TOOTH. Keep; maintenance. *North.*

TOOTH-AND-EGG. A corruption of *tutenag,* an alloy or mixed metal. In this county spoons, &c., used by the common people are made of it, and these articles are thence vulgarly termed *tooth and egg* in this and the adjoining county of Nottingham. *Linc.*

TOOTH-AND-NAIL. To set about anything *tooth and nail,* to set about it in earnest.

TOOTH-HOD. Fine pasturage. *North.*

TOOTHING. Bricks left projecting from a party-wall ready for a house to be built next it.

TOOT-HORN. Anything long and taper, like a cornet or horn. *Somerset.*

TOOTH-SOAP. A kind of tooth-powder.

> Of the heads of mice being burned is made that excellent powder, for the scowring and cleansing of the teeth, called *tooth-soape;* unto which if spikenard be added or mingled, it will take away any filthy sent or stronge savour in the mouth.
> *Topsell's Beasts,* 1607

TOOTHSOME. Palatable.

> No swagg'ring terms, no taunts; for 'tis not right
> To think that onely *toothsome* which can bite.
> *Randolph's Jealous Lovers,* 1646

TOOTHWORT. The herb shepherd's-purse.

TOOTHY. (1) Peevish; crabbed. *South.*

(2) Having many or large teeth.

TOOTING-HOLE. A loophole in a wall, &c.

TOOTLEDUM-PATTICK. A fool. *Cornw.*

TOOTLING. The noise made with the tongue in playing on the flute. *Northamptonsh.*

TOO-TOO. Excessive; excessively; exceedingly. "*Too-too,* used absolutely for very well or good," Ray's English Words, 1674, p. 49. It is often nothing more in sense than a strengthening of the word *too,* but too-too was regarded by our early writers as a single word. See further observations in Shak. Soc. Pap. i. 39; Wit and Wisdom, notes, p. 72, where I have printed a very large number of quotations from early writers exhibiting the meaning of this compound word.

> Who *too-too* suddenly accepting the same, hoping thereby to have upheld the Protestant party in Germany, and not being succoured out of England as the Bohemians expected, was himself the year following driven out of that his new elective kingdom.
> *MS. Harl.* 646.

TOOZLE. To pull about roughly. *North.*

TOP. (1) To burn off the long cotton end of the wick of a candle. *Var. dial.* Also, to snuff a candle.

(2) The head. *Tail over top,* headlong. *Top over tail,* head over tail, precipitately, rashly, hastily.

> But syr James had soche a chopp,
> That he wyste not be my *toppe,*
> Whethur hyt were day or nyght.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.

> Thou take hym by the *toppe* and I by the tayle,
> A sorowfull songe in faith he shall singe.
> *Chester Plays,* ii. 176.

> Soche a strokk he gaf hym then,
> That the dewke bothe hors and man
> Turned *toppe ovyr tayle!*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.

> Wyth here kercheves the devylys sayle,
> Elles shul they go to helle bothe *top and tayle.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 59.

(3) Good; capital. *Var. dial.*

(4) To wrestle.

(5) A pit term for coal, when quite prepared for removal by wedges or powder.

TOP-AND-SCOURGE. Whip-top.

TOPASION. The topaz stone.

TOP-CASTLES. Ledgings surrounding the mast-head. In Eglamour, 1072, it is apparently applied to the upper turrets of a castle, or perhaps to the temporary wooden fortifications built at the tops of towers in preparing for a siege. According to Mr. Hunter, Hallamshire Glossary, p. 24, "any building which overtops those around it, will be called in derision a *cob-castle.*"

TOPENS. A twopenny piece.

> Thomas Usshere de Norwico, marchaunt, indict. est coram justic. domini regis de pace in civitate Norwici observanda assign., de eo quod idem Thomas nocte diei Dominicæ in festo sancti Bartholomei apostoli, anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum quinto, apud Norwicum in mansione ejusdem Thomæ solvit cuidam Thomæ atte Hirne bochere, servienti Roberti Candelere de Norwico bochere, pro bras. a dicto Thoma atte Hirne empt., x. s. in singulis denariis et in aliis denariis vocatis *pens of topens* fabricatis de ære vocatis *brasenpens*, secundum formam et similitudinem denar. vocat. *Yorkpens*, dicens et affirmans eidem Thomæ atte Hirne solutionem prædictam fore bonum argentum et abil. monetam, prædictus Thomas Usshere sciens dictam solutionem esse fals. et contrafact. eidem Thomæ atte Hirne pro bona solutione fals. et fraudulent. ibidem liberavit.
>
> *Norwich Corporation Records*, temp. Hen. VI.

TOP-FULL. Quite full. *Var. dial.*

TOPING. Excellent; tiptop. *West.*

TOPINYERE. A paramour.

TOP-LATCH. The thong which passes through holes in the seel of a horse's collar, and serves to fasten it, or to loosen or tighten it, as may be necessary. It is also the rising and falling latch which, catching the movable part of the cow-bauk, confines her when milked. *Moor.*

TOPLESS. Supreme. *Shak.*

TOPMAN. A merchant vessel.

TOPPER. One who excels. *Var. dial.*

TOPPICE. To hide, or take shelter.

TOPPING. (1) A mode of cheating at play by holding a dice in the fingers.

(2) A curl, or tuft of hair, &c.

(3) Fine; excellent; in good health.

TOPPINGLY. In good health. *North.*

TOPPING-POT. An allowance of beer given in harvest time, when a mow was filled to the very top. *East.*

TOPPINGS. The second skimming of milk.

TOPPITS. The refuse of hemp.

TOPPLE. (1) A crest, or tuft.

(2) To fall; to tumble; to tumble in confusion. Also, to cause to fall, &c. *Topple tail over*, topsy-turvy.

> I am *topullid* in my thouȝte,
> So that of resone leveth nouȝt.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 42.

TOPPLE-OVER. Said of sheep, beasts, or other farming live stock, when they sell for double their cost. "I jest *toppled* em over in the year."

TOP-SAWYER. A leading person.

TOPSIDE-TURVY. Topsy-turvy.

TOPS-MAN. A foreman, or bailiff.

TOP-STRING. The same as *Top-latch*, q. v.

TOP-UP. To make a finish; thus, when one has eaten largely of solid food, he is said to *top up* with pastry and lighter eatables; also, when a person has come to ruin or into distress, through any cause, he is said to be *topped up*.

TOR. A hill. *Devon.*

TORBLE. Trouble; wrangling.

TORCEYS. Torches. (*A.-N.*)

TORCH. This phrase was recently heard at Boyton, near the sea. "Law! how them clouds *torch* up, we shall ha rain." This implied a rolling upwards of heavy smoke-like clouds, as if they were the dense smoke of celestial fires.

TORE. Broke. *West.*

TORES. The ornamental wooden knobs or balls which are still to be seen on old-fashioned cradles and chairs.

TORETES. Rings. (*A.-N.*)

TORF. Chaff that is raked off the corn, after it is threshed, but before it is cleaned. *Kent.*

TORFEL. To fall; to die. *North.*

TORFITCH. Wild vetch. *West.*

TO-RIGHTS. In order. *Var. dial.*

TORKELARE. A quarrelsome person.

TORKESS. To alter a house, &c.

TORKWED. An instrument applied to the nose of a vicious horse to make it stand still during the progress of shoeing.

TORMENT. A tempest. (*A.-N.*)

TORMENTILL. The herb setfoil.

TORMENTING. Sub-ploughing, or sub-hoeing. *Devon.*

TORMIT. A turnip. *North.*

TORN. (1) Broke. *Wilts.*

(2) A spinning-wheel. *Exmoor.*

TORNAY. To tilt at a tournament.

TORNAYEEZ. Turns; wheels. *Gawayne.*

TORN-DOWN. Rough; riotous. *Linc.*

TORNE. (1) To turn. (*A.-S.*)

> But thogh a man himself be goo
> And he *torne* so his mood,
> That he haunte fooles companye,
> It shal him *torne* to grete folie.
>
> *MS. Lansd.* 793, f. 68.

(2) Angry.

TO-ROBBYDD. Stolen away entirely.

> My yoye, myn herte ye all *to-robbydd*,
> The chylde ys dedd that soke my breste!
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.

TO-ROF. Crumbled to pieces.

> That he tok he al *to-rof*,
> So dust in winde, and aboute drof.
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 180.
>
> Hys rakk he all *to-roof*,
> And owt of the stabull drofe.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 111.

TORPENS.

> Item, I bequeath to myne especial good Lord George Earl of Shrewsbury a cope of cloth of gold of white damasce, with *torpens* cloth of gold and velvet upon velvet. *Test. Vetust.* p. 452.

TORPENT. Torpid. *More.*

TORREN. Torn.

> In a colde wyntur, as the kyng and Thomas ware in fere in the Chepe at London, the kyng was warre of a pore man that was sore acolde with *torren* clothys. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 11.

TORRIDIDDLE. Bewildered. *Dorset.*

TORRIL. A worthless woman, or horse.

TORT. (1) Sparkling. *West.*

> The North Wilts horses and other stranger horses, when they come to drinke of the water of Chalke river, they will sniff and snort, it is so cold and *tort*. *MS. Aubrey's Wilts*, p. 53.

(2) Wrong. (*A.-N.*)

(3) A wax candle.

(4) Receipt for making "torte of fyssh" in MS. Cott. Julius D. viii. f. 94. [Tart?]

(5) Large; fat. *Glouc.*

TORTIOUS. Injurious. *Spenser.*

TORTIVE. Twisted; turned aside.

TORTORS. Turtles. *Gawayne.*

TORTUOUS. Oblique; winding. (*A.-N.*)

TORTYLL. Twisted. *Ritson.*

> A hundred torne y haffe schot with hem,
> Under hes *tortyll* tre. *Robin Hood*, i. 91.

TORVED. Stern; severe.

TORY. An Irish robber. The *tories* were noted for their ferocity and murders.

> And now I must leave the orb of Jupiter, and drop down a little lower to the sphere of Mars, who is termed a *tory* amongst the stars.
> *Bishop's Marrow of Astrology*, p. 43.

TORY-RORY. In a wild manner.

TOS. Toes. (*A.-S.*)

> Hise fet he kisten an hundred sythes,
> The *tos*, the nayles, and the lithes.
> *Havelok*, 2163.

TOSH. A projecting tooth. *Toshnail*, a nail driven in aslant like a tosh.

TOSIER. A basket-maker. *South.*

TO-SONDRE. Go to pieces; split.

> The fyry welkne gan to thundir,
> As thouȝ the world schulde alle *to-sondre*.
> *Gower*, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134. f. 91.

TO-SPRED. Scattered abroad. (*A.-S.*)

TOSS. The mow or bay of a barn into which the corn is put preparatory to its being threshed.

TOSSICATED. Restless; perplexed.

TOSSING-BALL. A ball to play with.

TOSS-PLUME. A swaggering fellow.

TOSS-POT. A drunkard.

TOSSY-TAIL. Topsy-turvy. *Devon.*

TOSTICATED. (1) Tossed about. *West.*

(2) Intoxicated. *Var. dial.*

TOSTYRN. A toasting-iron.

TOT. (1) A small drinking cup, holding about half a pint. *Warw.*

(2) A tuft of grass; a bush.

(3) A term of endearment.

(4) Anything very small. *East.*

(5) A foolish fellow.

TOTALD. Killed, or injured in an irretrievable manner. *East.*

TOTE. (1) To look, observe, or peep. (*A.-S.*)

> Devocion stondyth fer withowt
> At the lyppys dore, and *toteth* ynne.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 25.

(2) The whole. Still in use.

(3) To bulge out. *Somerset.*

(4) A tuft of grass, hair, &c. *Lanc.*

(5) Large; fat. *Glouc.*

TOTEHILL. An eminence. *Chesh.* "Totehyll, *montaignette*," Palsgrave, 1530.

TOTELER. A whisperer. "Be no totiler," MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 B. xvii. f. 141.

TOTER. A seesaw. Nominale MS.

TOTEY. Irritable. *North.*

TO-THE-FORE. Forthcoming. *North.*

TOTHER. The other. (*A.-S.*) This is now generally considered a provincial vulgarism.

> The *tother* day on the same wyse,
> As the kynge fro the borde can ryse.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

T'OTHER-DAY. The day before yesterday. *Sussex.* In some places this expression is indefinite.

TOTHEREMMY. The others. *West.*

TOTLE. A lazy person. *West.*

TOT-O'ER-SEAS. The golden-crested wren.

TO-TORN. Torn to pieces.

> Rather thanne he schulde be forlorn,
> Yit I wolde eft be al *to-torn*.
> *MS. Coll. Caii Cantab.* E. 55, f. 25.

TOT-QUOT. A general dispensation.

TOTSANE. The herb *agnus castris.*

TOTT. To note. It is also used as a substantive.

> With letters and credence, the copy wherof, with my poore opinion upon the same, *totted* in the margyne, I sende unto your Highnes herewith.
> *State Papers*, i. 150.

TOTTARD. The herb nascorium.

TOTTED. Excited; elevated.

TOTTERARSE. The game of seesaw.

TOTTERED. Tattered.

TOTTER-PIE. A high-raised apple-pie.

TOTTLE. To toddle. *Var. dial.*

TOTTY. (1) Dizzy; reeling. (*A.-S.*) This term is still used in the provinces.

> So *toty* was the brayn of his hede,
> That he desirid for to go to bede,
> And whan he was ones therin laide,
> With hymself mervailously he fraide.
> *MS. Rawl.* C. 86.

(2) Little. *Suffolk.*

TOTYNG-HOLE. A spy-hole.

> They within the citie perceyved well this *totyng-hole*, and layed a pece of ordynaunce directly against the wyndowe. *Hall, Henry VI.* f. 23

TOU. Snares for taking game. *East.*

TOUCH. (1) Time; occasion. *West.*

(2) To bow, by touching the hat, &c. in token of respect to a superior. *North.*

(3) A cunning feat or trick. "Touche, a crafty dede, *tour*," Palsgrave.

(4) A habit, or action.

(5) A kind of very hard black granite. See Stanihurst, p. 31. The term was also applied to marble.

(6) To infect or stain.

(7) A touchstone. *Shak.*

TOUCH-BOX. A receptacle for lighted tinder carried by soldiers for matchlocks.

> He had no sooner drawne and ventred ny her,
> Intending only but to have a bout,
> When she his flaske and *touch-boxe* set on fier,
> And till this hower the burning is not out.
> *Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine*, 1600.

TOUCHER. A little; a trifle. *North.*

TOUFFA. A small shed, at the end of farm-houses, to contain implements of agriculture and gardening.

TOUGH. (1) Difficult. See *Tow.*

(2) The beam of a plough.

TOUGHER. A portion, or dowry.

> And she wad han you of all loves to wad me' and you shall han me for your *tougher*.
>
> *The Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 18.

TOUGHT. Tight. Still in use.

TOUGHY. The same as *Claggum*, q. v.

TOUGINGE. Tugging.

TOUKEN. To dye. (*A.-S.*)

TOUNISCHMEN. Townsmen. *Leland.*

TOUR. A tower. (*A.-N.*)

TOURMENTES. Engines. List of old words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

TOURN. A spinning-wheel. *Exm.*

TOURT. To decay. *Suffolk.*

TOUSE. (1) To tug, or pull about.

(2) A noise, or disturbance. *Dorset.*

(3) A slight blow. *Somerset.*

TOUSELED. Having tassels.

TOUSER. A coarse apron. *Devon.*

TOUT. (1) The backside. "Rubyng of ther toute," MS. Ashmole 61, f. 60.

(2) A tunnel across a road. *Linc.*

(3) To solicit custom. *Var. dial.* Hence *touter*, a person who touts for inns, &c.

(4) To follow or be followed. *North.*

TOVET. A measure of two gallons, according to Cooper's Sussex Glossary. Kersey says, "a measure of half a bushel or two pecks."

TOW. (1) Tough. *Var. dial.* Also, difficult. The phrase, *to make it tow, to make it tough*, is common in early writers in various shades of sense, but generally, *to make it difficult*, or take great pains with any matter; *to treat an insignificant task or matter with as much care as if it were of great importance.*

> Befe and moton wylle serve wele enow;
> And for to seche so ferre a lytill bakon flyk,
> Which hath long hanggid, resty and *tow*;
> And the wey I telle you is comborous and thyk,
> And thou might stomble, and take the cryk.
>
> *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 29.
>
> To day thou gate no moné of me,
> Made thou it never so *towȝ*.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

(2) Tools, or apparatus. *East.*

(3) Pleasant; delightful. *Devon.*

TOWAIL. A towel. (*A.-N.*)

> Wyth thre *towayles* and no lasse
> Hule thyn auter at thy masse.
>
> *MS. Cotton. Claud.* A. ii. f. 150.

TOWAN. A sand hillock. *Devon.*

TOWARD. At hand; forthcoming.

TOWARDES. Toward. (*A.-S.*)

TOWARDLY. Prosperous; doing well.

TOW-BLOWEN. A blown herring. *Suffolk.*

TOWD. Told. *Lanc.*

TOWEL. (1) An oaken stick. *Warw.* Also a verb, to beat with an oaken cudgel.

(2) The anus. Reliq. Antiq. i. 192.

TOWEN. (1) To tame. *Northumb.*

(2) A town. Nominale MS.

(3) Fatigued. *Gawayne.*

TOWER. (1) A high head-dress much worn by ladies about the year 1710.

(2) Curled hair on the forehead.

TOWER-LIGHTS. The small upper lights of a perpendicular window in a church.

TOWGHT. A piece of rope-yarn used for tying up sacks. *North.*

TO-WHEN. Till when; how long.

TO-WHILS. Whilst.

TOWING-LINE. A line affixed to a barge and a horse towing it. *Towing-path*, the path used by horses in towing.

TOWLE. To toll, or entice.

TOWLETTS. The flaps which hung on the thighs from the tasses. Arch. xvii. 295.

TOWLING. Whipping horses up and down at a fair, a boy's mischievous amusement.

TOWLY. A towel. *East.*

TOWN. (1) A village. *Var. dial.* Town-gate, the high road through a town or village.

(2) The court, or farmyard. *Devon.*

TOWN-HUSBAND. An officer of a parish who collects the moneys from the parents of illegitimate children for the maintenance of the latter. *East.*

TOWN-PLACE. A farmyard. *Cornw.*

TOWN-TOP. A large top whipped by several boys at the same time. So a town-bull is a bull kept for the use of the community.

TOWPIN. A pin belonging to a cart.

TOWRETE. To fall upon; to attack. (*A.-S.*)

TOWRETH. "Said of a hawk when she lifteth up her wing," Dict. Rust.

TOW-ROW. Money paid by porters to persons who undertake to find them work. *East.*

TOWRUS. Eager. Said of the roebuck.

TOWT. To put out of order; to entangle, or rumple. *Var. dial.* Hence *towty*, disorderly, ill-tempered.

TOWTE. Taught. "*Doceor*, to be towte," MS. Vocab. xv. Cent. in my possession.

TOXE. Tusk. Kyng Alisaunder, 6123.

TOY. Whim; fancy; trifle. To take a toy, i. e. to take a fancy, to go about at random.

> For these causes, I say, she ran at random and played her pranks as the *toy* took her in the head, sometimes publicly, sometimes privately, whereby she both disparaged her reputation, and brought herself into the contempt of the world.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 4888.

TO-YEAR. This year. *Var. dial.* "To ȝere, *horno*," Cathol. Anglic. MS. xv. Cent.

TOZE. (1) The same as *Touse*, q. v.

(2) To disentangle wool or flax.

TPROT. An exclamation of contempt. See Wright's Political Songs, p. 381.

TRACE. (1) To walk. Still in use.

(2) A track, or path. "Trace, a streyght way, *trace*," Palsgrave, 1530. Also a verb, to follow the track of an animal.

(3) A sledge, or small cart.

TRACE-SIDES. Traces separated.

TRACE-WAY. Built trace-way, i. e. stones built longitudinally in the front of a wall.

TRACK. Right course, or track. *West.*

TRACT. (1) To trace, or track.

(2) Delay. State Papers, i. 231.

TRADE. (1) A road. *Sussex.* Metaphorically applied to the road or path of life. Also, a rut in a road.

(2) Stuff; rubbish. *Devon.*

(3) Trod. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Conduct; habit; custom. *East.*

TRADERS. Tradesmen's tokens.

TRADES-AND-DUMB-MOTIONS. A country game, where one boy makes signs representing the occupation of some trade, and another boy guesses it.

TRAFER. A searcher, or hunter.

TRAFFICK. (1) Lumber; rubbish. *North.*

(2) Passage of people. *Var. dial.*

TRAFFING-DISH. A bowl through which milk is strained into the tray in which it is set to raise cream.

TRAGEDY. A tragedy, says the Prompt. Parv. is a "pley that begynnythe with myrthe and endythe with sorowe." The term was also applied to a tale.

> The last acte of a tragedie is alwaies more heavie and sorrowfull than the rest.
> *Lambarde's Perambulation*, 1596. p. 329.

TRAGETTES. Juggling tricks.

> Jogulours gret avantage they getes,
> With japes and with *tragettes.*
> *MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 58.

TRAIE. To betray. (*A.-S.*)

> And penaunce on hem layd,
> For that thai hadde God *y-trayd.*
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 28.

> For alle the golde that ever myght be,
> Fro heven unto the wordis ende,
> Thou beys never *trayed* for me,
> For with me I rede the wende.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 120.

TRAIK. To sicken; to die. *North.*

TRAILE. (1) A trellis work for creepers, used in an arbour. See Florio, p. 113. Drayton uses it for a creeping plant. In architecture, ornaments of leaves, &c.

(2) To loiter. *North.*

(3) To drag. Torrent, p. 56.

(4) The train of a gown.

(5) To carry hay or corn. *inc.*

(6) To hunt by the track or scent.

(7) A portion, or fragment.

(8) A kind of sledge or cart.

TRAILEBASTONS. A company of persons who bound themselves together by oath to assist one another against any one who displeased a member of the body. The Trailebastons, according to Langtoft, arose in the reign of Edward I, and judges were appointed expressly for the purpose of trying them. They are supposed to have derived their name from long staffs which they carried.

TRAILING-BEER. Beer given to mowers as a fine by persons walking over grass before it is cut. *Var. dial.*

TRAIL-TONGS. A dirty slattern. *Trail-tripes* is also used in the same sense.

TRAILY. Slovenly. *Cumb.*

TRAIN. (1) The tail of a hawk. Also, something tied to a lure to entice a hawk. A trap or lure for any animal was also called a train.

(2) Treachery; stratagem; deceit.

> Y trowe syr Marrok, be Goddes payne,
> Have slayne syr Roger be some *trayne.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.

> At a batayle certeyne
> Of Sarsyns that have done *trayne.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 194.

> And now thou woldyst wondur fayne
> Be the furste to do me *trayne.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

(3) Clever; apt. *Yorksh.*

(4) To harbour, said of a wolf.

TRAIS. The traces of a horse.

TRAISE. To betray. *Ritson.*

TRAISTE. (1) To trust.

(2) Dregs of wine, beer, &c.

TRAISTELY. Safely; securely. "I may traistely hym take," MS. Morte Arthure.

TRAIT. The coarser meal. *Cornw.*

TRAITERIE. Treachery. *Gower.*

TRAITHED. Trained; educated.

TRALILLY. A term of endearment.

TRALUCENT. Translucent.

TRAM. (1) A small bench for setting a tub on, used in the dairy. *Heref.*

(2) A sort of sledge running on four wheels, used in coal mines. *North.*

(3) A train or succession of things.

TRAME. (1) Deceit; treachery. *Linc.*

(2) A portion or fragment of anything.

TRAMMEL. (1) An iron hook by which kettles are hung over a fire. *Var. dial.*

(2) A contrivance used for teaching a horse to move the legs on the same side together.

(3) A kind of fowling-net.

(4) The hopper of a mill.

TRAMP. (1) To trample. *West.*

(2) A walk; a journey. *Var. dial.*

(3) A walking beggar. *Var. dial.*

TRAMPER. A travelling mechanic.

TRAMPLER. A lawyer.

TRANCE. A tedious journey. *Lanc.*

TRANCITE. A passage.

TRANE. (1) To delay, or loiter.

(2) A device; a knot. *Gawayne.*

TRANELL. To trammel for larks. (*Fr.*)

TRANLING. A perch one year old.

TRANSAM. The lintel.

TRANSCRIT. Copy; writing. (*A.-N.*)

TRANSELEMENT. To change. (*Lat.*)

> The joyfull waters did begin t'aspire,
> And would *transelement* themselves to fire.
> *Brome's Songs*, 1661, p. 116.

TRANSFISTICATED. Pierced through.

> For though your beard do stand so fine mustated,
> Perhaps your nose may be *transfisticated.*
> *Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine*, 1600.

TRANSFRET. To pass over the sea.

> Shortely after that Kyng Henry had taryed a convenient space, he *transfreted* and arryved at Dover, and so came to his maner of Grenewiche.
> *Hall, Henry VII.* f. 26.

TRANSHAPE. Transformation.

> If this displease thee, Midas, then I'll shew thee,
> Ere I proceed with Cupid and his love,
> What kind of people I commerc'd withal
> In my *transhape.* *Heywood's Love's Mistress*, p. 13

TRANSLATOR. A cobler. *Var. dial.*

TRANSMEWE. To transform. (*A.-N.*)

TRANSMOGRIFY. To transform. *Var. dial.*

TRANSOLATE. Transferred.

The Jewes were put out of state,
And her kyngdome al *transolate.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab f. 58.

TRANS-SHIFT. To alter; to change.

TRANSUME. To copy, or transcribe.

TRANSUMPT. (1) A copy.

(2) The lintel of a door.

TRANT. A trick, or stratagem.

Thynke no syne thus me to teyn,
And fyll with *trants.*
Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 109.

TRANTER. A carrier. *Var. dial.*

TRANTERY. Money arising from fines paid by those who broke the assize of bread and ale.

TRANTY. The same as *Aud-farand*, q. v.

TRAP. (1) To pinch, or squeeze. *North.*

(2) A short hill. *Somerset.*

(3) A small cart. *Var. dial.*

(4) To tramp as with pattens. *Devon.*

(5) An old worn-out animal. *North.*

(6) *Up to trap*, very cunning.

(7) To dress up finely.

The which horse was *trapped* in a mantellet bront and backe place, al of fine golde in scifers of device, with tasselles on cordelles pendaunt.
Hall, Henry VIII. f. 76.

(8) A foot-bridge. *Beds.*

TRAP-BALL. A game played with a trap, a ball, and a small bat. The trap is of wood, made like a slipper, with a hollow at the heel end for the ball, and a kind of wooden spoon, moving on a pivot, in the bowl of which the ball is placed. By striking the end or handle of the spoon, the ball of course rises into the air, and the art of the game is to strike it as far as possible with the bat before it reaches the ground. The adversaries on the look-out, either by catching the ball, or by bowling it from the place where it falls, to hit the trap, take possession of the trap, bat, and ball, to try their own dexterity.

TRAP-BITTLE. A bat used at trap-ball.

TRAPE. (1) A pan, platter, or dish.

(2) To trail on the ground. *Var. dial.*

TRAPES. (1) A slattern. *Var. dial.*

(2) To wander about. *Var. dial.*

TRAPESING. Slow; listless. *North.*

TRAPPAN. A snare; a stratagem.

TRAPPERS. The trappings of horses.

TRAPS. Goods; furniture, &c.

TRAPSTICK. The cross-bar by which the body of a cart is confined to the shafts.

TRASE. (1) Trace; path?

Syr, that was never my purpos
For to leve oon soche a *trase*
Be nyghte nor be day.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 67.

(2) Track of game. *Gawayne.*

TRASENINGS. A term in hunting, the crossings and doublings before the hounds.

TRASH. (1) Anything worthless. It was also a cant term for money. "Pelfe, trash, *id est*, mony," Florio, p. 63. Shakespeare, however, hardly intended a pun when he wrote, "who steals my purse, steals *trash.*"

(2) Nails for nailing up tapestry, &c.

(3) To harass; to fatigue. *North.*

(4) To place a collar loaded with lead, or a loose rope, round the neck of a hound, to keep him back from going before the rest of the pack. Metaphorically, to restrain, to check, to retard.

TRASH-BAG. A worthless person. *Linc.*

TRASHED. Betrayed.

TRASHES. Trifles. It is the translation of *baguenaudes* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

TRASHMIRE. A slattern. *North.*

TRAT. (1) A tract, or treatise.

(2) An idle loitering boy. *West.*

TRATE. See *Crate.*

TRATTLE. To prattle, or talk idly.

Styll she must *trattle:* that tunge is alwayes sterynge.
Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 73.

TRATTLES. The dung of sheep, hares, &c.

TRAUNTER. A pedlar. See *Tranter.*

TRAUNWAY. A strange story. *North.*

TRAUSES. Hose, or breeches.

TRAVAILLE. To labour. (*A.-N.*)

TRAVE. (1) A frame into which farriers put unruly horses. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To stride along as if through long grass. *North.*

(3) In the trave, i. e. harnessed. *East.*

(4) To set up shocks of corn.

TRAVERS. Dispute.

And whanne they were at *travers* of thise thre,
Everiche holdynge his opinioun.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 18.

TRAVERSAUNT. Unpropitious.

Thou hast a dominacioun *traversaunt,*
Wythowte numbre doyst thou greeve.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, *f.* 137.

TRAVERSE. (1) The place adjoining a blacksmith's shop where horses are shod. *Var. dial.*

(2) To digress in speaking.

(3) A moveable screen; a low curtain. *Traves*, State Papers, i. 257.

(4) To transgress. (*A.-N.*)

(5) Thwarting contrivance.

TRAVIST. Bewildered.

TRAWE. (1) To draw. *Hearne.*

(2) The shoeing-place of a farrier.

TRAY. (1) A hurdle. *Linc.*

(2) A mason's hood for mortar.

TRAYERES. Long boats. *Weber.*

TRAYET Betrayed.

He seid, Jhesu, it may not be,
That thou shuldist *trayet* be.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 15.

TRAYFOLES. Knots; devices. *Gawayne.*

TRAYING. Betraying.

Therfore thy sorowe schall nevyr slake,
Traytur, for thy false *traying.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.

TRAYTORY. Treachery.

Owre false steward hath us schent
Wyth hys false *traytory.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.

TRAY-TRIP. A game at dice. It is mentioned in Taylor's Motto, 1622, sig. D. iv.

TRE. The same as *Tree*, q. v.

TREACHER. A traitor; a deceiver.

TREACHETOUR. A traitor. *Spenser.*

TREACLE-BALL. The same as *Claggum*, q. v.

TREACLE-BUTTER-CAKE. Oat-cake spread over with treacle is so called. *North.*

TREACLE-WAG. Weak beer in which treacle is a principal ingredient. *West.*

TREACLE-WATER. A mess made with treacle, spirits of wine, &c. used for coughs.

TREADLE. The foot-board attached to a spinning-wheel, or similar machine.

TREAF. Peevish; froward. *South.*

TREAGUE. A truce. *Spenser.*

TREATABLY. Intelligibly.

TREATISE. A treaty. *Palsgrave.*

TREBGOT. According to the Pr. Parv. a "sly instrument to take brydys or beestes."

TREBUCHET. A cucking-stool.

TRECHAUNT. Pliant; yielding.

TRECHE. Track; dance. *Hearne.*

TRECHET. To cheat; to trick. *Hearne.*

TRECHOURE. (1) A cheat. (*A.-N.*)

(2) An ornament for the head, formerly worn by women. (*A.-N.*)

TREDDLE. (1) A whore. A cant term.

(2) The dung of a hare. *South.*

> Tak the *triddils* of an hare; and stampe thame with wyne, and anoynte the pappes therwith.
>
> *MS. Lincoln Med.* f. 291.

(3) The step of a stair, &c.

TREDE-FOULE. A cock. *Chaucer.*

TREDEN. To tread. (*A.-S.*)

TREDOURE. A caudle thus made:

> Tac bred and grate hit, make a lyour of rawe eyren, do therto saffrone and poudre douce: alye hit with good broth, and mak hit as caudell, and do therto a litelle verjus.
>
> *MS. Cotton. Julius* D. viii. f. 91.

TREE. (1) Wood; staff; stick. The cross is often called *tree* in early poetry.

> How my sone lyeth me beforne
> Upon my skyrte takyn fro the *tree.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.
>
> Syr, sche seyde, be Godys *tree,*
> I leve hyt not tylle y hyt see.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 129.
>
> Hyt ys Goddes body that soffered ded
> Upon the holy rode *tre,*
> To bye owre synnes and make us fre.
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 130.

(2) A butcher's gambril. *Suffolk.*

(3) The handle of a spade. *West.*

TREE-GOOSE. The Solan goose.

TREEKSIN. Three weeks since. *Lanc.*

TREEN. (1) Wooden.

> Plowȝe and harwe coude he diȝt,
> *Treen* beddes was he wont to make.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 77.

(2) Trees. The A.-S. plural.

TREENWARE. Earthen vessels? *Ray.*

TREET. A kind of bran. *North.*

TREE-WORM. "*Teredo*, treworm," MS. Vocab.

TREGETOUR. This word was used in two senses: (1) A magician. (2) A cheat.

> My sone, as guyle undir the hat,
> With sleyȝtis of a *tregetoure,*
> Is hid envye of suche coloure.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 73.
>
> Outher a *tregettour* he most be,
> Or ellis God himself is he.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 76.
>
> He sall gedyr fast to hym than
> Alle that of the deevels crafte kan,
> Als nygromancyeres and *trygetoures,*
> Wycches and fals enchawntowrs,
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes,* p. 129.

TREIE. Vexation. (*A.-S.*)

TREJETED. Marked; adorned. *Gawayne.*

TRELAWNY. A mess, made very poor, of barley meal, water, and salt.

TRELLASDOME. A trellis work.

TREMEL. To tremble.

TRENCH. (1) A bit for a horse.

(2) To cut or carve. (*Fr.*)

TRENCHANT. Cutting; sharp. (*A.-N.*)

TRENCHEPAINE. A person who cut bread at the royal table. (*A.-N.*)

TRENCHER. A wooden platter.

TRENCHER-CAP. The square cap worn by the collegians at Oxford and Cambridge.

TRENCHER-CLOAK. A kind of cloak worn formerly by servants and apprentices.

TRENCHERING. Eating.

TRENCHER-MAN. A good eater.

> Spotted in divers places with pure fat,
> Knowne for a right tall *trencher-man* by that.
> *Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine,* 1600.

TRENCHMORE. A boisterous sort of dance to a lively tune in triple time. See Stanihurst's Ireland, p. 16.

> Some sweare, in a *trenchmore* I have trode a good way to winne the world.
>
> *Kemp's Nine Daies Wonder,* 1600.

TREND. (1) To bend; to turn.

(2) A current, or stream. *Devon.*

TRENDLE. (1) A brewer's cooler. *West.*

(2) The turning beam of a spindle. "*Insubulus,* a webster's trendyl," MS. Harl. 1738.

(3) To roll; to trundle.

> He smote the sowdan with hys sworde,
> That the hedd *trendyld* on the borde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 170.

TRENKET. A shoemaker's knife. "An instrument for a cordwayner, *batton atorner.*" Palsgrave, 1530.

TRENLYNG. Twinkling.

TRENNE. Wooden.

> Thenne byhulde he that body so clene,
> How hit lay ther inne that *trenne* chest.
> *Chron. Vilodun,* p. 98.

TRENNLE. A stout wooden pin driven through the outer planks of a ship's side to fasten them to the ribs. *South.*

TRENT. Handled; seized. It seems to mean *laid down* in Gy of Warwike, p. 7.

TRENTAL. Thirty masses for the dead.

> Fore schryfte and fore *trental* thai scorne al this servt,
> Ȝif hit because of govetyse, cursud then thai be.
> *MS. Douce* 302, f. 4.

TRENTES.

> The grace of God me thynke thaim wantes,
> That ledes thayre lyf with swylke *trentes.*
> *MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 59.

TREON. Trees. (*A.-S.*)

> Alle that destruyeth *treon,* other gras, growynge wythinne the cherche walles bythout leve of the person, or of the vycary, other of hem that haveth the kepynge therof. *MS Burney* 356, p. 28.

TREPEGET. A military engine used for projecting stones, arrows, &c.

Also reparacion and amendinge of wallis, makynge and amendinge of engynes, of *trepegettis*, ordenaunce of stones to defende thy walles or to assaille thyn enemyes. *Vegecius, MS. Douce* 291, f. 53.

TREPETT. A stroke.

TRESAIL. A great-grandfather.

TRESAWNTE. A passage in a house.

TRES-COZES. A game mentioned by Sir J. Harrington in his Epigrams, MS. Addit. 12049.

TRESENS. "That is drawen over an estates chambre, *ciel*," Palsgrave.

TRESOURE. Treasure. (*A.-N.*)

To gete good is my laboure,
And to awmente my *tresoure*.
MS. Cott. Tiber. A. vii. f. 40.

TRESOURYS. The tresses of the hair.

And bad anon hys turmentours
Do hange hur be hur *tresourys*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 38.

TRESPASET. Done wrongly.

Therfore take hede on thy lyvynge
ȝef thou have *trespaset* in syche thynge.
MS. Cotton. Claud. A. ii. f. 138.

TRESSE. (1) A clasp. (2) An artificial lock or gathering of hair. (*A.-N.*)

TRESSEL. A trestle, or support.

TRESSOUR. See *Tresourys*.

TREST. (1) Trusty?

For he was hardi, trewe and *trest*,
Of all this lond and yong man best.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 107.

A lok of that levedy, with lovelich lere,
Mi gode gameliche game gurte to grounde;
Couthe I carpe carpying, *trestly* [crestly?] and clere,
Of that birde bastons in bale ire bounde.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 8.

(2) A strong large stool. *Lanc.*

TRESTILLE. A trestle.

TRET.

Hath thy herte be wroth or gret,
When Goddes serves was drawe on *tret*.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 140.

TRETABLE. Tractable. (*A.-N.*)

Whate vayleth vertu wiche is not *treteabille*?
Recure of sykenesse is hasty medecyne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 130.

TRETE. (1) To treat; to discourse. (*A.-N.*)
(2) A plaster, or salve.
(3) Row; array. *Gawayne.*

TRETEE. A treaty. *Chaucer.*

TRETIS. (1) A treaty. *Chaucer.*
(2) Long and well-proportioned. *Tyrw.*

TRETORY. Treachery. *Skelton.*

TRETOWRE. A traitor. *Pr. Parv.*

TREVED. "Trapes. treved."—MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45, co. Lanc.

TREWE. (1) A truce. (*A.-N.*)

The emperowre was then a sory man,
And Moradas asked *trewe*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79

(2) True; faithful. *Trewly*, truly.

Seche thyn herte *trewly* ore,
ȝef thow were any tyme for-swore.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 138.

Hast thow be scharpe and bysy
To serve thy mayster *trewely*?
Hast thow *trewely* by uche way
Deservet thy mete and thy pay.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 141.

TREWELUFE. (1) The herb oneberry.
(2) A true-love knot.

TREWETHE. Truth. (*A.-S.*)

TREWETS. Pattens. *Suffolk.*

TREY-ACE. Gone before you can say trey-ace, i. e. in a moment.

TREYATTE. Treaty.

TREYGOBET. An old game at dice.

TREYTE. A treatise.

A soule that list to singe of love
Of Crist that com tille us so lawe,
Rede this *treyté* it may hym move,
And may hym teche lightly with awe.
MS. Bodl. e Mus. 160

TRIACLE. A remedy; an antidote. There was, however, a particular composition in ancient medicine called *triacle*, which seems alluded to in the following passage:

A ȝens venym more holsom than *tryacle*.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, p. 1.

TRIBBET-DOOR. A wicket, or half-door.

TRIBET. A common children's game played in Lancashire, which perhaps may be said to be the primitive form of *trap*. It is almost impossible to describe it. It is played with a *pum*, a piece of wood about a foot long and two inches in diameter, and a *tribet*, a small piece of hard wood.

TRIBON. The desk of the officiating priest.

TRIBS. Triplets at marbles.

TRICE. (1) To thrust; to trip up. (*A.-S.*)
(2) A very small portion.

TRICELING. Tripping up.

TRICHUR. Treacherous; cunning.

Hold man lechur,
Jong-man *trichur*,
Of alle mine live
Ne sau I worse five.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 15.

TRICK. (1) Character; peculiarity.
(2) To dress out; to adorn.
(3) Neat; elegant.

The ivory palace of her stately neck
Cloth'd with majestick aw, did seem to check
The looser pastime of her gamesome hair,
Which in wilde rings ran *trick* about the ayre.
Fletcher's Poems, p. 254.

(4) To draw arms with pen and ink.

TRICKER. The trigger of a gun.

TRICKET. (1) The game of bandy-wicket.
(2) A game at cards, somewhat like loo.

TRICKINGS. Ornaments of dress.

TRICKLE. (1) To drip. *Var. dial.*
(2) To bowl, or trundle. *East.*

TRICKLING. The small intestines.

TRICKLY. Neatly.

Lylly whyte muskells have no peere,
The fyshewyves fetche them quyklye;
So he that hathe a consciens cleere,
May stand to hys takkell *tryklye*.
But he that seekest to set to sale,
Suche baggage as ys olde and stale,
He ys lyke to tell another tale.
Elderton's Lenton Stuffe, 1570.

TRICKMENTS. Decorations.

TRICKSY. (1) Neat; adroit; elegant. *Tricksie-trim*, spruce, Florio, p. 580. Goldsmith, in his Vicar of Wakefield, ch. xxvi, uses *tricksy* in the sense of *tricky*.
(2) Playful; frolicsome.

TRICK-TRACK. The same as *Tick-tack*, q. v.

TRICKY. Full of tricks. *Var. dial.*

TRICULATE. To adorn. *East.*

TRIDGE. To trudge, or labour.

TRIDLE. A weaver's treddle.

TRIDLINS. The dung of sheep. *North.*

TRIE. (1) Choice; select. (*A.-N.*)

> He wold not ete his cromys drye,
> He lovyd nothynge but it were *trie*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 50.
>
> Claryones cryden faste and curyous pypes,
> Tymbres, tabers and trumpers fulle *trye*.
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 114.

(2) To rush in. (3) To pull out.

TRIETE. A company, or body.

TRI-FALLOW. To till ground the third time.

TRIFFE. To thrive.

TRIFLED-CORN. Corn that has fallen down in single ears mixed with standing corn.

TRIG. (1) Tight; true; faithful. *North.*
(2) Neat; trim. *Var. dial.* Also, to dress fine. *Trigged up*, smartly dressed.
(3) To fill; to stuff. (4) Full.
(5) Well in health. *West.*
(6) Sound and firm. *Dorset.*
(7) To prop or hold up. *Var. dial.*
(8) Active; clever. *Devon.*
(9) A narrow path. *Warw.*
(10) To trip and run. *East.*
(11) To stumble; to trip up.
(12) A small gutter. *Salop.*
(13) A mark at ninepins. Also, a stick across which a bowler strides when he throws the bowl away.

TRIGEN. A skidpan for a wheel.

TRIG-HALL. A hospitable house. *West.*

TRIGIMATE. An intimate friend. *Devon.*

TRIG-MEAT. Any kind of shell-fish picked up at low water. *Cornw.*

TRIGON. A triangle.

TRIKLOND. Trickling.

> He shalbe teyryd ful wondur sore,
> So away he may not fle,
> His neb shalle rife or he then fare,
> The red blode *triklond* to his knee.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 122.

TRILL. (1) To twirl; to throw.
(2) To roll; to trickle.
(3) The anus. A cant term.

TRILLIBUB. Anything trifling. The term is now applied only to tripe.

TRIM. (1) To beat. Still in use.
(2) Neat. (3) Neatly.
(4) To scold. *Heref.*
(5) In a correct order. *Var. dial.*
(6) To poise or make a boat even.

TRIMLE. To tremble. *North.* In MS. Sloane 7, f. 76, is a receipt "for the palsy that makyth man and woman to *trymylle*."

> The Sarazene that helde the suerde in hande,
> Fulle fast he *trymlide* fote and hande.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 129.

> Blowinge off bugles and bemes aloft,
> *Trymlinge* of tabers and tymbring soft.
> *Roland, MS. Lansd.* 388. f. 381

TRIMMEL. A large salting tub. *Devon.*

TRIMMER. Timber that binds and supports the bricks of a hearth at some distance from the chimney.

TRIMMING. Large; huge. *West.*

TRIMPLE. To walk unsteadily. *West.*

TRIM-TRAM. A trifle, or absurdity.

TRIN. A flat tub used for receiving the cider from the press. *West.*

TRINCUMS. Jewels; trinkets.

TRINDLE. A wheel. *Derb.*

TRINDLES. (1) The dung of goats, &c.
(2) The felloes of a wheel. *North.*

TRINDLE-TAIL. A species of dog.

TRINE. (1) Triple. (*A.-N.*)
(2) To follow in a train.
(3) Thirteen fellies. Twenty-five spokes.
(4) To hang. A cant term.

TRINE-COMPAS. The Trinity.

TRINEDADO.

> I care no more to kill them in braveado,
> Then for to drinke a pipe of *Trinedado*.
> *Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine*, 1600

TRINK. An old engine used for catching fish, mentioned in Stat. 2 Hen. VI. c. 15. See Chitty's Treatise on the Game Laws, 1812, i. 248.

TRINKET. A porringer.

TRINKLE. (1) To trickle. *Var. dial.*
(2) To endeavour to turn the opinion of another by unfair means. *East.*

TRINNEL. The same as *Trindles*, q. v.

TRIOTHT. A trout. Nominale MS.

TRIP. (1) A flock of sheep; a herd of swine, or goats. See *Sounder*.
(2) Race; family. *Craven.*
(3) New soft cheese made of milk. *East.* Chaucer mentions "a trippe of chese," but the sense appears to be doubtful.
(4) A small arch over a drain.
(5) "A hard ball with a small projecting point, made of wood, or stag's horn, or earthenware, used in the game called also *trip*. These balls are first raised from a drop, that is, a stone placed with a smooth edge at an angle towards the horizon, and then struck with a pummel placed at the end of a flexible rod called the *trip-stick*. The game is almost peculiar to the North of England," Hunter, p. 93. It is also called *trip-trap*.
(6) *To fetch trip*, to go backwards in order to jump the further.

TRIPE-CHEEK. A fat blowzy face.

TRIPLE. One of three. *Shak.*

TRIPOLY. *To come from Tripoly*, a phrase meaning to do feats of activity; to vault, or tumble.

TRIPPET. (1) The same as *Trip* (5).
(2) A quarter of a pound. *Yorksh.*

TRIP-SKIN. (1) A piece of leather, worn on the right hand side of the petticoat, by spinners with the rock, on which the spindle plays, and the yarn is pressed by the hand of the spinner. *Forby.*

(2) The skinny part of roasted meat, which before the whole can be dressed becomes tough and dry, like a *trip* overkept, or the leather used by the old woman. *Forby.*

TRISE. To pull up.

TRISTE. (1)

Hast thou be prowde and eke of port
For *tryste* of lady and eke of lord.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 140.

(2) To trust.

I was in prison wel ye wist,
To helpe of you ne myght I *triste.*
MS. Addit. 11305, f. 90.

My lorde, when he went to the see,
For specyalle *tryste* he toke me to the.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

(3) A post or station in hunting.

I se huntynge, I se hornes blow,
Houndes renne, the dere drawe adowne,
And atte her *triste* bowes set arow,
Now in August this lusti fressh cesone.
MS. Cantab Ff. i. 6, f. 13.

(4) A trestle, or support.

(5) A windlass.

(6) A cattle-market. *North.*

TRISTER. See *Triste* (3).

TRISTESCE. Sadness.

Save only that I crye and bidde,
I am in *tristesce* alle amidde.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 126.

TRISTILY. Safely; securely. "Qwhenne they *tristily* had tretyd," Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 57.

TRISTIVE. Sad. (*Lat.*)

TRISTUR. The same as *Triste* (3).

TRIUMPH. (1) A public show.

(2) A trump at cards. (*Fr.*) The game of trump was also so called.

TRIVANT. A truant; a loiterer.

TRIVET. *Right as a trivet*, perfectly right. A common phrase.

TRIVIGANT. Termagant. (*Ital.*)

TRIWEDE. Honesty. *Hearne.*

TROACHER. A dealer in smuggled goods.

TROANT. A foolish fellow. *Exm.*

TROAT. To bellow, said of the buck.

TROCHE. To branch. (*A.-N.*)

TROCHES. Were thus made:

Take of Benjamin six ounces, wood of aloes eight ounces, styrax-calamite three ounces, musk half a dram, orrice two ounces, sugar-candy three pound; powder them, and with rose-water make *troches.* *Cosmeticks*, 1660, p. 138.

TROCHINGS. The cluster of small branches at the top of a stag's horn.

TROD. A footpath. *Linc.* "Ran from trod to trod," Du Bartas, p. 360.

TRODE. Track; path. (*A.-S.*)

Yf thou ever trowyde ore undyrstode
That thi wytt ore thi gude
Commys of thiselfe and noȝte of Gode,
That es grett pryde and fals *trode.*
R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 16.

TRODUS. Steps.

They nyste never wher he was a-go,
Ne of his *trodus* no sygne ther nasse.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 15.

TROEN.

Peny rydys *troen* be *troen*,
Ovyr all in ylke a toen,
On land and eke on flode.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 116

TROFELYTE. Ornamented with knots. *Gaw.*

TROGH. A tree.

TROGHTE. Belief?

The thryde es for-thy that we have
Alle o *troghte* that sal us save.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 21.

TROIFLARDES. Triflers; idlers.

TROITE. The cuttle-fish? "*Sepia*, Anglice a troite," Nominale MS.

TROJAN. A boon companion; a person who is fond of liquor. A cant term. According to some, a thief was so called; but it was applied somewhat indiscriminately. A rough manly boy is now termed "a fine Trojan." Grose has *trusty Trojan*, a true friend.

TROKE. (1) To barter; to truck. *North.*

(2) To fall short.

He mone stond faste thereby,
Or ellys hys schote wolle *troke.*
MS. Porkington 10, f. 58

TROKES. Square pieces of wood at the tops of masts to put the flag-staffs in.

TROLL. To trundle. *To troll the bowl*, to pass the vessel about in drinking.

TROLLEN. To draw; to drag. (*A.-S.*)

TROLL-MADAM. A game borrowed from the French in the 16th century, now known under the name of *trunks*, q. v. Brand quotes a curious account of this game, from which it appears to have formed a favorite indoor amusement with the lady fashionables at Buxton about the year 1572, and to have been somewhat like the modern game of *bagatelle.* There is an allusion to it in the Winter's Tale, iv. 2.

TROLLOP. (1) A slattern. *Var. dial.*

(2) A string of horses. *Linc.*

TROLLOPISH. Filthy; dirty. *South.*

TROLLY. A low heavy cart. *Var. dial.*

TROLLYBAGS. Tripe. *Var. dial.*

TROLLY-LOLLY. Coarse lace.

TROLUBBER. A hedger and ditcher. *Devon.*

TROME. Band, or company. (*A.-S.*)

TROMPE. (1) A trumpet. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A shin, or shank.

TROMPOUR. A trumpeter.

TRONAGE. A toll for the weighing of wool in the market. *Coles.*

TRONCHEON. A scab.

TRONCHON. A fragment. (*A.-N.*)

Upon a *tronchon* of a spere,
He set the hed of the bore.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 100.

TRONE. (1) A throne. (*A.-N.*) It is the verb, to enthrone, in this example.

And ther soulys to hevyn bere,
Before God *tronyd* they were.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. [illegible]

(2) A ridge of mown hay. *West.*

(3) A post, or log of wood.

TRONES. A steelyard. *North.*

TRONSOUN. A club, or staff.

And was bicomen a garsoun,
In hond berand a *tronsoun.*
Arthour and Merlin, p. 269.

TROP. An interjection used by riders to excite a dull horse. *Somerset.*

TROPE.

ȝef he be styf and of herte heȝ,
Trope hym softe, and go hym neȝ,
And when thou herest where he wole byde,
ȝeve hym penaunce thenne also that tyde.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 146.

TROPERY. The first words of a psalm, &c.

TROPIE.

And aspie hem bi *tropie,*
And so fond hem to astroie.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 250.

TROROROW. The cry of hunters returning home after the hunt is over.

TROSSERS. Close drawers, or trousers.

TROSTELS. Trestles.

It. to Davy vj. peweter platters, a planke to make a table-bord, with a payer of *trostels.*
Test. Vetust. p. 786.

TROT. An old woman, in contempt.

This leare I learned of a beldame *Trot,*
(When I was yong and wylde as now thou art.)
The Affectionate Shepheard, 1594.

TROTEVALE. A trifling thing.

Yn gamys and festys and at the ale,
Love men to lestene *trotevale.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 1.

ȝe wommen, thenketh on thys tale,
And taketh hyt for no *trotevale.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 54.

So fare men here by thys tale,
Some holde hyt but a *trotevale.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 61.

Or thou ledyst any man to the ale,
And madest hym drunk with *trotevale.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 40.

TROTH. (1) Faith; pledge; assurance.
(2) A band, or company.

TROTH-PLIGHT. The passing of a solemn vow, either of friendship or marriage.

TROTTER-PIE. Urry, in his MS. Additions to Ray, gives this as an Oxfordshire term for a round apple-pie with quinces in it. It now appears to have fallen out of use.

TROTTERS. Curds. *North.*

TROTTLES. Sheep's dung. *Linc.*

TROU. A small cart, or drag. *Chesh.*

TROUAGE. Tribute. (*A.-N.*)

TROUBLE. (1) An imperfection. *West.*
(2) Dark; gloomy. (*A.-N.*)
(3) *To be in trouble*, to be arrested for any crime. *Var. dial.*
(4) A woman's travail. *East.*
(5) To *trouble* signifies to be in *trouble.* "Don't you *trouble*" means "don't *trouble* yourself." *Herefordsh.*

TROUBLOUS. Full of troubles.

Therfor of right it must nedis be thus,
My soule to dwell in waters *troublous,*
That ben salt and bitter for to taste,
And them to take as for my repaste.
MS. Rawl. C. 86.

TROUBY. A troubling.

TROUE. A hole. (*A.-N.*)

TROUGH. A stone coffin.

TROUL. The same as *Troll*, q. v.

TROUNCE. To beat. *Var. dial.* Trouncer, one who beats, Ovid de arte Amandi, a mock poem, Lond. 1677, p. 149.

TROUNCE-HOLE. A game at ball, very like trap-ball, but more simple; a hole in the ground serving for the trap, a flat piece of bone for the trigger, and a cudgel for the bat.

TROUNCH. To tramp in the mud. *Devon.*

TROUNCHEN. To carve an eel.

TROUS. The trimmings of a hedge.

TROUT. To coagulate. See *Trouts.*

TROUTHHEDE. Truth. (*A.-S.*)

Fynde he may ynouȝe to telle
Of hir goodnesse, of hir *trouthhede.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 1.

TROUTS. Curds taken off the whey when it is boiled; a rustic word. In some places they are called trotters. *North.*

TROVEL. A mill-stream.

TROW. A trough. *Suff.* "Tyll two trowys he gan hym lede," MS. Ashm. 61.

TROWANDISE. Begging. (*A.-N.*)

TROWCAN. A little dish.

TROWE. To believe, think, suppose.

Os y nevyr syr James sloo,
He delyvyr me of woo,
And so y *trowe* he schalle!
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 78

TROWEL. To play trowel, i. e. truant.

TROWET. Truth.

Be mey *trowet*, thow seys soyt, seyde Roben.
Robin Hood, i. 85.

TROWLIS. Perfidious. (*A.-S.*)

His knyȝtehode, his power, his ordinance, his ryȝte,
Agaynst the *trowlis* tempest avaylid hym no thynge,
What may manhode do agaynst Goddes myȝte?
The wynde, the water spareth nodyr prynce ne kyng!
Haply that trowbill was for wickyd lyvyng,
God wolde every creature his maker shulde know,
Wherefore, good Lorde, evermore thy will be doo!
MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xi

TROW-MOTHER. A reputed mother.

TROWPES. Thorps; villages.

The tame ruddoke and the cowarde kyte,
The coke that orlege ys of *trowpes* lyte.
Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 28.

TROWS. A sort of double boat, with an open interval between, and closed at the ends; used on the North Tyne for salmon fishing: the fisher standing across the opening, leister in hand, ready to strike any fish which may pass beneath. *Northumb.*

TROWSES. The close drawers over which the hose or slops were drawn. *Gifford.*

TROXY. Frolicsome. *Leic.*

TRUAGE. Homage?

Hoping that, as he should stoop to doo him *truage*, he might seaze upon his throate and stifle him before he should be able to recover himselfe from his false embrace.
Nash's Pierce Pennilesse, 1592.

TRUANDISE. Idleness?

But they me schopen that I schulde
Eschive of slep the *truandise.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 121

TRUB. A slattern. *Devon.*

TRUBAGULLY. A short, dirty, ragged fellow accustomed to perform the most menial offices.

TRUBYLYERE. More zealous?

> For it may falle sumtyme that the *trubylyere* that thou hase bene owtwarde with actyfe werkes, the more brynnande desyre thou salle hafe to Godd.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 224.

TRUCHMAN. An interpreter. *Troocheman*, Cunningham's Rev. Acc. p. 126. Sometimes printed *trounchman*, as in Peele, ii. 201.

TRUCK. (1) A cow is said to truck when her milk fails. *North.*

(2) Odds and ends; rubbish. *East.*

(3) Wicked language. *North.*

(4) A drag for timber. *Var. dial.*

(5) To bate, or diminish. *Derb.*

(6) To traffic by exchange.

(7) An old game. Holme, iii. 263.

TRUCKLE. (1) To roll. *Devon.*

(2) A pulley. Also a wheel or ball underneath anything for the purpose of moving or rolling it. Still in use.

TRUCKLE-BED. A low bed on small wheels or castors, trundled under another in the day time, and drawn out at night for a servant or other inferior person to sleep on. *Forby.*

TRUCK-SHOP. A shop at which the workmen, in some of the manufacturing districts, receive various articles of food, clothing, &c., in lieu of money, for their wages.

TRUCKY. Cheating. *Yorksh.*

TRUE. Honest.

TRUE-BLUE. The best blue colour. Metaphorically, a honest good fellow.

TRUELLE. Labour; sweat.

TRUE-PENNY. "Generally *Old-Truepenny*, as it occurs in Sh. Hamlet, where the application of it to the ghost is unseemly and incongruous, yet it has attracted no notice from any commentator. Its present meaning is, hearty old fellow; staunch and trusty; true to his purpose or pledge," Forby. This appears more to the purpose than the information given by Mr. Collier, "it is a mining term, and signifies a particular indication in the soil of the direction in which ore is to be found."

TRUFF. (1) A trough. *West.*

(2) A trout. *Cornw.*

TRUFFILLERE. A trifler.

TRUFLE. Anything worthless.

TRUG. (1) A trull. Middleton, ii. 222.

(2) A wooden basket for carrying chips or vegetables. *Sussex.* Ray says, "a tray for milk or the like."

(3) Two thirds of a bushel of wheat.

TRUGGING-PLACE. "The whore-house, which is called a *trugging-place*," The Belman of London, 1608.

TRUGH. Through.

> That no man may his letters know nor se,
> Allethough he looke *trugh* spectacles thre.
>
> *MS. Rawl.* C. 86.

TRULL. (1) To underdrain. *Sussex.*

(2) To bowl, or trundle. *Var. dial.*

TRULL-OF-TRUST. A woman of bad character.

> For to satisfye your wanton lust
> I shall apoynt you a *trull-of-trust*,
> Not a feyrer in this towne.
>
> *Interlude of the Four Elements.*

TRUME. A company of people. (*A.-S.*)

> Bisydes stondeth a feondes *trume*,
> And waiteth hwenne the saules cume.
>
> *MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon.* I. 29.

TRUMP. (1) A game at cards, similar to the modern game of whist.

(2) To lie; to boast. *North.*

(3) The tube of a pea-shooter.

(4) A trumpeter. (*A.-N.*)

TRUMPEN. To sound a trumpet.

> The kynge, whanne it was nyȝte anone,
> This man assente, and bad him gone
> To *trumpen* at his brother gate.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 52.

TRUMPET. A trumpeter.

TRUMPH. A trump at cards. *North.*

TRUMPS. Anything falling out fortunately is said *to turn up trumps.* To be put to the last trumps, i. e. to the last push.

TRUNCH. Short and thick. *East.*

TRUNCHON. A horse-worm. *Palsgrave.*

TRUNDLE. (1) Anything globular. *North.*

(2) The small entrails of a calf.

TRUNDLE-BED. Same as *Truckle-bed*, q. v.

TRUNDLE-TAIL. A curly-tailed dog.

TRUNDLING-CHEATS. Carts, or coaches.

TRUNIS. Confidence; trust. (*A.-S.*)

TRUNK. (1) A tube; a pea-shooter.

(2) A trump at cards. *North.*

(3) The same as *Trunk-hose*, q. v.

(4) A place for keeping fish in.

(5) An under-ground drain. *Sussex.*

(6) To lop off. *Howell.*

(7) A blockhead, or dunce. *Blount.*

TRUNKET. A game at ball played with short sticks, and having a hole in the ground in lieu of stumps or wicks, as in cricket; and with these exceptions, and the ball being cop'd instead of bowled or trickled on the ground, it is played in the same way; the person striking the ball must be caught out, or the ball must be deposited in the hole before the stick or cudgel can be placed there.

TRUNK-HOSE. Large breeches, which, on their first appearance, covered the greater part of the thighs, but afterwards extended below the knees. They were stuffed to an enormous size with hair, wool, &c.

> An everlasting bale, hell in *trunk-hose*,
> Uncased, the divel's Don Quixot in prose.
>
> *Fletcher's Poems*, p. 130.

TRUNKS. (1) Same as *troll-madam*, q. v. It is still called *trunks.* Brand, ii. 215.

> Yet in my opinion it were not fit for them to play at stoole-ball among wenches, nor at mum-chance or maw with idle loose companions, nor at *trunkes* in Guile-hals.
>
> *Rainoldes' Overthrow of Stage-Playes*, 1599, p. 23.

(2) Iron hoops, with a bag net attached, used to catch crabs and lobsters. *Hartlepool.*

TRUNK-WAY. A watercourse through an arch of masonry, turned over a ditch before a gate.

RUNK-WEAM. A fiddle.

TRUNLIN. A large coal. *North.*

TRUNNLE. The same as *Trendle*, q. v.

TRUNTLEMENT. Trumpery. *North.*

TRUPHILLE. A trifle.

TRUSH. (1) A hassock. *Kent.*

(2) *To trush about*, to litter.

(3) To run about in the dirt. *North.*

TRUSLE. (1) Trust. *Weber.*

(2) To wrap up; to get ready.

TRUSS. (1) A padded jacket worn under the armour to protect the skin.

(2) To tie the points of hose. *To truss up*, to tuck up the gown, &c.

(3) The baggage of an army.

(4) To pack up. Hence, to make ready.

> And *trusse* al that he mithen fynde
> Of hise, in arke, or in kiste.
> *Havelok*, 2018.

(5) A boy's game, like leap-frog.

(6) *Truss up*, to hang a person.

TRUSSEL. (1) A pack, or bundle.

(2) A stand for a barrel. *Kent.*

TRUSSES. The same as *Trowses*, q. v.

TRUSSING. In falconry, is a hawk's raising any fowl or prey aloft; soaring up, and then descending with it to the ground.

TRUSSING-BASKET. A basket used for conveying large parcels of goods. Called also a trussing-coffer.

TRUSSING-BED. A travelling bed. "Trussyng bedde, *lit de champ*," Palsgrave.

> Also my large bed of black velvet, embroidered with a circle of fetter-locks, and garters, all the beds made for my body called in England *trussing-beds*.
> *Test. Vetust.* p. 141.

TRUT. (1) Stercus. *Hearne.*

(2) The cry of hunters returning home after the sport is finished.

TRUTHY. Faithful; veracious. *East.*

TRY. (1) To fare. *Somerset.*

(2) A corn screen. Also, to screen.

(3) To boil down lard. *East.*

(4) *How de try*, how do you do? *Exm.*

(5) A club tipped with iron.

TRYALYTES. Three benefices united.

TRYERS.

> And shew'd themselves as errant lyars,
> As th' were 'prentice to the *tryers*.
> *Brome's Songs*, 1661, p. 167.

TRYSTI. Trusty; secure.

> On *trysti* roche heo stondeth fast,
> And wyth depe dyche buth all be cast.
> *Religious Poems*, xv. Cent.

TRYVE. To drive.

> In chastisynge hath made a rod
> To *tryve* awey hire wantonnesse.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 111.

TU. To work hard. *North.*

TUARN. The place in an iron furnace which receives the metal. *Staff.*

TUAY. Two.

> From arnemorwe to the midday,
> He hadde strengthe of knightes *tuay*.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 178.

TUB. (1) *Tale of a tub*, a stupid nonsensical story.

(2) The top of a malt-kiln. *Essex.*

(3) The gurnet. *Cornw.*

(4) One mode of curing the *lues venerea* was by the *tub*, the patient sweating for a considerable time in a heated tub. This mode is often alluded to by early writers.

TUBBAN. A clod of earth. *Cornw.*

TUBBER. A cooper. *North.*

TUBBLE. A mattock. *Devon.*

TUB-IRON. An iron placed in front of a smith's fire-place, having a hole through which the spout of the bellows is put.

TUBLE. Earthenware. *West.*

TU-BRUGGE. A drawbridge.

TUCK. (1) To eat. Also, an appetite.

(2) A short pinafore. *East.*

(3) To smart with pain. *Wilts.* In Devonshire, to pinch severely.

(4) A slap. *Devon.*

(5) A horizontal fold made in a garment to accommodate it to the height of a growing person.

(6) To touch. *Somerset.*

(7) A rapier. Still in use.

(8) To chuck. *Cornw.*

TUCKER. (1) A fuller. *West.*

(2) The same as *Pinner*, q. v.

TUCKER-IN. A chambermaid. *West.*

TUCKET. A slight flourish on a trumpet.

TUCKING. A bag used for carrying beans in when setting them. *Glouc.*

TUCKING-GIRDLE. "Tuckyng kyrdell, *saincture decourser*," Palsgrave.

TUCKS. Iron pins in the frame of a timber-tug to prevent the timber slipping off.

TUCKSHELLS. Tusks. *Sussex.*

TUE. (1) To rumple. *North.*

(2) The same as *Tew*, q. v.

TUEL. (1) A towel. *West.*

(2) The fundament. See *Tewel.*

(3) A vexatious meddling. *North.*

TUEN. To go.

> Ant alle the other that mine buen,
> Shule to blisse with me *tuen*.
> *Harrowing of Hell*, p. 29.

TUFF. (1) A Turkish turban.

(2) A tassel. Also, to ornament with tassels.

(3) A lock of wool.

(4) To spit or hiss, as a cat.

TUFFOLD. A small outhouse. *Yorksh.*

TUFT. A grove, or plantation.

TUFT-HUNTER. A hanger-on to noblemen and persons of quality.

TUFT-MOCKADO. A mixed stuff made to imitate tufted taffeta, or velvet.

TUFT-TAFFATY. A taffaty tufted, or left with a nap on it, like velvet.

> Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
> Velvet, but 'twas now (so much ground was seen)
> Become *tufftaffaty*; and our children shall
> See it plain rash a while, then nought at all.
> *Donne's Poems*, p. [illegible]

TUG. (1) A contest. *Var. dial.*

(2) A timber-carriage. *Sussex.*

(3) To rob; to spoil. *North.*

(4) A difficult undertaking. *West.*

TUG-IRON. An iron on the shafts of a waggon to hitch the traces to.

TUGMUTTON. A great glutton.

TUGURRYSCHUDDE. A hut.

TUIGHT. Twitched; torn off.

TUINDE.

> *Tuynde* thyn ye, that thow ne se
> The cursede worldes vanyté.
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 127.

TUKE. Gave. (*A.-S.*)

> He had the letter by the noke,
> To the erle he it *tuke.*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 130.

TUL. To. *North.*

TULIEN. To labour; to till. (*A.-S.*)

TULKE. A man, or knight.

TULKY. A turkey. *Suffolk.*

TULLE. To allure. (*A.-S.*)

TULLY. A little wretch. *Yorksh.*

TULSURELIKE. Red in the face.

TULT. To it. *North.*

TULY. A kind of red or scarlet colour. Silk of this colour is often alluded to, as in Richard Coer de Lion, 67, 1516; and carpets and tapestry, Syr Gawayne, pp. 23, 33. In MS. Sloane 73, f. 214, are directions "for to make bokeram, tuly, or tuly thred, secundum Cristiane de Prake in Beme."

> I schel the yeve to the wage
> A mantel whit so melk,
> The broider is of *tuli* selk,
> Beten abouten with rede golde.
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 47.

TUM. To card wool for the first time. Ray says, to mix wool of divers colours.

> After your wooll is oyl'd and anointed thus, you shall then *tum* it, which is, you shall put it forth as you did before when you mixed it, and card it over again upon your stock cards: and then those cardings which you strike off are called *tummings*, which you shall lay by till it come to a spinning.
> *Markham's English House-Wife*, 1675, p. 126.

TUMBESTERE. A dancer.

> Herodias dou3ter, that was a *tumbestere*, and tumblede byfore him and other grete lordes of that contré, he grantede to 3eve hure whatevere he wolde bydde. *MS. Harl.* 2398, f. 8.

TUMBLE. (1) To dance.

> Hyt telleth that Eroud swore
> To here that *tumbled* yn the flore.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 19.

(2) To rumple the dress. *Var. dial.*

TUMBLE-CAR. A cart drawn by a single horse; probably so named from the axle being made fast in the wheels, and turning round with them.

TUMBLER. (1) A tumbril. *East.*

(2) A dancer. See *Tumble* (1).

(3) A kind of dog formerly employed for taking rabbits. This it effected by tumbling itself about in a careless manner till within reach of the prey, and then seizing it by a sudden spring.

TUMBLING-SHAFT. A spindle rod in an oatmeal mill, lying under the floor. *East.*

TUMBREL. (1) A cucking-stool.

(2) A dung-cart. *West.*

> Wherfore breake off your daunce, you fairies and elves, and come from the fieldes, with the torne carcases of your *tumbrills*, for your kingdome is expired.
> *Epist. prefixed to Sidney's Astrophel and Stella*, 1591.

TUMMALS. A heap; a quantity. *Devon.*

TUMMLE. To tumble. *North.*

TUMMUZ. Thomas. *North.*

TUMP. A heap; a hillock. *West.*

TUMPTSNER. A settler. "That'll be a *tumptsner* for the old gentleman." *Somerset.*

TUMPY. Uneven; having tumps. *West.*

TUN. (1) A tub; a barrel. Also a verb, to put liquor into casks or barrels.

> That ny3e his hous he let devyse,
> Endelonge upon an axeltre,
> To sette a *tunne* in his degré.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 92.
> But when trouthe sette abroche here *tunne.*
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 45.

(2) The upper part of a chimney. Sometimes, the chimney itself. *West.*

(3) A stalking-horse for partridges.

(4) A town. Havelok, 1001.

(5) A little cup. *Kennett.*

TUNACLE. "A tunacle, *dalmatica, tunica, tunicula,*" MS. Dictionary, circa 1500.

TUNDER. Tinder. *Var. dial.*

TUN-DISH. A wooden funnel, through which liquor is poured into casks. *West.*

TUNE. (1) To the "tune" of any sum, is a phrase often used. "You look as if you were Don Diego'd to the *tune* of a thousand pounds."—*The Tatler*, No. 31.

(2) Order; temper. *Var. dial.*

TUNE-UP. To begin to sing. *South.*

TUNHOVE. Ground ivy. *Pr. Parv.*

TUNMERE. The line of procession in perambulating the bounds of a parish. *East.*

TUNNEGAR. A funnel. *West.*

TUNNEL. (1) A funnel. Still in use.

(2) An arched drain. *Yorksh.*

TUNNEL-GRUNTERS. Potatoes. *West.*

TUNNER. (1) Either. *Devon.*

(2) The same as *Tunnel*, q. v.

TUNNIF. The forget-me-not. *East.*

TUNNING. Brewing.

TUNNING-DISH. (1) A funnel. (2) A wooden dish used in dairies. *West.*

TUNWONGE. "*Tempus*, a tunwonge," Nominale MS. inter membra humani corporis. See *Thonwange.*

TUP. (1) A ram. *Var. dial.* Turn the tup to ride, i. e. put the ram to the ewe. Also a verb, to butt. It is an archaism.

(2) To bow to a person before drinking. *Lanc.*

TUPMAN. A breeder of tups or rams.

TURBANT. A turban. Florio, p. 101.

TURBE. Squadron; troop. *Hearne.*

TURBERY. A boggy ground.

TURBOLT. A turbot.

TURCOT. The wryneck. *Howell.*

TURCULONY. An old dance.

TUREILE. A turret. *Hearne.*

TURF. (1) Cakes for firing, made by tanners from the refuse of oak bark. *Wilts.*

(2) Peat moss. *Lanc.*

(3) "Turfe of a cappe, *rebras*," Palsgrave. "Tyrf or tyrvyng upon an hoode or sleve, *resolucio*," Pr. Parv.

(4) To adjust the surface of sown turf.

TURFEGRAVER. A ploughman.

TURFING-SPADE. A spade made for under-cutting turf. *Var. dial.*

TURGY. White magic; a pretended conference with good spirits or angels. *Blount.*

TURIN. The nose of the bellows.

TURK. (1) An image made of cloth or rags, used by persons as a mark for shooting.

(2) A savage fellow. *Var. dial.*

TURKEIS. (1) Turkish. (*A.-N.*) "Turkes bowe, *arc turquoys*," Palsgrave. "Turkes sworde, *espee, esclamme*," Ibid.

(2) A precious stone, the turquoise.

TURKEY-BIRD. The wryneck. *Suffolk.*

TURLINS. Coals of a moderate size. *North.*

TURMENTILLE. The herb setfoil.

> Who so drinkyth the water of *turmentille*, it conforth mans mawe, and clensyt venym, and it abathe swellinge. *MS. Sloane 7, f. 51.*

TURMENTISE. Torment. (*A.-N.*)

TURMENTRIE. Torment; torture.

TURMIT. A turnip. *Var. dial.*

TURN. (1) Year, or time.

(2) A spinning-wheel. *Devon.*

(3) To curdle; to turn sour. *North.* It is used in this sense by Shakespeare.

(4) An act of industry. *West.*

(5) *To turn the head*, to tend in sickness, to attend to, to direct, to educate.

(6) The sheriff's court. *Blount.*

TURNAMENT. (1) Change.

> And all to asshis this lady was brent,
> And after arose agayne alyve as she was,
> And oft she had this *turnament*.
> *MS. Laud. 416, f. 75.*

(2) A revolving engine.

> For thys *turnament* ys so devysyd,
> I schall be in my blode baptysyd.
> *MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 39.*

TURNBACK. A coward.

TURN-BROACH. Before the introduction of jacks, spits were turned either by dogs trained for the purpose, or by lads kept in the family, or hired, as occasions arose, to turn the spit, or *broach*. These boys were the turn-broaches. See Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 97.

> A *turne-broche*, a boy for hogge at Ware.
> *Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 52.*

TURNBULL-STREET. Formerly a noted resort for courtesans and bad characters.

> When *Turmele-street* and Clarken-well
> Have sent all bawdes and whores to hell.
> *Cobbes Prophecies, 1614.*

TURNED-CARD. A trump card.

TURNEGRECE. A spiral staircase.

TURNEPING. Collecting turnips. *West.*

TURNESOLE. A dish in ancient cookery described in Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 84.

TURNEY. An attorney. *Var. dial.*

TURNIE. A tournament.

TURNING. (1) A plait in linen.

(2) A jest, or repartee.

(3) Tournaying. *Hall.*

TURNING-STICKS. Long crooked sticks to turn layers of corn.

TURNOVER. A sort of apple tart, where the pieces of fruit are laid upon one half of a circular piece of crust, and the uncovered part whelmed over the fruit and then baked. It also means a put off, or excuse, for not doing anything.

TURN-PAT. A crested pigeon.

TURN-PIKE. (1) A lock in a river.

(2) A turnstile, or a post with a movable cross at the top. Jonson, v. 235.

TURNSEKE. To feel giddy.

TURN-SPIT. This dog is thus described in Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 177:

> There is comprehended, under the curres of the coursest kinde, a certaine dog in kitchen service excellent; for when any meat is to be roasted, they go into a wheel, which they turning round about with the waight of their bodies, so dilligently looke to their businesse, that no drudge nor scullion can do the feate more cunningly. Whom the popular sort hereupon call *turnespets*, being the last of all those which wee have first mentioned.

TURN-STRING. A string made of twisted gut, much used in spinning.

TURN-TIPPET. Same as *Turn-Turk*, q. v.

TURN-TRENCHER. A Lincolnshire game.

TURN-TURK. "To turn Turk was a figurative expression for a change of condition or opinion," Gifford. The expression is still used, said when a person becomes ill-tempered on account of a joke, &c.

TURNYNG-TREE. The gallows.

> And at the last, she and her husband, as they deserved, were apprehended, arraigned, and hanged at the foresayd *turnyng-tree*.
> *Hall, Henry VIII. f. 224*

TURPIN. A kettle. A cant term.

TURQUIS. Turkish.

> Sone aftre issued oute the sameselle, and the dwarfe, and had his *turquis* bowe in his honde and the arowes. *MS. Digby, 185.*

TURR. (1) A word used in driving pigs.

(2) To butt, as a ram does.

TURRIBLE. A thurible, or censer.

TURTERS. "*Grapiller*, to gather grapes after the *turters* or first gatherers thereof," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

TURTURE. A singing shepherd. (*Lat.*)

TURVEE. To struggle. *Exm.*

TURVES. The pl. of *turf.*

TUSH. (1) A tusk; a tooth. *North.*

(2) To draw a heavy weight. *West.*

(3) The wing of a ploughshare. *Glouc.*

TUSK. A tuft of hair. "Tuske of heer, *monceau de cheveulx*," Palsgrave. The term occurs in Ben Jonson

TUSKIN. (1) Was thus made:

> Take raw porke and hew hit smalle,
> And grynde in a morter: temper hit thou schalle
> With swongen egges, but not to thynne;
> In gryndynge put powder of peper within.
> Thenne this flessh take up in thy honde,
> And rolle hit on balles, I undurstonde,

> In gretnes of trabbes; I harde say
> In boylande water thou kast hom may.
> To harden then take hom owte to cole,
> And play fressh broth fayre and wele.
> Therin cast persoley, ysope, sanay, [sanersy?]
> That smalle is hakked by any way.
> Alye hit with floure or brede for-thy,
> Coloure hit with safroun for the maystré;
> Cast powder of peper and clawes therto,
> And take thy balles or thou more do,
> And put therin; boyle alle in fere,
> And serve hit forth for *tuskyne* dere.
>
> *MS. Sloane* 1986, p. 93.

(2) A kind of long coloured cloth.

(3) A country carter, or ploughman.

TUSSES. Projecting stones left in the masonry to tie in the wall of a building intended to be subsequently annexed.

TUSSEY. A low drunken fellow

TUSSICATED. Driven about; tormented.

TUSSLE. To struggle; to wrestle.

TUSSOCK. A tangled knot or heap. *Var. dial.* Also, a twisted lock of hair.

TUSTE. A tuft of hair.

TUT. (1) A hassock. *Cornw.*

(2) *A tut for a tush*, equivalent in meaning to tit for tat.

(3) To pull; to tear. *Devon.*

(4) A sort of stobball (q. v.) play.

TUT-GOT. Come upon or overtaken by a *tut*, or goblin. This spectre is recognized in and near Spilsby, but not in all parts of the county. *Linc.*

TUTHE. A tooth. Nominale MS.

TUTHERAM. The others. *West.*

TUTIVILLUS. An old name for a celebrated demon, who is said to have collected all the fragments of words which the priests had skipped over or mutilated in the performance of the service, and carried them to hell. See Piers Ploughman, p. 547; Townley Mysteries, pp. 310, 319; Reliq. Antiq. i. 257; MS. Lansd. 762, f. 101.

TUTLESHIP. Protection; custody.

TUT-MOUTHED. Having the lower jaw projecting further than the upper.

TUT-NOSE. A short snub-nose. *East.*

TUTS. A term at the old game of stool-ball. See Clarke's Phraseologia Puerilis, 8vo. Lond. 1655, p. 141.

TUTSON. The periwinkle. *East.*

TUT-SUB. A hassock. *Somerset.*

TUTTER. (1) To stutter. *Somerset.*

(2) Trouble; bother. *East.*

TUTTING. (1) A tea-drinking for women, succeeded by stronger potations in company of the other sex, and ending, as might be expected, in scenes of ribaldry and debauchery. It is so called only, I believe, in Lincoln; in other places in the county it is known by the name of a bun-feast. The custom is now obsolete, or nearly so, to the amelioration, it is hoped, of society.

(2) An inferior description of ball; perhaps from *tuts*, a maternal term of endearment for a child's feet. *Linc.*

TUTTLE. (1) Tothill Fields.

(2) A cross-grained fellow. *Lanc.*

(3) To whisper; to tell tales. *North.*

TUTTLE-BOX. An instrument used by ploughmen for keeping their horses a little apart, that they may see forward between them to make a straight furrow.

TUTTY. (1) A flower; a nosegay. *West.*

(2) Ill-tempered; sullen. *Beds.*

TUTTY-MORE. A flower-root. *Somerset.*

TUT-WORK. Work done by the piece. *West.*

TUYLES. Tools.

> And the cause hereof, as it wele semes, es for ʒe hafe na irene whareof ʒe myghte make ʒow *tuyles* for to wirke withalle. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 35.

TUYNEN. To separate.

> And as myʒty, as I ʒow telle,
> Bothe of the ʒates of hevene and helle
> To *tuynen* and open at heyre byddynge,
> Wythowte ʒeynstondynge of any thynge.
>
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 133.

TUZ. A knot of wool or hair. *Leic.*

TUZZIMUZZY. (1) A nosegay. See Florio, p. 492; Nomenclator, 1585, p. 113.

(2) The female pudendum.

(3) Rough; ragged; dishevelled. *East.*

TWA-BLADE. A plant with two leaves.

TWACHEL. The dew-worm. *East.*

TWACHYLLE. A term applied to the female pudendum in the Reliq. Antiq. ii. 28.

TWACK. To change frequently. *East.*

TWACKT. Beaten; knocked about.

TWAGE. To pinch; to squeeze. *North.*

TWAILE. A towel. Also, a net, or toil.

> Hurre blessud moder, seynt Wultrud,
> Toke a *twaylle* of ryʒt gode aray.
>
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 64.

TWAINE. Two. (*A.-S.*)

TWALE. A mattock; an axe.

TWALL. A whim. *Suffolk.*

TWALY. Vexed; ill-tempered. *Salop.*

TWAM. To swoon. *North.*

TWANG. (1) A sharp taste. *Var. dial.*

(2) A quick pull; a sudden pang. *North.*

TWANGDILLOWS.

> Pleas'd with the *twangdillows* of poor Crowdero in a country fair. *Collins' Miscellanies*, 1762, p. viii.

TWANGEY. A tailor. *North.*

TWANGLE. To entangle; to ruffle. *East.*

TWANGLING. (1) Small; weak. *North.*

(2) Noisy; jingling. *Shak.*

TWANK. (1) To let fall the carpenter's chalk-line upon the board. *East.*

(2) To give a smart slap with the flat of the hand, a stick, &c. *East.*

TWANKING. (1) Complaining. *Dorset.*

(2) Big; unwieldy. *North.*

TWARCINGE. Crookedness.

TWARLY. Peevish; cross. *Chesh.*

TWAT.

> Give not male names then to such things as thine,
> But think thou hast two *twats* ò wife of mine.
>
> *Fletcher's Poems*, p. 104

TWATETH. A buck or doe *twateth*, i. e. makes a noise at rutting time.

TWATTLE. (1) To tattle; to chatter. *Twatlers*, idle talkers, Stanihurst, p. 36.

(2) To pat; to make much of. *North.*

(3) A dwarf, or diminutive person.

TWATTLE-BASKET. An idle chatterer.

TWAYE. Two.

> Dame, he seyde, how schalle we doo,
> He fayleth *twaye* tethe also.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 134.

TWEAG. Doubt; perplexity.

TWEAGERS. The same as *Plushes*, q. v.

TWEAK. A whore. Also, a whoremonger.

TWEASOME. Two in company. *North.*

TWEE. To be in a *twee* is to be sweating with fright or vexation; probably per metathesin for tew. *Linc.*

TWEEDLE. To twist. *Devon.*

TWEER. To peep; to pry. See *Twire.*

TWEERS. Bellows at an iron furnace.

TWEEZES. Tweezers. Middleton, iv. 119.

TWEIFOLD. Double. (*A.-S.*)

TWELE. The same as *Twill*, q. v.

TWELF-TYDE. Twelfth day.

> At the city of New Sarum, is a very great faire for cloath at *Twelftyde* called Twelfe market.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.* p. 333.

TWELL. Twelve. Arch. xxx. 414.

TWELVE-HOLES. A game similar to nine-holes, mentioned in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 20.

TWELVE-SCORE. That is, twelve score yards, a common length for a shot in archery.

TWEY. Two. (*A.-S.*)

> *Twey* schelyng ther is more;
> Forgete hem not, be Goddis ore!
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

TWEYANGLYS. A kind of worm.

TWEYNED. Separated.

TWIBIL. (1) A mattock; an axe. An implement like a pickaxe, but having, instead of points, flat terminations, one of which is horizontal, the other perpendicular. *Herefordsh.*

(2) An instrument used for making mortises, "Twyble an instrument for carpentars, *bernago*," Palsgrave. The two meanings of this word have been frequently confused.

> Ȝe, ȝe, seyd the *twybylle*,
> Thou spekes ever ageyne skylle,
> I-wys, i-wys, it wylle not bene,
> Ne never I thinke that he wylle thene.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61.

TWICK. A sudden jerk. *West.* It occurs as a verb in Towneley Myst. p. 220.

TWICROOKS. Little crooks bent contrary ways in order to lengthen out the trammels on which the pot-hooks are hung. *Glouc.*

TWIDDLE. (1) A pimple. *Suffolk.*

(2) To be busy about trifles. *To twiddle the fingers*, to do nothing. *Var. dial.*

TWIES. Twice. (*A.-S.*)

> The pater noster and the crede
> Preche thy paresch thou moste nede
> *Twyes* or thryes in the ȝere,
> To thy paresch hole and fere.
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 132.

TWIFALLOW. See *Trifallow.*

TWIFILS. Two-folds.

TWIG. (1) To understand a person's motives or meaning. "I *twigged* what he'd be arter." *Var. dial.*

(2) To beat. *Var. dial.*

(3) To do anything energetically.

TWIGGEN. Made of twigs.

TWIGGER. A wencher. Dido, p. 50. The term is applied to a sheep in Tusser, p. 93.

TWIGHT. (1) To twit; to reproach. The term occurs in Holinshed, Chron. Irel. p. 80.

(2) To twitch, or bind.

(3) Quickly?

> Mahoune and Margot he will forsak *twight*,
> For to be cristyned and forsak ther syne.
> *Roland, MS. Lansd* 388, f. 384

(4) Pulled; snatched. (*A.-S.*)

> Bot among them all ryȝht,
> The quene was awey *twyȝht*,
> And with the feyry awey i-nome,
> The ne wyst wer sche was come!
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, xv. Cent.
>
> Be the neck sche hym *twyghte*,
> And let hym hange all nyghte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 117.

TWIGLE. (1) To wriggle. (2) Futuo.

TWIKIN. A word used in Yorkshire for two apples growing together.

TWIKLE. To walk awkwardly, as if with a twist in the legs. *Northumb.*

TWILADE. To load, unlade the load, then return for a second and take up the first load. This is done where the ground is broken or stickle. *Dorset.*

TWILL. (1) A quill; a reed. *North.*

(2) A spool to wind yarn upon.

(3) Until. *East.*

(4) A sort of coarse linen cloth.

TWILLY. To turn reversedly. *North.*

TWILT. (1) To beat. *East*

(2) A quilt. *Var. dial.*

TWILY. Restless; wearisome. *West.*

TWIN. To divide into two parts. *Chesh.*

TWINDILLING. A twin.

TWINDLES. Twins. *Lanc.*

TWINE. (1) To entwine. *South.*

(2) To languish, or pine away. *North.*

(3) To whine, or cry. *Yorksh.*

TWINGE. (1) To afflict.

(2) An earwig. *North.*

(3) A sharp pain. *Var. dial.*

TWINK. (1) A chaffinch. *Somerset.*

(2) A moment of time; as, *in a twink*, for, in the twinkling of an eye.

TWINKLE. To tinkle.

TWINLINGES. Twin children.

> Of *twinlinges* hir thouȝte no gamen,
> That fauȝte ofte in hir wombe samen.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 22.
>
> Se ȝe the ȝonder pore woman, how that she is pyned
> With *twynlenges* two, and that dare I my hedde wedde.
> *Chevelere Assigne*, 27.

TWINNA. It will not. *West.*

TWINNE. To separate; to divide; to part; to depart from a place or thing.

> Thare the deth, that spares ryȝt none,
> Has *twynnede* two and hente that one.
> *MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 117.
>
> That thi hous, he sendeth the word,
> Shal never *twynned* be fro sword.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 30.

> That never *twynneth* oute of thy presence,
> But in heyven abydeth ay with the,
> And in erthe mekely nowe with me.
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 30, f. 53.

TWINNEN. To couple together. (*A.-S.*)

TWINNY. According to Forby, to rob a cask before it is broached. *East.*

TWINS. An agricultural instrument used for taking up weeds, &c. *West.*

TWINTE. A jot.

TWINTER. A beast *two winters* old.

TWINTLE. To hew, or chip. *Linc.*

TWIRE. To peep out; to pry about. Also, to twinkle, to glance, to gleam.

TWIRIN. A pair of pincers.

TWIRIPE. Imperfectly ripe. *West.*

TWIRTER. This word occurs in Grose, but seems to be an error for *twinter*, q. v.

TWISH. An interj. of contempt.

TWISSEL. A double fruit. Also, that part of a tree where the branches separate.

TWIST. (1) The fourchure. See Cotgrave.

(2) A twig. (*A.-S.*)

(3) A good appetite. *Var. dial.*

(4) To lop a tree.

TWISTE. To twitch; to pull hard. (*A.-S.*)

TWISTER. To twist, or turn. *Suffolk.*

TWISTLE. That part of a tree where the branches divide from the stock. *West.*

TWIT. (1) A fit of ill humour. *East.*

(2) The noise made by an owl.

(3) Anything entangled. *North.*

(4) An acute angle. Carr. ii. 223.

(5) *Twit com twat*, idle talk.

> Heavens grant that thou wouldst speak, but bridle that,
> I'me angry with thy tatling *twit com twat.*
>
> *Fletcher's Poems*, p. 63.

TWITCH. (1) To tie tightly. *North.*

(2) To touch. *West.*

(3) An instrument used for holding a vicious horse. Still in use.

TWITCH-BALLOCK. The large black-beetle.

TWITCH-BELL. An earwig. *North.*

TWITCHE-BOX. The same as *Touch-box*, q. v.

TWITCHEL. (1) To castrate. *North.*

(2) A narrow passage, or alley. *North.*

(3) A childish old man. *Chesh.*

> And when thou shalt grow *twychilde*, she will bee
> Carefull and kinde (religiously) to thee.
>
> *Davies' Scourge of Folly*, p. 218.

TWITCHER. A severe blow. *North.*

TWITCHERS. Small pincers.

TWITCH-GRASS. Couch grass. *Var. dial.*

TWITCHY. Uncertain. *East.*

TWITTEN. A narrow alley. *Sussex.*

TWITTER. (1) To tremble. *Var. dial.*

(2) A fit of laughter. *Kent.*

(3) To spin yarn or thread unevenly.

(4) The chirping of birds. *East.*

(5) The tether of cattle. *Lanc.*

(6) Uneasy. *Craven.*

TWITTER-BONE. An excrescence on a horse's hoof, owing to a contraction.

TWITTER-LIGHT. Twilight.

TWITTERS. Shreds; fragments. *North.*

TWITTLE. To tell tales; to prate.

TWITTLE-TWATTLE. Idle talk; tittle-tattle. It occurs in the True Conduct of Persons of Quality, 12mo. Lond. 1694, p. 61.

TWITTY. Cross; ill-tempered. *East.*

TWIVETE. A carpenter's tool.

TWIZZLE. To roll and twist. *Suffolk.*

TWNG. A tongue. Hampole MS.

TWO. Both. *Var. dial.*

TWO-BILL. A slat-axe, q. v. *Devon.*

TWO-BOWED-CHAIR. An armchair. *West.*

TWO-DOUBLE. Beat together; bowed in such a manner that the extremities almost meet.

TWO-FACED. Double-faced; insincere.

TWO-FURROWING. Double ploughing. *Norf.*

TWO-MEAL-CHEESE. Cheese made of equal quantities of skimmed and new milk. *Glouc.*

TWONNER. One or the other. *Linc.*

TWORE. To see. Dekker, 1620.

TWOTHREE. A large quantity. *West.*

TWYBITTLE. A very large mallet. *Herefordsh.* "Bipennis, *twybyte*"—*MS. Lansd.* 560, f. 45, co. Lanc.

TWYE. Twice. (*A.-S.*)

> But folowe thow not the chylde *twye*,
> Lest afterwarde hyt do the nuye
>
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 128.

TWYNNEN. Twined. *Gawayne.*

TWYVALLY. To bother, or puzzle, *Glouc.*

TYBURN-BLOSSOM. A young pickpocket.

TYBURN-CHECK. A rope.

TYBURN-TIPPET. A halter.

TYCEMENT. Enticement.

> But thoghe no man have therof evyl,
> ȝyt hyt ys the *tycement* of the devyl.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 18.

TYD. (1) Gone. Qu. *ryd?*

> The quene was greatly encouraged with the victory obteined late at Wakefeld, partly because the Duke of Yorke, her utter enemy, was *tyd* out of the worlde.
>
> *Hall, Henry VI.* f. 100.

(2) A delicate morçeau. *Linc.*

TYE. (1) Tied.

> Ther durste no man come hym nye,
> There he stode yn hys rakke *tye.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 107.

(2) A feather-bed. *Cornw.*

(3) An extensive common pasture.

TYKE. A sheep-tick. *West.*

TYMOR. A kind of bird.

> The pellycan and the popyngay,
> The *tymor* and the turtulle trewe.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 49.

TYPH-WHEAT. A kind of corn, like rye.

TYPOUN. Type; pattern. *Gawayne.*

TYRAN. A tyrant.

TYRE. A *tyre*, or as we spell it, tier or teer, of guns, is now used to signify a number of guns placed in a row, as along a ship's side. In the following passage it seems to mean the discharge of the whole row of battering ordnance. See the editor's note.

> The pieces that lay upon St. Anthonie's steple were by them dismounted, and within six or seaven *tyre* after, the pieces on St. Nicholas steple were likewise cast downe. *Hayward's Qu. Eliz.*, p. 60.

TYTELET. Commencement; chief. *Gawayne.*

TYTELID. Entitled.

And in the boke of Elizabeth,
That *tytelid* is of hir avisiouns.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 11.

TYTER. A see-saw. *Devon*

TYTH. Quickly.

And seyde, eteth an appel *tyth*,
And beth as wyse as God Almyth.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57, art. 2

TYUP. The last basket sent out of a coal-pit at the end of the year. *North.*

U-BACK. A yule-block. *North.*

UBBERINE. To bear up; to support.

UBBLY-BREDE. Sacramental cakes.

UBEROUS. Fruitful. (*Lat.*)

UCHE. Each; every. (*A.-S.*)

But bi the fruyte may men ofte se
Of what vertu is *uche* a tre
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 1.

Owre *uche* dayes bred we the pray
That thow ȝeve us thys same day.
MS. Cott. Claud. A ii. f. 132.

UDE. Went. (*A.-S.*)

As holé, as fayre, as hit upon urthe *ude*.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 73.

UFFLERS. Bargemen not in constant employ, who assist occasionally in towing. *East.*

UG. (1) A surfeit. *Northumb.*

(2) To feel a repugnance to. *North.* It has very nearly the same meaning as the old English verb *ugge*, to feel an abhorrence of, to be terrified.

And thare was so mekille folke dede in that bataile that the sone wexe eclipte, and withdrewe his lighte, *uggande* for to see so mekille scheddynge of blude. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 10.

For tha paynes ar so felle and harde,
Als yhe sal here be redd eftyrwarde,
That ilk man may *ugge* bothe yhowng and awlde,
That heres thaime be reherced and tawlde.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 189.

UGHTENDIITE. The morning.

UGLY. (1) Horrid; frightful. (*A.-S.*) *Uglysome, ugsome*, horrible, frightful.

(2) An abuse; a beating. *East.*

UINTMENT. Ointment.

ULEN-SPIEGEL. Owl-glass, pr. n. (*Germ.*)

ULLET. An owl. *Lanc.*

ULUTATION. A howling. (*Lat.*)

UM. Them. *South.*

UMAGE. Homage.

Withouten abod wel swithe come,
To don *umage* Arthour his sone.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 127.

UMBE-CLAPPE. To embrace. "Umbe-clappes the cors," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 72.

UMBE-GRIPPE. To seize hold of. "Umbe-grippys a spere," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 92.

UMBE-LAPPE. To surround; to wrap round.

And he and his oste *umbylapped* alle thaire enemys, and daunge thame doune, and slewe thame ilke a moder sone. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 5.

UMBEN. About; around. (*A.-S.*)

UMBER. (1) A sort of brown colour. Umber is a species of ochre. See Nares.

(2) The shade for the eyes placed immediately over the sight of a helmet, and sometimes attached to the vizor.

(3) Number. *Var. dial.*

(4) The grayling fish.

(5) Shade. *Chesh.* From the French. *Umbre* occurs in the Morte d'Arthur, i. 255.

UMBE-SET. To set around or about.

The Sarasines him *umbe-set*,
In hard shour togider thei met.
Cursor Mundi, MS Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 49.

UMBESTONDE. Formerly; for a while.

UMBE-THINKE. To recollect. *North.*

The thirde commandement es, *umbethynke* the that thow halowe thi halydaye.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 195

The sevent was of clay, tille that entent that a mane that es raysed up to the dignyté of a kyng sulde alway *umbythynk* hym that he was made of erthe, and at the laste to the erthe he salle agayne.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 22

Alexander thanne *umbithoghte* hym one what wyse he myghte best come to for to destruy this citee.
MS. Ibid. f. 5.

UMBIGOON. Surrounded.

Now have I shewed the a motley cote, a weddynge cote, a cote with golden hemmes, the whiche shuld be a maydens cote, *umbigoon* with diversitees of vertues. *MS. Bodl.* 423, f. 186.

UMBLES. The entrails of a deer.

UMBLESCE. Humility.

It sit the welle to leve pride,
And take *umblesce* upon thy side.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 60.

UMBRAID. Strife; contention.

UMBRANA. The umber, or grayling.

UMBRAS. To attain?

With schrifte of mouthe and penans smert,
They wene theire blisse for to *umbras*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 66.

UMBREIDE. Upbraiding.

Moises for this *umbreide*
Was dredinge in his herte.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 36.

UMBREL. (1) A lattice.

(2) The same as *Umber* (2). It is sometimes written *umbrere*. "Keste upe hys umbrere." MS. Morte Arthure, f. 63.

UMBREY. To censure; to abuse.

UMBYLUKE. To look around.

At the fyrste salle everylke gud Cristene mane *umbyluke* hyme, and ever be warre that he tyne noghte the schorte tyme, or wrange dispende it or in ydilnes late it overpasse.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 243.

UMGANG. Round about. (*A.-S.*)

UMGIFE. To surround; to encompass.

UMGRIPE. To seize; to catch. (*A.-S.*)

UMLAPPE. To enfold; to wrap around.

Thai sal *umlappe* thaime alle abowte,
And gnawe on ylk a lymme and sowke.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. [illegible]

UMSETTE. Surrounded; beset.

Thai sal be *umsette* so on ylk a syde,
That thai may nowthyr flee, ne thaime hyde.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. [illegible]

UMSTRID. Astride. *North.*

UMSTRODE. Strided across.

Oure swete Lorde fulle myldly
This asse he *umstrode.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 87.

UMTHINES. Truth.

UMWHILE. Once; on a time; sometimes.

Fallace ys, as who seye gyle,
As many one sweryn *umwhyle. MS. Harl,* 1701, f. 19.
Umwhile the childe sowkede hir pappe;
Umwhile ganne thay kysse and clappe.
MS. Lincoln A i. 1, f. 101.

UMWYLLES. Want of will; refusal. *Gaw.*

UM-YHODE. Went around. (*A.-S.*)

UN. (1) Him. (2) One. *Var. dial.*

(3) Used in composition for *in.*

UN-. In composition denotes privation or deterioration. For many words commencing with it, look under the simple forms.

UNAFFILED. Unadvised.

No strenge of love bowe myȝte
His herte, whiche is *unaffiled.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 53.

UN-AVESY. Unadvised.

I wille rathere, quod he, chese the sadnesse of an alde wyse manne, thane the *un-avesy* lightenesse of ȝonge menne. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 3.

UNAWARES. Unaware. Still in use. It is a common metropolitan vulgarism.

UNBAIN. Inconvenient. *North.*

UNBARBED. Not trimmed; uncut.

UNBATED. Not blunted; sharp.

UNBAYNE. Disobedient. (*A.-S.*)

UNBEER. Impatient. *North.*

UNBEKNOWN. Unknown. *Var. dial.*

UNBELDE. Timid. (*A.-S.*)

UNBENE. Rugged; impassable. *Gawayne.*

UNBETHINK. To recollect. *North.* See *Umbe-thinke.* Also, to think beforehand.

UNBETIDE. To fail to happen.

UNBIDDABLE. Unadvisable. *North.*

UNBODIE. To leave the body. (*A.-S.*)

UNBOGHSOME. Disobedient. *Hampole.*

UNBOKEL. To unbuckle; to open.

UNBORELY. Weakly. (*A.-S.*)

UNBOUN. To undress. *North.*

UNBRACE. To attain?

And with that worde, as sche dide *unbrace*
To touche the cloth that hee lay in bounde,
Withoute more, this Salomé hath founde
Remedye, and was made hoolle aȝen.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 11.

With schryfte of mouthe and penaunce smerte,
They wene ther blys for to *unbrase.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.

UNBRASE. To carve a mallard.

UNBRYCHE. Unprofitable. (*A.-S.*)

But calleth hym yn the gospel ryche,
As unkynde and *unbryche. MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 45.

UNBUXUM. Disobedient. (*A.-S.*)

I usedde wronge with my body,
And serves the *unbuxumly. MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 3.
God put hym in odur lyknes,
For hys grete *unbuxumnes.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 242.

UNCANNY. Giddy; careless. *North.*

UNCE. (1) An ounce. (2) A claw.

UNCELY. The same as *Unsely,* q. v.

UNCERTEYNOUR. More uncertain.

Is no thing certeynere then dede,
Ny *uncerteynour* then his tide.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 141.

UNCIVIL. Unacquainted with the language and manners of good society.

UNCLE. (1) Unclean.

My lippis pollute, my mouth with synne foylid,
Myn hert *uncle* and full of cursednesse.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 27.

(2) See *Aunt,* and Pegge's Gl. in v.

UNCO. Awkward; strange. *North.*

UNCOME. (1) Not come. *North.*

(2) An ulcerous swelling. This word is still used in some of the Northern counties. It occurs in Baret's Alvearie, 1580.

UNCOMMON. Very. *Var. dial.*

UNCONAND. Ignorant. (*A.-S.*)

Bot som men has wytte to undyrstand,
And yhit thai are fulle *unconand.*
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 15.

UNCONVENABLE. Inconvenient.

UNCORCED. Parted from the body.

UNCOTHS. News. *North.*

UNCOUPLE. To let or go loose.

He *uncuppilde* hys hundis
Tille his rachis rebundys.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 13.

UNCOUS. Unkerd; melancholy. *Kent.*

UNCOUTH. (1) Unknown. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Uncommon; not vulgar; elegant.

UNCTURE. Greasing or oiling carts, &c.

UNCUSTOMED. (1) Smuggled. *North.*

(2) Out of use or practice.

UNDEDELY. Immortal. (*A.-S.*)

Bot thou that arte so grete and so gloryous, and calles thiselfe *undedely,* thou salle wynne nathynge of me, if-alle thou hafe the overhande of me.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 8.

UNDEFOUTERE. Less devout.

UNDELICH. Manifestly. (*A.-S.*)

UNDELT. Undivided.

Oon in Godhede *undelt* is he,
And oon substaunce with persones thre.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 61.

UNDENIABLE. Good. *Chesh.*

UNDER. (1) To subdue.

(2) An under-ground drain. *Linc.*

UNDER-ALL. In all; altogether.

UNDER-BACK. See *Under-deck.*

UNDERBEAR. To bear; to undergo.

UNDER-BRIG. An arch. *North.*

UNDER-BRIGHT. A bright light appearing under clouds when they are near the horizon. *North.*

UNDER-BUTTER. The butter which is made of the second skimmings of milk. *Suff.*

UNDERCORN. Short, weak, underling corn, overhung by the crop. *Norfolk.*

UNDERCREEPING. Mean; pitiful; in an underhand way. *Somerset.*

UNDERCUMFUN. To understand or discover a person's meaning. *Linc.* It is sometimes *undercumstand.*

UNDER-DECK. The low broad tub into which the wort runs from the mash-tub.

UNDER-DRAWING. Ceiling. *North.*

UNDER-FAVOUR. An old apologetic expression before saying anything rude.

UNDERFIND. To understand. *Derb.*

UNDERFOE. To perform, undertake.

UNDERFONG. Understood. *Havelok.*

UNDERFONGE. To undertake; to accept; to receive. Used by Spenser, to ensnare.

UNDER-FOOT. Low. To bid under-foot, i. e. to offer a low price for anything.

UNDERGA. To supplant. (*A.-S.*)

UNDERGETE. To understand. (*A.-S.*)

UNDERGROUNDS. Anemones. *Devon.*

UNDERGROWE. Of a low stature.

UNDER-GRUB. To undermine. *East.*

UNDERLAID. Trodden down. *Var. dial.*

UNDERLAY. (1) To incline from the perpendicular, said of a vein in a mine. *Derb.*

(2) To subject; to place under.

(3) To mend the sole of a shoe.

UNDERLINGE. An inferior.

> Hast thow envyet thyn *underlynge*,
> For he was gode and thryvynge.
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 141.
>
> He was to alle men *undurlynge*,
> So lowe was never ȝyt no kynge.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 241.

UNDERLOUT. To be subject to.

UNDERLY. Poor; inferior.

UNDERMELE. The afternoon. *Chaucer.* Later writers use the term for an afternoon meal. "A middaies meale, an undermeale," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 81.

UNDERMINDING. Subornation.

UNDERMOST. The lowest. *North.*

UNDERN. Nine o'clock, a. m. (*A.-S.*)

> Bi this was *undren* of the day,
> The liȝt bigan to hyde.
> *Cursor Mundi,* f. 103.

UNDERNEAN. Beneath. *Var. dial.*

UNDERNOME. Took up; received.

> And thenne was seynt Jon in Herodes prisone, for he hadde *undernome* him of the fals devors, for that was his brothers wyf. *MS. Harl.* 2398, f. 8.
>
> And whan synne dothe vertu *undernym* and myne,
> The light of grace will no lenggir shyne.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 58.

UNDER-ONE. On the same occasion.

UNDERPIGHT. Propped up. (*A.-S.*)

> And *undirpyȝte* this mancyoun ryalle,
> With seven pileris, as made is memorye.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 3.

UNDER-PINNING. The pediment of brick or stone on which the frame of a wooden house is placed.

UNDER-PROPPER. See *Supertasse.*

UNDERSET. To prop up. *Palsgrave.*

UNDER-SONG. The burden of a song.

UNDERSORT. The vulgar. *Yorksh.*

UNDERSPORE. To raise a thing by putting a spore or pole under it. (*A.-S.*)

UNDER-SPURLEATHER. An underling.

UNDERSTAND. To hear. *Yorksh.*

UNDERSTOD. Received. *Havelok.*

UNDERTAKE. To take in; to receive.

UNDER-THE-WIND. So situated behind a bank, house, &c. as not to feel the wind.

UNDERTIME. Evening. *Spenser.*

UNDERWROUGHT. Undermined. *Shak.*

UNDIGHT. Undressed; unprepared.

UNDIGOON. Undergone.

> Whenne Jhesus had bapteme *undigoon*,
> He lafte Jon stille bi flom Jurdon.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 80

UNDIRSHONE. Pattens. (*A.-S.*)

UNDISPAYRID. Unimpaired.

> *Undispayrid* the heeste schalle not varye
> Of the prophecye, awhile thouȝ it tarye.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 16.

UNDO. (1) To unfold. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To cut up game. *Gawayne.*

UNDOUBTOUS. Undoubted.

UNDREGHE. Without sorrow.

> In lufe thi hert thou heghe,
> And fyghte to felle the fende:
> Thi dayes salle be *undreghe*
> Whenne thi ded neghes neghe.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 222.

UNDUBITATE. Undoubted. *Hall.*

UNDUR. Undern, q. v. It is spelt *undrone* in the MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 135.

> The sonne schon, they had wondur,
> For hyt drewe to the *undur*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii 38, f. 117.
>
> Hys strength shulld wex in suche a space
> From the *undyr-tyme* tylle none.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 120.

UNDURTANE. Undertaken.

> For thy love y have *undurtane*
> Dedes of armys thre.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.

UNDURYEDE. Understood.

> The hors sone *undur-yede*
> That Befyse was not on hys rygge.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 107.

UNDYED. Dyed back again.

> Blakke into white may not be *undyed*,
> Ne blood infecte with corrupcioun.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 1.

UNE. Even. *North.*

UNEATHILY. Unwieldy. *East.*

UNEAVE. To thaw. *Devon.*

UNEMENT. An ointment.

UNEMPT. To empty. *Heref.*

UNEQUAL. Unjust. Jonson, iii. 233.

UNERTE. Short.

UNESCHUABLE. Unavoidable.

UNESE. Uneasiness. (*A.-S.*)

UNEVEN. Unjust; unfair.

UNEXPRESSIVE. Inexpressible.

UNFACEABLE. Unreasonable. *East.*

UNFAINELY. Sorrowfully.

UNFAIRE. Ugly; frightful.

UNFAMOUS. Unknown.

UNFAWE. Not glad; displeased.

UNFEATHERED. Dispossessed.

UNFERE. Weak; feeble; indisposed.

> Therby lay mony *unfere.*
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab* f. 85.
>
> How he heled a mon *unfere*,
> That seke was eiȝte and twenty ȝere.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Ibid.* f. 9
>
> His fadir olde and *unfere*,
> Ofte he fedde with good dynere.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Ibid.* f. 98

UNFEST. Weak; not firm.

UNFILED. Pure; undefiled.

UNFORBIDDEN. Disobedient. *North.*

UNFORTUNATE. In bad circumstances.

UNFREMED. Unkind. *North.*

UNGANG. Circuit?

> The whilke will noght come with me til heven bot thai dwell in the *ungang* of covaytise.
> *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 41.

UNGAYNE. (1) Inconvenience.

> There rynnes bysyde this heghe mountayne
> A water that turnes to mekille *ungayne.*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 142.

(2) Inconvenient; troublesome. *North.*

> Therof the pepul wold be fayne,
> Fore to cum home aȝayne,
> That hath goon gatis *ungayne.*
> *MS. Douce* 302, f. 2.

(3) Awkward; clumsy. *Var. dial.*

UNGEAR. To unharness. *North.*

UNGLAD. Sorry. (*A.-S.*)

> If thou my sone hast joye had.
> Whan thou another syȝe *unglad.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 62.

UNGODE. Bad; evil.

UNGODLY. Squeamish; nice. *North.*

UNGONE. Not gone. *North.*

UNGRACIOUS. Unfortunate.

UNGRATHLY. Improperly; unbecomingly.

UNGREABLE. Disagreeable.

UNGUNDE. Ungrateful.

> Wit this betel be the smieth,
> And alle the worle thit wite,
> That theut the *ungunde* alle this thing,
> And goht himselve a beggyng.
> *MS. Bib. Reg.* 7 E. iv. f. 45.

UNHAP. Misfortune.

UNHAPPILY. Censoriously.

UNHAPPY. Mischievous; unlucky.

UNHARDELED. Dispersed. *Gawayne.*

UNHARDY. Not bold. (*A.-N.*)

UNHECKLED. Untidy; disordered.

UNHELE. (1) To uncover. See *Hele.*

(2) Misfortune. (*A.-S.*)

UNHENDE. Ungentle.

> To Sir Gawayne than sayd the kynge,
> Forsothe dethe was to *unhende.*
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 100.

UNHEPPEN. Clumsy. *North.*

UNHERTY. Timid; cowardly.

UNHIDE. To discover.

UNHOMED. Awkward; unlikely. *Cumb.*

UNHONEST. Dishonorable. *North.*

UNION. A fine pearl. (*Lat.*)

UNITE. A gold coin worth about twenty shillings. See Snelling's Coins, p. 24.

UNJOINE. To separate; to disjoin.

UNJOINT. To carve a curlew.

UNKARD. (1) Lonely; dreary; solitary. Few provincial words are more common than this. It is derived from the A.-S. un-cwyd, quiet, solitary.

(2) Old; ugly; awkward; strange; unusual; particular; inconvenient; froward. *Var. dial.*

UNKEK. Unopened.

UNKEMBED. Uncombed.

UNKENDE. Unnatural.

> It wastes the body and forduse
> Thorue *unkende* outrage use.
> *MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 141.

UNKENT. Unkenned; unknown.

UNKER. Of you. (*A.-S.*)

UNKETH. Uncouth; strange.

UNKEVELEDEN. Uncovered.

UNKIND. Lonely. *North.*

UNKINDE. Unnatural. (*A.-S.*)

UNKIT. Uncut. MS. Douce 302, f. 2.

UNKNOWABLE. Incapable of being known.

UNKNOWING. Unknown. *North.*

UNKNOWN. An unknown man, one who does good secretly. *North.*

UNKUD. Unknown.

> Thou shalt have ever thi heed hud,
> Thi shame shal not be *unkud.*
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 6.

UNKUNNYNGE. Ignorance.

> I am rude to reherse all
> For *unkunnynge* and for lacke of space.
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashm.* 39, f. 19.

UNKYNDESCHIPE. Unkindness.

> As he whiche thorow *unkyndeschipe*
> Envieth every felawschipe.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 81.

UNLACE. (1) To cut up. *Gawayne.*

(2) To unfasten; to unclothe. *Ib.*

UNLAWE. Injustice. (*A.-S.*)

> Cayphas herde that ilke sawe,
> He spake to Jhesu with *un-lawe.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 18.

UNLEED. A general name for any crawling, venomous creature, as a toad, &c. It is sometimes ascribed to man, and then it denotes a sly, wicked fellow, that, in a manner, creeps to do mischief, the very pest of society.

UNLEFE. Unbeloved; loathsome.

UNLEK. Unlocked; opened.

UNLETTED. Undisturbed.

UNLICKED. Unpolished. *Var. dial.*

UNLIFTY. Unwieldy. *Devon.*

UNLIGHT. To alight. *West.*

UNLOVEN. To cease loving.

UNLUST. (1) Dislike. (2) Idleness.

UNMACKLY. Misshapen. *North.*

UNMANHODE. Cowardice.

UNMANNED. Untamed. *Shak.*

UNMATCHED. Unequally matched.

UN-MAYTE. Immense.

> Goddes grace thare he es wille noghte be *un-mayte,* bot ever he es wyrkkande, and he es waxeand ay mare and mare to mekille the mede.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 243.

UNMEK. Wicked. (*A.-S.*)

UNMERCIFULLY. Very. *West.*

UNMESTE.

> Heyngere of men prayse v leste,
> For that office es moste *unmeste.*
> *MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 59.

UNMIGHTY. Unable. *Chaucer.*

UNMYLDE. Fierce.

> Ordeyned hath by grete cruelté
> This ram to kepe boles ful *unmylde,*
> With brasen feete, ramegeous and wilde.
> *MS. Digby* 230.

UNNAIT. Useless; vain; unprofitable.

UNNE. To give, consent, wish well to.

UNNEATH. Beneath. *Somerset.*

UNNES. *Unnethe,* scarcely.

UNNETHE. Scarcely. (*A.-S.*)

How schulde thenne a dro[n]ken mon
Do that the sobere *unnethe* con.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 135.

Alle the processe in that day,
That alle this world speke of may,
Shal than so shortly ben y-do,
A moment shal *unnethe* therto.
MS. Addit. 11305, f. 91.

UNNOCK. To shoot an arrow.

UNNOTEFUL. Unprofitable.

UNNOYEAND. Agreeable.

The *unnoyeand* to sustayne us and fede,
And to helpe us and ese us in owre nede.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 189.

UNORDAYNDE. Inordinate.

The delyte that has noghte of *unordaynde* styrrynge, and mekely has styrrynge in Criste.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 196.

Wharefore a man that weded es,
Schulde kepe hym ay in clennes,
And no dede *unordaynly* to wyrke,
Agayn the sacrament of holy kyrke.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 91.

UNOURNE. Old; worn out. (*A.-S.*)

Now age *unourne* putteth awey favoure,
That floury ȝougthe in his seson conquerid.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 255.

UNPATIENTNESS. Impatience.

UNPEES. Disquiet.

Thei forsoke this worldes ese,
To mon wrouȝte thei never *unpees*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 83.

UNPEREGAL. Unequal.

UNPERFECT. Imperfect. *North.*

UNPINNE. To unbolt. (*A.-S.*)

UNPITOUS. Cruel; not piteous.

UNPLAYNE. Obscure.

For who that is to trouthe *unplayne*,
He may not faylen of venjaunce.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 45.

UNPLEASED. Unpaid.

UNPLITE. To unfold. *Chaucer.*

UNPLUNGE. Unexpectedly. *Linc*

UNPLYE. Open; unfolded.

UNPOSSIBLE. Impossible. *North.*

So mighty is he evere moo,
Unpossible is not him to do.
MS. Addit. 11305, f. 92.

UNPOWER. Helplessness. *Dorset.*

UNPROPER. Not confined to one.

UNPROPICE. Unpropitious.

UNQUEMEFULLY. Unpleasantly.

Unquemefully thenne shul thei quake,
That al the erthe shal to-shake.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 134.

UNQUERT. Uneasiness.

He herde her menyng and *unquert*,
And shope therfore in litil stert.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f, 36.

UN-QUEYNTE. Unquenched.

I lycken the worlde to fyre *un-queynte*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 26

UNRAD. Bold; imprudent.

UNRAKE. Not stirred.

Eke as charbokyile casteth ryght bemys,
With rody lighte, as cole that is *unrake*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 12.

UNRAY. To undress. *West.*

UNREADY. Undressed.

UNREAVE. To unravel. *Spenser.*

UNRECLAIMED. Wild, as a hawk.

UNRECURING. Incurable.

UNREDE. Imprudent. (*A.-S.*)

UNREDUCT. Unreduced.

UNRESONABLE. Irrational.

Go out of the schip, thou, and thi wiif, thi sones, and the wyves of thi sones with thee, and lede out with thee alle livynge beestis that be at the of ech fleish, as wel in volatils as in *unresonable* bestis.
Wickliffe, MS. Bodl. 277.

UNRESPECTIVE. Inconsiderate.

UNREST. Want of rest; uneasiness; trouble; vexation. (*A.-S.*)

UNRID. Dirty; disorderly. *North.*

UNRIDE. Harsh; severe; large. (*A.-S.*)

And toke hys burdon yn hys honde,
Of stele that was *unryde*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 88.

They hym assayled on every syde,
And he gave them strokys *unryde*.
MS Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 171

An iryne clube he gane hyme taa,
Was mekille and *unryde*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.

UNRIGHTE. Wrong. (*A.-S.*)

Mekille maugre hase he
That chalanges *unrighte*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.

UNRO. Vexation; trouble.

If he bigon to harpe and syng,
Of his *unro* he had restyng.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 47.

UNRUDE. Civil; polished.

UNSAD. Unsteady.

UNSAUGHTE. At strife.

UNSAWNEY. Unfortunate. *Yorksh.*

UNSCAPE. To put one in mind of something disagreeable in discoursing.

UNSCHEPELICHE. Unshapely; ugly.

UNSCIENCE. Not-science. *Tyrwhitt.*

UNSCRIFF. To put in mind of. *North.*

UNSEKE. Not sick; healthy.

UNSELE. Unhappiness. (*A.-S.*)

Lord, he seide, now se I wele
My synne hath set me in *unsele*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll Trin. Cantab. f. 8.

Ȝa, he said, that saughe I wele;
How myghte that make so myche *uncele*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 123.

UNSELY. Unhappy.

Whereof the world ensample fette,
May aftir this, whanne I am goo,
Of thilke *unsely* jolyf woo.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 38.

Galathin mett king Samgran,
An *unsely* hoge man.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 182.

Unsely ghost, hwat dostu here?
Thu were in helle mine vere.
MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. I. 29.

UNSENE. Invisible. Hall, Henry VI. f. 63, uses it for not previously seen.

So the soule, withouten wene,
To alle thinge hit is *unsene*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab f. 4.

UNSENSED. Stunned; insensible. *East.*

UNSET. Not appointed. See *Steven.*

UNSETE. Unsuitable.

UNSEWYR. Insecure; unsafe.

Ful *unsewyr* atte the laste may he be,
To sette hys herte in swych abundaunce.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 136.

UNSHAKEN. Perfect; in good order.

UNSHENE. Dark; not bright.

UNSHETTE. Opened.

UNSHOTE. To open a door, &c.

UNSIDED. In confusion. *North.*

UNSIGHT. Unseen. *Ritson.*

UNSITTINGE. Unsuitable.

UNSKERE. To unfold; to discover.

UNSKYLWYS. Irrational.

Bot lyfes als ane *unskylwys* best.
MS. Harl. 4196, f. 216.

UNSLEKKED. Unslacked.

UNSLEPT. Having had no sleep.

UNSLEȜE. Unskilful; not sly.

Greet he was and also heȝe,
He semed Sathanas *unsleȝe.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 47.

A, Lord God! that I was *unslye*;
Alasse! that ever he come so nye.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.

UNSNECK. To unlatch a door. *North.*

UNSOAPED. Low; dirty. *Var. dial.*

UNSOFT. Hard. *Chaucer.*

UNSOGHT. Disturbed; disordered.

UNSOLEMPNE. Uncelebrated.

UNSOUTERLY. Unhandy. *Devon.*

UNSPARELY. Unsparingly. *Gawayne.*

UNSPERE. To unbolt. Lydgate, p. 54.

UNSPOILE. To despoil; to undress.

UNSTANCHEABLE. Inexhaustible.

UNSTANCHED. Unsatisfied.

UNSTEKE. Unfastened; not bolted.

UNSTIL. In motion. *Suffolk.*

UNSTRIKE. To draw the strings of a hawk's hood, to be in readiness to pull off.

UNSTRONGE. Weak. (*A.-S.*)

UNSUITY. Irregular. *West.*

UNSUMED. Said of the feathers of a hawk, when not fully grown.

UNSWADE. To take off swaddling-clothes.

UNSWARE. To answer.

Belevest thow on Fader, and Sone, and Holy Gost,
As thou art holden, wel thow wost,
Thre persons in Trynyté,
And on God? *Unsware* thow me.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 137.

UNSWEAR. To perjure. *Drayton.*

UNSWELL. To fall after swelling.

UNTALDE. Not reckoned. (*A.-S.*)

UNTANG. To untie. *Somerset.*

UNTEREST. Uttermost.

UNTERMED. Interminable.

UNTEYDE. Unabated.

In alle that ever ȝe have seyde,
My sorow is evermore *unteyde.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 125.

UNTHANK. No thanks; ill-will.

UNTHAW. To thaw. *South.*

UNTHENDE. Outcast; abject.

The worldys wylys ryȝt nouȝt me payes,
For they ben false and full *unthende.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 23.

UNTHEWID. Unmannerly.

What is to ben of pride *unthewid*
Aȝen the hyȝe Goddis lawe.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 58.

UNTHRIFT. Prodigality.

UNTHRIVE. To be unsuccessful.

His wif made him to *unthrive.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 59

UNTID. (1) Unseasonable. (*A.-S.*)
(2) Anointed. MS. Vocab.

UNTIDY. Dirty; slovenly; ignorant.

UNTIL. To; unto. (*A.-S.*)

UNTIME. An unseasonable time.

UNTO. Until. (*A.-S.*)

UNTOWARD. Wild; fierce.

UNTRIMMED. Being a virgin. See a note in Dilke's Old Plays, iv. 95.

UNTRISTE. To mistrust.

UNUSAGE. Want of usage.

UNVALUED. Invaluable.

UNVAMPED. Fresh; genuine.

UNVOYANDNES.

His rightwisnes es in gude dedes and his *unvoyandnes* es that he es withouten ille.
MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 11.

UNWAGED. Without wages or salary.

UNWARELY. Unawares; unforeseen.

And *unwarely* affore hym on the playne
Apperid an aungell with face sterne and bright.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 51.

UNWARNEDD. Without intimation.

The kyng hymselfe wolde ofte tyme come too mete *unwarnedd*, and sytt downe, for love that he had to Seynt Thomas
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 11.

UNWARY. Unexpected. *Spenser.*

UNWELDE. Unwieldy.

Thou shal him saye I am *unwelde*
For longe lyved am I in elde.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 8.

A clobb of yron in honde hathe tan,
That was mekylle and fulle *unwelde.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.

UNWEMMED. Spotless. (*A.-S.*)

UNWERNISHIT. Unexpectedly.

UNWETING. Not knowing. (*A.-S.*)

UNWEVID. Unfinished; imperfect.

UNWEXE. To decrease.

UNWINE. Want of joy. (*A.-S.*)

UNWINLY. Unjoyously. (*A.-S.*)

I sold hym *unwynly* wake
Or to morne day. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 132.

UNWISDOME. Folly. (*A.-S.*)

UNWIST. Unknown.

UNWIT. Want of wit or knowledge. *Unwitandnesse*, ignorance. (*A.-S.*)

UNWITONDE. Not knowing it.

And Jhesu aftir stilly stale,
Joseph and Mary *unwitonde.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 78.

UNWITTILY. Unwisely. (*A.-S.*)

UNWRAIN. To uncover; to unfold.

UNWRASTE. Wicked; base; weak.

And hys seryauntes that were *unwraste*,
Fette forthe the chylde yn haste.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 140

UNWRITHLY. Unworthily.

Unwrythly art thou made gentyl,
Ȝyf thou yn wurdys and dedys be yl.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 20.

UNWRY. Uncovered. (*A.-S.*)

> Whanne every racke and every cloudy skye
> Is voyde clene, so hire face uncouthe
> Schalle schewe in open and fully be *unwry.*
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 9.

UNYED. United.

> Bowe, I beseche the, thyn heven, and come down to me, soo that I be knyt and *unyed* to the, and be made one spirite wyth the.
> *Carton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.*

UNȜON. An onion. Nominale MS.

UON. To run. *Somerset.*

UP. (1) Upon. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To rise; to get up. *West.*

UP-A-DAISA. An expression used when dancing a child up and down.

UP-ALONG. Down along. *South.*

UPAZET. In perfection. *Exmoor.*

UP-BLOCK. A horse-block. *Glouc.*

UPBRAID. The same as *Abraid*, q. v.

UPBRAYDE. An up-stroke?

> Hys swyrde brake with the *upbrayde*,
> And therwith was Gye dysmayed.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 213.

UPCAST. To reprove. *North.*

UPE. Upon. (*A.-S.*)

UPEHOVEN. Upraised. (*A.-S.*)

UPELONDERS. Country people. This word occurs in MS. Arundel. 42.

UP-FOND. To raise with effort.

UPHAF. Heaved up. (*A.-S.*)

UPHALE. To draw or pull up.

UPHAND-SLEDGE. A large iron hammer lifted up with both hands.

UPHEADED. (1) Having the horns nearly straight. (2) Ill-tempered. *North.*

UPHEPE. To heap up.

UPHEVE. To raise; to exalt.

UPHOLD. To warrant; to vouch for. *North.*

UPLAND. High land. *North.* The term occurs in Brathwait's Law of Drinking, p. 147.

UPLANDISH. Countryfied. (*A.-S.*)

UPLIFTE. Lifted up.

UP-MET. Having full measure. *North.*

UP-ON-END. Perpendicular.

UPPARD. Upwards. *Hearne.*

UPPEN. To mention; to disclose. *East.*

UPPEREST. Highest.

UPPER-HAND. To apprehend. *East.*

UPPER-HATCH. To understand. *Norf.*

UPPERLET. A shoulder-knot. *East.*

UPPER-STOCKS. Breeches.

UPPER-STORY. The head. *Var. dial.*

UPPING. Point; crisis. *North.*

UPPING-BLOCK. A horse-block. *Var. dial.*

UPPINGS. Perquisites. *Somerset.*

UPPING-STOCK. See *Upping-block.*

UPPISH. Proud; insolent. *Var. dial.*

UPRAPE. To start up.

UPRIGHT. (1) Entirely. *East.*

(2) Straight. This term was applied to persons lying down, as well as standing.

UPRIGHT-MAN. The chief of a crew of beggars. See Grose in v.

UPRISE. To church women. *Cornw.*

UPRISTE. The Resurrection.

> Jhesus seide, I am *upriste* and lif.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. [illegible]

UPROAR. Confusion; disorder. *West.*

UPSE-DUTCH. A heavy kind of Dutch beer, formerly much used in England. *Upse-freese*, a similar drink imported from Friesland. *Upse-English*, a strong ale made in England in imitation of these. *To be upse-Dutch*, to be tipsy, or stupified. *To drink upse-Dutch*, to drink swinishly, like a Dutchman. See Ben Jonson, iv. 150.

> Tom is no more like thee then chalks like cheese,
> To pledge a health or to drinke *up-se freese.*
> *Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine*, 1600.

UPSET. (1) A cross; an obstruction.

(2) A smith's term, when the iron at heat is driven back into the body of the work.

UPSETTING. (1) A christening. *Exmoor.* In the North, the first party after an accouchement.

(2) *Upsetting and down-throssan*, hereabouts.

(3) A disagreement; a quarrel. *South.*

UPSHOT. Result; issue. *Var. dial.*

UPSIDES. To be upsides with any one, i. e. to be even with, or a match for him.

UPSIGHTED. A defect in vision, produced by a contraction of the lower portion of the iris, thus depriving a person of the power of readily seeing objects below the level of his eyes. *Somerset.*

UPSODOUN. Upside down.

> And I kan, by collusyoun,
> Turne alle estates *up-so-doun*,
> And sette, though ffolke hadde it sworne,
> That is bakward to go byfforne.
> *MS. Cotton. Tiber.* A. vii f. 66.
>
> Thus es this worlde torned *up-so-downe*,
> Tyll many mans dampuacyowne.
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 54

UPSPRING. An upstart.

UPSTANDS. Marks for boundaries of parishes, estates, &c., being live trees or bushes cut off about breast high. *Kent.*

UPSTARING. Somewhat presuming. *Suff.*

UPSTARTS. Puddles made by the hoofs of horses in clayey ground. *East.*

UPSTIR. Disturbance. *Somerset.*

UPSTODE. Stood up. (*A.-S.*)

UPSTROKE. Conclusion. *North.*

UPTACK. (1) To understand. *North.*

(2) A person not to be equalled.

UPTAILS-ALL. Riotous confusion.

UP-TO. Equal to; upon. *Var dial.*

UPWARD. Top, or height.

UP-WENDE. Went up.

UP-WITH. Up to or equal with.

URCHIN. (1) A hedgehog. *Var. dial.* "Urchone, a beest, *herysson*," Palsgrave.

(2) The key of the ash tree.

(3) A fairy, or spirit.

URE. (1) An hour. MS. Cott. Vesp. D. iii.

(2) An ewer, or washing-basin.

(3) Fortune; destiny. (*A.-N.*)

(4) Use. Also, to use.

(5) An udder. *North.*

(6)

> Now late hire come, and liche as God ȝow *ure*,
> For ȝow disposeth taketh ȝowre aventure.
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 7.

URED. Fortunate.

URGE. To retch. *West.*

URGEFUL. Urgent; importunate.

URINCH-MILK. Whey.

URINE. (1) A net made of fine thread, formerly used for catching hawks.

(2) Mingere. MS. Vocab.

URIST. Sunrise.

> Veisith his lyȝte whanne it begynneth dawe,
> At the *urist* in the morownynge.
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 18.

URITH. The bindings of a hedge.

URLED. (1) Starved with cold. *North.*

(2) Stunted. *Urling*, a dwarf. *North.*

URLES. Tares.

URNE. To run; to flow.

URRY. The blue clay which is often found immediately above a strata of coal.

URRYSONES. Orisons.

URTHE. Earth.

> Alle thynge made wyth on spelle,
> Hevene, and *urthe*, and eke helle.
>
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 133.

US. We; our. *Var. dial.*

USAGE. Experience; practice.

USANT. Using; accustomed. (*A.-N.*)

USAUNCE. Usage; practice.

> Brouȝte to the temple to his oblacioun,
> As was the lawe, custum, and *usaunce*.
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 29.
>
> And so bifelle upon a day,
> As thilke tyme was *usance*.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 51.

USCHEW. Issue, the right of a road out of a wood. *Finchale Ch.*

USE. (1) Usury; interest. *Var. dial.*

> O tis a thing more than ridiculous,
> To take a man's full sum, and not pay *use*.
>
> *Fletcher's Poems*, p. 68

(2) To haunt; to frequent.

USER. A profitable animal.

USERE. An usurer.

> Al hys lyf, soth to say,
> He wurthe to an *usere*. *MS. Harl.* 2320, f. 36.

USES. Practical inferences derived from doctrine, a term used by Puritans.

USTILMENT. Furniture; utensils.

UT. Out. Still in use.

UTAS. The eighth day, or the space of eight days, after any festival. "Utas of a feest, *octaves*," Palsgrave.

UTCHY. I. *Somerset.*

UTEN. Without; foreign. (*A.-S.*)

UTHAGE. The chaffinch. The whinchat is so termed in Shropshire.

UTRAGE. Excess. (*A.-N.*)

> To bringe into that heritage
> That I have lost bi myn *utrage*.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 6.

UTTER. Outward; more out. *Utter-barristers*, lawyers who pleaded without the bar.

UTTERANCE. Extremity. (*A.-N.*)

UTTERESTE. Uttermost.

> Telle me, ser, what thay are that hase thus farene with the, and I sewre the, als I am trew mane, I salle venge the to the *uttereste*.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 20.

UTTERLY. Thoroughly; entirely.

> Thorowe the londe *utturly*
> He dud grete chevalry.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 153.

UTTREN. To publish; to give out; to sell.

UVELE. Evil. Beket, p. 20.

UVVER. Upper; over. *North.*

UZZARD. The letter Z. *Lanc.*

UZZLE. A blackbird. *Yorksh.*

VACABONDE. A vagabond.

VACAT. Anything missing. (*Lat.*)

VACCARY. A cow-pasture. *Lanc.*

VACCHE. To fetch.

VACHERY. A dairy. *Pr. Parv.*

VADE. To fade.

> All as a slope, and like the grasse,
> Whose bewty sone doth *vade*. *MS. Ashmole* 802.

VADY. Damp; musty. *Devon.*

VAG. (1) To thump. *West.*

(2) Turf for fuel. *Devon.*

VAGABOND. To wander.

VAGACIONE. Wandering.

> Whenne the mynde es stablede sadely withowttene changynge and *vagacyone* in Godd and gastely thynges. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 220.

VAGAUNT. Vagrant; wanderer. *Baber.*

VAGE. To stroll; to wander about. Also a substantive, a voyage, a journey.

VAIL. (1) Progress. *South.*

(2) To lower; to let fall. (*Fr.*) It was used as a mark of submission or inferiority, to lower the sails of a ship, &c.

(3) Empty. *Somerset.*

VAILE. To avail.

> Whate *vayleth* bewté which ys nat mercyabille?
> Whate *vayleth* a sterre when hit do nat schyne?
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 130.

VAILS. Gifts to servants.

VAIR. Truly. (*A.-N.*)

VAIRE. A kind of fur, supposed to be that of a species of weasel still so called.

> And sythene to bedd he es broghte als it ware a prynce, and happed with ryche robes appone hyme ynewe, wele furrede with *vayre* and with gryse.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 248.

VALE. Many. *Hearne.*

VALENCE. (1) To ornament with drapery. Shakespeare, in Hamlet, ii. 2, uses the word allegorically, applied to a face being *valenced* or fringed with a beard.

> After folowed his three aydes, every of them under a pavilion of crymosyn damaske, and purple poudred with H. and K. of fyne golde, *valenced* and fryngéd with golde of damaske.
>
> *Hall, Henry VIII.* f. 10.

(2) Valencia in Spain.

VALENCY. Valiancy.

VALENTIA. The tin machine used for lifting beer, wine, &c., out at the bunghole of a cask, by pressing the thumb on the small hole at top. *Moor.*

VALENTINE. The custom of the different sexes choosing themselves mates on St. Valentine's Day, February 14th, the names being selected either by lots, or methods of divination, is of great antiquity in England. The name so drawn was the *valentine* of the drawer.

> Thow it be ale other wyn,
> Godys blescyng have he and myn,
> My none gentyl *Volontyn*,
> Good Tomas the frere. *MS. Harl.* 1735, f. 48.

VALERIE. Valerius Maximus.

VALEW. Value. *Spenser.*

VALIANCE. Valour. *Spenser.*

VALIANT. Worth. Middleton, ii. 8.

VALIDITY. Value. *Shak.*

VALIDOM. Value; extent. *North.*

VALL. *To vall over the desk*, to have the banns of matrimony thrice called. *Exmoor.*

VALLEY. (1) To rock.

(2) A small hollow, or channel.

VALLIMENT. Value. *Staff.*

VALLIONS. The valance of a bed.

VALLOED. Laid in fallow.

VALLOR. A fallow. In Sussex this name is given to a large wooden dish used in dairies.

VALLOW. A press for cheese.

VALOR. Value; extent. *Becon.*

VALOUR. To esteem. *East.*

VALUATION. Quantity. *Var. dial.*

VALURE. Value; worth. (*Fr.*)

VAMBRACE. Armour for the front of the arm. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

VAMP. To patch up.

VAMPER. To vapour; to swagger.

VAMPLATE. A round plate of iron fixed at the end of a tilting lance to guard the hand.

VAMPLETS. Rude gaiters to defend the legs from wet. *Wilts.*

VAMPY. The bottoms of hose, or gaiters attached to the hose, covering the foot. Grose has *vampers*, stockings. "*Pedana*, vampethe," Nominale MS.

VAMURE. The same as *Avantmure*, q. v.

VANCE-ROOF. The garret. *Norf.*

VANG. To receive; to earn; to catch; to throw. Ray says, "to answer for at the font as godfather; he *vang'd* to me at the vant."

VANISCHED. Made vain.

VANISTE. Vanished.

> And es *vanyste* to heven an hey,
> Thorue holy thouȝt with gostely ey.
> *MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 18.

VANITY. Dizziness?

> For *vanité* of the hede a gude medsyn. Take the juce of walworte, salt, hony, wex, ensence, and boyle them togyder over the fyre, and therwythe anoynt thine hede and thy templys.
> *MS. Sloane* 7, f. 79.

VANT. (1) A font. *Somerset.*

(2) The van of an army.

VANTAGE. (1) Advantage; benefit.

(2) Surplus; excess; addition.

VANTBRACE. Same as *Vambrace*, q. v.

VANT-CURRIER. Advanced guard. (*Fr.*)

VANTE. A winter trap for birds, made of willow, &c. *Somerset.*

VANTERIE. Boasting. *Daniel.*

VAPOUR. To bully; to swagger.

VAPOURED. Inclined to yawn. *Kent.*

VARA. Very. *Somerset.*

VARDAS. Talk; speech. *Yorksh.*

VARDET. A verdict. Still in use.

VARDLE. A common eye or thimble of a gate with a spike only. *Norf.*

VARDYKE. Verdict; judgment. *North.*

VARIAUNT. Changeable. (*A.-N.*)

VARIEN. To change; to alter. (*A.-N.*)

VARIETY. A rarity. *Chesh.*

VARLET. (1) The knave at cards.

(2) A servant. The serjeant-at-mace to the city counters was also so called.

VARMENT. Vermin. *North.*

VARMER. A large hawk. *I. of Wight.*

VARNDE. Burnt. *R. Glouc.*

VARNISH. Same as *Barnish*, q. v.

VARRAYLIER. More truly

> And the nerrer that thai sal hym be,
> The *varraylier* thai sal hym se.
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 235.

VARRY. To fall at variance; to contend.

VARSAL. Universal; great. *North.*

VARY. Variation; turn. *Shak.*

VASEY. To comb; to curry; to plague; to give a beating; to force away. *West.*

VASSALAGE Valour; courage. (*A.-N.*)

VAST. (1) Waste; deserted place.

(2) A great quantity. *Var. dial.*

(3) *Vast little*, a very small portion.

VASTACIE. Waste and deserted places.

VASTURE. Great magnitude.

VASTY. Vast; immense.

VAT. The bed of a cider press.

VAULTING-HOUSE. A brothel. Florio, p. 97.

VAUMPES. Gaiters. See *Vampy.*

VAUNT. A dish made in a fryingpan with marrow, plums, and eggs.

VAUNTOUR. A boaster. (*A.-N.*)

VAUNTPERLER. A boaster. (*Fr.*)

VAUNT-WARDE. The avant-guard. (*A.-N.*)

VAUSE. According to Holme, "to make the jaumes to oversale the mullions."

VAUTER. A dancer.

VAVASOUR. A kind of inferior gentry, one who held his lands in fealty. (*A.-N.*)

> Bothe knightes and *vavasour*,
> This damisels love paramour.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 320.

> And sythen he hath had grete honoure,
> That furste was a pore *vavesowre.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 202

VAW. (1) Few. (2) Glad.

VAWARD. The vanward; the fore part

VAWTH. A bank of dung or earth prepared for manure. *Somerset.*

VAY. To succeed; to prosper. *South.*

VAYNE. Vanity. (*A.-N.*)

VAYTE. To take. Thornton Rom. p. 308.

VAZE. To flutter about. *West.*

VAZEN. Faiths. *Somerset.*

VEAGUE. (1) A teasing child. *West.*

(2) A freak; a whim. *Somerset.*

VEAK. A gathering, or ulcer. *West.*

VEAKING. Fretful; peevish. *Devon.*

VECISE. Bladder. (*Lat.*)

VECKE. An old woman. *Chaucer.*

> Florent his wofulle heed up-lefte,
> And syȝe this *vekke* where sche sat.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 49.

VECTIGAL. Tithe. Leland, iv. 111.

VEDGING. Sideling. *Devon.*

VEERCE. A verse. *Pr. Parv.*

VEERING. A furrow. *Glouc.*

VEERS. Young pigs. *Cornw.*

VEGE. A run before leaping. *West.*

VEGET. Lively; brilliant. (*Lat.*)

VEGETIVE. A vegetable. *Davenant.*

VEGGE. A wedge. *Pr. Parv.*

VEILLE. An old woman. (*A.-N.*)

VEIR. Truly. See *Vair.*

VEIRE. Fair; good; beautiful.

VELANIE. Wickedness.

VELASOUR. Same as *Vavasour*, q. v.

VELATED. Vailed. Becon, p. 112.

VELE. Veil. *Spenser.*

VELL. The salted stomach of a calf, used for making cheese; a membrane.

VELLET. Velvet. *Spenser.*

VELLING. Getting turf up for burning.

VELURE. Velvet. (*Fr.*)

VELVET-GUARDS. Trimmings of velvet.

VELVET-HEAD. The incipient horns of a stag which are covered with a rough skin.

VELVET-TIPS. See *Velvet-head.*

VELYARDE. Old man; dotard.

VELYM. Vellum. *Pr. Parv.*

VEMDE. Foamed. *Hearne.*

VEMON. Venom. *North.*

VENAIG. To change; to revoke. *West.*

VENCOWSDE. Vanquished.

> He that on hys hedd hyt bare
> Schulde not be *vencowsde* in no warre.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 198.

VENDABLE. To be sold. (*A.-N.*)

VENDAGE. Vintage; harvest. (*A.-N.*)

VENDS. A limited sale of coal, as arranged by the trade. *Newc.*

VENERIE. Hunting. (*A.-N.*)

VENERIEN. Venereal. *Palsgrave.*

VENETIANS. A kind of hose or breeches made to come below the garters.

VENGE. To revenge. (*A.-N.*)

> Sone, be now of comfort gode,
> And *venge* the, yf thou may.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 89.
>
> For if the toone hirt the tothere sore,
> The tother ne *venges* hym nevere the more.
> *MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 2.

VENGEABLE. Revengeful; cruel.

VENGEANCE. Very.

VENGED. (1) Avenged.

> The greyhownde dyd hym sone to go,
> When hys maystyrs dethe he had *venged* soo.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

(2) Winged. Chaucer, ed. Wright, 1387.

VENICE-GLASS. A cup, goblet, or looking-glass, made of fine crystal glass.

VENIED. Musty; mouldy. *West.*

VENIME. Poison; venom. (*A.-N.*)

VENISON. Brawn of a wild boar.

VENJAWNCERE. A revenger.

VENNE. Mud; dirt. (*A.-S.*)

> Hereof mowe men se gret schewyng
> In dyvers maners of clothyng,
> Now schort, now traylyng upon the *venne*,
> Now streyt, nowe wyde as nyse menne.
> *MS. Laud.* 486, f. 21.

VENNEL. A gutter; a sink. *North.*

VENNY. Rather. *Heref.*

VENOM. (1) A gathering in any part of the finger but the top. *Devon.*

(2) Dry; harsh. *Warw.*

VENQUESTE. Vanquished.

VENT. (1) An inn. (*Span.*)

(2) To snuff up; to smell. (*Lat.*)

(3) To vend, or sell. Still in use.

(4) An opening in any garment.

VENTAL. See *Aventaile.*

VENTER-POYNT. A children's game.

> At shove-groate, *venter-poynt*, or crosse and pile.
> *Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine*, 1600.

VENT-HOLE. The button-hole at the wrist of a shirt. *Somerset.*

VENTIDUCT. A passage for air.

VENTOSE. A cupping-glass. (*A.-N.*)

VENTOSITE. The colic.

VENTOUSE. To cup. (*A.-N.*)

> Blede thane on the vayne that is bitwix the ankille and the hele, or elles be *ventoused* on the thee with a boyste biside the bocche.
> *MS. Lincoln Med.* f. 301.

VENTOY. A fan.

VENU. A jump, or leap. (*A.-N.*)

VENUE. A bout or thrust in fencing.

VENUS. A term at the game of astragals, q. v. See MS. Ashmole 788, f. 162.

VENVIL. This word occurs in an old MS. of the rights of the parish of Mavey, quoted in Marshall's Rural Economy of the West of England, i. 326, meaning the right of pasturage and fuel. It is supposed by Marshall to be a corruption of *fen* and *field.*

VEO. Few; little. *West.*

VEOLTH. Filth. *Weber.*

VEPPE. Wept; cried.

VER. (1) The spring. (*Lat.*)

(2) Man; knight. *Gawayne.*

VERAMENT. Truly. (*A.-N.*)

> The erle off Glowsytour *verament*
> Toke hys leve and home he wente.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 62.
>
> These thre poyntes *verement*
> Nowther schale do but bothe assent.
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 131

VERAY. True. (*A.-N.*)

VERCLEF. Cleaved. *Hearne.*

VERD. (1) Green; greenness.

(2) Fared. Sevyn Sages, 612.

VERDE. Feared; was moved; enraged. Also, army, forces, rout. *Hearne.*

VERDED. An Italian wine.

VERDEKYN. A firkin.

VERDINGALE. A fardingale.

VERDITE. Judgment; sentence. (*A.-N.*)

VERDUGO. A hangman. (*Span.*)

VERDURE. Tapestry.

VERDUROUS. Green. *Drayton.*

VERE. Fere; companion. (*A.-S.*)

VEREL. A small iron hoop. *North.* Also, the ferule of a knife.

VERGE. Green.

VERGEOUS. Verjuice. *Palsgrave.*

VERGER. A garden; an orchard.

VERITEE. Truth.

VERLICHE. Fairly. *Hearne.*

VERLOFFE. A furlough. (*Flem.*)

VERLORE. Forlorn; lost. *Hearne.*

VERMAILE. Red. (*A.-N.*)

VERMILED. Adorned; flourished.

VERN. A partner in a mine.

VERNACLE. A miniature picture of Christ, supposed to have been miraculously imprinted upon a handkerchief preserved in St. Peter's at Rome. A diminutive of *Verony*, q. v.

> And I salle make myne avowe devotly to Criste,
> And to the haly *vernacle* vertuus and noble.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 56.

VERNAGE. A kind of white wine.

> A thouȝt so swete in my corage,
> That never piment ne *vernage*
> Was half so swete for to drynke.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 178.

VERNISH. To varnish. (*A.-N.*)

VERNYNGE. Varnishing? "Item, fore stuffynge of a sadylle, *vernynge* and glewynge."—Manners and Household Expenses of England, p. 389.

VERONY. The cloth or napkin on which the face of Christ was depicted, that which was given by Veronica to our Saviour before his crucifixion to wipe his face, and received a striking impression of his countenance upon it.

> Like his modir was that childe,
> With faire visage and mode ful mylde;
> Sene hit is bi the *verony*,
> And bi the ymage of that lady.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 115.

VERQUERE. An old game on the tables, mentioned in "Games most in Use," 12mo. Lond. n. d.

VERRE. (1) Crystal glass. (*A.-N.*)

> In alle the erthe y-halowid and y-holde,
> In a closet more clere than *verre* or glas.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 14.

(2) Wool. (*A.-N.*)

(3) To cover over; to conceal.

(4) A fur. Same as *Vaire*, q. v.

> *Verre* and gryce we have plenté,
> Golde and sylvyr and ryche stones.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 164.

VERREY. True; truly. (*A.-N.*)

> And whanne the pepull of his person had a *verrey* syȝte,
> Thayre malice was quenchid, were thay never so woo.
> Wherefore, good Lorde, ever more thy wille be doo!
> *MS. Bibl. Reg.* 17 D. xv.

> Hyt ys *verré* Goddes blode
> That he schedde on the rode.
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 130.

VERSAL. Universal. *Butler.*

VERSE-COLOURED. Variegated.

VERSER. A poet; a poetaster.

VERSET. A little verse. (*A.-N.*)

VERTE. Green. (*A.-N.*)

VERTU. Power; efficacy.

> Thorugh the worshipful *vertu*,
> And the gret myght of Crist Jhesu.
> *MS. Addit.* 11305, f. 91.

VERTUES. Active; efficacious.

> Or for thow art a *vertues* mon,
> And const more then another con.
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 140.

VERVELS. The little silver rings at the ends of the jesses of a hawk.

VERVENSIE. Fervency.

VERVISES. A kind of cloth.

VERY. Really; truly; verily.

VES. Was. (*A.-S.*)

VESE. (1) To run up and down. *Glouc.*

(2) To drive away; to fly.

VESSEL. The eighth of a sheet of paper.

VESSELEMENT. Plate; furniture.

> Curteynes or outher vestyment,
> Or any outher *vesselement.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 62.

VESSES. A sort of worsted.

VESSY. When two or more persons read verses alternately, they are said to *vessy.*

VEST. Invested; clothed.

VESTER. A fescue. *Somerset.*

VESTIARY. A wardrobe.

VESTMENT. See *Vesselement.*

VET. The feet. *West.*

VETAYLE. Provisions; victuals.

> Oxin, shepe and *vetayle*, withowtyn any dowte
> Thay stale away, and caried ever to and froo,
> God suffirs moche thyng his wille to be doo!
> *MS. Bibl. Reg.* 17 D. xv.

VETING. Courting. *Devon.*

VETOYN. The herb betony.

VETRES. Fetters. Nominale MS.

VETTY. Apposite; suitable. *Devon.*

VETUSE. Old. (*Lat.*)

VEVER. A fish-pond. (*A.-N.*)

> He drew his *vevers* of fysche,
> He slewe his fosters i-wysse.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 130.

VEWE. A yew-tree. *Chesh.*

VEWTER. A keeper of hounds.

VEY. True. (*A.-N.*)

VEYDEN. Voideth.

VEYNE. Penance.

VEYNED. Feigned.

> Sche seyde an evelle was on hur falle,
> And *veyned* hur to be dede.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 96.

VEYNȜORD. A vineyard.

> Withoutyne the *veynȝord* thai him cast,
> And there thai him sloȝe,
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 91.

VEZE. The same as *Pheeze*, q. v.

VI. We. *Rob. Glouc.*

VIA. An exclamation of encouragement, movement, or defiance. (*Ital.*)

VIAGE. A voyage, or journey.

VIANDRE. Feed; sustenance. (*A.-N.*)

VICARY. A vicar. (*Lat.*)

VICE. (1) Advice. Still in use.

(2) A winding or spiral stair. "Vyce, a tournyng stayre, *vis*," Palsgrave.

(3) The cock or tap of a vessel.

(4) The buffoon of our early dramas.

(5) Fault; crime; injury. (*A.-N.*)

(6) The fist. *Somerset.*

VICTUALLER. A tavern-keeper.

VICTUALS. For a child to be her mother's *victuals*, is to be her pet. *West.*

VIDE. To divide. *South.*

VIE. (1) To wager or put down a certain sum upon a hand of cards.

(2) The game of prisoners' base. *Devon.*

(3) To turn out well; to succeed. *West.*

(4) Life. Legendæ Cathol. p. 71.

(5) Envy.

> And afterward under Pounce Pylate
> Was i-take for *vye* and hate.
>
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 132.

VIERGE. A rod. (*A.-N.*)

VIES. Devizes, co. Wilts.

VIEW. (1) The footing of a beast.

(2) The discovery of an animal. An old term in hunting.

VIEWLY. Pleasing to the sight. *Viewsome* is also heard. *North.*

VIFTE. The fifth.

VIG. To rub gently. *West.*

VIGE. A voyage, or journey. *West.*

VIGILE. The eve of a festival. Also, the wake over a dead body. (*A.-N.*)

> Or any other fastynge day,
> Lentun or *vygyle*, as telle he may.
>
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 146.

VIGOUR. Figure. *West.*

VIKER. A vicar. (*A.-N.*)

VILANIE. Wickedness; injury.

VILARDE. An old man.

VILD. Vile. This is a very common form of the word in early writers.

VILE. A wicked fellow.

VILETE. Baseness.

> Muche dud thei me of *vileté*,
> That myne owne shuld have be.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 125.
>
> He that was hanged on a tre
> Bysyde Jhesu for *vylté*.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 35.

VILIPEND. To think ill of.

VILLIACO. A rascal; a coward. (*Ital.*)

VILOUS. Horrid.

> Then was ther a boor yn that foreste,
> That was a wondur *vylous* beste.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 131.

VINE. (1) A vineyard.

(2) Any trailing plant bearing fruit.

(3) To find. *Somerset.*

VINE-GRACE. A dish in ancient cookery composed of pork, wine, &c.

VINELOME. A kind of spice.

VINE-PENCIL. A blacklead pencil.

VINEROUS. Hard to please. *North.*

VINETTES. Sprigs, or branches.

VINEWED. Mouldy. *West.*

VINID. Same as *Vinewed*, q. v.

VINNY. A scolding bout. *Exm.*

VINOLENT. Full of wine. (*Lat.*)

VINTAINE. Speedily. (*A.-N.*)

VIOL-DE-GAMBO. A six-stringed violin.

VIOLENT. To act with violence.

VIOLET-PLUM. A dark purple plum of a very sweet taste, shaped like a pear: in the eastern parts of the county it is sometimes called a Lincoln plum. *Linc.*

VIPER'S-DANCE. St. Vitus's dance.

VIPPE. The fir-tree.

> The salyng *vippe*, cypresse deth to playne.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 25.

VIRE. To turn about. (*Fr.*)

VIRENT. Green; unfaded.

VIRGINAL. (1) Maidenly. *Shak.*

(2) An oblong spinnet.

VIRGIN-MARY-THISTLE. The *carduus benedictus.*

VIRGIN'S-GARLANDS. Garlands carried at the funeral of virgins, and afterwards hung in the church.

VIRGIN-SWARM. A swarm of bees from a swarm in the same season.

VIRID. Green. (*Lat.*)

VIRK. To tease. *Devon.*

VIRNE. To inclose; to surround.

VIROLAI. A sort of roundelay.

> Use no tavernys where be jestis and fablis,
> Synggyng of lewde balettes, rondelettes or *virolais*.
>
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 44

VIROLFE. The same as *Verel*, q. v.

VIROUN. A circuit. (*A.-N.*)

VIS. Countenance. (*A.-N.*)

> We may nother se hym ne here hyme, ne fele hym als he es, and tharefore we may noghte hafe the *vis* of his lufe here in fulfilling.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 226.

VISAGE. To front or face a thing.

VISE. (1) Aim. (*A.-N.*)

> Thus thys worlde thow moste despyse,
> And holy vertues have in *vyse*.
>
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 127.

(2) The same as *Pheeze*, q. v.

VISFIGURE. To disfigure. *North.*

VISGY. A pick and hatchet in one tool, for tearing down hedges. *Cornw.*

VISIKE. Physic.

> Ther is *visike* for the seke,
> And vertuis for the vicis eke.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 82.

VISNOMY. Countenance.

VIT. To dress meat. *Devon.*

VITAILLE. Victuals. (*A.-N.*)

VITIOUS. Spiteful; revengeful. *West.*

VITLER. A tavern-keeper.

> He scornes to walke in Paules without his bootes,
> And scores his diet on the *vitlers* post.
>
> *Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine*, 1600.

VITTRE. A whim; a pretence. *West.*

VITTY. Decent; proper; handsome. *West.*

VIVELICHE. Lively; vividly.

VIVERS. Provisions.

VIVES. "Certaine kirnels growing under the horsses eare," Topsell, 1607, p. 360.

VIXEN. The female fox.

VLEER. A flea. *Somerset.*

VLONKE. Splendid; rich. (*A.-S.*)

VLOTHER. Nonsensical talk. *West.*

VLUEKECCHE. An imposthume in the milt.

VLY-PECKED. Low-lived. *Devon.*

VOAKY. Greasy; unwashed. Applied to wool as it comes from the sheep. *West.*

VOC. An ugly face. *Rugby.*

VOCABLES. Words. *Palsgrave.*

VOCALE. Sound.

VOCATE. To ramble about idly. *West.*

VOCE. Strong; nervous. *Somerset.*

VODE. (1) To wander. (2) To vex.

VOGUE. In vogue, i. e. *en train.*

VOIDE. (1) To depart; to go away.

(2) To remove; to quit; to make empty.

(3) A parting dish; the last course; a slight repast or collation.

VOIDER. A basket or tray for carrying out the relics of a dinner or other meal, or for putting bones in. Brockett says it is still in use. A clothes basket is so called in Cornwall. According to Kennett, "a wooden flasket for linnen cloaths." Dekker applies the term to a person who clears the table.

VOIDING-KNIFE. A knife used for taking off remnants of bread, &c. to put in the voider.

VOINE. To foin, in fencing.

VOISDYE. Stratagem. (*A.-N.*)

> Now schalt thou here a gret mervayle,
> With what *voisdye* that he wrouȝte.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 217.

VOIX. Voice.

> Kyng Edward in hys ryght hym to endowe
> The commens therto have redy every houre:
> The *voyx* of the peuple, the *voix* of Jhesu,
> Who kepe and preserve hym from all langour.
> *MS. Bibl. Soc. Antiq.* 101.

VOKE. (1) Folk. *West.*

(2) The same as *Boke*, q. v.

VOKET. An advocate?

> To consente to a fals juggyng,
> Or hyredyst a *voket* to swyche thyng.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 36.

VOKY. (1) Gay; cheerful. *North.*

(2) Damp; moist. *Var. dial.*

VOL. Full. *R. Glouc.*

VOLAGE. Light; giddy. (*A.-N.*)

VOLANT-PIECE. A piece of steel on a helmet presenting an acute angle to the front.

VOLATILS. Wild fowls; game. (*A.-N.*)

> Make we man to oure ymage and liknesse, and be he sovereyn to the fischis of the see, and to the *volatils* of hevene, and to unresonable bestis of erthe.
> *MS. Bodl.* 277.

VOLD-SHORE. A folding stake to support hurdles. *Wilts.*

VOLENTE. Willing.

> For of free choice and hertely *volente*,
> She hathe to God avowed chastite.
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 15.

VOLEY. On the voley, i. e. at random, inconsiderately, at a stroke. (*Fr.*)

VOLLOUTH. Wicked; unjust. (*A.-S.*)

VOLLOW. A fallow. *Sussex.*

VOLNESSE. Fulness; perfection.

> And alle thre beth oone, thawgh it be so,
> In oon *volnesse* and in no mo.
> *Religious Poems*, xv. Cent.

VOLOWTEN. Flouting. *West.*

VOLUNTARIE. A flourish before playing.

VOLUNTARIES. Volunteers. *Shak.*

VOLUNTE. Will. (*A.-N.*)

> To suffre deth oonly for mannis sake,
> Uncompellid, frely of *volunté.*
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 1.

VOLUPERE. A woman's cap; a kerchief.

VOLVELLE. A contrivance found in some old astronomical works, consisting of graduated and figured circles of pasteboard or vellum made to revolve, and used for various calculations.

VOM. Foam.

VOMYSMENT. Vomiting.

> Hast thow wyth suche *vomysment*
> I-cast up aȝayn the sacrament?
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 142

VONDEDEN. Founded.

VONE. To take; to lead. *Hearne.*

VOOK. The voice. *Pr. Parv.*

VOOR. (1) A furrow. *Sussex.*

(2) To warrant. *South.*

VORBISEN. A parable.

VORE. Forth. *To draw vore*, to twit one with a fault. *Exmoor.*

VORE-DAYS. Late in the day. *Exm.* No doubt from the A.-S. forð-dæges.

VORE-RIGHT. Blunt; rude. *West.*

VORN. For him. *West.*

VORT. Till; until; for to. *Hearne.*

VORTHY. Forward; assuming. *West.*

VOUCHEN. To vouch. *Vouchen safe*, to vouchsafe. (*A.-N.*)

> To upe-ryse fra dede thou *vouchede* safe
> To eke the trowhe that we here hafe.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 191.

> Lorde, y have servyd yow many a day
> *Vowche* ye hur safe on mee.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.

VOULTEGER. A vaulter? Rolls House B. v. 4, temp. Hen. 8th,—"Item to Fredrego Gracian the kinges *voulteger*, xxxiij. *s.* iiij. *d.* per annum."

VOUR. To devour; to eat up.

VOUSE. Strong; nervous; forward. *West.*

VOUSSURE. A vault. (*A.-N.*)

VOUT. A vault. *Palsgrave.*

VOUTE. Mien; countenance. (*A.-N.*)

> Sir, sais the senatour, so Crist mott me helpe,
> The *voute* of thi vesage has woundyde us alle.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln.* f. 54.

VOWARD. The vanguard of an army.

VOWEL. The afterbirth of a cow. *West.*

VOWER. (1) Devoir; duty.

(2) Four. *Somerset.*

VOWESS. A votaress; a nun.

VOWTES. A dish in cookery described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 37.

VOYAGE. A journey by land. (*A.-N.*)

VOYDEE. The same as *Voide* (3).

VRAIL. A flail. *South.*

VRAMP-SHAKEN. Distorted. *Devon.*

VRAPED. Drawn tight. *Devon.*

VREACH. Violently. *Devon.*

VREATH. A low hedge. *Devon.*

VRITH. The bindings of hedges. *South.*

VROZZY. A nice thing. *Devon.*

VUDDICKS. A coarse fat woman. *West.*

VUDDLES. A spoilt child. *Wilts.*

VUG. To strike; to elbow. *Somerset.*

VULCH. The same as *Vug*, q. v.

VULGATE. Publicly known.

VUMP. To knock; to thump. *Devon.*

VUNG. Received. *Devon.*

VUR. (1) Far. (2) To throw. *West.*

VURE. Four? Our?

> Graunte us grace, in thyn hyȝe holde,
> Whanne we deye to holde *vure* tapris lyȝte.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 30.

VURRID-BRID. Household bread made of meal as it comes from the mill without the bran being taken from it. *Devon.*

VUR-VORE. Far-forth. *Exmoor.*

VUSTIN-FUME. A violent passion.

VUSTLED-UP. Wrapped up. *West.*

VUSTY. Fusty; mouldy. *West.*

VYCE. Countenance. (*A.-N.*)

> Gye ovyr all lovydd Felyce,
> The erlys doghtur with the feyre *vyce.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 148

VYLANLYCHE. Wickedly.

> Why that thou oughtiste with no righte
> To gabbe on hym so *vylanlyche.*
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 102

VYNCE. To conquer. (*Lat.*)

VYRE. An arrow for a crossbow. (*A.-N.*)

> That al his hert hath set a fuyre
> Of pure envye, and as a *vyre*
> Which fleeth out of a mighty bowe,
> Awey he fledde for a throwe.
> *Gower, MS. Bodl.* 294

VYSERNE. A visor, or mask.

VYVERE. The same as *Vever*, q. v.

WA. Well; yes. *North.*

WAA. Woe. Still in use.

> Wyches, he said, *waa* mot thow be!
> Hafe ȝe forsakyne my goddis so free.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 128.

WAAG. A lever. *Yorksh.*

WAAST. A waste; a wilderness.

WAB. Gabble; nonsense. *Devon.*

WABBLE. (1) To tremble; to reel. *North.*

(2) To do anything awkwardly. *Var. dial.*

WABBLER. A boiled leg of mutton.

WACCHE. Watching.

> And some for *wacche* and fasting,
> That maketh her hernes to drie and cling
> *MS. Lansd.* 793, f. 72.

WACCHERE. Watch.

> Duk Roland and Erle Olyver
> Thilke niȝt kepte the *wacchere.*
> *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 46.

WACHE. A flock of birds.

WACHID. Weary; tired.

WACKEN. (1) Watchful. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Lively; sharp; wanton. *North.*

WACKERSOME. Wakeful. *North.*

WACNE. To awaken. (*A.-S.*)

WAD. (1) Would. *North.*

(2) Line, or rank. In land-surveying, when they are setting out their stakes they are said to *wad* in a line; hence it is taken to signify a line, and it is said of persons, they are all in the same *wad*, when connected together in any way of business, &c.

(3) A wisp of straw. Also, a bundle or quantity of anything. *West.*

(4) Blacklead. *Cumb.*

(5) Woad. (6) A forfeit. *North.*

(7) What. *Hearne.*

WADDEN. Supple. *North.*

WADDER. A grower of wad or woad.

WADDLE. (1) To roll up and down in a confused and disorderly way. *Var. dial.*

(2) The wane of the moon. *Somerset.*

(3) To fold up; to entwine. *Devon.*

(4) The wattle of a hog.

WADDOCK. A large piece. *Salop.*

WADE. (1) To go; to pass. (*A.-S.*)

(2) The sun is said to wade when covered by a dense atmosphere. *North.*

(3) A joint or tenon is said to wade when it slips too easily from any cause.

WADEABLE. Fordable. *Coles.*

WADGE. To wager; to bet. *Devon.*

WADIR. Water. *Craven.*

WADLER-WIFE. In Newcastle, the keeper of a register office for servants.

WADLING. A wattled fence. *West.*

WADMAL. A very thick coarse kind of woollen cloth. Coarse tow used by doctors for cattle is also so called.

WAE-ME. Woe is me! *North.*

WÆNE. To sneak away.

WAFERER. A person who sold wafers, a sort of cakes so called.

WAFER-PRINT. A mould for wafers.

WAFF. (1) The movement of a large flame from side to side. *Northumb.*

(2) A spirit, or ghost. *North.*

(3) A nasty faint smell. *North.*

(4) To bark. *Cumb.*

(5) To puff or boil up. *North.*

(6) A slight attack of illness.

WAFFLE. To wave; to fluctuate. *North.*

WAFFLER. (1) The green sandpiper. *North.*

(2) A person who is very weak. *Cumb.*

WAFFLES. An idle sauntering person.

WAFFY. Insipid. *Linc.*

WAFRESTERE. A maker of wafers for consecration at the sacrament. (*A.-S.*)

WAFRON. A cloud, or vapour.

WAFT. (1) A barrel. *Somerset.*

(2) A lock of hair.

(3) A puff. Also, blown, wafted.

(4) To beckon with the hand.

WAFTAGE. Passage by water.

WAFTERS. Swords having the flat part placed in the usual direction of the edge, blunted for exercises. ***Meyrick.***

WAFTURE. A slight waving motion.

WAFYS. Vagabonds.

WAG. (1) The same as *Wagge*, q. v.

(2) To chatter. (3) To pass on.

WAGE. (1) To hire. Still in use.

(2) Pay; wages; reward; hire.

> For thou woldyst bryng me thys message,
> I wylle geve the thy *wage*.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 102.
>
> Ye have a knyght at yowre *wage*,
> For yow he ys an evell page.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 166.

(3) To be pledge for; to warrant. Also a substantive, a pledge.

(4) To bribe. *Var. dial.*

(5) To contend.

(6) To mould clay for pots, &c.

WAGET. Watchet colour.

WAG-FEATHER. A silly swaggerer.

WAGGE. To move; to shake.

> She had made of lethyr an howge bagge,
> By wycchecraft she cowde make it to *wagge*.
>
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 1.
>
> The vertu of hit is, if that a man have *waggynge* teth, if he ete of hit hit wulle make home fast.
>
> *MS. Arundel* 272, f. 46.

WAGGLE. To shake; to roll; to waddle.

WAGHE. A wall.

> So hedousely that storme ganne falle,
> That sondir it braste bothe *waghe* and walle.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 125.

WAGHT. Wage, gage, or pledge.

WAGING. The dung of the fox.

WAG-LEG. A black venomous fly.

WAGMOIRE. A quagmire. *Spenser.*

WAGSTERT. The titmouse.

WAGTAIL. A profligate woman.

WAG-WANTON. The shaking grass.

WAHAHOWE. An interj. in hallooing.

WAHAN. When. (*A.-S.*)

WAID. Weighed. *Tusser.*

WAIF. A stray cattle. *North.*

WAIFFANDE. Waving; moving.

> Schippis salle stande appone the sande
> *Wayffande* with the sees fame.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 152.

WAIFINGER. The same as *Waif*, q. v.

WAILE. (1) A veil. *Somerset.*

(2) Weal; prosperity. (*A.-S.*)

WAILY. Very sorrowful. *North.*

WAIME. A flaw, or tear. *Suffolk.*

WAIMENTE. To lament. (*A.-S.*)

> There dwellede theȝ sore *waymantende*,
> Sixe dayes fulle to the ende.
>
> *MS. Trin. Coll. Oxon.* 57, art. 2.

WAIN. (1) A home, or dwelling.

(2) A waggon. Still in use.

(3) To fetch. It occurs in Tusser, p. 141, wrongly explained in glossary.

(4) To move; to go; to turn.

WAIN-MEN. Waggoners.

WAINSCOTS. Boards for wainscots.

WAINT. Quaint; extraordinary. *North.*

WAINTLY. Very well. *Cumb.*

WAIR. (1) To lay out; to expend *North.*

(2) The spring. Vocab. MS.

WAISCHE. Washed.

> The meke als wele wylle hym haste
> To serve the leste als the maste,
> Als God dyde that symply lete
> Wehn he *waysche* hys dyschyplys fete.
>
> *MS. Harl* 2260, f. 16.

WAISE. A bundle or wisp of straw.

WAIST. (1) A girdle. (2) Ways.

WAISTCOATEERS. Low prostitutes.

WA-IST-HEART. An interj. of pity.

WAIT. (1) To wot, or know. *North.* "Now wayte thou wher that I was borne," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

(2) Laid out; expended. *Cumb.*

(3) The hautboy, a musical instrument.

(4) To blame. *Yorksh.*

(5) Bold; active. Robson, Gl.

WAITE. (1) To watch. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A watchman. *Prompt. Parv.*

WAITER. (1) Water. Vocab. MS. See the third example in v. *Stank* (2).

(2) A small tray. *Var. dial.*

WAITH. An apparition of a person about to die, or recently dead. *North.*

WAITHE. Languid. *I. of Wight.*

WAIT-OF. To wait for. *Yorksh.*

WAITS. Musicians. *Var. dial.* "The waytis blew lowde," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

> Grete lordys were at the assent,
> *Waytys* blewe, to mete they wente.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 68.

WAIT-TREBLE. A sort of bagpipe.

WAIVERS. Small waving twigs. *East.*

WAK. To languish. (*A.-S.*)

WAKE. (1) To watch. (*A.-S.*)

> And anon they somonyd the knyghte,
> That he schulde *wake* the galows that nyȝt.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 133.

(2) A parish festival, kept originally on the day of the dedication of the parish church. Literally a watch, a vigil.

(3) To watch the night with a corpse.

(4) To revel. Also, a revel.

(5) Hay placed in large rolls for the convenience of being carried. *West.*

WAKEMETE. Provisions for wakes.

WAKERIFE. Quite awake.

WAKES. Rows of green damp grass.

WAKKENISE. Watchful. (*A.-S.*)

WAKKER. Easily awakened. *North.*

WAKMEN. Watchmen. (*A.-S.*)

WAL. Will; pleasure.

WALAWAY. Woe! alas! *Chaucer.*

> There was rydynge and rennyng, sum cryed *wayleawa*
> Unknowyng to many men who the bettur hadde.
>
> *MS. Bibl. Reg.* 17 D. xv

WALCH. Insipid; waterish. *North.*

WALDE. (1) Power; dominion.

> For the erle hym had in *walde*,
> Of dedis of armes was he balde.
>
> *MS. Lincoln.* A. i. 17, f. 138

(2) Plain; field. (*A.-S.*)

> **Jhesu toke this corn in *walde*,**
> **And wondirly aboute him dalt.**
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 77.

(3) Would. Perceval, 915.

WALDING. Active; stirring. *Dunelm.*

WALE. (1) To choose; to select. *North.*

(2) Choice; good, excellent. *North.*

(3) Slaughter; carnage; death. (*A.-S.*)

(4) A whirlpool; the foaming wave.

(5) Weal; prosperity. (*A.-S.*)

(6) Will. Perceval, 1587.

(7) The ridge of threads in cloth. Hence used generally for texture.

(8) To court; to woo. *Yorksh.*

(9) A tumour, or large swelling. *Kent.*

(10) The fore-front of a horse-collar.

(11) To seek. *Gawayne.*

(12) A rod. Also, to strike.

WALEWEDE. Valued?

> An owche of sylver *walewede* therinne.
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 113.

WALHWE-SWETE. The herb bittersweet.

WALK. (1) To wag; to move; to work.

(2) A flock of snipes.

(3) A journey; a long absence.

(4) A plantation of willows.

(5) Uninclosed land. *East.*

(6) To depart.

(7) *To walk the round*, to go the round, said of a watchman.

WALKER. A fuller. *North.*

WALKING-SUPPER. A supper where one dish is sent round the table, every person being his own carver.

WALKLY-FIGS. Birch rods.

WALK-MILL. A fulling mill. *North.*

WALKNE. Air; sky; welkin. (*A.-S.*)

WALL. (1) *Go by the wall*, a name for strong ale. *To the wall*, in difficulties; *to go to the wall*, to be put on one side, to be slighted. *Laid by the wall*, dead but not buried. *To take the wall*, to walk nearest the wall in passing any one in the street.

(2) The stem of a rick.

(3) A wave. *North.*

(4) A spring of water. *Chesh.*

> **Amyd the toure a *walle* dede sprynge,**
> **That never is drye but ernynge.**
> *Religious Poems*, xv. Cent.

(5) "Wall of a shyppe," Palsgrave.

(6) "Wall of a strype, *enfleure*," ib.

(7) The side of a mine. Also, to pave the roads of a mine with stone.

WALLAGE. A confused mass. *West.*

WALL-BIRD. The spotted flycatcher.

WALLE. (1) To boil.

> **Further ther is a water *wallinde* hot,**
> **That is deop, and long, and brod,**
> *MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon.* I. 29.

(2)

> A wyckyd wound hath me *walled*,
> And traveyld me frome topp to too.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 58

(3) [illegible] MS. Harl. 1587, f. 43.

WALLERS. Women who rake the salt out of the leads at the salt-works at Nantwich.

WALL-EYED. Having eyes with an undue proportion of white. Any work irregularly or ill done, is called a *wall-eyed* job. It is applied also to any very irregular action.

WALLIGE. A loose bundle of anything.

WALLIS. The withers of a horse.

WALLON-TONGE. *Romant*, Palsgrave.

WALLOP. (1) To beat. *Var. dial.*

(2) To gallop. Also, a gallop. Still in use, to move quickly with great effort.

(3) To waddle. *Somerset.*

(4) To be slatternly. *Linc.*

(5) To bubble up. *North.*

(6) A thick piece of fat.

(7) To wrap up temporarily. *East.*

(8) To tumble over. *Suffolk.*

WALLOPING. Great. *Var. dial*

WALLOW. (1) The alder tree. *Salop.*

(2) Flat; insipid. *North.*

(3) To fade away. *Somerset.*

WALLOWISH. Nauseous. *Heref.*

WALL-PLAT. (1) The flycatcher. *West.*

(2) A mantel-piece; a shelf fixed in the wall; a piece of timber lying on the top of the wall to which the timbers or spars are attached.

WALLSPRING. Wet springy land. *West.*

WALL-TILES. Bricks. *North.*

WALL-TOOTH. A large double-tooth.

WALL-UP. To spring out; to cause to spring out; to cause to swell. *West.*

WALLY. (1) To cocker; to indulge. *North.*

(2) Alas! *Yorksh.*

WALME. A bubble in boiling.

> **Wyth vij. *walmes* that are so felle,**
> **Hote spryngyng out of helle.**
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 157.

WALMYNG. Boiling. (*A.-S.*)

> Thou haste undur thy beddys hedd
> An hoot *walmyng* ledde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 137

WALNOTE. A walnut. (*A.-S.*)

WALOPANDE. Galloping. "On walopande stedez," Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.

WALSH. An attached lean-to building, not having a pitched roof: used in the marshes near Spilsby. *Linc.*

WALT. (1) Ruled; governed. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To totter; to overthrow. *North.*

(3) Threw; cast. *Gawayne.*

WALTED. Laid, as corn. *East.*

WALTER. To tumble; to roll about. "To turne or walter in mire," Baret, 1580.

WALTHAM'S-CALF. As wise as Waltham's calf, i. e. very foolish. Waltham's calf ran nine miles to suck a bull.

WALTYN.

> **Thai *waltyn* at here wil to ware,**
> These wodis and the wastus that ther were.
> *MS. Douce* 302, f. 34

WALVE. To wallow, or roll about. *Devon.*

WALWORT. The herb *filipendula.*

WALY. Alas! (*A.-S.*)

WAM. Whom; which, whence. *Hearne.*

WAMBAIS. A body-garment twilled or quilted with wool, cotton, or tow. *Kennett.*

WAMBE. A bubbling up.

WAMBLE. To roll; to rumble.

WAME. The stomach. *Yorksh.* "*Venter*, wame," Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

WAMETOWE. A belly-band, or girth.

WAMLOKES. Unwashed wool.

WAN. (1) Gained. (*A.-S.*)

(2) One. Still in use.

(3) Went. (*A.-S.*)

(4) A wand, or rod. *Var. dial.*

(5) Begot?

He wende welle the gode man
Were hys fadur that hym *wan.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 245.

WANBELEVE. Perfidy; treachery.

WANCE. Once. *Devon.*

WANCHANCY. Unlucky; wicked. *North.*

WAND. (1) To inclose with poles.

(2) To span. A term at marbles.

(3) Lamentation; misery.

(4) A penis. *Dunelm.*

WANDE. (1) Went.

The aungell to hevene *wande,*
Whan he had seyde hys errande.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 33.

(2) Pole; rod; bough; club.

(3) Change?

Sayde Tryamowre on that covenaund,
My ryght name schalle y not *wande.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 81.

WANDED. Covered with boughs or twigs.

WANDELARD. Wandered; went. *Hearne.*

WANDLE. Supple; pliant; nimble. *North.*

WANDLY. Gently. *Cumb*

WANDLYSAND. Mistrowing.

WANDREME. Tribulation; agony.

WANDRETHE. Trouble; sorrow.

The sexte vertue es strenghe or stalworthnes noghte anely of body bot of herte and wille evynly to suffire the wele and the waa, welthe or *wandrethe,* whethire so betyde. *MS. Lincoln* A.i.17, f.217.

WANE. (1) Dwelling; home.

Than spekes that wyese in *wane,*
Thou hase oure gude mene slane
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.

(2) Are destroyed.

(3) To decrease. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Won. Perceval, 11.

(5) Manner. Perceval, 422, 1264.

(6) Came; arrived; went.

(7) An inequality in a board, &c.

(8) Wanting; deficient. (*A.-S.*)

WANENE. Whence. *Hearne.*

WANG. (1) A cheek-tooth. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A blow on the face. *Leic.*

WANGED. Tired. *Devon.*

WANGER. A pillow. (*A.-S.*)

WANGERY. Soft; flabby. *Devon.*

WANGHER. Large; strapping. *East.*

WANGLE. To totter; to vibrate. *Chesh.*

WANG-TOOTH. A grinder. *North.*

WANHOPE. Despair. (*A.-S.*)

Gode men I warne alle,
That ȝe in no *wanhope* falle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.

WANIAND. The wane of the moon.

WANIE. To fade; to wane; to decrease.

WANION. *With a wanion*, an imprecation signifying, with a curse.

WANKE. (1) Winked.

Oure kyng on the scheperde *wanke*
Prively with his eye.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52

(2) Happy; prosperous.

WANKLE. (1) Ill; weak. *North.*

(2) Unstable; unsteady; uncertain.

Thomas, truly I the say,
This worlde is wondur *wankille;*
Off the next batelle I wylle the say.
That shalbe done at Spynard hille.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 125.

(3) Limber; flabby; ticklish.

WANKLING. Weakly. *Heref.*

WANLACE. (1)

Where that he myghte make a *wanlace,*
And any thyng to the kyng purchace.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 29.

(2) To drive the wanlace, i. e. to drive the deer to a stand. A hunting term.

WANNE. (1) Pale; wan. (*A.-S.*)

The wynde owt of the havyn them blewe
Ovyr the *wanne* streme.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 85.

(2) Came; arrived.

To Harrowde Gye sone *wanne,*
A gode swyrde he toke hym than.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 180

WANNECLOUTE. The entrails.

WANNEL. The gait of a tired man.

WANSHONE. To want; to lack.

WANSOME. Inefficient. (*A.-S.*)

WANSONE. To wane; to decrease.

WANSY. Sickly; weak. *Suffolk.*

WANT. (1) A cross-road. *Essex.*

(2) A mole. In MS. Sloane 2584, is a receipt "for to take wontis." Still in use.

(3) I cannot want, i. e. do without, spare. A very common idiom, and still in use.

(4) A mental imbecility. *North.*

(5) Absence. Shirley, i. 277.

(6) A defect or hole in a board.

WANTERS. Unmarried persons, i. e. those who want mates. *North.*

WANTI-TUMP. A mole-hill. *Glouc.*

WANTON. A fondling; a pet.

WANTONLY. Unintentionally.

WANTOWE. Dissolute; profligate.

WANTRISTE. Mistrust.

And for *wantriste,* hire felow Salome
Opinly that alle myȝte it see.
Wexe in that arme deed and colde as stone.
Lydgate, MS. Soc Antiq. 134. f. 10.

WANTY. (1) A leather tie, or rope; a short waggon rope; a surcingle. *Var. dial.* Tusser uses the word in the sense of a rope by which burdens are tied to the back of a horse.

(2) Deficient; not enough. *North.*

WANWEARD. A profligate. *North.*

WANY. Spoilt by wet, said of timber.

WANZE. To waste, pine, or wither. *East.*

WAP. (1) To beat. Also, a blow.

(2) Futuo. A cant term.

> This doxy dell can cut been whids,
> And *wap* well for a win,
> And prig and cloy so benshiply
> Each deuseavile within.
> *Canting Songs*, 1725.

(3) Smartly; quickly. *Var. dial.*

(4) To yelp; to bark. *Somerset.* "Wappynge of howndes," Prompt. Parv.

(5) To flutter; to beat the wings. Generally, to move in any violent manner.

(6) A bundle of straw. *North.*

(7) To wrap or cover up.

(8) A fall. Still in use.

(9) A kind of mongrel cur.

(10) A pup. *Lanc.*

WAPE. Pale. *East.*

WAPED. Stupified. (*A.-S.*) Still in use, according to Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 467.

WAPPEN'D. Steevens seems to be correct in deriving this word from *wap*, futuo.

WAPPENG. Quaking. Batman, 1582.

WAPPER. (1) Anything large. *Var. dial.*

(2) To move tremulously. *Somerset.*

(3) A great falsehood. *Var. dial.*

WAPPERED. Restless; fatigued. *Glouc.*

WAPPER-EYED. Having eyes that move in a quick and tremulous manner, either from a natural infirmity, or from want of sleep.

WAPPER-JAW. A wry mouth. *East.*

WAPPET. A yelping cur. *East.*

WAPPING. Large. *Var. dial.*

WAPS. (1) A wasp. *Var. dial.*

(2) A large truss of straw. *North.*

WAPSE. To wash. *Sussex.*

WAPYNES. Weapons.

WAR. (1) Wary; wise; aware.

(2) Work. *North.* (3) Was; be.

(4) Worse. Still in use.

(5) The knob of a tree.

(6) Stand aside; give way; beware.

(7) To spend; to lay out. *North.*

WARANDE. Warrant.

> Mi Fadir he is ȝe undirstande,
> Him I drawe to my *warande*.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 91.

WARBEETLES. The large maggots which are bred in the backs of cattle. *Norfolk.*

WARBELL. A term applied to a hawk when she makes her wings meet over her back.

WARBLES. See *Warbeetles.*

WARBOT. "A worme, *escarbot*," Palsg.

WARCH. Ache; pain. *Lanc.*

WARCK-BRATTLE. Fond of work. *Lanc.*

WARD. (1) To take care of.

(2) *Wardes*, outworks of a castle.

> And alle the towres of crystalle schene,
> And the *wardes* enamelde and overgylt clene.
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 227.

(3) "Warde of a locke, *garde*," Palsg.

(4) Proper for keeping, as fruit. &c.

(5) World. *Chesh.*

(6) Hardness of the skin. *East.*

(7) A guard, in fencing.

(8) A prison; a gaol.

(9) A wardrobe. Skelton, ii. 184.

(10) A sort of coarse cloth.

WARDAN. Existing.

WAR-DAY. A work-day. *North.*

WARDECORPS. Body-guard. (*A.-N.*)

WARDED. Joined together. *East.*

WARDEIN. A warden; a guard; a watchman; a keeper of a gate.

WARDEMOTES. Meetings of the ward.

WARDEN. A large baking pear.

WARDER. (1) A staff; a truncheon. "Warder, a staffe. *baston*," Palsgrave.

(2) One who keeps ward.

WARDEREBE. The dung of the badger.

WARDERERE. A warder, or staff.

> Bot so it befelle apone a tyme that Alexander smate Jobas on the heved with a *warderere* for na trespasse, whare-fore Jobas was gretly angred and greved at Alexander. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 47.

WARDICH. A bank, or ditch.

WARDROPE. (1) A house of office.

(2) An icicle; a nose-drop.

(3) A dressing-room. *Yorksh.*

WARE. (1) Aware; sensible.

> Then come syr Barnard
> Aftur a dere fulle harde,
> And of me he was *ware*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 82.

(2) Whether. *Devon.*

(3) A weir, or dam.

(4) Corn; barley; oats. *Cumb.*

(5) To lay out labour, money, &c. This term is an archaism. *North.*

(6) Goods; dairy produce. *West.*

(7) Affairs; business.

(8) Wary; cunning.

> How faryth my knyghte ser Egyllamowre,
> That doghty ys ever and *ware*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 63.

(9) Sea-weed. *Dunelm.*

WARE-HOUSE. A work-house for masons, &c.

WARELESS. Unperceived; incautious.

WARENCE. The herb madder.

WARENTMENTIS. Garments. (*Lat.*)

WARENTY. Take a warrant or bail?

> ȝys, syr, and thou wylt *warenty*,
> And geve thy sone to day respyte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 140

WARESCHE. To cure; to heal.

> Sythene aftirwarde commes the soverayne leche, and takes there medcynes, and *waresche* maue of these sevene seknes, and stabilles hym in the sevene vertusz. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 200.

WARESM. A gift. *Huloet.*

WARE-WASSEL. A stem of sea-weed.

WARIANGLE. A small woodpecker.

WARIE. To revile; to curse.

WARIMENT. Care; caution. *Spenser.*

WARISHED. Well stored, or furnished.

WARISON. (1) A gift. Properly, a gift or reward on completing any business, or on leaving any situation.

> He made a crye thoro owt al the tow(n),
> Whedur he be ȝoman or knave,
> That cowthe bryng hym Robyn Hode,
> His *warisone* he shuld have.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 131.

Boye, therefore, by my crowne,
Thou must have thee *waryson ;*
The heigh horse besides Boughton
Take thou for thie travell.
Chester Plays, 6th pag. MS. Bodl. 175.

(2) The stomach. *Cumb.*

WARIST. Cured. *Ritson.*

WARK. (1) An ache, or pain. *North.*

(2) A hard stony substance covering the veins of coal in some mines.

WARK-BRATTLE. Loving to work. *Lanc.*

WARLARE. One who stammers.

WARLAU. A wizard, or sorcerer. (*A.-S.*)

Bituix the *warlau* and his wiif
Adam es stad in strang striif.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii f. 5.

The foulle *warlawes* of helle,
Undir the wallys skrykked schille.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 148.

WARLOK. (1) Mustard. (2) A fetterlock.

WARLOKER. More warily. *Gawayne.*

WARLY. (1) Warlike. (2) Warily.

WARM. (1) To beat. *Var. dial.*

(2) Rich; in good circumstances.

WARMOT. Wormwood.

WARMSHIP. Warmth. *Heref.*

WARM-STORE. Anything laid very carefully by till it may be wanted. *North.*

WARN. To warrant. *North.*

WARNDY. To warrant. *South.*

WARNE. To deny; to forbid.

The kynges hed when hyt ys broȝt,
A kysse wylle y *warne* the noghte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 87.

(2) To caution; to apprise. (*A.-S.*)

WARNED. Fortified.

WARNER. (1) A boys' game. A boy with his hands closed before him, called a warner, tries to touch another, in running, and so on, till all are touched.

(2) A sort of mongrel cur.

(3) A warrener. "The warner is hardy and felle," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

WARNESTORE. To furnish; to store.

WARNICHED. Furnished. (*A.-N.*)

WARNING-PIECE. Anything that warns.

WARNING-STONE. "The bakers in our county take a certaine pebble, which they putt in the vaulture of their oven, which they call the *warning-stone*, for when that is white, the oven is hott," Aubrey's MS. History of Wilts, Ash. Mus. Oxon.

WARNISED. Fortified. *Hearne.*

WARNT. Was not. *Var. dial.*

WARNY. I dare say. *Devon.*

WAR-OUTE. A term used in driving.

WARP. (1) Four of fish. *East.*

(2) The deposit left by the river Trent on lands after a flood.

(3) To cast a foal. *South.*

(4) To open; to lay eggs. *North.*

(5) In some parts, land between the sea-banks and sea is called the warp.

(6) To wrap up. *Somerset.*

(7) Uttered. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 9.

(8) To haul out a ship.

(9) To weave. Hence, to contrive.

(10) The stream of salt water that runs from the brine pits in Worcestershire.

(11) An abortive lamb. *Suffolk.*

(12) To make a waving motion.

WARPE. Cast. "And warpe of hys wedez," Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

WARPS. Distinct pieces of ploughed land separated by the furrows. *East Sussex* and *Kent.*

WARR. Worse. *North.* "Qua herd ever a warr auntur," MS. Cott. Vesp. A. iii.

WARRANT. The bottom of a coal-pit.

WARRANTIZE. A warrant, or pledge.

WARRAY. To make war on.

WARRAYNE. A warren.

His woddes and his *warrayne,*
His wylde and his tame.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137

WARR'D. Spent. *North.*

WARRE. (1) Wary; cunning.

Scho es *warre* and wysse,
Hir rod as the rose on ryse.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 138.

(2) Aware; conscious of.

The emperowre of this
Was *warre*, as I wysse.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 232

(3) Were. Still in use.

WARREN. A plot; a deep design.

WARREN-HEAD. A dam across a river in the more northern parts of Northumberland.

WARREYDE. Made war.

When I *warreyde* in Spayne,
He mad my landis barrayne.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.

WARRIABLE. Able for war.

WARRICK. To twitch a cord tight by crossing it with another. *Northumb.*

WARRIDGE. The withers of a horse.

WARRIE. To abuse; to curse.

The fifthe es *warienge* of other men,
Offe the grace of the Holy Goste to ken.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 20.

WARRINER. The keeper of a warren.

When the buckes take the does,
Then the *warriner* knowes,
There are rabbets in breeding;
And when the bag showes,
Then the milke-maid knowes,
The cow hath good feeding.
Cobbes Prophecies, his Signes and Tokens, 1614.

WARROKEN. To girt. (*A.-S.*)

WARSEN. To grow worse. *North.*

WARSLE. To strive; to wrestle. *North.*

WARSLEY. Not much. *Essex.*

WARSTEAD. A ford over a river.

WART. (1) To overturn. *Chesh.*

(2) To plough land overthwart. *East.*

(3) To work. *North.*

WARTE. Wear it; spend it.

WARTH. A ford. *North.* In Herefordshir a flat meadow close to a stream.

WAR-WHING. Take care; beware. *West.*

WARY-BREED. The worms in cattle.

WAS. To wash. Robin Hood, i. 89.

WASE. (1) A bundle of straw, &c., to relieve a burthen carried on the head.

(2) Angry; ill-tempered. *West.*

(3) To breathe with difficulty. *East.*

WASELEN. To become dirty. (*A.-S.*)

WASH. (1) A narrow track through a wood; a lane through which water runs. *East.*

(2) Washy. Still in use.

(3) Ten strikes of oysters. *Blount.*

WASHAMOUTH. A blab. *Devon.*

WASHBOUGHS. The small straggling boughs of a tree. *Suffolk.*

WASHBREW. This term is still in use in Devon. It is thus described by Markham:

> And lastly, from this small oat meal, by oft steeping it in water, and cleansing it, and then boyling it to a thick and stiff jelly, is made that excellent dish of meat which is so esteemed of in the west parts of this kingdome, which they call *washbrew*, and in Cheshire and Lancashire they call it flamery, or flumery.

WASH-DISH. The water-wagtail. *West.*

WASHEN. Washed. (*A.-S.*)

WASHER. (1) A sort of kersey cloth.

(2) "An iron hoope which serves to keepe the iron pin at the end of the axeltree from wearing the nave," Florio, p. 94.

WASHES. The seashore. *Norf.*

WASH-HOLE. A sink. *Var. dial.*

WASHING. To give the head for washing, i. e. to submit to insult.

WASHING-BALLS. A kind of cosmetic used in washing the face. *Markham.*

WASHMAN. A beggar who solicited charity with sham sores or fractures.

WASH-POOL. A bathing pond.

WASH-WATER. A ford.

WASK. A large wooden beetle. Also, to use a beetle. *Suffolk.*

WASPISH. Tetchy; irritable. *East.*

WASSAIL. From the A.-S. wæs hæl, be in health. It was anciently the pledge word in drinking, equivalent to the modern *your health*. See *Drinkhail.* The term in later times was applied to any festivity or intemperance; and the wassail-bowl still appears at Christmas in some parts of the country. The liquor termed *wassail* in the provinces is made of apples, sugar, and ale.

> Who so drynkes furst i-wys,
> *Wesseyle* the mare dele.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

WASSET-MAN. A scarecrow. *Wilts.*

WAST. (1) The belly. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Nothingness. *In wast*, in vain.

WASTE. (1) To abate. *Essex.*

(2) The body of a ship.

(3) A consumption. *North.*

(4) To bang, or cudgel. *East.*

WASTEABLE. Wasteful. *Somerset.*

WASTE-GOOD. A spendthrift.

WASTEL. A cake; fine bread. (*A.-N.*) The wastel bread was well-baked white bread, next in quality to the simnel.

WASTER. (1) A cudgel. "Wasters or cudgels used in fence-schooles," Florio, p. 95.

(2) A damaged manufactured article.

(3) A thief in a candle. *Var. dial.*

WASTERNE. A desert. "Walkede in that wasterne," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 87. (*A.-S.*)

WASTEYN. A desert. (*A.-S.*)

> A gode man and ryȝt certeyn
> Dwelled besyde that *wasteyn*.
> *MS Harl.* 1701, f. 12
>
> An ermyte woned for over a doune,
> Yn a *wasteyne* fer fro the toune.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 41

WASTING. A consumption. *North.*

WASTLE. (1) To wander. *Heref.*

(2) A twig; a withy. *Northumb.*

WASTOUR. A destroyer. (*A.-N.*)

WASTREL. A profligate. *West.*

WASTRELS. Imperfect bricks, china, &c.

WAT. (1) Walter. It was the old name for a hare. Used metaphorically for a wily cautious person.

(2) *Thou wat*, thou knowest.

(3) Indeed; certainly. *North.*

(4) A wight; a man. *Townel. Myst.*

(5) Hot. *Var. dial*

WATCHED. Wet shod. *Var. dial.*

WATCHET. A pale blue colour.

WATCHING. A debauch.

WATCHING-CANDLE. The candle used when a person sits the night with a corpse.

WATCH-WEBS. Same as *Stealyclothes*, q. v.

WATE. To know. (*A.-S.*)

> Firste es, as clerkes *wate*,
> That who so es in wedwe state
> Schuld hold hym pryvly in hynne,
> And use solence withoute dynne.
> *MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 118.
>
> His Son is wisdom that alle thinge *wate*,
> For al the world he halt in state
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 2.

WATER. A river. *North.*

WATER-BEWITCHED. Any very weak drink.

WATER-BLOBS. Small watery globules.

WATER-BOX. The female pudendum. This term occurs in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 185

WATER-BRASH. Water on the stomach.

WATER-CASTER. A person who judged of diseases by the inspection of urine.

WATER-CHAINS. Small chains attached to the bits of horses. *North.*

WATER-CRAW. A water-ousel.

WATER-CROFT. A glass jug for water.

WATER-DAMAGED. See *Water-bewitched.*

WATER-DOGS. See *Mare's-Tails.* Watergalls may perhaps have the same meaning, but I am told a second rainbow above the first is called in the Isle of Wight a *watergeal.* Carr has *weather-gall*, a secondary or broken rainbow.

WATERE. Walter. *Pr. Parv.*

WATER-FURROW. A gutter, or open drain.

WATER-GATE. A floodgate. Also, a passage for water. Metaphorically, the water-box, q. v.

> Fro heven oute of the *watirgatis*,
> The reyny storme felle doun algatis
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 91.

WATERHEN. The moorhen.

WATERINGS. The spot called *St. Thomas a Waterings* was situated at the second mile-stone on the road from London to Canterbury. It was a place of execution in Elizabeth's time, and is frequently alluded to.

WATER-LAG. See *Water-leder.*

WATER-LEDER. A water-carrier.

WATER-LOCK. A watering place fenced with walls, rails, or bars, &c. Blount, p. 702.

WATER-LYNGKE. The herb *fabria minor.*

WATER-PLOUGH. A machine formerly used for taking mud, &c. out of rivers.

WATER-POT. "Water potte for a table, *aiguiere,*" Palsgrave. "Water potte for a gardyne, *arrousouer,*" ibid.

WATER-POUKE. A water-blister.

WATER-PUDGE. A puddle. *Northampt.*

WATER-RANNY. The short-tailed field mouse.

WATERS. Watering-places. *Linc.*

WATER-SHAKEN. Saturated with water.

WATER-SHUT. A floodgate.

WATER-SLAIN. See *Water-shaken.*

WATER-SPARROW. The reed bunting.

WATER-SPRINGE. A copious flow of saliva.

WATER-SPRIZZLE. A disease in ducklings.

WATER-STEAD. The bed of a river.

WATER-SWALLOW. The water-wagtail.

WATER-SWOLLED. Completely saturated.

WATER-TABLE. A small embankment made across a road, especially on a hill, to carry off the water. *Sussex.*

WATER-TAKING. A pond from which water is taken for household purposes.

WATER-TAWV. A swooning fit. *North.*

WATER-TEEMS. Risings of the stomach when nothing but water is discharged by vomiting. *North.*

WATERWALL. A waterfall. Also, a wall to keep water within due bounds.

WATER-WHEEL. A blister.

WATER-WHELPS. Plain dumplings. *East.*

WATER-WOOD. A watered fleece of wool.

WATER-WOOSEL. The water-ouzel.

WATER-WORK. An engine for forcing water.

WATER-WORKERS. Makers of meadow-drains and wet ditches. *Norf.*

WATER-WORT. The herb maiden-hair.

WATH. A ford. *North.*

WATHE. (1) A straying. (*A.-.S*)

(2) Injury; danger; evil.

> Now take hede what I the mynne,
> ȝef a wyf have done a synne,
> Syche penaunce thou gyve hyre thenne,
> That hyre husbonde may not kenne.
> Leste for the penaunce sake,
> Wo and *waththe* bytwene hem wake.
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 147.
>
> I rede thou mende it with skille,
> For *wathes* walkes wyde.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 131.

(3) Game; prey. (*A.-S.*)

WATHELY. Severely.

> With fyfty speris he flede,
> And *wathely* was wondide.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 131.

WATKIN'S-ALE. A copy of this curious old tune is in Queen Elizabeth's Virginal Book. The original ballad is thus entitled,—

> A ditty delightfull of Mother *Watkin's Ale,*
> A warning wel wayed, though counted a tale.

WATLYNGE-STRETE. The milky way.

WATSTONE. A whetstone.

WATTLE. (1) To beat. *Derb.*

(2) A hurdle. *Var. dial.*

(3) To tile a roof. *North.*

WATTLE-AND-DAB. A mode of building with close hurdle-work plastered over with a mixture of clay and chopped straw. *Warw.*

WATTLE-JAWS. Long lanky jaws.

WATTLES. (1) Loose hanging flesh. *North.*

(2) A kind of hairs or small bristles near the mouth and nostrils of certain fish.

WAUDON. Supple. *Northumb.*

WAUF. Tasteless. *Yorksh.*

WAUGH. To bark. *North.* The term occurs in Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 65.

WAUGHIST. Rather faint. *North.*

WAUGH-MILL. A fulling-mill. *Yorksh.*

WAUKLING. Weak. *Linc.*

WAULCH. Insipid; tasteless. *North.*

WAUPE. The turnspit dog.

WAURE. Sea-wrack. *Kent.*

WAUVE. To cover over. *Heref.*

WAVE. (1) To hesitate. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To wander, or stray.

(3) Wove. *Chaucer.*

WAVER. (1) A common pond serving the whole village. *Suffolk.* "Wavoure, stondynge watyr," Pr. Parv.

(2) The situation of a quoit when pitched so that its rim lies on the hob. *Suffolk.*

WAVERS. Young timberlings left standing in a fallen wood. *North.*

WAW. (1) A wall. *North.*

(2) To bark. Also, to caterwaul.

WAWARDE. The vanguard.

> The kyng of Lebe before the *wawarde* he ledez.
> *Morte Arthure*, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 72.

WAWE. (1) Woe.

> Betwene the *wawe* of wod and wroth,
> Into his douȝtris chambre he goth.
> *Gower*, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 8

(2) A wave. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To move, wag, or shake.

WAWEYS. Waves. (*A.-S.*)

> Nothyng sawe they them abowte
> But salte water and *waweys* stowte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 150.

WAWKS. Corners of the mustachios.

WAWL. To squeak; to cry out.

WAWT. To overturn. *Lanc.*

WAXE. (1) Wood. *Leic.*

(2) To thrive; to increase. (*A.-S.*) *To wax out of flesh*, to become thin.

(3) *A lad of wax*, a smart clever boy. "A man of wax," Romeo and Juliet.

WAX-END. Shoemaker's waxed thread.

WAXEN-KERNELS. Enlarged and inflamed glands in the neck. "Waxyng kyrnels, *glande, glanders,*" Palsgrave.

WAY. (1) The time in which a certain space can be passed over. *Two mile way*, the tim which two miles could be passed over

(2) A way. Still in use.

WAY-BIT. A little bit. *North.*

WAY-BREDE. The plantain tree. (*A.-S.*)

WAYE. To weigh; to press with weight.

WAY-GATE. A gate across a road. *Linc.*

WAY-GOOSE. An entertainment given by an apprentice to his fellow-workmen. *West.*

WAY-GRASS. Knot-grass.

WAYKYER. Weaker.

> There was jollyng, there was rennyng for the sovereynté,
> There was rorynge and rumbelynge, pete to here;
> Fayne was the *waykyer* away for to flee,
> That day many a stowte man was ded there.
> *MS. Bibl. Reg.* 17 D. xv.

WAYLANDE. Valiant.

WAYNE. To strike; to raise.

WAYS. *Go your ways,* get along with you. *Come your ways,* come along with me.

WAY-WARDENS. Keepers of private roads.

WAY-WORT. The herb pimpernel.

WAY-ZALTIN. A game, or exercise, in which two persons stand back to back, with their arms interlaced, and lift each other up alternately. Jennings, p. 82.

WE. (1) With. *North.*

(2) Well. In use in the North.

WEAD. Very angry. *North.*

WEAKEN. To soak in water.

WEAKLING. A weak person.

WEAKY. Moist; watery. *North.*

WEAL. (1) The same as *Wale,* q. v.

(2) A wicker basket used for catching eels.

(3) To be in woe or want.

WEALD. Forest; woody country.

WEALTHY. Well fed. *North.*

WEAMISH. Squeamish. *Devon.*

WEANELL. A young beast just weaned.

WEAR. (1) The fashion. *Shak.*

(2) To cool the pot. *North.*

WEARD. To bathe. *Beds*

WEARIFUL. Tiresome. *Var. dial.*

WEARING. (1) A consumption. *North.*

(2) Tiresome; tedious. *Var. dial.*

WEARISH. Small; weak; shrunk. Also, unsavoury. "Werysshe as meate is that is nat well tastye, *mal savouré,*" Palsgrave. Forby has *weary*, feeble, sickly, puny.

WEARY. Troublesome; vexatious.

WEASAND. The throat. (*A.-S.*)

WEAT. To search the head to find if there be lice in it. *North.*

WEATH. Pliant. *I. of Wight.*

WEATHER. (1) To dry clothes in the open air.

(2) To give hawks an airing.

WEATHER-BREEDER. A fine day.

WEATHER-CASTER. A person who computed the weather for the almanacs, &c.

WEATHERED. Experienced.

WEATHER-GAGE. To get the *weather-gage* of a person, to get the better of him. *South.*

WEATHER-GALL. See *Water-dogs.*

WEATHER-GLEAM. To see anything at a distance, the sky being bright near the horizon. *North.*

WEATHER-HEAD. The secondary rainbow.

WEATHER-LAID. Weather-bound. *East.*

WEATHER-WIND. The bindweed.

WEATIN. Urine. *Cumb.*

WEAZEL. A foolish fellow. *East.*

WEB. (1) A weaver. (*A.-S.*)

> She was the formaste *web* in kynde
> That men of that crafte dud fynde.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 10.

> Of carpenteres, of smythes, of *webbes*, of bakeres, of breweres, and of alle maner men that goeth to huyre by the ȝere, or by the wyke, or by the daye.
> *MS. Burney* 356, p. 99.

(2) The blade of a sword.

(3) A sheet or thin plate of lead.

(4) The omentum. *East.*

(5) See *Pin-and-Web*, p. 625.

WEBSTER. A weaver. *North.*

WECHE. A witch.

> Sexty geauntes before engenderide with fendez,
> With *weches* and warlaws to wacchene his tentys.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 59.

WED. (1) Weeded. *North.*

(2) A heap of clothes, which each party of boys put down in a game called Scotch and English.

(3) A pledge. (*A.-S.*)

> Hath any mon upon a *wedde*
> Borowet at the oght in nede.
> *MS. Cotton. Claud.* A. ii. f. 142.

> Hyddur he wolde take hys pase,
> My lyfe dar y lay to *wedd.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.

WEDDE. (1) Wedded. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To lay a wager; to pledge.

WEDDE-FEE. A wager. *Robson.*

WEDDE-FERE. Husband; wife. (*A.-S.*)

WEDDER. A wether sheep. *North.*

WEDDINGER. A guest at a wedding.

WEDDING-KNIVES. Knives which were formerly part of the accoutrements of a bride.

WEDE. (1) Clothing; apparel. (*A.-S.*)

> Hast thou ȝeve hem at here nede
> Mete and drynke, cloth or *wede.*
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 138.

(2) Madness.

> And had therof so moche drede,
> That he wende have go to *wede.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 24.

(3) To become mad.

> To Gye he starte, as he wold *wede*,
> And smote hym downe and hys stede.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 191.

WEDERINGE. Temperature.

WEDGE. A gage; a pledge.

WEDHOD. State of marriage.

> Save in here *wedhod*,
> That ys feyre to-fore God.
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 129.

WEDHOK. A weeding-hook.

WEDLAKE. Wedlock; marriage.

WEDLOCK. A wife.

WEDMAN. A husband.

WEDOWE.

> Sene alle the erthe withowttene oure lorchipe may be callede *wedowe.* *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 9

WEDS-AND-FORFEITS. The game of forfeits is so called in Warwickshire.

WEDSETTE. Put in pledge or pawn.

WEDUR. (1) A cloud. (2) Weather.

WEDWEDE. Widowhood. (*A.-S.*)

> Bot whether of thaym that lyves of the lyfe,
> Be it the man, be it the wyf,
> Schuld hys lif chastely lede,
> Whyles he es in the state of *wedwede.*
> *MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 117.

WEDYRCOKKE. A weathercock.

WEE. (1) Woe; sorrow.

(2) Very small; little. *Var. dial.*

WEEAN. (1) A quean; a jade. *North.*

(2 A child, or *wee one.* *Yorksh.*

WEED. (1) Tobacco.

(2) A heavy weight. *Devon.*

WEEDY. Sickly; ill-grown. *Var. dial.*

WEEF. "Weef or summewhat semynge to badnesse." Prompt. Parv.

WEEK. (1) The wick of a candle.

(2) To squeak; to whine. *East.*

(3) The inside of a week, i. e. from Monday till Saturday. *North.*

(4) The side of the mouth. *Lanc.*

WEEKY-DAY. A week-day. *Devon.*

WEEL. (1) Well. *North.*

(2) A whirlpool. *Lanc.*

WEEN. (1) To whimper; to cry. *Devon.*

(2) The same as *Wene,* q. v.

(3) We have. *Lanc.*

WEEPERS. Mourners.

WEEPING-CROSS. *To come home by Weeping Cross,* to repent of any undertaking.

WEEPING-RIPE. Ready for weeping.

WEEPING-TEARS. Tears. *East.*

WEEP-IRISH. To scream; to yell.

WEEPY. Moist; springy. *West.*

WEER. (1) The same as *Were,* q. v.

(2) To stop; to oppose; to keep off; to guard; to protect; to defend. *North.*

(3) Pale and ghastly. *East.*

WEES. We shall. *Cumb.*

WEESEL. The weasand, or windpipe.

WEET. (1) The same as *Wete,* q. v.

(2) Nimble; swift. *North.*

(3) Wet. Still in use.

(4) To rain rather slightly. *North.*

WEETPOT. A sausage. *Somerset.*

WEE-WOW. Wrong. *Devon.* Also, to twist about in an irregular manner.

WEEZWAI. A bridle. *Somerset.*

WEFF. (1) Taste; flavour.

(2) To snarl. *North.*

WEFFABYLLE. Able to be woven.

WEFFYNG. Weaving.

> Wen sche takyth hyre werke on honde,
> Off *weffyng* other enbrouderye.
> *Gower, MS. Cantab.* Ff i. 6, f. 4.

WEFT. (1) Woven. *North.*

(2) A waif, or stray.

(3) Waved; put aside. *Spenser.*

(4) A loss.

(5) The ground of a wig.

WEG. A pledge. (*A.-S.*)

WEGGE. A wedge. *Pr. Parv.*

WEGHT. An article like a sieve, but without holes in the bottom, which is usually made of sheepskin.

WEGHTNES. Boldness.

WEHEE. To neigh, as a horse.

WEIEWORTH. The herb pimpernel.

WEIGH. A lever; a wedge.

WEIGH-BALK. The beam of scales.

WEIGH-BOARD. Clay intersecting a vein.

WEIGH-JOLT. A seesaw. *Wilts.*

WEIGHKEY. Soft; clammy. *Yorksh.*

WEIGHT. (1) A great number. *North.*

(2) A machine for winnowing corn.

WEIKE. Weak; slow.

WEILEWAY. Alas! See *Walaway.*

> He may seye *weileway* his burth,
> For wo to him is leide.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 94.

WEINE. (1) A vein. Vocab. MS.

(2)

> That they fynd na fawte of fude to theire horsez,
> Nowthire *weyne,* ne waxe, ne welthe in this erthe.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 55.

WEIR. (1) A pool. (2) A dam.

WEIRD-SISTERS. The Fates.

WEIVE. To forsake; to decline; to refuse; to depart. (*A.-S.*)

WEKE. (1) The wick. *Palsgrave.*

> For firste the wexe bitokeneth his manhede,
> The *weke* his soule, the fire his Godhede.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 29.

(2) To grow weak. (*A.-S.*)

WEKET. A wicket. Also as *Bel-chos,* q. v. "A weket of the wombe," MS. Addit. 12195.

WEKYD. Wicked; mischievous.

WEL. Well; in good condition.

WELAWILLE. Wild; dangerous. *Gaw.*

WELA-WYNNE. Well joyous. *Gaw.*

WELBODE. The insect millepes.

WELCH. A failure *Yorksh.*

WELCH-AMBASSADOR. A cuckoo.

WELCH-HOOK. A kind of bill or axe having two edges. "A Welsh hook, *rancon, un visarma,*" Howell.

WELCHMAN'S-HOSE. To turn anything to a Welchman's hose, i. e. to turn it any way to serve one's purpose.

WELCHNUT. A walnut. This is given in MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2, as a Wiltshire word.

WELCH-PARSLEY. Hemp.

WELCOME-HOME-HUSBAND. Cypress spurge. Also called *Welcome to our house.*

WELDE. (1) To wield; to govern. (*A.-S.*)

> Alle that ben of warde and elde,
> That cunnen hemself kepe and *welde,*
> They schulen alle to chyrche come,
> And ben i-schryve alle and some.
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 129.

> And seide, Abraham, this is the land
> That thou and thine shul have *weldand.*
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 15.

(2) A wood; a forest; a plain.

(3) To carry; to bear.

(4) To possess. Also, possession.

WELDER. An owner; a ruler.

WELDY. Active. (*A.-S.*)

WELE. (1) Well. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Wealth; prosperity; good fortune.

> Wherefore lett us say in *wele* and in woo,
> Good Lorde evermore thy wille be doo!
> *MS. Bibl. Reg.* 17 D. xv. f. 29.

WELEFULNES. Happiness.

WELEWED. Dried up; decayed. (*A.-S.*)

For *welewed* in that gres grene,
That ever siththen hath ben sene.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 8.

The whiche was whilom grene gras
Is *welwed* hey, as tyme now.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 245.

WELKE. (1) To wither; to be musty.

The see now ebbeth, now it floweth;
The londe now *welketh*, now it groweth.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 36

(2) To mark with protuberances.

(3) To wane; to decrease. *Spenser.*

(4) Walked. Perceval, 209.

Jhesus was there, he *welke* the strete,
And with this blynde gon he mete.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 84.

(5) The same as *Welte*, q. v.

WELKIN. The sky. (*A.-S.*)

WELKING. Big and awkward; thus, a great *welking* fellow; generally used in the same sense as *hulking;* though at times it seems as if it were taken to signify wallowing; for they say, "He's *welking* about with his fat sides." *Linc.*

WELKNE. The sky.

A mannis synne is for to hate,
Whiche maketh the *welkne* for to debate.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 36.

WELL. (1) Surface springs, used as a source of water for domestic or other special purposes, are generally termed wells. *York.*

(2) A chimney or vent-hole in a rick or mow. *Norfolk.*

(3) To bubble up. *Palsgrave.*

(4) To weld. *North.*

(5) *Well to live, well to do,* rich.

WELLADAY. Alas! *Var. dial.*

WELL-A-FINE. To a good purpose.

WELLANDE. Boiling; bubbling. Used metaphorically for furiously, madly.

Of molten leed and bras withal,
And of other *wellande* metal. *MS. Ashmole* 41, f. 127.
Who so handlyth pycche *wellyng* hote,
He shal have fylthe therof sumdeyl.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 44.

WELL-AN-ERE. Alas! *North.*

WELL-APAID. Satisfied. *West.*

WELL-AT-EASE. Hearty; healthy.

WELL-DOING. A benefit. *Devon.*

WELLE. (1) To boil.

Goth to the devel there shul ȝe go,
For to *welle* ever in wo;
Ever in his wo to *welle*,
With him and his that are in helle.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 138.

(2) To rage; to be hot.

(3) Very. (4) A wheel.

(5) To flow, as from a spring.

Mary, welle of mercy!
Wellyng ever pité.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 105.

(6) Grassy plain; sward. *Gawayne.*

WELL-HEAD. A fountain; a spring.

WELL-NIGH. Almost. *Var. dial.*

WELLS. The under parts of a waggon.

WELL-SEEN. Expert; skilful.

WELL-SOSSE. Well-a-day! *Devon.*

WELL-STREAM. A spring; a fountain.

WELLY. (1) Almost; very. *North.*

(2) Well-a-day, i. e. alas!

(3) To commiserate. *North.*

WELLYD. Coagulated, as milk.

WELME. A bubble. (*A.-S.*)

WELNE. Well-nigh; almost.

WELOGH. The willow.

WELOWE. To wither, to dry; to rot.

I am smyten downe and begynne to *welowe*,
As heye that lyeth aȝeyn the sonne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 9.

WELSH. Insipid. *North.*

WELSOME. Wildsome.

They namyd the chylde Syr Degrabelle,
That *welsome* was of wone.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 66.

WELT. (1) To upset. *North.*

(2) To totter. *Yorksh.*

(3) To turn down the upper leather of a shoe to which the sole is fastened.

(4) To ornament with fringe. Also, a hem or border of fur, &c.

(5) To soak. *East.*

(6) To beat severely. *Norf.*

WELTE. (1) Rolled; overturned.

Whenne the kynge hade of hym syghte,
In his chayere he *welte* up-ryghte:
And whenne thay had lyfte hym up agayne,
Thanne of Cristofer ganne he frayne.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 127

(2) Wielded; governed. (*A.-S.*)

WELTER. To tumble, or roll about.

WELTHE. A welt. (*A.-S.*)

WELTHFUL. Fruitful.

WELWILLY. Favorable; propitious.

WELWYNGE. A wallowing. *Pr. Parv.*

WEM. (1) A spot; a blemish. *East.*

(2) The womb, or belly. *North.*

WEMBLE. To turn a cup upside down in token of having had enough tea. *North.*

WEMENT. To moan; to lament.

WEMLES. Without spot or stain. (*A.-S.*)

The state of maydenhed he sal spylle,
Maydenhed that es *wemles*.
MS. Bibl. Coll. Sion. xviii. 6.

WEMMED. Corrupted. (*A.-S.*)

WENCHE. A young woman. *Wenche of the game,* a strumpet.

WENCHEN. Wenches. *Glouc.*

WENDE. (1) To change. Also, to turn, as a ship does with the tide.

(2) To go. (*A.-S.*)

Hast thow hyet hyt to the ende,
That thou myȝtes hamward *wende?*
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 140.

For so sayeth Crist, withoute fayle,
That nyȝe upon the worldis ende,
Pees and accorde away schalle *wende*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 37.

But whenne that I schale hennes *wende*,
Grawnte me the blysse wythowten ende.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 130.

(3) To think; to conjecture. (*A.-S.*)

WENE. (1) To think; to suppose. (*A.-S.*)

No, for God, seid oure kyng,
I *wene* thou knowist me no thyng.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

(2) Guess; supposition; doubt. (*A.-S.*)

WENER. Fairer. *Gawayne.*

WENGABLES. Vegetables. *East.*

WENGAND. Vengeance. *Higins.*

WENGED. Avenged. *Gawayne.*

WENIAND. See *Wanion.*

WENNEL. A calf newly weaned.

WENSDAY. Wednesday.

WENT. (1) A crossway; a passage.

(2) Went away; vanished. *West.*

(3) Gone. From *Wende*, to go.

> Of the brede, thurghe Sacrament,
> To flesshe and blode hyt ys alle *went.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 67.

(4) To turn; to turn back. Also, the turning of a stair, &c.

(5) A furlong of land.

(6) To turn sour or acid. *East.*

(7) The teasel, or fuller's thistle.

(8) Thought. (*A.-S.*)

> He *wente* that tyme haffe deyed thare,
> So that saule brynte hym thare.
> *R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes*, p. 2.

(9) Done; fulfilled.

> And badde here wyl shulde be *went*
> To Agladyous comaundement.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 54.

WENTLE. To turn, or roll over.

WEODEN. Weeds. (*A.-S.*)

WEOREN. Were. (*A.-S.*)

WEORRED. Defended. (*A.-S.*)

WEP. Wept. (*A.-S.*)

WEPELY. Causing tears. (*A.-S.*)

WEPEN. (1) A weapon. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To weep. *Chaucer.*

> There the pepulle schale geder withinne
> To prayen and to *wepen* for here synne.
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 131.

WEPENE. Membrum virile.

WEPMON. A man. (*A.-S.*)

WEPPYND. Armed. (*A.-S.*)

> Then spake Moche, the mylner sune,
> Evermore wel hym betyde,
> Take xij. of thi wyght ȝemen
> Welle *weppynd* be ther side.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 126.

WER. Our. *North.*

WERC. Work. (*A.-S.*)

WERCE. Worse. *Pr. Parv.*

WERCHE. (1) To work. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Thin; watery; insipid. *North.*

WERCOK. A pheasant.

WERDES. Fortunes. (*A.-S.*)

WERDEZ. Are. *Gawayne.*

WERDLICHE. Worldly. (*A.-S.*)

WERDROBE. The ordure of the badger.

WERE. (1) Doubt; uncertainty; confusion.

> But we, that dwelle undir the mone,
> Stonde in this world upon a *weer.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 31.

> Ha! fadir, be nouȝt in a *weere.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 51.

> And thorowe hir merite she hathe the mouthes shit,
> And lyppes closed of hem that weren in *were.*
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 48.

> And thus he wandreth in a *weere*,
> As man blynde that may not see.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii 38, f. 20.

(2) To wear. (*A.-S.*)

> In honeste clothes thow moste gon,
> Baselard ny bawdryke *were* thow no.
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 127.

(3) To defend; to protect; to save.

> Ȝyf ne myȝt with noun answere
> On outher manere hymselven *were.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 25.

> That Florens had a tame bere,
> And was an hyrde shepe to *were.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 27.

(4) War.

> And some also telles and say
> That they have loste hors and harnay,
> And theyre armoure and othere gere,
> Thorue myscheyf in londe of *were.*
> *MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 58.

(5) A pool of water. *North.*

(6) A weir for catching fish.

(7) Wore. (8) Had. *Gawayne.*

WERELYE. Slily.

> As he blenchyd hym besyde,
> A lyon come toward hym *werelye.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 171.

WEREMOD. Wormwood.

WERESENS. Ourselves. *Leic.*

WER-HEDLYNG. A commander in war.

WERING. (1) Growing.

(2) Bulwark; protection. (*A.-S.*)

WERKE. (1) Work. (*A.-S.*)

> Hast thou be slowe in any degré
> For to do *werke* of charyté.
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 140

(2) Ache. Reliq. Antiq. i. 126.

WERKE-DAY. A work-day.

> For apon the *werkeday*
> Men be so bysy in uche way,
> So that for here ocupacyone
> They leve myche of here devocyone.
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 138,

WERLAUGHE. A wizard. "Wreke hyme on this werlaughe," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 92.

WERLEDE. The world? (*A.-S.*)

> For pompe and pryde of *werlede* to se,
> And of the povre has no pyté.
> *MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 70.

WERLY. Worldly. (*A.-S.*)

WERMESTORE.

> And thou sal alsua mak a boure
> For to hald in thi *wermestore.*
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 11.

WERNE. To forbid; to refuse; to hinder; to deny; to warn; to guard. (*A.-S.*)

> Joseph and Marye wolde not *werne*,
> But to the scole lad him ȝerne.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 77.

> Hurtyng bothe gastly and bodely is forbed,
> And *wernyng* of mete to the pour in peril of dede
> *MS. Egerton* 927

> Thouȝ it be nouȝt the houndis kynde
> To ete chaf, ȝit wol he *werne*
> An oxe, whiche cometh to the berne,
> Thereof to taken eny food.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 61.

> And certis that may no womman *werne*,
> For love is of himselfe so derne.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 51

WERON. Were. (*A.-S.*)

WERPE. To throw; to cast

WERRAY. Make war.

And seiden, is not this that mon
That we say this ȝondir day
Aȝen Jhesu name *werray?*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 120.

And alle that caste us falsly to *werrey.*
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 22.

WERRE. (1) War. (*A.-N.*)

For pes ne bydyth in no londe
Theras *werre* is nyȝh-honde.
Religious Poems, xv. Cent.

(2) The worse.

It is to wondir of thilke werre,
In whiche none wot who hath the *werre.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 31.

Who may to love make a werre,
That he ne hath himselfe the *werre.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 95.

WERRESTE. The worst.

Sey wist y the brom,
Thwat ys me for to don?
Ich have the *werreste* bonde
That ys in oni londe. *MS. Addit.* 11579, f. 29.

WERRET. To tease; to worry. *Var. dial.*

WERRY. To bring forth young; used, however, in the case only of rabbits, rats, and mice. *Linc.*

WERRYYNGE. Making war?

And alle that specially falles
To that that men schuld hele calles,
Withoute douȝt of *weryynge,*
In the trouthe of Criste heven kynge.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 138.

WERSE. Worse. (*A.-S.*)

WERSELLS. Ourselves. *North.*

WERSTE. Worst. (*A.-S.*)

Bakkebytynge es thys to say,
Whan a man spekys ille ay,
And tournes that he may here
Of othere men on the *werste* manere.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 19.

WERWOLVES. People who had the power of turning themselves into, or were turned into, wolves. See *A-charmed.*

WERYE. To curse.

Thai sal be fulle of hatreden thanne,
Ilkone sal othyr *werye* and banne.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 216.

WESAWNT. The weasand.

WESCH. To wash.

The kyng causyd the cokwoldes ychon
To *wesch* withouten les. *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 61.

WESE. To ooze out. (*A.-S.*)

WESELS. A dish in cookery.

Fyrst grynde porke, temper in fere
With egges and powder of peper dere,
And powder of canel thou put therto,
In chapon necke thou close hit tho,
Or elles in paunch of grys hit pyt,
And rost hit wele, and then dore hit
Withoute with batere of egges and floure,
To serve in sale or ellys in boure.
MS. Sloane 1986, p. 103.

WESH. Stale urine. *North.*

WESS. Washed. *Hearne.*

WEST. (1) To set in the West.
(2) Shows. (3) Knowest. *Weber.*
(4) A red pustule about the eye.

WESTREN. To tend to the West.

Withoute *westrynge* or drawynge to declyne.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 20

WESTRIL. A short underhand cudgel.

WESTWALE. Westphalia.

Thay were wroght in *Westwale*
With womene of lare.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136

WESTWARD-HOE! To the West! It was one of the cries of the Thames' watermen.

WESTY. Dizzy; giddy. *North.*

WET. To rain. *To wet the sickle,* to drink out earnest money at harvest time. *To wet one's whistle,* to drink.

WETAND. Thinking. (*A.-S.*)

ȝyf thou ever, yn evyl *wetand,*
On fadyr or modyr leydest thyn hand.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8.

WETANDLY. Knowingly.

Als ofte als I hafe done dedly synne,
And thurghe malece *wetandly* fallyne thereinne.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 191.

WET-BOARD. A shoemaker's cutting-out board. *Var. dial.*

WET-BOARDS. Movable boards sliding in grooves in doors, &c.

WETE. (1) To know. (*A.-S.*)
(2) Wheat. Nominale MS

The meke hym lowes to serve comonly,
Als duse ane asse that berys ofte hevy,
And berys als wel barly as *wete,*
And als faste for smale gos als for the grete.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 17

WETEWOLDIS. Wittol cuckolds.

WET-FINGER. To do anything with a wet finger, i. e. easily, readily.

WET-GOOSE. A poor simple fellow.

WET-HAND. A drunken fellow. *North.*

WETHE. Sweet; mild. (*A.-S.*

WETHERBED. A feather-bed. "Cum lecto pennato, Anglice a *Wetherbed,*" Vita R. Ricardi II. ed. 1729, p. 162.

WETHERHOG. A male or heder hog. Also, a surname in the county. *Linc.*

WETHERLY. With rage and violence.

WETHEWYNDE. The plant woodbine.

WETING. Knowledge. (*A.-S.*)

WET-JACKET. A man who gets drenched in a shower is said, naturally enough, to have a *wet jacket.*

WET-SHOD. Wet in the feet.

WETTING-THE-BLOCK. A custom among shoemakers on the first Monday in March, when they cease from working by candlelight, and have a supper so called.

WEUTER. To stagger. *Lanc.*

WEVE. (1) To put off; to prevent.
(2) To lift up; to raise.

WEVED. An altar. (*A.-S.*)

WEVER. A river. *Chesh.*

WEVET. A spider's web. *Somerset.*

WEWERPOW. A dam across a ditch to keep up the water. *North.*

WEXE. To grow; to increase.

He that myghte lerne and holde faste,
He schulde *wexe* wyse at the laste.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 147.

WEYBREDS. Warts. *East.*

WEYEDEN. Weighed.

WEYEY. Yes, yes. *North.*

WEYFE. A wife. Isumbras, 124.

WEYFERUS. Travellers. (*A.-S.*)

> Hast thou in herte rowthe i-had
> Of hem that were nede be-stad,
> To seke, and sore, and prisonerus,
> I-herberet alle *weyferus.*
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 144.

WEYHEDE. Carried.

> I sulde full foule hafe bene lettide of my passage, whenne I solde hafe bene *weyhede* oute of thise paynes. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 257.

WEYHES. Rings; bracelets.

> And he broghte *weyhes* in his hand, and he was clede alle in whitte clothes, and me thoghte this lady was cled in white clothe of golde. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 257.

WEYMENT. Lamentation.

> Jhesus the *weyment* undirstode,
> With hem to that grave he ȝode.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 89.

> And as the turtille by contemplatyf,
> For synne soroweth with greet *weymentynge.*
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, p. 28.

> And made more *weymentacion*
> Than I can make of nominacion.
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 271.

WEYNE. A waggon.

> In *weynes* were thei put to lede,
> That Joseph sent hem ful of sede.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 33.

WEYNT. Done; fulfilled.

> Hast thou for slowthe i-be so feynt,
> That al thy wylle has be *weynt.*
> *MS. Cotton. Claud.* A. ii. f. 141.

WEYSCHALLE. A balance.

WEYTHERNOY. The herb feverfew.

WEYVE. To wave; to forsake.

> But ȝyf thou hope that he wul *weyve*
> Hys lawe, and Crystendom receyve.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 44.

WEYWORT. The herb *ipia major.*

WEZZLING. Giddy; thoughtless. *Linc.*

WEZZON. The weasand, or windpipe.

WHA. (1) Who. (2) Well. *North.*

WHACK. (1) Appetite. *North.*

(2) To strike; to beat. *Var. dial.*

(3) A heavy fall. Also, to fall.

WHACKER. (1) To tremble; to quake. *North.*

(2) Anything very large. *Var. dial.*

WHACKER-GERSE. The plant cow-quake.

WHACKING. Very large. *Var. dial.*

WHAD. What. *Salop.*

> By whom also thow moste mynne,
> And whom he gart to do that synne,
> And *whad* they were that were here ferus,
> Prestes or clerkus, monkes or frerus.
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 146.

WHAINT. (1) Quaint; odd. (2) Very.

WHAINTISE. Cunning.

> Pryde, and pomppe, and covatyse,
> And vayne sleghtes and *whayntyse.*
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 47.

WHAKE. To quake; to tremble. *North.*

WHAKER. A quaker. *North.*

WHALE. To thrash; to beat. *North.*

WHALE'S-BONE. Ivory. *As white as whale's bone*, a very common simile. Some ancient writers imagined ivory, formerly made from the teeth of the walrus, to be formed from the bones of the whale.

WHALM. To cover over. *Warw.*

WHAM. (1) Home.

> Than preyde the ryche man Abraham
> That he wlde sende Lazare or sum other *wham.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 44.

(2) A bog; a morass. *North.*

WHAMIRE. A quagmire. *Yorksh.*

WHAMP. (1) A wasp. *Yorksh.*

(2) A young child. *Warw.*

WHANE. (1) To stroke down. *Cumb.*

(2) To coax; to entice. *North.*

WHANG. (1) A blow. *North.*

(2) To throw with violence. *Linc.*

(3) A thong. See Robin Hood, i. 98. Hence the verb, to beat or flog.

(4) Anything large. *Yorksh.*

WHANGBY. Very hard cheese made of old or skimmed milk. *North.*

WHANHOPE. Despair.

> *Whanhope* es the secunde synne,
> Wo es hym that deyes thare-inne.
> *MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 20.

WHANNE. When.

> But, Lorde, how he was in his herte amevid,
> *Whanne* that Marye he hath with childe y-seyne.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 4

WHANTE. A long pole. *Pr. Parv.*

WHANTER. To flatter. *North.*

WHANTLE. To fondle. *Cumb.*

WHAP. (1) A blow. (2) To beat.

(3) To vanish suddenly. *North.*

WHAPPE. To wrap up. *Pr. Parv*

WHAPPER. Anything very large.

WHAPPET. (1) The prick-eared cur.

(2) A blow on the ear. *Devon.*

WHAPPLE-WAY. A bridle-way. *South.*

WHARF-STEAD. A ford in a river.

WHARLE. "Wharle for a spyndell, *peson,*" Palsgrave, 1530. Kennett describes it "the piece of wood put upon the iron spindle to receive the thread."

WHARLING. An inability in any one to pronounce the letter R.

WHARL-KNOT. A hard knot. *Lanc.*

WHARRE. Crabs, or the crab-tree. *Chesh.* "As sowre as wharre," is the example given by Ray.

WHARROW. The wharle of a spindle.

WHART. (1) A quart. *North.*

(2) Across. *Suffolk.*

WHARTER. A quarter. *Yorksh.*

WHARTLE. To cross; to tease. *Norf.*

WHAR-TO. Wherefore.

WHART-WHARTLE. To tease. *Forby.*

WHAT. (1) Something.

(2) Partly; in part.

(3) While; till. (4) Quickly. *Weber.*

(5) An interjection, Lo!

WHATE. (1) Quickly. (2) Hot.

WHATEKYN. What kind of

With I. and E. the dede to the
Salle come, als I the kenne.
Bot thou ne wate in *whatekyn* state,
Ne how, ne whare, ne whenne.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 213.

Take gode hede on hys degré,
Of *whatskynnes* lyvynge that he be.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 146.

WHAT-FOR. For what reason. *Var. dial.*

WHAT-NOSED. Hot-nosed from drinking.

WHAT-SO. Whatsoever. *Gawayne.*

WHATSOMEVER. Whatever.

WHAT'S-WHAT. What is good.

WHATTE. Knowest.

WHATTEN. What kind of; what.

WHAT-WAY. A guide-post. *Herts.*

WHAU. Why; yes. *North.*

WHAUP. (1) The larger curlew.

(2) A knot, or twist. *North.*

WHAVE. (1) To cover, or hang over. *North.*

(2) To turn pottery when drying. *Staff.*

WHAWM. (1) To overwhelm. *Yorksh.*

(2) Warmth. *Lanc.*

WHAYLE. Whole; healed.

When hys woundys were *whayle*,
He wente to the dewke sawns fayle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 180.

WHAY-WORMS. Whims. Carr has *whey-worms*, pimples, Craven Gloss. ii. 252.

And so marched toward London, where the Essex men, havinge wylde *whay-wormes* in their heddes, joined them with him. *Hall, Edward IV.* f. 38.

WHAZLE. To wheeze. *North.*

WHE. Who. *North.*

WHEADY. Long; tedious. *North.*

WHEAL. A blister.

WHEAM. Snug; convenient. *North.*

WHEAMLY. Slily; deceitfully. *Linc.*

WHEAMOW. Nimble; active. *Chesh.*

WHEAN. (1) To coax; to flatter. *North.*

(2) A small number or quantity.

WHEAT-EAR. The ortolan, so called in Sussex, from its coming when the wheat is in the ear.

WHEAT-PLUM. A large fleshy plum, sometimes called a bastard Orleans plum. *Linc.*

WHEAT-SHEAR To cut wheat. *Kent.*

WHEAWTIT. Whistled. *Lanc.*

WHEAZE. A puff. *Craven.*

WHECKER. To neigh. *Somerset.*

WHEDDER. To tremble. *North.*

WHEDEN. A simple person. *West.*

WHEDER. Whether. (*A.-S.*)

WHEE. A heifer. *Yorksh.*

WHEEK. To squeak. *North.*

WHEEL. (1) A whirlpool. *Lanc.*

(2) A mill. *Yorksh.*

WHEEL-LOCK. A small machine attached to the ancient musket, used for producing sparks of fire.

WHEEL-PIT. A whirlpool. *Yorksh.*

WHEELSPUN. Strong coarse yarn.

WHEEL-SPUR. The inner high ridge on the side of a wheel-rut. *East.* "Whele spore, *orbita*," Prompt. Parv.

WHEELSWARF. Yellow sludge formed during grinding on a wet stone.

WHEEN-CAT. A queen or female cat.

WHEENE. A queen. *North.*

That es called the *wheene* of Amazonnes,
Undyr whose powere that folk wonnes.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 136.

WHELE. A weal, or blister.

WHELK. (1) A blow; a fall. *North.*

(2) A number, or quantity. *Yorksh.*

(3) A blister; a mark; a stripe.

WHELKER. A thump, or blow. *Cumb.*

WHELKING. Very large. *North.*

WHELL. Until. *Cumb.*

WHELME. (1) To cover over. Still in use. Also, to turn over.

Tak a bryghte bacyne, and anoynte it with myike reme, and *whelme* it over a prene.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 285.

(2) To sink; to depress. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Half of a hollow tree laid under a gateway for a drain. *East.*

WHELVER. A large straw hat.

WHEME. To please.

WHEMMEL. To turn over. *North.*

WHEN. An exclamation implying impatience, i. e. when will it be done, &c.

WHEN-AS. When.

WHENNES. Whence. (*A.-S.*)

WHENNY. Make haste; be nimble.

WHENNYMEGS. Trinkets. *Glouc.*

WHENSOMEVER. Whenever.

WHENT. Terrible. *North.*

WHENY. To make a bow.

WHER. (1) Whether. (2) Where.

WHERE. Whereas.

WHEREAS. Where.

WHEREBOLE. See *Quirboile.*

Whyppes of *wherebole* by-wente his whyte sythes.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 109.

WHEREWITH. Means; money.

WHERK. To breathe with difficulty.

WHERNE. The same as *Wharle*, q. v.

WHERR. Very sour. *Lanc.*

WHERRET. A blow on the ear.

WHERRIL. To fret; to complain. *Linc.*

WHERRY. (1) To laugh. *North.*

(2) A liquor made from the pulp of crab-apples after the verjuice is pressed out.

WHERRY-GO-NIMBLE. A looseness.

WHERT. Joy; gladness.

For thai ar so wylde when thai hafe *whert*,
That thai no dreede kan halde in hert.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 21

WHERVE. A joint. *Somerset.*

WHESTIOUN. A question.

WHET. (1) To cut with a knife.

(2) To rub; to scratch. *North.*

(3) To gnash the teeth.

(4) A slight refreshment.

WHETHEN. Whence.

I caitif, *whethen* coom hit me
That I Lord myn shulde baptise the.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 80.

WHETHER. (1) Which of two.

(2) At all events. *North.*

(3) *Whether not*, yes, also.

WHETHERS. In doubt. *Craven.*

WHETING-CORNE. The bel-chos, q. v.

WHETKIN. The harvest supper. *North.*

WHETLEBONES. The vertebræ of the back.

WHETSTONE. An ancient reward for the person who told the greatest lie. *Lying for the whetstone* is a phrase very often met with in old works. The liar was sometimes publicly exhibited with the whetstone fastened to him.

WHETTE. Sharpened. (*A.-S.*)

WHETTLE. To cut. *North.*

WHETTYN. Wheaten?

> I clynge as dothe a *whettyn* cake.
>
> *MS. Porkington* 10, f. 60.

WHEUKS. Being sick. *Linc.*

WHEW. (1) To whistle. *North.*

(2) A sudden vanishing away.

WHEWER. The female widgeon.

WHEWFACED. Very pale *Linc.*

WHEWLS. Weevils. *Linc.*

WHEWT. To whistle; to squeak.

WHEWTLE. A slight whistle. *Cumb.*

WHEWTS. Irregular tufts of grass.

WHEY-WHIG. A pleasant and sharp beverage, made by infusing mint or sage into buttermilk-whey.

WHIBIBBLE. A whim. *East.*

WHICHE. (1) A chest.

(2) Who; whom; what; what sort of. Used in Herefordshire for *when.*

WHICK. (1) Quick; lively. *North.*

(2) A quickset plant. *Chesh.*

WHICKEN. (1) Quicken; become alive.

> Yhit yf the sawle thorgh synne be slayne,
> It may thorgh grace *whycken* agayne.
>
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes,* p. 5b.

(2) The wild ash-tree.

WHICKER. To neigh. *West.*

WHICK-FLAW. A whitlow. *North.*

WHICKS. Couch grass. *North.*

WHID. A dispute; a quarrel. *East.*

WHIDDER. To shake; to tremble. *North.*

WHIDDES. Words. *Dekker.*

WHIE. A young heifer.

WHIEW. To go very rapidly. *North.*

WHIEWER. Shrewd; sharp; violent. *Kent.*

WHIFF. A glimpse. *North.*

WHIFFING-CUP. A little cup, so called perhaps from being used by persons that smoke.

WHIFFLE. (1) To flutter. Also, to hesitate.

(2) To talk idly. *North.*

WHIFFLER. (1) A puffer of tobacco. Hence, metaphorically, a trifling fellow.

(2) The whifflers were generally pipers and horn-blowers who headed a procession, and cleared the way for it. Anti-masques were usually ushered in by whifflers.

WHIFFLE-WHAFFLE. Nonsense. *North.*

WHIFFLING. Uncertain. *Linc.*

WHIG. Buttermilk. *Linc.* According to Markham, this is merely another term for *whey.* Brockett calls it *sour whey.*

WHIK. Quick; alive.

> Thou most into the Holy Londe,
> Wher God was *whik* and dede.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 44.

WHIKWOD. Quick hedge.

WHILE. (1) Until. *Yorksh.*

(2) Time. (*A.-S.*) *A while's work,* work requiring a certain time. *How have you done the while,* i. e. since I saw you. *To while away the time,* to amuse one's self in an idle manner.

> Holy cherche despyse and fyle
> That wyl y blethly alle my *whyle.*
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 83.

WHILERE. Some time before. (*A.-S.*)

WHILES. (1) While.

(2) Now and then. *North.*

(3) *Between whiles,* at intervals.

WHILK. (1) Who; which.

> And if I wist *whilke* thei were,
> Hit shulde come the kyng to ere.
>
> *MS Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

(2) To complain. *Kent.*

(3) To yelp; to bark. *South.*

WHILKIN. Whether. *Yorksh.*

WHILLIMER. See *Whangby.*

WHILOM. Once; formerly. (*A.-S.*)

WHILST. Until.

WHILSUM. Doubtful.

WHILT. An idle person. *North.*

WHIM. (1) Home. *Somerset.*

(2) The brow of a hill. *Dorset.*

(3) A round table that turns round upon a screw *Var. dial.*

WHIMBERRIES. Bilberries. *Lanc.*

WHIMLING. A childish weak person. "*Whindlen,* small and weakly," Barnes.

WHIMLY. (1) Homely. *Somerset.*

(2) Softly; silently. *North.*

WHIMPER. To tell tales. *North.*

WHIMS. A windlass. *Yorksh.*

WHIMSY. A whim. *Devon.*

WHIM-WHAMS. Trinkets; trifles.

WHIN. Furze. *Var. dial.*

WHINACH. To cry: to sob. *West.*

WHINCOW. A bush of furze.

WHINGE. To whine; to sob. *North.*

WHINGER. A large sword. *Suffolk.*

WHINK. (1) A sharp cry. *North.*

(2) A spark of fire. *Westm.*

WHINNEL. To whine. *Glouc.*

WHINNER. To neigh. *Cumb.*

WHINNER-NEB. A meagre, thin-faced man, with a sharp nose. *North.*

WHINNOCK. (1) A milk-pail. *North.*

(2) The least pig in a litter. *South.*

WHINNY. To neigh. Also, to cry.

WHINS. Furze. *North.*

WHINSTONE. The toad-stone. *Chesh.*

WHINYARD. A sword, or hanger.

> His cloake grew large and sid,
> And a faire *whinniard* by his side.
>
> *Cobler of Canterburie,* 1608, sig. E. ii

WHIP. (1) To do anything slily.

(2) *To whip the cat,* to get tipsy. Also, to be very parsimonious.

(3) The top twig of a vine.

(4) To move rapidly. *Somerset.*

WHIPARSE. A schoolmaster.

WHIP-BELLY. Thin weak liquor. *Linc.*

WHIP-CAT. Drunken. Florio, p. 358.

WHIP-CROP. The plant whitebeam.

WHIP-HER-JENNY. A game at cards, borrowed from the Welsh. It was also a term of contempt.

WHIP-JACK. A vagabond who begged for alms as a distressed seaman.

WHIPPER-SNAPPER. An insignificant person. A term of contempt.

WHIPPING. *Whipping the cat*, the custom of itinerant tailors, carpenters, &c., going from house to house to work.

WHIPPINGLY. Hastily; gorgeously.

WHIPPING-STRINGS. The reins used in guiding horses in driving.

WHIPPIT. (1) To jump about.

(2) A short light petticoat. *East.*

(3) A kind of dog, in breed between a greyhound and a spaniel.

WHIPPLE-TREE. The bar on which the traces of a dragging horse are hooked, and by which he draws his load. Pummel-tree is a longer bar, on which the *whipple-trees* are hooked when two horses draw abreast.

WHIPS. A wisp of straw. *Kent.*

WHIPS-FAGOTS. Faggots made of the tips of wood cut off in hurdle-making.

WHIPSTALK. The handle of a whip.

WHIPSTER. (1) A bleacher. *North.* (2) Grose explains it, "a sharp or subtle fellow."

> From Memphis comes a *whipster* unto thee,
> And a Black Indian from the Red Sea.
>
> *Fletcher's Poems*, p. 64.

WHIPSTOCK. See *Whipstalk.*

WHIPSWHILE. A short time.

WHIP-THE-CAT. To *whip the cat* is a trick played in Hampshire. A bet is laid that one man shall tie a cat to another, and by whipping it shall make it draw him through a pond of water, or across a stream; the man who is foolish enough to accept the bet has a rope tied round his waist, and the other end is taken to the opposite side of the pond or stream to that on which he stands, and to this end is tied the cat, which is then whipped to make it draw the man through the water, and, of course, not being able to do so, it is assisted by men on the same side with the cat, and thus the poor simpleton is dragged through the water, to the infinite amusement of all the bystanders. *Holloway.*

WHIR. To whiz. *Var. dial.*

WHIRKEN. To suffocate. "*Noié*, drowned, whirkened," Cotgrave. *North.*

WHIRL-BONE. The kneepan. *North.*

WHIRL-BOUK. A churn which is worked by turning round. *Staffordsh.*

WHIRLE. To go about idly.

WHIRLICOTE. An open car, or chariot. According to Stow, this vehicle was used as early as 1380. See Mr. Markland's paper on coaches, in Archæologia, xx. 453.

WHIRLIGIG. A carriage. *Var. dial.*

WHIRLIGOG. A turnstile. *West.*

WHIRLPIT. A whirlpool.

WHIRLPOOL. "Whirlpole a fisshe, *chaudron de mer*," Palsgrave.

WHIRL-TE-WOO. Buttermilk. *Derb.*

WHIRLY-HUFF. See *Roger's-Blast.*

WHISH. (1) Whist; silent.

(2) Sad; melancholy; pitiful. *West.*

WHISHINS. Cushions. *North.*

WHISK. (1) The game of whist. It is mentioned with other games in Taylor's Motto. 1622, sig. D. iv. It is also spelt *whisk* in the Country Gentleman's Vade-Mecum, 8vo. Lond. 1699, p. 63.

(2) To do anything hastily. *Yorksh.*

(3) To switch; to beat. *North.*

(4) A kind of winnowing machine.

(5) An impertinent fellow.

(6) A kind of tippet. *Holme.*

WHISKER. A switch, or rod.

WHISKET. (1) A basket; a straw basket in which provender is given to cattle.

(2) A small parcel. *East.*

WHISKIN. A shallow brown drinking-bowl. Ray says this is a Cheshire word.

> And wee will han a *whiskin* at every rushbearing; a wassel cup at yule; a seed-cake at fastens.
>
> *The Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 19

WHISKING. Large; great. *North.*

WHISKISH. Frisky.

WHISK-TELT. Whorish. *Lanc.*

WHISKY. A kind of gig.

WHISP. See *Angle-berry.*

WHISS. To whistle

WHISSONTIDE. Whitsuntide. *North.*

> Byfore, after, and *whyssone tyde*,
> Eghte dayes they schullen abyde.
>
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 128.

WHIST. Silent; still. Also, to be silent, to make silent, to hush.

WHISTER. To whisper.

WHISTER-CLISTER. A blow. *West.* A back-handed blow is a whister-poop, a word which occurs in the London Prodigal, p. 15.

WHISTER-SNIVET. A hard blow. Jennings has *whister-twister.*

WHISTLE. (1) The throat. *Var. dial.*

(2) To try for anything uselessly.

WHISTLEJACKET. Small beer. *Linc.*

WHISTLE-OFF. A term in falconry, meaning to dismiss by a whistle.

WHIT. Quick.

WHITAKER. A species of quartz.

WHITCHEFT. Art, or cunning. *North.*

WHITE. (1) To tell; to know.

> I shalle the *whyte*, be hode myne,
> How hade I lever a conyne.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

(2) Quit; free.

> Bot unnethes any othyr may
> Passe *whyte* thorgh purgatory away.
>
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 103

(3) A wight; a creature. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To requite. *Chesh.*

(5) A mark for an arrow, or rather the central part of a target.

(6) To cut wood. *Yorksh.*

(7) Fair specious. (*A.-S.*)

(8) An old term of endearment.

WHITE-ALE. A pale-coloured ale in great estimation in some parts of Devonshire.

WHITE-ARMOUR. Bright steel armour.

WHITE-BACK. The white poplar.

WHITE-BOTHEN. The large daisy.

WHITE-BOY. See *White* (8).

WHITECHAPEL-PLAY. See *Bungay-play.*

WHITE-FLAW. A whitlow.

WHITEFRIARS. The White-Friars near Fleet-street in London was formerly a sanctuary for offenders. See *Alsatia.*

WHITE-FROST. A hoar-frost. *Var. dial.*

WHITE-GOLDES. The large daisy.

WHITE-HEFT. Flattery; cunning.

WHITE-HERRING. A fresh herring. In the North a pickled herring is so called.

WHITE-HOUSE. A dairy-house. *Wilts.*

WHITE-LIGHT. A candle. *Linc.*

WHITE-LIVERED. Cowardly.

WHITE-MONEY. Silver.

WHITE-MOUTH. (1) A thrush. *Wilts.*

(2) A foaming mouth.

WHITE-NEB. A rook. *North.*

WHITE-PLOUGH. The fool-plough. *North.*

WHITE-POT. A dish made of cream, sugar, rice, currants, cinnamon, &c. It was formerly much eaten in Devonshire.

WHITE-POWDER. Gunpowder which exploded without noise. It was formerly believed there was such a composition.

WHITE-PUDDING. A sort of sausage made of the entrails and liver. *West.*

WHITE-RICE. The white-beam.

WHITES. White cloths.

WHITESTER. A bleacher of linen.

WHITE-STONE. Worthy of being marked with a *white stone*, i. e. very commendable.

WHITE-WOOD. The lime-tree.

WHITHER. To whiz. *North.*

WHITHERER. A strong person. *Linc.*

WHITHINE. Whence.

> Whenne that thou sawe thy swete sone Jhesus ascende into hevene, fra *whythyne* he come in the manhede he tuke of the.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 178.

WHITIL. A blanket.

WHITING. To let leap a whiting, i. e. to miss an opportunity.

WHITINGMOP. A young whiting. Also, a young woman, a tender creature.

WHITINGS. White-puddings.

WHITLING. The young of the bull-trout in its first year. *North.*

WHITNECK. The weasel. *Cornw.*

WHITSTER. A whitesmith. *East.*

WHITSUN-ALE. A festival held at Whitsuntide, still kept up in some parts of the country. The Whitson Lord, mentioned in the following example, is one of the characters in the festival.

> Ich have beene twise our *Whitson Lord*,
> Ich have had ladies many vare. *Melismata*, 1611.

WHITSUN-FARTHINGS. Customary dues from parochial churches to their cathedral.

WHIT-TAWER. A collar-maker. *North.* Anciently a tanner of white leather.

WHITTEE-WHATTEE. To whisper. *North.*

WHITTEN. The wayfaring tree. *Kent.*

WHITTER. To whine; to complain. *Linc.*

WHITTERICK. A young partridge. *North.*

WHITTERY. Pale; sickly. *East.*

WHITTLE. (1) To cut; to notch. *Var. dial.*

(2) A blanket. Still in use. Kennett says, "a coarse shagged mantle." The whittle, which was worn about 1700, was a fringed mantle, almost invariably worn by country women out of doors.

(3) A knife. Still in use.

(4) To wash; to rub. *Oxon.*

(5) A knot. Also, to tie.

WHITTLED. Intoxicated.

WHITTLE-GAIT. In Cumberland, when the village schoolmaster does not receive adequate pay to support himself from his scholars' quarter-pence, he is allowed what is called a *whittle-gait*, or the privilege of using his knife, in rotation, at the tables of those who send children to his school.

WHITTLETHER. A kind of coarse cloth.

> Thy gerdill made of the *whittlether* whange,
> Which thow has wore God knawes howe longe,
> Is turned nowe to velvet imbrethered strange
> With gould and pearle amange. *MS. Lansd.* 241.

WHITTY-TREE. The mountain ash. *West.*

WHITWITCH. A pretended conjuror, whose power depends on his learning. *Exm.*

WHIT-WOOD. The lime-tree. *Worc.*

WHITY-BROWN. A pale dusky brown.

WHIVER. To hover. *West.*

WHIVIL. To hover. *Dorset.*

WHIZ. To hiss. *Var. dial.* It occurs in Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 11.

WHIZZEN. To whine. *North.*

WHIZZER. A falsehood. *North.*

WHIZZLE. To obtain anything slily.

WHO. (1) How. *Kent.*

(2) Whole. (3) She. *North.*

WHOARD. A hoard; a heap.

WHOATS. Oats. *Var. dial.*

WHOAVE. To cover over. *Chesh.*

WHOCKING. Trembling; in a fluster.

WHOD. A hood.

WHOE. The same as *Ho*, q. v.

WHOLE-FOOTED. Very heavy footed. Also very intimate. *East.*

WHOLESOME. Decently clean. *East.*

WHOLT. A mischievous fellow. *North.*

WHOME. Home. *North.*

> And yf thou wylt not so do,
> *Whome* with the then wyll y goo.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 243.

WHOMMLE. To turn over. *Var. dial.*

WHONE. One.

WHOO. An exclamation of surprise.

WHOOBUB. A hubbub.

WHOOK. To shake. *Chesh.*

WHOOP. To hoop, or cry out.

WHOOPER. To shout. *Dorset*

WHOOR. Where. *Yorksh.*

WHOO-UP. The exclamation of hunters at the death of the chase.

WHOP. To put or place suddenly. *North.*

WHOPSTRAW. A country bumpkin.

WHORECOP. A bastard. See *Horcop.*

WHORE'S-BIRD. A term of reproach.

WHORLE. To rumble with noise.

WHORLE-PIT. A whirlpool.

WHORLWYL. Same as *Wharle*, q. v.

WHORRELL-WINDE. A whirlwind.

And that Elyas was taken up
Within a *whorrell-winde.* *MS. Ashmole* 208.

WHORT. A small blackberry.

WHO-SAY. A dubious report. *West.*

WHOSH. To appease; to quiet.

WHOT. Hot. Still in use.

WHOTYEL. An iron auger. *Lanc.*

WHOUGH. How. (*A.-S.*)

WHOYS. Whose.

WHOZZENED. Wrinkled. *Derb.*

WHREAK. To whine. *Yorksh.*

WHRINE. Sour. *North.*

WHRIPE. To whimper; to whine. *North.*

WHULE. To whine; to howl. *Suffolk.*

WHUNE. A few. *Northumb.*

WHUNSOME. Pleasant; delightful.

WHUNT. Quaint; cunning.

WHURLE. To whine, as a cat.

WHURR. To growl, as a dog.

WHUSSEL. A whistle. *Whussel-wood*, the alder, of which whistles are made.

WHUST. To whist, or make silent.

WHUTE. To whistle.

WHUTHER. To beat; to flutter. *North.*

WHY-NOT. An arbitrary proceeding, one without any assigned reason. Also, a sudden event.

WHYTOWRE. Corrupt matter from a sore.

WHY-VORE. Wherefore. *Devon.*

WHY-WAWS. Trifles; idle talk.

WI. (1) While. *Hearne.*

(2) A man; a knight. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Sorrow; woe; trouble.

WIAN. A kind of wine.

WIBBLE. Thin weak liquor.

WIBBLE-WOBBLE. Unsteadily.

WIBLING'S-WITCH. The four of clubs.

WIBROW. The plantain. *Chesh.*

WIC. A week. *Wilts.*

WICCHE. (1) A witch. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To use witchcraft; to bewitch.

WICH. (1) Quick; alive. *North.*

(2) A salt-work. *West.*

(3) A small dairy-house. *Essex.*

WICHDOME. Witchcraft.

So they lad hym wyth trecherye,
Wyth *wychdome* and wyth sorcerye
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 136.

WICH-ELM. The broad-leaved elm

WICHENE. Witches. (*A.-S.*)

Also alle *wychene* and alle that in wychecraft byleveth, other that doeth therafter, or by here consayle. *MS. Burney* 356, p. 99.

WICH-WALLER. A salt-boiler. *Chesh.*

WICK. (1) A bay, small port, or village on the side of a river. *Yorksh.*

(2) Quick; alive. *North.*

(3) Wight; fit for war. *Scott.*

(4) A corner. *North.*

WICKE. (1) Wickedness. (2) Wicked.

Pride is the werste of alle *wicke*,
And costeth most and leste is worth.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 60

But a synful soule and *wicke*
Is als blak as any picke.
MS. Lansd. 793, f. 135.

WICKED. Dangerous. Still in use. "A wicked wounde," MS. Med. Rec. 1571.

WICKEN-TREE. The mountain-ash.

WICKER. To castrate a ram. *West.*

WICKET. The female pudendum.

WICKY. Same as *Wicken-tree*, q. v.

WIDDENT. Won't. *Westm.*

WIDDER. To wither, or dry up.

WIDDERSFUL. Earnestly striving.

WIDDERSHINS. A direction contrary to the course of the sun, from right to left.

WIDDEY. A band of osier-rods.

WIDDLE. (1) To fret. *North.*

(2) A small pustule. *East.*

WIDDLES. Very young ducks. *East.*

WIDDY. A widow. *Var. dial.*

WIDDY-WADDY. Trifling; insignificant.

WIDE. Wide of the mark.

WIDE-AWAKE. Intelligent.

WIDE-COAT. A great outer coat.

WIDE-GOBBED. Wide-mouthed. *North*

WIDERWYNE. An enemy. (*A.-S.*)

Whenne theise wordez was saide, the Walsche kyng hymselfene
Was warre of this *wyderwyne* that werrayede his knyghttez. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 75

WIDE-WHERE. Widely; far and near.

What woldyst thou do with soche a man
That thou haste soght so *wyde where*,
In dyvers londys farre and nere.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 104.

Beterenes es thys be skylle,
Whan a man hires of a mans ille,
He hekes it and i-mas it mare,
And dous it be knowyn *wyde-ware.*
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 19.

WIDGEON. A silly fellow.

WIDOW. Sometimes a widower.

WIDOW-BEWITCHED. A woman who is separated from her husband.

WIDOW'S-BENCH. A share of the husband's estate which widows in Sussex enjoy beside their jointures.

WIDOW'S-LUST. The horse-muscle.

WIDRED. Withered.

WIDUE. A widow. (*A.-S.*)

And ȝonge wymmen queyntly dyȝt,
That schewes thaym mekyl to mens syȝt,
And er over mekel jangelande,
Thys es to *wydues* noȝt semande.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 118.

WIDVER. A widower. *West.*

WIE. With; well; yes. *North.*

WIEGH. A lever; a wedge.

WIERDE. Fate; fortune.

And sayeth it were a wondre *wierde*
To sen a kynge become an herde.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq 134, f. 96

WIEST. Ugly. *West.*

WIET. To wete; to know.

WIF. (1) A woman; a wife. (*A.-S.*)

(2) The sudden turn of a hare when pursued swiftly by the hounds. *East.*

WIFE-MODIR. A mother-in-law.

WIFFLE. To be uncertain. *East.*

WIFFLER. A turncoat. *Lanc.*

WIFFS. Withes. *Kent.*

WIFHODE. The state of a wife.

> And seyde, allas! *wyfhode* is lore
> In me, whiche whilom was honeste.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 44.

WIFLE. A kind of axe.

WIFLER. A huckster.

WIFLES. Unmarried. (*A.-S.*)

WIFLY. Becoming a wife. (*A.-S.*)

WIFMAN. A female. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 8.

WIG. A small cake. "*Eschaudé*, a kind of wigg or symnell," Cotgrave. *Var. dial.*

WIGGER. Strong. *North.*

WIGGIN. A mountain-ash. *Cumb.*

WIGGLE. To reel, or stagger.

WIGGLE-WAGGLE. To wriggle. *East.*

WIGHEE. An exclamation to horses.

WIGHT. (1) A person. (*A.-S.*)

> For alle this cete wolde thou [not] habyde,
> Bot faste a waywarde wold thou ryde,
> He es so fowle a *wyghte*.
>
> *Octavian, Lincoln MS.*

> Alle thys thyng schalle be hym sent,
> And the love of that feyre *wyghte*.
>
> *MS. Cantab* Ff. ii. 38, f. 150.

(2) Active; swift. (*A.-S.*)

> ȝyt peraventure the tyme come myghte,
> That my sone may meete me *wyghte*.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38. f. 244

> Y schalle gyf the two greyhowndys,
> As *wyghte* as any roo.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f 64.

(3) A weight.

> Hast thou uset mesures fals,
> Or *wyghtes* that were als.
>
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 139

> Alle that selleth by falsse mesowres, as elne, ȝerd, busshel, half busshel, other pekke, galoun, potel, other quart or pyntte, other by any falsse *wyȝttes*, and alle that suche useth by here wytynge.
>
> *MS. Burney* 356, p. 98.

(5) White.

> *Wyght* ys *wyght*, ȝyf yt leyd to blake,
> And soote ys swettere aftur bytternesse.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 136.

(4) A small space of time.

(5) A witch.

WIGHTNESSE Power; might.

> He hade weryede the worme by *wyghtnesse* of strenghte. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 61.

WIGHTY. Strong; active. *North.*

WIHIE. To neigh. *Lilly.*

WIK. Wicked. (*A.-S.*)

WIKE. (1) A home; a dwelling.

(2) A week. (*A.-S.*)

WIKES. (1) Temporary marks, as boughs set up to divide swaths to be mown in the common ings, &c. *Yorksh.*

(2) The corners of the mouth.

WIKET. A wicket. "*Valva*, a wyket, a double gate," MS. Harl. 2270, f. 190.

WIKHALS. A rogue. *Hearne.*

WIKKEDLOKEST. Most wickedly.

WIKNES. Wickedness. (*A.-S.*)

WILCH. Sediment of liquor. Also, a strainer used in brewing. *East.*

WILD. (1) Very anxious. *Var. dial.*

(2) A wood, or wilderness.

WILD-CAT. The polecat. *Lanc.*

WILD-DELL. A dell or girl begotten and born under a hedge.

WILDE. Wild cattle. "My wylde are awaye," MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.

WILDECOLES. The plant colewort.

WILDERNE. Wilderness.

> Fore now I have my quene lorne,
> The best woman that ever was borne,
> To *wylderne* I wyll gone,
> Fore I wyll never woman sene,
> And lyve ther in holtys hore,
> With wyld bestes ever-more!
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, xv. Cent.

WILDERNESS. Wildness.

WILD-FIRE. The erysipelas.

> A medsyn for the *wyld-fyre.* Take ij. handfulle of letuse, ij. of planteyne, and an handfulle of syngrene, and bray this thre thynges togidyr, and when it is welle groundyn, take halfe a dische fulle of stronge vyneger and a saucer fulle of everose, and medyl them togidyr, and do it to the evylle.
>
> *MS. Sloane* 7, f 79

WILD-GOOSE-CHACE. A hunt after anything very unprofitable or absurd.

> No hints of truth on foot? no sparks of grace?
> No late sprung light to dance the *wild-goose chase?*
>
> *Fletcher's Poems*, p. 202.

WILDING. The crab-apple.

WILD-MARE. The nightmare. *To ride the wild mare*, to play at see-saw. "To ride the wild-mare, as children who, sitting upon both ends of a long pole or timber-log (supported only in the middle), lift one another up and downe," Cotgrave. A game called *shooing the wild mare* is mentioned in Batt upon Batt, p. 6.

WILD-NARDUS. Asarum. *Gerard.*

WILDNESS. Cruelty.

WILD-OATS. A thoughtless person. *To sow one's wild oats*, to grow steady.

WILDRED. Bewildered.

WILD-ROGUES. Rogues brought up to stealing from their infancy.

WILD-SAVAGER. The herb cockle.

WILD-SPINNAGE. The herb goosefoot.

WILE. Deceit. *By wile*, by chance.

WILECOAT. A vest for a child. Kennett gives it as a Durham word for a waistcoat.

WILF. A willow. *North.*

WILGHE. A willow. (*A.-S.*)

> Tak the bark of *wilghe* that is bitwene the tre and the utter barke, and the entres of the rute; alswa do stamp thame wele, and sethe thame in swete mylke.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 295

WILGIL. An hermaphrodite. *West.*

WILKENE.

> Than tak a hundreth *wylkene* leves, and stamp thame, and tak the jus, and boil al to-gedir with halfe a pownde of white lede, and twa unces of mercury. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 296

WILKY. A frog, or toad.

WILL. (1) A sea-gull. *South.*

(2) Passion; desire. *West.* These senses of the word are used by early writers.

> Al his *wille* don him sche lete,
> And it was aperceived skete.
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 30.

(3) Is. Still in use.

WILL-A-WIX. An owl. *East.*

WILLE. *Wille of wone,* at a loss for a dwelling. *Wille of rede,* without advice.

WILLEMENT. A sickly-looking person.

WILLERN. Peevish; wilful.

WILLESAY.

> That garres thes wormes on me to byt,
> And ever ther sang ys *wyllesay.*
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 51.

WILLEY. (1) A withy. *North.*

(2) A child's nightgown. *Cumb.*

WILL-I-NILL-I. Whether I will or not; willing or unwilling.

WILLOT. Will not. *North.*

WILLOW-BENCH. A share of a husband's estate enjoyed by widows besides their jointure.

WILLY. (1) Favorable. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A large wicker basket. *South.*

(3) A bull. *Isle of Wight.*

WILLY-BEER. A plantation of willows.

WILLYLYERE. More willingly.

WILLYNGE. A supplication. *Mason.*

WILLY-WAUGHT. A full draught of ale or other strong liquor. *North.*

WILN. For *willen*, pl. of *wille.*

WILNE. To will; to desire.

> Hast thow *wylnet* by covetyse
> Worldes gode over syse?
>
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 142.

> Thow shalt nowȝt *wylne* thy neyȝborys wyf, hys hyne, hys servant, ox ne asse, hors ne beest, ne non other thyng of hys *MS. Burney* 356 f. 86.

WILO. A willow.

> Garlandes of *wylos* schuld be fette,
> And sett upon ther hedes.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 60.

WILOCAT. A polecat. *Lanc.*

WILSOM. (1) Fat; indolent. *East.*

(2) Dreary. Torrent of Portugal, p. 86.

(3) Doubtful; uncertain; wilful.

WILT. (1) To wither. *Bucks.*

(2) A sort of rush or sedge. *East.*

WIM. (1) An engine or machine worked by horses, used for drawing ore.

(2) To winnow corn. *South.*

WIMALUE. The wild mallow. It is mentioned in MS. Lincoln, f. 302.

WIMANIS-MEDEWORT. French cress.

WIMBLE. (1) Nimble. *Spenser.*

(2) An auger. Still in use.

> Ȝis, ȝis, seyd the *wymbylle,*
> I ame als rounde as a thymbyll;
> My maysters werke I wylle remembyre,
> I schall crepe fast into the tymbyre,
> And help my mayster within a stounde
> To store his cofere with xx. pounde.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, xv. Cent.

WIMBLE-BENT. A long tall grass.

WIMEBLING. To linger. *North.*

WIMMEY. With me. *Lanc.*

WIMMING-DUST. Chaff. *West*

WIMMON. A woman. (*A.-S.*)

> *Wymmones* serves thow moste forsake,
> Of evele fame leste they the make.
>
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 12[illegible]

WIMOT. The herb ibiscus.

WIMPLE. A kind of cape or tippet covering the neck and shoulders.

WIM-SHEET. A large cloth or sheet on which corn is winnowed. *West.*

WIN. (1) Will. *North.*

(2) To reach, or attain to.

(3) A friend. *Reynard the Foxe.*

(4) A vane, or narrow flag.

(5) To dry hay. *North.*

(6) Wine. (*A.-S.*)

> Teche hem thenne never the later
> That in the chalys ys but *wyn* and water.
>
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 1[illegible]

(7) A penny. A cant term.

WINAFLAT. Thrown on one side.

WINARD. The redwing. *Cornw.*

WINBERRIES. Whortleberries.

WINCH. To wind up anything with a windlass or crane. Palsgrave, 1530.

WINCHE. To kick.

WINCHESTER-GOOSE. "A sore in the grine or yard, which if it come by lecherie, it is called a *Winchester goose,* or a botch," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 439. Some verses on it may be seen in Taylor's Workes, 1630, i. 105. It was sometimes termed a *Winchester pigeon.*

WINCH-WELL. A whirlpool.

WIND. (1) A dotterel. *South.*

(2) A winch, or wince.

(3) *To raise the wind,* to borrow money. *To go down the wind,* to decay. *To take the wind,* to gain an advantage. *To have one in the wind,* to understand him.

(4) To winnow corn. *Devon.*

(5) To fallow land.

(6) To talk loudly. *North.*

WIND-A-BIT. Wait. *Linc.*

WINDAS. An engine used for raising stones, &c. (*A.-N.*)

WIND-BANDS. Long clouds supposed to indicate stormy weather. *North.*

WIND-BEAM. The upper cross-beam of the roof of a house. Still in use.

WIND-BIBBER. A hawk. *Kent.*

WINDE. (1) To go. (*A.-S.*)

> Syn ye wylle *wynde,*
> Ye schalle wante no wede.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii 38, f. 75

(2) To bring.

> Fresshe watur and wyne they *wynden* in sone.
>
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 111.

(3) To turn round. (*A.-S.*)

WINDED. Said of meat hung up when it becomes puffed and rancid.

WIND-EGG. An egg which has a soft skin instead of a shell. Still in use.

WINDER. (1) A fan. *North.*

(2) A window. *Var. dial.*

(3) A woman who has the charge of a corpse between death and burial. *East.*

WINDER-BOARD. A shutter. *North.*

WINDERS. Fragments. *Salop.*

WINDEWE. To winnow corn.

WINDFALL. Any piece of good fortune entirely unexpected. *Var. dial.*

WIND-FANNER. The kestrel. *Sussex.*

WINDILLING. A fan for corn.

WINDING. A winding-cloth for a corpse.

WINDING-BLADE. "Payre of wynding blades, *tournettes*," Palsgrave.

WINDING-PIECE. A piece of land which is part of a segment of a circle. *East.*

WINDING-SHEET. A collection of tallow, says Grose, rising up against the wick of a candle, is styled a winding-sheet, and deemed an omen of death in the family.

WINDING-STOLE. *Tournette*, Palsgrave.

WINDLASS. Metaphorically, art or subtlety. Also, a turn or bend.

WINDLE. (1) Drifting snow. *Linc.*

(2) The redwing. *West.*

(3) A machine or wheel on which yarn is wound. "A yarn *windle*, alabrum," Ray's Dict. Tril. p. 86.

(4) The straw of wild grass. *North.*

(5) A bushel. *North.*

(6) A basket. *Lanc.*

WIND-MOW A mow of wheatsheaves in the field. *West.*

WINDON. A window. *East.*

WINDORE. A window.

WINDOVER. According to Ray, the kestrel is so called in some places. See Ray's English Birds, p. 82.

WINDOW-CLOTHE. See *Wim-sheet.*

WINDOW-PEEPER. The district surveyor of taxes. *Var. dial.*

WINDROW. Sheaves of corn set up in a row one against another, that the wind may blow betwixt them; or a row of grass in haymaking. *Var. dial.*

WINDSHAKEN. Puny; weak. *South.* This term is used by Dekker, in his Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 4to. Lond. 1620.

WINDSHAKES. Cracks in wood.

WINDSPILL. A sort of greyhound.

WINDSUCKER. The kestrel.

WINDY. (1) To winnow corn. *West.*

(2) Talkative; noisy. *North.*

(3) Unsolid; silly; foolish.

WINDY-WALLETS. A noisy fellow; one who romances in conversation.

WINE. Wind. *Somerset.*

WINESOUR. A sort of large plum.

WINEWE. To winnow corn.

WING. To carve a quail.

WINGE. To shrivel up. *East.*

WINGER. To rumble about. *Linc.*

WINGERY. Oozing. *Cornw.*

WINGLE. To heckle hemp.

WINGS. The projections on the shoulders of a doublet. See Fairholt, p. 618.

WININ. Winding. *Somerset.*

WINK. (1) A periwinkle. *Var. dial.*

(2) A winch, or crank. *West.*

WINK-A-PIPES. A term of contempt. Palmer has *wink-a-puss*, p. 96.

WINKERS. Eyes; eyelashes. *North.*

WINKIN. *Like winkin*, very quickly.

WINKING. Dozing; slumbering. (*A.-S.*)

WINKLE. Weak; feeble. *Yorksh.*

WINLY. (1) Quietly. *North.*

(2) Pleasant; delightful.

> For some of tho *wynly* wones
> Were peynted with precyus stones.
> *MS Harl.* 1701, f. 10.
>
> Wha sal stegh in hille of Laverd *winli*,
> Or wha sal stand in his stede hali.
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* D. vii. f. 14.

WINNA. Will not. *North.*

WINNE. (1) Joy. (*A.-S.*)

> And the hounde wolde nevyr blynne,
> But ranne abowte faste with *wynne*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.
>
> Swete lady, full of *wynne*,
> Full of grace and gode within,
> As thou art floure of alle thi kynne,
> Do my synnes for to blynne,
> And kepe me out of dedly synne,
> That I be never takyn therin.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 74.

(2) Furze. Nominale MS.

(3) To gain; to attain. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To go; to depart.

(5) To carve, or cut up.

(6) To work. *North.*

WINNICK. To cry; to fret. *East.*

WINNOLD. St. Winwaloe. *East.* Winnold weather, stormy March weather.

WINNOT. Will not. *Yorksh.*

WINNY. (1) To neigh. *West.*

(2) To be frightened. *Glouc.*

(3) To dry; to burn up. *Linc.*

WINSOME. Lively; gay. (*A.-S.*)

WINT. (1) Passed; went.

(2) To harrow ground twice over.

WINTE. The wind. *Lanc.*

WINTER. An implement to hang on a grate, used for warming anything on.

WINTER-CRACK. A kind of bullace.

WINTER-CRICKET. A tailor.

WINTER-DAY. The winter season. *Norf.*

WINTER-HEDGE. A clothes-horse.

WINTERIDGE. Winter eatage for cattle.

WINTER-RIG. To fallow land in the winter time. *Salop.*

WINTER-WEEDS. Those small weeds in corn, which survive and flourish during the winter; as alsine media, chickweed, veronica hederifolia, ivy-leaved veronica, &c.

WINTLE-END. The end of a shoemaker's thread. *Isle of Wight.*

WINTLING. Small. *Salop.*

WINWE. Winnowing. (*A.-S.*)

WINY-PINY. Fretful; complaining.

WIPE. (1) The lapwing.

(2) To beat, or strike. *East.*

(3) *To wipe a person's nose*, to cheat him. *To*

wipe his eye, to kill a bird a fellow sportsman has missed.

WIPER. A hand-towel. The term is now applied to a pocket-handkerchief.

WIPES. Fence of brushwood. *Devon.*

WIPPET. A small child. *East.*

WIPPING. (1) Weeping; crying.

(2) The chirping of birds.

WIRDLE. To work slowly. *North.*

WIRE-DRAWER. A stingy grasping person.

WIRE-THORN. The yew. *North.*

WIRKE. To make; to do; to cause.

The smyth that the made, seid Robyn,
I pray to God *wyrke* hym woo.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 127.

WIRLY-BIT. A little while.

WIRLYWOO. Any revolving toy, &c.

WIRMSED. The herb *feniculus porcus*.

WIRRANGLE. The great butcher-bird is so called in the Peak of Derbyshire, according to Ray, ed. 1674, p. 83.

WIRRY. To worry. (*A.-S.*)

WIRSCHEPE. Worship; honour.

He forges hym loos and *wirschepe*,
Alȝif he that strykes takes no kepe.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 3.

WIRSLE. To change; to exchange. *North.*

WIRSOM. Foul pus. *Yorksh.*

WIRSTE. The wrist.

WIRTCH. To ache. *North.*

WIRT-SPRINGS. Hangnails. *Linc.*

WIS. Same as *Wisse*, q. v.

WISE. (1) The stalk. *Lanc.*

Take the *wyse* of tormentile, and bray it, and make lee of askes, and wesche thi hevede therwith.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 280.

(2) Manner. (*A.-S.*)

(3) *To make wise*, to pretend.

(4) To show; to lead out; to let off.

WISE-MAN. A conjurer.

WISE-MORE. A wiseacre. *Devon.*

WISENED. Shrivelled.

The tre weloid and *wisened* sone,
And wex olde and dry;
Nothyng therof lefte grene,
Therof men had grete ferly.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 89.

WISER. And no one is the wiser, i. e. no one knows anything about it.

WISH. (1) Bad; unfit. *Devon.*

(2) To recommend; to persuade.

WISHE. Washed. Chester Plays, i. 291.

Saber to hys ynne went,
And *wysche* of Jocyaus oyntment.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 121.

WISHED. Prayed; desired; wished for.

WISHFUL. Anxious. *North.*

WISHINET. A pincushion. *Yorksh.*

WISHLI. Wisely. (*A.-S.*)

For as *wischli* as ever y cum too blisse,
My wille is goode whatever y write or say.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 44.

WISHLY. With eager desire. *East.*

WISHNESS. Melancholy. *Devon.*

WISHT. "He's in a *wisht* state," i. e. a state in which there is much to be wished for. *Devon.* A poor *wisht* thing, unhappy, melancholy "evil wished" or evil looked upon.

WISHY-WASHY. Pale; sickly. Also, very weak, when said of liquor.

WISIBLES. Vegetables. *East.*

WISID. Advised.

WISK. To switch; to move rapidly.

WISKET. Same as *Whisket*, q. v.

WISLOKER. More certainly. (*A.-S.*)

WISLY. Certainly. (*A.-S.*)

WISOMES. Tops of turnips, &c.

WISP. (1) A seton, in farriery.

(2) A stye in the eye. *West.*

(3) A handful of straw. *Var. dial.*

(4) To rumple. *East.*

(5) A disease in bullocks which makes them sore near the hoof. *South.*

WISS. Worse. *West.*

WISSE. (1) To teach; to direct.

Lorde kynge, sche seyde, of hevyn blys,
Thys day thou me rede and *wysse*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 84

Be thou oure helpe, be thou our socoure,
And lyke a prophete to *wissen* us and rede.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 22.

With stedfaste trouthe my wittes *wyse*
And defende me fra the fende.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 213

(2) Certainly. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To suppose; to think.

WISSERE. Teacher; director.

WIST. Knew. (*A.-S.*)

Many one, whan thay *wist*, thay were ryȝte woo,
Hit bootid hem not to stryve, the wille of God was soo!
MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.

The qwene for sorowe wolde dye,
For sche *wyste* not wherefore nor why
That sche was flemed soo.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.

WISTER. A prospect, or view. *East.*

WISTEY. A large populous place. *Lanc.*

WISTLY. Earnestly; wistfully.

WIT. (1) Sense; intelligence.

(2) The yellow henbane.

WITALDRY. Folly.

WITANDLY. Knowingly. (*A.-S.*)

As whan a man with al his myȝt,
Witandly holdes ther agayne
MS. Sloane 1785, f. 50.

WITCH. (1) To bewitch. *Palsgrave.*

(2) A small candle to make up the weight of a pound. *North.*

WITCHEN. The mountain ash.

WITCH-HAZEL. The witchen, q. v.

WITCHIFY. To bewitch. *West.*

WITCH-KNOT. See *Elf* (1).

O, that I were a witch but for her sake!
Yfaith her Queenship little rest should take;
I'd scratch that face, that may not feele the aire,
And knit whole ropes of *witch-knots* in her haire,
Drayton's Poems, ed. 1637, p. 253.

WITCH-RIDDEN. Having the nightmare.

WITCH-WOOD. The mountain ash.

WITCRAFT. Logic; art of wit.

WITE. (1) To know. (*A.-S.*)

Wherfore these thynges thow moste *wyte*,
That in thys vers nexte be wryte.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 145

Ac my Lord *wyteth* my soule wel,
That thou here ne spille,
For thou ne mi3t with al this my3t.
Anuye here worth a nille.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

3if we be desirite,
Our coward schippe we may it *wite.*
Arthour and Merlin, p. 340.

(2) To depart; to go out.

Fra theine thay removed and come tille another felde, in the whilke ther ware growand treese of a wounderfulle heghte, and thay bigane for to sprynge up at the sone rysynge, and bi the sone settynge thay *wyted* away into the erthe agayne.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 37.

The Russelles and the Freselles free,
Alle salle thay fade and *wyte* awaye.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 151.

(3) To blame; to reproach. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To hinder; to keep. (*A.-S.*)

WITEL. Qu. wite it?

And *witel* wel that one of thoo
Is with tresoure so fulle begoo.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 141.

WITEWORD. A covenant. (*A.-S.*)

WITH. (1) A twig of willow. Also, a twig or stick from any tree, a twisted flexible rod. *West.*

(2) To go with, the verb *to go* being understood. *Shak.*

(3) By. (*A.-S.*)

WITHDRADE. To withdraw.

WITHDRAWT. A chest of drawers.

WITHEN-KIBBLE. A thick willow stick.

WITHER. (1) Other. *Somerset.*

(2) To throw down forcibly. *North.*

(3) A strong fellow. *Yorksh.*

(4) Contrary; opposite to. (*A.-S.*)

WITHERGUESS. Different. *Somerset.*

WITHERING. (1) Strong; lusty. *Chesh.*

(2) The second floor of a malt-house.

WITHERLY. Hastily; violently. *Devon.*

WITHERWINS. Enemies. (*A.-S.*)

For to bring tham mightili
Als his auen kyngrik til,
His *witherwins* al for to spil.
MS. Cotton. Vespas. A. iii f. 10.

This threo princes with heore men
In the se forth i-wenden,
To fi3ten a3ein is *wytherwynes*,
Ase the aumperour heom sende.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 113.

Aboute the toun thei sette engynes
To distroie here *wytherwynes.*
MS. Addit. 10036, f. 24.

WITHERWISE. Otherwise. *West.*

WITH-HAULT. Withheld. *Spenser.*

WITHNAY. To deny; to withstand.

WITHOLDE. To stop; to retain. (*A.-S.*)

WITHOUT. (1) Unless. *Var. dial.*

(2) Without water, *water* understood.

WITHOUT-FORTH. Out of doors.

WITHOWTEN. Without. (*A.-S.*)

Me hath smetyn *withowten* deserte,
And seyth that he ys owre kynge aperte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 241.

Preste, thyself thow moste be chast,
And say thy serves *wythowten* hast.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 127.

WITHSAIE. To contradict; to deny.

For thagh he fayle of hys day,
Thow schuldest not hys wed *wythsay.*
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 1[illegible]

WITHSAT. Withstood.

It thou3ten hem alle he seyde skile,
Ther is no man *withsat* his wille.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 98

WITHSITTE. To withstand.

Ther my3t no man *withsytt* hys dynte,
But he to the erthe them thronge.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 69

WITH-SKAPID. Escaped.

To the castelle thay rade,
With-skapid nane hym fra.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.

WITH-TAN. Taken from; withdrawn.

Hast thow werkemen oght *wyth-tan*
Of any thynge that they schulde han.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 142.

WITHTHER-HOOKED. Barbed. (*A.-S.*)

This dragoun hadde a long taile,
That was *withther-hooked* saun faile.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 210.

WITH-THI. On condition.

WITHWIND. The wild convolvulus.

WITHY. A willow. *Var. dial.*

WITHY-CRAGGED. Said of a person whose neck is loose and pliant. *North.*

WITHY-POLL. A term of endearment.

WITINFÓRTHE. Within.

WITING. Knowledge. *North.*

That heo avow no maner thynge,
But hyt be at hys *wytynge.*
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii f. 1[illegible]1

WITLETHER. A tough tendron in sheep.

WITNESFULLY. Evidently.

WITNESS. (1) A godmother.

(2) *With a witness*, excessively.

WITSAFE. To vouchsafe.

WIT-SHACK. A shaky bog. *North.*

WITTANDE. Knowledge; knowing.

The fyft poynte may thai noght eschape,
That commounes with hym that the pape
Cursed has at hys *wyttande*,
Or to that curssyng es assentande.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. [illegible]

WITTE. To bequeath.

WIT-TEETH. The double teeth.

WITTER. (1) To be informed.

(2) To fret one's self. *North.*

(3) A mark. Still in use.

WITTERING. A hint. *North.*

WITTERLY. Truly. (*A.-S.*)

They lokyd up toward the skye,
And they sye yn a clowde *wytterly.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 128

WITTERS. Fragments. *Oxon.*

WITTE-WITTE-WAY. A boy's game.

WITTOL. A contented cuckold.

Thy stars gave thee the cuckold's diadem:
If thou wert born to be a *wittol*, can
Thy wife prevent thy fortune? foolish man!
Wit's Recreations, 1641.

WITTY. (1) Knowing; wise. (*A.-S.*)

I-wysse thou art a *wytty* man,
Thou shalt wel drynk therfore.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49

(2) The mountain ash. *Salop.*

WITY. In fault.

WIV. With. *North.*

WIVE. A wife. (*A.-S.*)

Whenne on hath done a synne,
Loke he lye not longe thereynne,
But anon that he hym schryve,
Be hyt husbande, be hyt *wyve.*

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii f. 127.

WIVERE. A serpent. (*A.-S.*)

WIVVER. To quiver; to shake. *Kent.*

WIXTOWTYN. Without.

WIZARD. A wise man.

WIZDE. Advised; informed.

WIZEN. The gullet. *North.*

WIZLES. The tops of vegetables.

WIZZEN. To wither away; to shrivel up. *Var. dial.* Hence *wizzen-face.*

WIZZLE. To get anything slily.

WIȜT. A person. See *Lefe.*

WIȜTLY. Quickly.

With that folke soone he met,
And *wiȝtly* wan of hem the bet.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 48.

WLAPPE. To wrap or roll up.

WLATFUL. Disgusting. (*A.-S.*)

For-broken and *wlatful* made thai are
In thair thoghts lesse and mare.

MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 7.

WLATINGE. Loathing; disgust.

Roghe thow not thenne thy thonkes,
Ny wrynge thou not wyth thy schonkes,
Lest heo suppose thow make that fare
For *wlatynge* that thou herest thare.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 137.

WLATSOME. Loathsome. This word occurs in MS. Arundel 42, f. 82.

For hyt schall seme nought to thy syght,
But derke and *wlatsome*, lytull and lawe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 29.

Whennes thou coom bithenke also,
Fro thi moder wombe ful riȝt,
Out of a *wlatsome* stynkande wro,
That was merke withouten liȝt.

MS. Rawl. A. 389, f. 101.

WLATYS. Loatheth.

Swyche men God Almyȝty hatys,
And with here foule synne hym *wlatys.*

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 24.

WLONKE. (1) Splendour; wealth.
(2) Fair (woman.)

Thane I went to that *wlonke*, and winly hire gretis,
And cho said, welcom i-wis, wele arte thow fowndene.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 88.

WLTUR. A vulture.

In the moruenynge arely ther come many fowlis als grete as *wlturs*, reed of colour, and thaire fete and thaire bekes alse blakke.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 29.

WLUINE. A she-wolf. (*A.-S.*)

WND. A wound.

WO. (1) Sorrowful. (*A.-S.*)
(2) Stop; check. *Var. dial.*

WOARE. (1) The border or shore. Sea-weed was also so called.
(2) A whore. Nominale MS.

WOB. A sugar-teat, q v.

WOBBLE. To reel; to totter; to roll about; to bubble up. *Var. dial.*

WOBBLE-JADE. Rickety; shaky. *South.*

WO-BEGONE. Far gone in woe.

And there they drenchid every man,
Save one knave that to lond cam,
And *woo begone* is he.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 75.

WOBLET. The handle of a hay-knife.

WOC. Awoke. *Wilts.*

WOCHE. Which. See *Lasse.*

WOCKS. Oaks. *West.* The term is also applied to the clubs at cards.

WOD. An ox.

WODAKE. The woodpecker.

WODE. (1) Mad; furious. (*A.-S.*)

Ther is no hert ne bucke so *wode*
That I ne get without blode.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

(2) Went. Perceval, 2062.

Hym to venge he thoght wele late,
Hewchon on the crowne he smate,
To the gyrdulle stede hyt *wode.*

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 158

(3) A wood. Nominale MS.

WODEBRON. The herb *fraximis.*

WODEHED. Madness. (*A.-S.*)

In *wodehed*, as hyt were yn cuntek,
They come to a toune men calle Colbek.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 60.

WODERE. More mad. (*A.-S.*)

WODEROVE. The herb *hastilogia.*

WODESOWR. The herb *alleluja.*

WODEWALE. The woodpecker.

I herde the jay and the throstelle,
The mavys mevyd in hir song,
The *wodewale* farde as a belle,
That the wode aboute me rong.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 116

Ther beth briddes mani and fale,
Throstil, thruisse, and niȝtingal,
Chalandre and *woodwale.* *Cocaygne*, 95.

WODEWE. A widow. (*A.-S.*)

WODEWHISTEL. Hemlock.

WODEWISE. Madly. (*A.-S.*)

WODGE. A lump; a quantity of anything stuffed together. *Warw.*

WOD-SONGS. Woodmen's songs.

WODUR. Other.

In swownyng as the lady lay,
Har *wodur* chylde sche bare away

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 84

WODWOS. Wild men; monsters. *Gaw.*

WOER. More sorry.

Than began he to wepe and wrynge hys handes, and was so woo on eche syde that he wyste not what for to do, and *woer* he was fore hys wyfeys dethe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 9.

WOESTART. An interjection of condolence or sympathy. *Linc.*

WOE-WORTH. Woe betide.

Woe worth thee, Tarlton,
That ever thou wast borne;
Thy wife hath made thee cuckold,
And thou must weare the horne.

Tarlton's Jests, sig. B. iv.

WOFARE. Sorrow. (*A.-S.*)

And tolde hym of alle hys *wofare*,
And of alle hys cumforte yn alle hys care

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 7.

WOGGIN. A narrow passage between two houses. *Yorksh.*

WOGHE. (1) A wall.

Thys olde man was broghte so loghe,
That he lay ful colde besyde a *woghe.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8.

(2) Harm; injustice. (*A.-S.*)

I rede we bere hyt here besyde,
And do we hyt no *woghe.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 86.

(3) Crooked; bent. *Weber.*

(4) Bent, or swung? Weighed?

And the childe swa hevy *woghe,*
That ofte sythes one knees he hym droghe.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 125

WOGHTE. Wrong. (*A.-S.*)

As they seyd, they dyd that *woghte,*
The whyche dede ful soure they boghte.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 27.

WOK. Watched.

WOKE. (1) A week.

(2) Weak. Perceval, 1373.

(3) To ache with pain.

WOKEN. To suffocate. *North.*

WOKEY. Moist; sappy. *Durh.*

WOL. (1) To will. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Full. Still in use.

WOLBODE. A millepedes.

WOLD. Willed; been willing.

WOLDE. (1) Old.

And be in charyté and in acorde
With all my neghburs *wolde* and ȝyng.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 18.

(2) Would. (*A.-S.*)

They sparyd nodur for sylvyr nor golde,
For the beste have they *wolde.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 118.

(3) A wood; a weald; a plain.

WOLDER. To roll up. *East.*

WOLDMAN'S-BEARD. The herb marestail.

WOLE. Same as *Wolder,* q. v.

WOLF. (1) A wooden fence placed across a ditch in the corner of a field, to prevent cattle straying into another field by means of the ditch. *East.*

(2) *To have a wolf in the stomach,* to eat ravenously. *To keep the wolf from the door,* to have food.

(3) A kind of fishing-net.

(4) Some disease in the legs.

(5) A bit for a restive horse.

WOLFETTES.

That for every sack of woll, and the *wolfettes,* th' English shall paye after the rate of iiij. markes custume, and to cary the same to Callais.
Egerton Papers, p. 12.

WOLF-HEAD. An outlaw.

WOLICHE. Unjustly. (*A.-S.*)

WOLIPERE. A cap.

WOLKE. Rolled; kneaded.

WOLSTED. Worsted. *Stowe.*

WOLTHE. Willeth. (*A.-S.*)

Another tyme, gyf hem folghthe
As the fader and the moder *wolthe.*
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 128.

WOLVES-THISTLE. The plant camalion.

WOMAN-HODE. Womanhood; the virtue of a woman. (*A.-S.*)

A goodlyer ther myght none be,
Here *womanhode* in alle degré.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 45.

WOMBE-CLOUTES. Tripes. (*A.-S.*) It is explained by *omentum* in the Nominale.

WOMBLETY-CROPT. The indisposition of a drunkard after a debauch. *Grose.*

WOMMEL. An auger. *North.*

WON. (1) One.

In eschewyng al maner doublenesse,
To make too joys insted of *won* grevance.
Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 104.

(2) Will. *Somerset.*

WONDE. (1) Went. (*A.-S.*)

He smote the dore with hys honde,
That opyn hyt *wonde.* *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 117.

(2) To spare; to fear; to refrain.

To preche hem also thou myȝt not *wonde,*
Bothe to wyf and eke husbonde.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 131.

Wonde thow not, for no schame:
Paraventur I have done the same.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 137.

Also shal the woman *wonde*
To take here godmodrys husbonde.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12.

Wendyth forthe for to fonde,
For nothynge wyll we *wonde*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 158.

(3) Dwelled. (*A.-S.*)

WONDER. (1) Wonderful. (*A.-S.*)

Off kyng Arthour a *wonder* case,
Frendes, herkyns how it was.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 60.

(2) The afternoon. *Staff.*

WONDERCHONE. An engine or contrivance for catching fish. See Blount in v.

WONDERFUL. Very. *Var. dial.*

WONDIRLY. Wonderfully.

WONDSOME.

And for *wondsome* and wille alle his wit failede,
That wode alles a wylde beste he wente at the gayneste
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.

WONE. (1) Manner; custom. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Quantity; plenty; a heap.

Yea, my Lorde life and deare,
Rosted fishe and honnye in feare,
Theirof we have good *wonne.*
Chester Plays, ii. 109.

(3) To dwell. Also, a dwelling.

Lordynges, he seyde, arme yow all sone,
Here ys no dwellyng for us to *wonne.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 167.

WONED. Wont; accustomed.

WONEDEN. Dwelled. (*A.-S.*)

WONET. Accustomed; used. (*A.-S.*)

Hast thou be *wonet* to swere als
By Goddes bones or herte fals.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 128

Art thow *i-wonet* to go to the ale,
To fulle there thy fowle male?
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 145.

WONG. (1) A cheek. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Marsh, or low land. *Linc.*

(3) A grove; a meadow; a plain.

WONIEN. To dwell. (*A.-S.*)

WONING. A dwelling. (*A.-S.*)

Tel me, sir, what is thy name,
And wher thy *wonnyng* is.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

WONLY. Only. *Kent.*

WONMIL-CHEESE. See *Bang* (5).

WONNE. (1) One. See *Wone.*

(2) Wont; accustomed.

> In the garden ageyne the sonne
> He laye to slepe, as he was *wonne.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 173.

WONST. Once; on purpose. *Lanc.*

WONT. To yoke animals. *Oxon.*

WONTED. (1) Turned, as milk. *Cumb.*

(2) Accustomed to a place. *North.*

WONT-HEAVE. A mole-hill. *Wont-snap*, a mole-trap. *Wont-wriggle*, the sinuous path made by moles under ground.

WOO. Wool. *North.*

WOOD. (1) Mad; furious. Also, famished, or raging with hunger.

(2) *To go to the wood*, to be dieted for the venereal disease.

(3) A number, or quantity.

WOOD-AND-WOOD. "The strickles is a thing that goes along with the measure, which is a straight board with a staffe fixed in the side, to draw over corn in measureing, that it exceed not the height of the measure, which measureing is termed *wood and wood*," Holme's Academy, iii. 337.

WOODBOUND. Surrounded by trees.

WOODBRONEY. The herb *fraximus.*

WOODCOCK. A simpleton. This term is very common in early plays.

WOODCOCK-SOIL. Ground that hath a soil under the turf, that looks of a woodcock colour, and is not good. *South.*

WOOD-CULVER. A wood-pigeon. *West.*

WOODEN. Mad.

WOODENLY. Awkwardly. *Yorksh.*

WOODEN-RUFF. The pillory.

WOODEN-SWORD. "To wear the *wooden-sword*," to overstand the market. *Dorset.*

WOODHACK. A woodpecker.

WOOD-HACKER. A woodman. *Linc.*

WOODHEDE. Madness. (*A.-S.*)

> Jhesu schylde us fro that fal,
> That Lucifer fel for his *woodhede;*
> And make us fre that now ben thral,
> And take us to hym to be oure mede
> *Hampole's Psalms, MS.*

WOOD-LAYER. Young plants of oak, or other timber laid into hedges among "white thorn layer." *Norfolk.*

WOODLICH. Madly. (*A.-S.*)

> To teche him also how he schal scheten *woodlich* or fersliche, vengyng hym on his enemyes.
> *Vegecius, MS. Douce* 291, f. 5.

WOODMAN. (1) A carpenter. *Derb.*

(2) A wencher, or hunter after girls.

WOOD-MARCH. Sanickle. *Gerard.*

WOOD-MARE. An echo. (*A.-S.*)

WOODNEP. Ameos. *Gerard.*

WOOD-NOGGIN. A Kentish term applied to half-timbered houses.

WOOD-QUIST. The wood-pigeon.

WOOD-SERE. The month or season for felling wood. Tusser uses the term.

WOODSOAR. Cuckoo-spittle.

WOODSOWER. Wood-sorrel.

WOODSPACK. A woodpecker. *East.* Moo and Forby have *woodsprite.*

WOODWANTS. Holes in a post or piece of timber, i. e. places wanting wood.

WOODWARD. The keeper of a wood.

WOODWEX. The plant *genista tinctoria.*

WOOFET. A silly fellow. *East.*

WOOL. (1) Will. *Var. dial.*

(2) To twist a chain round a refractory horse to render him obedient. *Kent.*

WOOLFIST. A term of reproach.

WOOL-GATHERING. "Your brains are gone woolgathering," a phrase applied to a stupid or bewildered person. See Florio, p. 138.

WOOL-PACKS. A term given to light clouds in a blue sky. *Norf.*

WOOLWARD. To go woolward, or without any linen next the body, was frequently enjoined as a penance. "Wolwarde, without any lynnen nexte ones body, *sans chemyse*," Palsgrave. "Wolleward and weetshoed," Piers Ploughman, p. 369.

> Faste, and go *wolward*, and wake,
> And suffre hard for Godus sake.
> *MS. Ashmole* 41, f. 44.

> For tha synnes that he has wroght,
> And do he penawnce with alle hys thoght,
> And be in prayers bothe day and nyght,
> And faste, and go *wolwarde*, and wake,
> And thole hardnes for Goddes sake;
> For no man may to hefen go,
> Bot he thole here angyr and wo.
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 109.

WOOPES. Weeping; sorrowful.

> All the dayes that y leve here
> In thys woofull *woopes* dale.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 21.

WOOS. Vapour. *Batman.*

WOOSH. An imperative commanding the fore-horse of a team to bear to the left.

WOOSOM. An advowson.

WOOSTER. A wooer. *North.*

WOOT. Will thee. *West.*

WOP. (1) A fan for corn. *Linc.*

(2) A bundle of straw. *Var. dial.*

(3) A wasp. *Devon.*

(4) Weeping. *Hearne.*

(5) To produce an abortive lamb.

WOPNE. Urine. *Pr. Parv.*

WOR. (1) Our. (2) Were. *North.*

WORBITTEN. Said of growing timber pierced by the larvæ of beetles. *East.*

WORCESTER. "It shines like *Worcester* against Gloucester," a phrase expressing rivalry. *West.*

WORCH-BRACCO. "Work-brittle, very diligent, earnest, or intent upon one's work," Ray, ed. 1674, p. 55

WORCHE. To work; to cause.

> And ȝef thow may not come to chyrche,
> Whereever that thow do *worche*,
> When thow herest to masse knylle,
> Prey to God wyth herte stylle
> To ȝeve the part of that servyse,
> That in chyrche i-done ys.
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii f. 148

And manye maneres there ben mo,
That *worcheth* to man miche woo.
MS. Lansd. 793, f. 72

Yf we have the hylle and they the dale,
We schall them *worche* moche bale.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 168.

WORD. (1) A motto.

(2) To take one's word again, i. e. to retract what one has said. *North.* To speak nine words at once, i. e. to talk very quickly.

(3) To dispute, or wrangle. *East.* Probably from the old English *worde*, to discourse.

(4) The world. Nominale MS.

WORDE. Talk; reputation.

He slewe hys enemyes with grete envy,
Grete *worde* of hym aroos.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

WORDING-HOOK. A dung-rake. *Chesh.*

WORDLE. The world. *West.*

WORDLES. Speechless. (*A.-S.*)

WORE. Were. (*A.-S.*)

He ys woundyd swythe sore
Loke that he dedd *wore.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 153.

WORGISH. Ill tasted, as ale. *Oxon.*

WORK. (1) "To make work," i. e. to cause or make a disturbance. *Var. dial.*

(2) To suppurate. *West.*

(3) To banter. *Var. dial.*

WORKING-STOOL. "Working-stool for a silk-woman, *mettier*," Palsgrave.

WORK-WISE. In a workmanlike way.

WORLD. (1) A great quantity. *Var. dial.*

(2) *World without end*, long, tiresome. *It is a world to see*, it is a wonder or marvel. *To go to the world*, to be married. *If the world was on it*, a phrase implying utter impossibility.

WORLDES. Worldly. (*A.-S.*)

WORLING. Friday.

WORM. (1) A serpent. *North.*

With the grace of God Almyghte,
Wyth the *worme* ȝyt schalle y fyghte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 67.

(2) A poor creature.

(3) A corkscrew. *Kent.*

WORMIT. Wormwood. *North.*

WORM-PUTS. Worm hillocks. *East.*

WORMSTALL. An out-door shed for cattle in warm weather. *North.*

WORNIL. The larva of the gadfly growing under the skin of the back of cattle.

WOROWE. To choke. See *Worry.*

WORRA. A small round moveable nut or pinion, with grooves in it, and having a hole in its centre, through which the end of a round stick or spill may be thrust. The spill and *worra* are attached to the common spinning-wheel, which, with those and the turn-string, form the apparatus for spinning wool, &c. *Jennings.*

WORRE. Worse. (*A.-S.*)

Hast thow bacbyted thy neghbore,
For to make hym fare the *worre*?
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 141.

They have of many a londe socowre:
Yf we fyght we gete the *worre.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 180.

WORRY. To choke. *North.*

WORSEN. To grow worse. *Var. dial.*

WORSER. Worse. Still in use.

WORSET. Worsted. *North.*

WORSLE. (1) To wrestle. *North.*

(2) To clear up; to recover.

WORSTOW. Wert thou. (*A.-S.*)

WORT. A vegetable; a cabbage.

WORTESTOK. The plant colewort.

WORTHE. (1) To be; to go. (*A.-S.*)

And lycorous folke, afture thei bene dede,
Schuld *worth* abowte allewey ther in peyne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f.

(2) A nook of land, generally a nook lying between two rivers.

(3) Wrath; angry.

WORTHER. Other. *Devon.*

WORTHLIEST. Most worthy. (*A.-S.*)

Thare myght no nother ȝow pay
Bot maydene Mildor the may,
Worthliest in wede.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 13

WORTHLOKSTE. Most worthy.

WORTHY. Lucky enough. *East.*

WORTWALE. A hangnail.

WOS. A kind of corn.

WOSCHE. To wash.

And over the chalys *wosche* hyt wel
Twyes or thryes, as I the telle.
MS. Cotton Claud. A. ii. f. 151.

WOSE. (1) Juice; mud; filth.

He thrast hom in sonder as men dos
Crapbys, thrastyng owt the *wos.*
Tundale, p. 44.

(2) Whoso. MS. Digby 86.

WOSEN. The windpipe.

WOSERE. Whosoever.

For *wosere* loved and worshippud Seynt Ede, y-wys,
His travelle shalle be ryȝt welle y quytte.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 133.

WOSINGE. Oozing; running.

WOST. Knowest. (*A.-S.*)

The fyrste artykele ys, thou *wost*,
Leve on Fader, and Sone, and Holy Gost.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 138

WOSTUS. Oast-house, ust-house, where hops are dried. *Kent.*

WOT. Eat.

Wot na dryng wald she nane,
Swa mykel soru ad she tane.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

WOTCHAT. An orchard. *North.*

WOTE. To know. (*A.-S.*)

WOTH. Oath. *Somerset.*

WOTHE. (1) Eloquence. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Harm; injury; mischief. *Gawayne.*

WOTS. Oats. *Var. dial.*

WOU. (1) How. (2) Error; evil

(3) Very weak liquor. *North.*

WOUCHE. Mischief; evil. *Percy.*

WOUDONE. Woven.

WOULDERS. Bandages. *East.*

WOULTERED. Fatigued; exhausted.

WOUNDER. One who wounds.

WOUNDY. Very. *Var. dial.*

What thinkst thou of it? *Woundy good*;
But this is to be understood

That such an act soe jeeringly
Performed, argues certainly
A man ill nurtured, whose minde
To vertue never was inclinde.
MS. Play, temp. Charles I.

WOUT. A vault. Nominale MS.

WOUTE. Without. *Hearne.*

WOUȜH. Error; mischief. (*A.-S.*)

Ther never there comyth wo ny *wouȝh*,
But swetnesse ther is ever i-nowgh.
Religious Poems, xv. Cent.

But noȝt of tho, als I trowe,
That to that state are bonden, thorue *wowe.*
MS. Harl 2260, f. 118.

WOW. (1) A wall? (*A.-S.*)

So neigh togidre, as it was seene,
That ther was nothing hem bitweene,
But *wow* to *wow* and wal to wal.
Gower, MS. Bodl. 294.

(2) Pronounced so as to rhyme to cow; to mew, as cats do. *Linc.*

WOWE. To woo. (*A.-S.*)

Hast thow *wowet* any wyghte,
And tempted hyre over nyghte.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 143.

He *wowyd* the quene bothe day and nyghte,
To lye hur by he had hyt hyghte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 71.

WOWERIS. Wooers.

Thouȝ sche have *woweris* ten or twelve.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 61.

WOWKE. A week.

WOWL. To howl; to cry. *Var. dial.*

WOXSE. Waxed. (*A.-S.*)

And *woxse* into so fayre and so bryȝt a day.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 127.

WOYSE. Juice. See *Wose* (1).

WRACK. (1) Wreck. "*Varech*, a sea-wracke or wrecke," Cotgrave.

In the eight, short life, danger of death in travell. In the ninth, in perill to be slaine by theeves. In the tenth, imprisonment, *wracke*, condemnation, and death by meanes of princes. In the eleventh, a thousand evills, and mischiefes for friends. In the twelfth, death in prison *Art of Astrology*, 1673.

(2) Brunt; consequences. *West.*

(3) The rack or torture.

WRAIE. To betray; to discover. (*A.-S.*)

WRAIN. Discovered. (*A.-S.*)

WRAITH. (1) The apparition of a person which appears before his death. *Northumb.*

(2) The shaft of a cart. *North.*

WRAKE. Destruction; mischief. *Gaw.*

Felyce, he seyde, for thy sake
To us ys comen moche *wrake*,
And alle for the love of the
Dedd be here knyghtys thre!
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 154.

WRALL. To cry; to wawl.

WRAMP. A sprain. *Cumb.*

WRANGDOME. Wrong.

WRANGLANDS. Dwarf trees on poor mountainous grounds. *North.*

WRANGLESOME. Cross; quarrelsome.

WRANGOUSLY. Wrongfully. *North.*

WRAPE. To ravish.

WRASE. Same as *Wase*, q. v.

WRASK. Brisk; courageous. *Hearne.*

WRASSLY. To wrestle. *Somerset.*

WRAST. (1) Worst. See *Lake* (2).

(2) A kind of cittern.

(3)

He shalbe wronge *wraste*,
Or I wende awaye. *Chester Plays*, ii. [illegible]

(4) A shrew. *North.*

(5) Loud; stern. *Gawayne.*

WRASTELYNGE. Wrestling.

Wrastelynge, and schotynge, and suche maner game,
Thow myȝte not use wythowte blame.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 127.

WRASTLE. (1) To dry; to parch. *East*

(2) To spread with many roots, spoken of new-sown corn. *Glouc.*

WRAT. A wart. *North.*

WRATH. Severe weather.

WRATHE. To anger, or make angry. Also, to be or become angry. (*A.-S.*)

Hast thou by malys of thy doynge,
Wraththed thy neȝbore in any thynge?
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 141.

When he felyd hys woundys smert,
He *wrathed* sore yn hys herte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. [illegible]

The dragon felyd strokys smerte,
And he *wrathed* yn hys herte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 11[illegible]

WRAW. Angry; peevish.

When they have one their habergon of malt,
They wene to make many a man to halt,
For they be than so angry and so *wraw*,
And yet they will stombile at a straw.
MS. Rawl. C. 86.

WRAWEN. To call out. (*Dut.*)

WRAWLING. Quarrelling or contending with a loud voice. *Raising a wrow* is exciting a quarrel, and confusion in the streets, &c. *Willan's Yorksh.*

WRAX. To stretch, or yawn. *North.*

WRAXEN. To grow out of bounds, spoken of weeds, &c. *Kent.*

WRAXLING. Wrestling. *Devon.*

WRAYWARD. Peevish; morose.

WREAK. (1) Revenge. *Shak.*

(2) To fret; to be angry. *North.*

(3) A cough. *Westm.*

WREASEL. A weasel. *North.*

WREATH. (1) A cresset-light.

(2) A swelling from a blow. *North.*

WRECHE. (1) Stranger. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Anger; wrath. Also, to anger.

Dragons galle her wyne shal be,
Of addres venym also, saith he,
That may be heled with no leche,
So violent thei are and ful of *wreche.*
MS. Addit. 11305, f. 97.

And covere me atte that dredful day,
Til that thy *wreche* be y-passed away.
MS. Addit. 11305, f. 75.

Men and wemen dwellyd he among,
Ȝyt *wrechyd* he never non with wrong.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.

(3) Revenge. (*A.-S.*)

WRECK. Dead undigested roots and stems of grasses and weeds in ploughland. *Norfolk.*

WRED. Rubbish, the baring of a quarry. To *wred*, to clear the rubbish. To make *wred*, to perform work speedily. *Northumb*

WREE. To insinuate scandal of any one.

WREEDEN. Peevish; cross. *Cumb.*

WREEST. A piece of timber on the side of a plough made to take on and off. *Kent.*

WREINT. Awry.

WREITH. "*Destordre*, to wring or *wreith*," *Hollyband's Dictionarie*, 1593.

WREKE. (1) Sea-weed. Nominale MS.

(2) Revenged. Also, revenge.

> Of alle the Almayns they wylle be *wreke.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 161.

WREKER. An avenger. (*A.-S.*)

WREKIN-DOVE. The turtledove.

WRENCHE. A trick; a stratagem.

> Of hys wordys he can forthenke,
> But ȝyt he thoght anodur *wrenche.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 167.

WRENCKE. Same as *Wrenche*, q. v.

> Many men the worlde here fraystes,
> Bot he es noght wyse that tharein traystes,
> For it leedes a man wyth *wrenckes* and wyles,
> And at the last it hym begyles.
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 52.

WRENOCK. Same as *Wretchock*, q. v.

WREST. A twist, or turn.

WRETCH. "Poor wretch" is a term of endearment in Gloucestershire.

WRETCHE. To reck, or care.

WRETCHOCK. The smallest of a brood of domestic fowls. *Gifford.*

WRETE. Written.

> Hyt ys seyde, thurghe lawe *wrete*,
> That thyn hede shulde be of smete
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 15.

WRETHEN. Twisted. (*A.-S.*)

WRETON. Written. (*A.-S.*)

> But men may fynde, who so wol loke,
> Som manere peyne *wreton* in boke.
> *MS. Addit.* 11305, f. 94.

WRETTE. The teat of a breast.

WRET-WEED. The wild euphorbia, which is sometimes used to cure warts. A wart is still called *wret* in Norfolk.

WRICHE. Wretched. (*A.-S.*)

WRICKEN. Miserable. *Linc.*

WRIDE. To spread abroad. *West.*

WRIE. (1) To betray; to discover.

> Ther is no man this place con *wrye*,
> But thyself, ȝif thou wilt sey,
> And than art thou unkynde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

(2) To cover. (*A.-S.*)

> Sone, he seyde, for Goddys love,
> *Wrye* me with sum clothe above.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 8.

WRIGGLE. Any narrow winding hole.

WRIGGLERS. Small wriggling animals.

WRIGHT. A workman. (*A.-S.*)

> He ded come *wryȝtes* for to make
> Coveryng over hem for tempest sake.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 61.

WRIGHTRY. The business of a wright.

WRIMPLED. Crumpled.

WRIN. To cover; to conceal.

WRINCHED. Sprained. "I have *wrinched* my foote," *Hollyband's Dictionarie*, 1593.

WRINE. A wrinkle. *Somerset.*

WRING. (1) To trouble. *Dorset*

(2) A press for cider. *West.*

WRING-HOUSE. A house for cider-making.

WRINGLE. (1) A wrinkle. (2) To crack.

WRINGLE-GUT. A nervous fidgety man.

WRINGLE-STRAWS. Long bent, or grass.

WRINKLE. A new idea. *Var. dial.*

WRISTELE. To wrestle.

WRIT. A scroll of writing.

WRITH. The stalk of a plant.

WRITHE. (1) Anger.

> Thus thay fighte in the frythe,
> With waa wreke thay thaire *wrythe.*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 131

(2) To twist; to turn aside.

> The gode man to hys cage can goo,
> And *wrythed* the pyes necke yn two.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 1[illegible]

(3) Worthy.

(4) The band of a faggot. *West.*

(5) To cover anything up.

WRITHEN. Twisted. *North.*

WRITHING. A turning.

WRITHLED. Withered.

WRITINGS. Persons who quarrel are said to *burn the writings.*

WRITING-TABLE. A table-book.

WRIVED. Rubbed. (*Flem.*)

WRIZZLED. Wrinkled; shrivelled up.

WRO. A corner.

> Nere Sendyforth ther is a *wroo*,
> And nere that *wro* is a welle,
> A ston ther is the wel even fro,
> And nere the wel, truly to telle.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 124.

WROBBE.

> If I solde sytt to domesdaye,
> With my tonge to *wrobbe* and wryte,
> Certanely that lady gaye
> Never bese scho askryede for mee.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 149

WROBBLE. To wrap up. *Heref.*

WROCKLED. Wrinkled. *Sussex.*

WROHTE. Worked; wrought. (*A.-S.*)

WROKE. Avenged.

> Lo! thus hath God the sclaundre *wroke*
> That thou aȝens Constaunce hast spoke.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 67

WROKIN. A Dutch woman.

WRONG. (1) Untrue. (2) Crooked.

(3) A large bough. *Suffolk.*

WRONGOUS. Wrong. *Palsgrave.*

> Gye seyde, thou doyst uncurteslye
> For to smyte me *wrongeuslye.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 188

WROTE. (1) To grub, as swine, &c.

> There he wandyrde faste abowte,
> And *wrotyd* faste with hys snowte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 188
>
> Long he may dyge and *wrote*,
> Or he have hys fyll of the rote.
> In somour he lyvys be the frute,
> And berys that were full suete;
> In wynter may he no thing fynd,
> Bot levys and grasse and of the rynd.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, xv. Cent.

(2) A root. *Skelton.*

WROTHELY. Angrily. (*A.-S.*)

The mayde lokyd on Gye full grymme,
And wele *wrothely* answeryd hym.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 148.

WROTHER. More wrath.
And seyd, lordynges, for ȝour lyves,
Be never the *wrother* with ȝour wyves.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 60.

WROTHERHELE. Ill fate, or condition.

WROUȜTE. Wrought; made.
And ȝit a lechoure alle his lyf
He was, and in avo: trye
He *wrouȝte* many a trecherye.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 133.
That alle thynge has *wroȝt*,
Hevene and erthe, and alle of noȝt.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 132.

WROX. To begin to decay. *Warw.*

WRUCKED. Thrown up. *Gawayne.*

WRY. To turn aside.
But teche hyre to knele downe the by,
And sumwhat thy face from hyre thou *wry.*
MS Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 136.

WRYDE. Covered. (*A.-S.*)
She ran than thurghe hem and hastyly hyde,
And with here kercheves hys hepys she *wryde.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 88.

WRYGULDY.
Jak boy, is thy bow i-broke,
Or hath any man done the *wryguldy* wrange?
Enterlude of the Four Elementes.

WRYNCHE. *On wrynche*, across.
The vij. wyffe sat one the bynche,
And sche caste her legge one *wrynche.*
MS. Porkington 10, f. 58.

WRY-NOT. To shead wrynot, is to outdo the devil. *Lanc.*

WRYTE. A writing.
All yn yoye and delyte,
Thou muste bere hym thys *wryte.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 103.

WUD. With. *North.*

WUDDER. To make a sullen roar.

WUDDLE. To cut. *North.*

WULE. To cry. *Sussex.*

WULLERD. An owl. *Salop.*

WULLOW. The alder. *Salop.*

WUNDERELLE. A wonder.

WURSHIPLY. Worshipfully; respectfully.

WURT. The canker-worm.

WUSK. A sudden gust. *Notts.*

WUSSET. A scarecrow. *Wilts.*

WUSTEN. Knew. (*A.-S.*)
Wel huy *wusten* in heore mod,
That it was Jhesu verrei God.
MS Laud. 108, f. 11.

WUT. Sense; knowledge.
He is ever out of *wut*, and wood;
How shul we amende his mood?
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 46.

WY-DRAUGHT. A sink, or drain.

WYE. A man. (*A.-S.*)
Twa thosande in tale horsede on stedys,
Of the wyghteste *wyes* in alle ȝone Weste landys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 57.

WYESE. Men. (*A.-S.*)
Nowe they wende over the watyre thise wyrchipfulle knyghttez,
Thurghe the wode to the wone there the *wyese* rystes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. [illegible]

WYLT. Escaped. *Gawayne.*

WYNDOWED. Blown, or winnowed.
I have one of the smale,
Was *wyndowed* away.
MS. Porkington 10, f. [illegible]

WYN-TRE. A vine.
Methouȝte I saw a *wyn-tre*,
And a bowȝe with braunches thre.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. [illegible]

WYRLYNG.
God forbede that a wylde Irish *wyrlyng*
Shoulde be chosen for to be theyr kyng.
MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 60.

WYRWYNE. To choke; to suffocate.

WYTHCLEPYNE. To revoke, or recall.

WYTHENE. Whence. Perceval, 503.

WYȜT. Wight, or person.
Fro the morwetyde in to the nyȝt
Israel in God doth trowe,
Israel be toknith every *wyȝt*
That with God schal ben and goostly knowe
God to knowe is mannys ryȝt,
That wil his wittis wel bestowe;
Therfore I hope, as he hath hyȝt,
That hevyn blys is mannys owe.
Hampole's Paraphrase of the Psalms, [illegible]

X. Is used in some dialects for *sh.* It constantly occurs in the Coventry Mysteries, *xad, xal, xuld, xalt*, &c.

But now in the memory of my passyon,
To ben partabyl with me in my reyn above,
Ȝe *xal* drynk myn blood with gret devocyon,
Whiche *xal* be *xad* ffor mannys love.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 275.

XENAGOGIE.
These be the things that I had to remember in Eltham; and, to make an ende of all, these be the places whereof I meant to make note in this my *xenagogie* and perambulation of Kent, the first and onely shyre that I have described.
Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 525

XOWYNE. To shove. *Pr. Parv.*

Y. Y is employed as a prefix to verbs in the same manner as I. See p. 472.

YA. (1) Yea. (*A.-S.*)

(2) One. (3) You. *North.*

YAAPPING. Crying in despair, lamenting; applied to chickens lamenting the absence of their parent hen. *North.*

YABLES. Ablins; perhaps. *North.*

YACK. To snatch. *Linc.*

YAD. Went. (*A.-S.*)

> His squiers habite he had,
> Whan he to the deyse *yad*,
> Withoute couped shone.
>
> *Torrent of Portugal*, p. 51.

YADDLE. Drainings from a dunghill.

YAF. Gave. (*A.-S.*)

YAFF. To bark. *North.*

YAFFIL. A woodpecker. *Heref.*

YAFFLE. (1) An armful. *Cornw.*

(2) To bark. Same as *Yaff*, q. v.

(3) To eat. A cant term.

(4) To snatch; to take illicitly.

YAITINGS. See *Gaitings.*

YAITS. Oats. *Cumb.*

YAK. An oak. *North.*

YAKE. To force. *Yorksh.*

YAKKER. An acorn. *West.*

YAL. (1) Whole. (2) Ale. *North.*

YALE. (1) A small quantity. *East.*

(2) To yell; to cry. *Suffolk.*

YALLOW-BEELS. Guineas. *Exmoor.*

YALOWE. Yellow. *Maundevile.*

YALT. Yielded.

> He joined his honden, joe vous di,
> And *yalt* hem thank and gramerci.
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 219.

YALU. Yellow. *North.*

> His here, that was *yalu* and bright,
> Blac it bicome anonright;
> Nas no man in this world so wise of sight,
> That afterward him knowe might.
>
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 220.

YAM. (1) Home. (2) Aim. *Yorksh.*

(3) To eat heartily. *North.*

YAMERDE. Lamented; sorrowed.

YAMMER. (1) To yearn after. *Lanc.*

(2) To grumble; to fret. *North.* Also, to make a loud disagreeable noise.

YAMMET. An ant, or emmet. *West.*

YAMPH. To bark continuously. *North.*

YAN. One. *North.*

YANCE. Once. *North.*

YANE. (1) To yawn. *Palsgrave.*

> The bore roos and *yanyd* wyde,
> Befyse let the spere to hym glyde.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 100.

(2) One ridge of corn, with the reapers employed on it.

(3) The breath. (4) One. *North.*

YANGER. Yonder. *Sussex.*

YANGLE. (1) To chatter; to wrangle.

(2) A yoke for an animal. *East.*

YANKS. Leathern or other leggings worn by agricultural labourers, reaching from below the knee to the top of the highlow. Sometimes they are called *Bow-Yankees.*

YANSEL. One's self. *North.*

YAP. (1) An ape. *North.*

(2) Quick; ready; apt. *North.*

(3) To bark; to yelp. Also, a cur.

YAPE. To gossip. *Sussex.*

YAPPEE. To yelp. *Devon.*

YAPPY. Cross; irritable. *North.*

YAR. (1) To snarl. *Linc.*

(2) The earth. *North.*

(3) Your. (4) Sour. *Var. dial.*

(5) Aghast; intimidated. *Sussex.*

YARBS. Herbs. *West.*

YARD. (1) Earth; land. "Myddell yarde," Chester Plays, i. 67. In Suffolk a garden, especially a cottage-garden, is so termed.

(2) A rod, or staff. The term was even applied to a long piece of timber, &c.

(3) The penis.

YARD-LAND. A quantity of land, which varies, according to the place, from 15 to 40 acres. In some places, a quarter of an acre is called a yard of land.

YARD-MAN. The labourer who has the special care of the farmyard.

YARE. (1) Nimble; sprightly; quick; active; ready. Ray gives this as a Suffolk word. It is found in Shakespeare, Decker, and contemporary writers, often as a sea term. See the Tempest, i. 1.

(2) Ready. (*A.-S.*)

> Then ij. of them made them *yare*,
> And to the cyté the chylde they bare.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii 38, f. 66
>
> The erle buskyd and made hym *yare*
> For to ryde ovyr the revere.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.

(3) A fold behind a house, &c.

(4) Brackish to the taste. *North.*

(5) A fish-lock.

YARK. (1) To strike; to beat. *North.* Also, a stroke, a jerk, a snatch, a pluck. "A yarke of a whip," Florio, p. 98.

(2) To take away; to take off. *Somerset.*

(3) To kick. Holme, 1688.

(4) To prepare. *North.*

(5) Sharp; acute; quick. *Devon.*

YARKE. To make ready; to prepare.

YARLY. Early. *Lanc.*

> What, is he styrrynge so *yarly* this mornynge whiche dranke so moche yesternyghte.
>
> *Palsgrave's Acolastus*, 1540.

YARM. (1) To scold; to grumble. *East.*

(2) An unpleasant noise. *Linc.* Also, to make a loud unpleasant noise.

YARMOUTH-CAPON. A red-herring.

YARN. (1) To earn. *West.*

(2) A net made of yarn.

YARN-BALL. A ball stuffed with yarn, used by children playing at ball.

YARNE. To yearn after.

YAR-NUT. An earth-nut. *North.*

YARREL. A weed. *Suffolk.*

YARRINGLES. "An instrument of great use among good housewifes, by means of which yarn-slippings or hanks (after they have been washed and whitened) are wound up into clews or round balls; these by some are termed a pair of yarringles, or yarringle blades, which are nothing else but two sticks or pieces of wood set cross, with a hole in the middle, to turn round about a wooden or iron pin fixed in the stock; the ends are full of holes, to put the pins in, narrower or wider, according to the compass of the slipping or yarn upon it. Some have these instruments jointed with hinges, to turn treble, they being the easier for carriage; but such are more for curiosity than necessity. The stock is made of various shapes; some have a square on the top, with a wharl in the middle, and edged about like the sides of a box, into which the clews are put, as they are wound, and this is set upon three or four wooden feet. Others have them in form of a pillar fixed in a square, with a three-cornered or round foot, either plain or else wrought with turned or carved work, to show the ingenuity of the artificer, or splendour of the owner," Dict. Rust. The term occurs in early vocabularies, in the Pr. Parv., &c.

YARROWAY. The common yarrow.

YARTH. The earth. *North.*

YARUM. Milk. A cant term.

YARWINGLE. See *Yarringles.*

YARY. Sharp; quick; ready. *Kent.*

YASPEN. An Essex word, according to Ray, signifying as much as can be taken up in both hands joined together. Skinner refers to Gouldman.

YAT. (1) A gate. Still in use.

Therwhiles the king ate mete sat,
The lyoun goth to play withouten the *yat.*
Gy of Warwike, p. 151.

(2) Hot. (3) A heifer. *North.*

YATE-STOOP. A gate-post. *North.*

YATTON. The town of Ayton.

YAUD. A horse, or mare. *North.* The provincial form of *jade.*

YAUP. (1) To cry out; to shriek; to make a loud noise in talking. *North.*

(2) To be hungry. *North.*

YAVE. Gave.

The ermyte he *yave* gode day,
And to Pole he toke the way.
MS. Cantab. Ff ii. 38, f 155.

YAVILL. A common; a heath. *Devon.*

YAW. (1) Yes. (2) To hew. *West.*

(3) When a ship is not steered steadily, but goes in and out with her head, they say she *yaws.* Sea-Dictionary, 12mo. 1708.

YAWLE. To cry; to howl. *East.*

In the popes kychyne the scullyons shall not brawle,
Nor fyght for my grese. If the priestes woulde for me *yawle.* *Bale's Kynge Johan*, p. 78.

YAWN. To howl. *Craven.*

YAWNEY. A stupid fellow. *Linc.*

YAWNEY-BOX. A donkey. *Derb.*

YAWNUPS. Same as *Yawney*, q. v.

YAWSE-BONES. Ox-bones, used by boys in a game called *yawse.* *Yorksh.*

Y BLENT. Blinded.

Others againe, too much I ween *y-blent*
With heavenly zeale and with religion.
Barnes's Foure Bookes of Offices, 1606.

Y-BORNE. Born; carried. (*A.-S.*)

For the lazere was *y-borne* up even
With angelys to the blysse of heven.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 70.

Y-BORNID. Burnished. (*A.-S.*)

With golde of feythe fayre and bryȝte *y-bornid*,
With charité that ȝeveth so clere a lyȝte
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 16.

YCHAN. Each one. (*A.-S.*)

I have done the grettist synne
That any woman may be in,
Agaynes God and his seyntes *ychan.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 46.

Into a chaumbur they be goone,
There they schulde be dubbed *ychone.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 149.

YCHELE. An icicle.

Y-CLEDD. Clothed.

When they were thus *y-cledd*,
To a chaumbur the erle hym yede.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 149.

Y-CORE. Chosen.

Edgar that was Edmundys ȝonger sonn,
To the kyndam of Englond was *y-core.*
Chron. Vilodun. p. 23.

Y-CORN. Chosen. (*A.-S.*)

Whare thurch we ben to heven *y-corn*,
And the devel his might forlorn.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 25.

Y-DOO. Done; finished. (*A.-S.*)

Forthe sche went with sorowe y-nogh,
And tyed hur hors to a boghe,
Tylle the throwes were alle *y-doo.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.

YDUL. Idle; vain.

I holde hyt but an *ydul* thynge
To speke myche of teythynge.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. [illegible]

Y-DYT. Stopped. (*A.-S.*)

Wyth hys tayle my knes he hath knyȝt,
And wyth hys hede my mouth *y-dyt.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. [illegible]

YE. (1) An eye.

And as he louted, hys *ye* gan blenche,
And say one sytte before the benche.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 24.

That he make may hye lowe,
And lowe hye in a lytylle throwe!
God may do, withowten lye,
Hys wylle in the twynkelyng of an *ye!*
The kyng seyde than, with thoȝt unstabulle
Ye synge thys ofte and alle hys a fabulle!
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 240.

From nyse japes and rybawdye
Thow moste turne away thyn *ye.*
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 124

(2) Yea; yes. (*A.-S.*)

YEAD. The head. *West.*

YEAME. Home. *North.*

YEAN. (1) To throw. *Devon.*

(2) To ean, or bring forth young.

(3) You will. *Lanc.*

YEAND-BY-TO. Before noon. *Lanc.*

YEANDER. Yonder. *Var. dial.*

YEANT. A giant.

He come where the *yeant* was,
And seyde, gode syr, let me passe.
MS. Cantab. Ff ii. 38. f 64

YEAPM. To hiccough. *North.*

YEAR-DAY. An anniversary day; a day on which prayers were said for the dead.

YEARDED. Buried.

YEARDLY. Very. *North.*

YEARLING. A beast one year old.

YEARN. To vex, or grieve.

YEARNE. To give tongue, a hunting term, applied to hounds when they open on the game.

YEARNSTFUL. Very earnest. *Lanc.*

YEASING. The eaves of a house. *Lanc.*

YEASY. Easy. *Lanc.*

YEATH. Heath; ground. *West.*

YEATHER. Same as *Ether* (3).

YEAVELING. The evening. *Devon.*

YEAVY. Wet and moist. *Exmoor.*

YEBBLE. Able. *Northumb.*

YED. (1) An aperture or way where one collier only can work at a time.
(2) Edward. *Derb.*

YEDART. Edward. *Salop.*

YEDDINGES. See *ȝeddinges.*

YEDDLE. To addle, or earn. *Chesh.*

YEDE. Went. (*A.-S.*)

> Thurch the wombe and thurch the chine,
> The spere *yede* even biline.
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 236.

> So they waschyd and *yede* to mete,
> The byschop the grace dyd say.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.

> But then they wente fro that stede,
> On ther way forthe they *yede*
> Ferre fro every towne,
> Into a grete wyldurnes,
> Fulle of wylde bestys hyt was,
> Be dale and eke be downe.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. [illegible]

YEDWARD. (1) Edward. *Chesh.*
(2) A dragon fly. *Grose.*

YEEKE. Itch. *Yorksh.*

YEENDER. The forenoon. *North.* This is probably a corruption of *undern*, q. v.

YEEPE. Active; alert; prompt. (*A.-S.*)

YEEPSEN. Same as *Yaspen*, q. v.

YEERY. Angry. *North.*

YEES. Eyes. *Exmoor.*

YEEVIL. A dungfork. *West.*

YEF. To give. Also, a gift.

YEFFELL. Evil.

> Y met hem bot at Wentbreg, seyde Lytyll John,
> And therfor *yeffell* mot he the,
> Seche thre strokes he me gafe,
> Yet they cleffe by my seydys.
>
> *Robin Hood*, i. 83.

YEFTE. A gift. (*A.-S.*)

YEGE. A wedge.

YEIFER. A heifer. *Devon.*

YEK. An oak. *North.*

YEL. An eel. *Somerset.*

YELD. Eld; age. *Skelton.*

YELD-BEASTS. Animals barren, not giving milk, or too young for giving profit.

YELDE. To yield, pay, give. (*A.-S.*)

YELDER. Better; rather. *North.*

YELD-HALL. A guild-hall.

YELDROCK. The yellow-hammer. *North.*

YELE-HOUSE. A brewing-house. Broc has *yell-house*, an alehouse.

YELF. A dungfork. *Chesh.*

YELK. To prepare clay for the dawber by mixing straw and stubble with it.

YELLOT. The jaundice. *Heref.*

YELLOW-BELLY. A person born in the fens of Lincolnshire. *Linc.*

YELLOW-BOTTLE. Corn marigold. *Kent.*

YELLOW-BOYS. Guineas. *Var. dial.*

YELLOW-HOMBER. The chaffinch. *West.*

YELLOWNESS. Jealousy. *Shak.*

YELLOWS. (1) Jealousy.

> Thy blood is yet uncorrupted, *yellows* has not tainted it. *Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 27.

(2) Dyers' weed. *Midl. C.*
(3) A disorder in horses.
(4) The jaundice. Still in use.

YELLOW-SLIPPERS. Very young calves.

YELLOW-STARCH. Was formerly much used for staining linen for dress, ruffs, &c. It is frequently referred to.

YELLOW-STOCKINGS. To anger the yellow stockings, i. e. to provoke jealousy.

YELLOW-TAILS. Earthworms yellow about the tail. Topsell's Serpents, p. 307.

YELLOW-YOWLEY. The yellow-hammer.

YELM. To lay straw in order fit for use by a thatcher. *East.*

YELOWSE. Jealous.

> Thou woldest be so *yelowse*,
> And of me so amerowse.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 52

YELPER. A young dog; a whelp.

YELTE. (1) Yieldeth. (*A.-S.*)
(2) A young sow. *North.*

YELVE. The same as *Yelf*, q. v.

YEM. Edmund. *Lanc.*

YEMAN. A servant of a rank next below a squire; a person of middling rank.

YEME. (1) An uncle.

> His dame nowe maye dreame,
> For her owine barne teame
> For nother ante nor *yeme*
> Gettes this gaye garmente.
>
> *Chester Plays*, ii. 55

(2) Care; attention. Also, to take care of, to rule, guide, or govern.

> Be that hadde Beves lein in bendes
> Seve. yer in peines grete,
> Lite i-dronke and lasse i-ete.
> His browe stank for defaut of *yeme*,
> That it set after ase a seme
>
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 62

YEMMOUTH. Aftermath. *Glouc.*

YEN. Eyes. (*A.-S.*)

> And his felaw forthwith also
> Was blynde of bothe his *yen* two.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 63

> The terys owte of hys *yen* yode.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 133.

YENDE. India.

> He send bysshop Swytelyn y-wys,
> Into *Yende* for hym on pilgremage.
>
> *Chron. Vilodun*, p. 29

YENDEN. Ended. *West.*

YENE. (1) To yawn, or gape.

Mani mouthe the gres bot,
And grisliche *yened*, God it wot.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 263.

(2) Eyes. See *Yen.*

Sith I am wounded wyth yowre *yene* tweyne,
Lete me no lengur sighen for yowre sake.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 12.

(3) To enter into. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To lay an egg. *Weber.*

(5) To give up to.

YENLET. An inlet.

I suppose that by *genlade* he meaneth a thing yet well knowne in Kent, and expressed by the word yenlade or *yenlet*, which betokeneth an indraught or inlett of water into the lande.
Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 259.

YENNED. Threw. *Devon.*

YEO. An ewe. *Exmoor.*

YEOMAN-FEWTERER. See *Fewterer.*

YEOMAN'S-BREAD. A kind of bread made for ordinary use.

YEOMATH. Aftermath. *Wilts.*

YEOVERY. Hungry. *Northumb.*

YEP. Prompt; quick. A brisk active person is said in Suffolk to be *yepper.*

The to and fourti weren *yep*,
Thai leten ther hors gode chep.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 212.

Syr Befyse that was bothe wyse and *yepe*,
He smote the hors with the spurrys of golde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 101.

YEPPING. The chirping of birds.

YEP-SINTLE. Two handfuls. *Lanc.*

YERD. (1) A fox-earth. *Cumb.*

(2) A rod, or staff. Still in use.

YERE. (1) An heir. In a bond dated 1605, written in a copy of Hall's Union, fol. Lond. 1548, in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, the writer mentions "myne *yeres*, executors, administrators, and assignes."

(2) An ear. Nominale MS.

But sone thei cane away here hedes wrye,
And to fayre speche lyttely thaire *yeres* close.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 104.

(3) A year. (*A.-S.*)

YERK. To kick, like a horse.

YERLY. Early.

Yerly when the day can sprynge,
A preest he dud a masse synge.
MS. Cantab Ff. ii. 38, f. 83

YERMEN. Men hired by the year.

YERNE. (1) Iron. Nominale MS. "The yern pot," Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 24.

(2) Quickly; eagerly; briskly.

For he seyd he wald as *yern*
Fight with that geaunt stern.
Gy of Warwike, p. 304.

(3) To run. Octovian, 965. See Wright's Gloss. to Piers Ploughman.

(4) To desire; to seek eagerly. (*A.-S.*)

(5) A heron. *Chesh.*

YERNFUL. Melancholy. *Nares.*

YERNIN. Rennet. *Yorksh.*

YERNING. Activity; diligence.

YERNSTFUL. Very earnest. *Lanc.*

YERRARCHY. Hierarchy.

YERRED. Swore. *Devon.*

YERRING. Noisy. *Exmoor.*

YERRIWIG. An earwig. *West.*

YERSTERNE-NIGHT. Last night.

Wel the grete that ilche knight,
That sopede with the *yerstene-night.*
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 112.

YERTH. Earth. *Var. dial.*

YERT-POINT. A game mentioned in the old play of Lady Alimony.

YES. (1) Eyes. See *Ye.*

(2) An earthworm. *Somerset.*

YESK. "I yeske, I gyve a noyse out of my stomacke, *je engloute*," Palsgrave. See *Yex.*

YEST. Froth. (*A.-S.*)

YESTE. Gest; tale.

The emperowre gaf hur xl. powнde,
In *yeste* as we rede.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 84.

Now begynnyth a *yeste* ageyn
Of Kyng Quore and Armyn.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 121.

YESTMUS. A handful. *Lanc.*

YESTREEN. Last night. *North.*

YESTY. Frothy. Hence, light.

YETE. A gate. *North.*

On ascapede and atorn
In at the castel *yete*,
Ase the king sat at the mete.
Beves of Hamptown, p. 54.

YETEN. Gotten. *Chaucer.*

YETHARD. Edward. *Warw.*

YETH-HOUNDS. Dogs without heads, the spirits of unbaptised children, which ramble among the woods at night, making wailing noises *Devon.*

YETLING. A small iron pan, with a bow handle and three feet. *North.*

YET-NER. Not nearly. *Sussex.*

YETS. Oats. *Var. dial.*

YETTUS. Yet. *Warw.*

YEVE. (1) To give. (*A.-S.*)

To the worlde y wylle me never *yeve*,
But serve the, Lorde, whylle y leve.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 84.

(2) Evening. Reliq. Antiq. i. 300.

YEVEN. Given. (*A.-S.*)

YEWD. Went. *North.*

YEWER. A cow's udder. *North.*

YEWERS. Embers; hot ashes. *Exm.*

YEW-GAME. A gambol, or frolic.

YEWKING. Puny; sickly.

YEWMORS. Embers. See *Yewers.*

YEWRE. A water-bearer.

YEWTHOR. A strong ill smell. This word is given by Urry, in his MS. Additions to Ray.

YEWYS. Jews.

How *Yewys* demyd my sone to dye,
Eche oon a dethe to hym they dreste.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 47

YEX. The hiccough. It occurs as a verb, to hiccough, in Florio, p. 501.

YF. Give.

And seyde, Harrowde, what redyst thou?
Yf me thy cowncell nowe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38. f. 164.

Y-FALLE. Fallen. (*A.-S.*)

God forgeve us owre synnes all,
That we all day beyth yn *y-falle.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 216.

Y-FOLE. Fallen. (*A.-S.*)
But when the kyng was *y-fole* aslepe,
A wonder syȝt him thoȝt he saye.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 15.

Y-FOLUD. Fouled; defiled.
Lest that holy plase with that blod *y-folud* shuld be.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 105.

YFTLES. Giftless.
The kyng of Pervynse seyd, So mot I the!
Yftles schalle they not be.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 18.

YGNE. Eyes.
So was hyt shewyd before here *ygne*
That halvyndele she was ȝove to pyne.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 11.

YH. Is found in some manuscripts for *y*, as *yhate*, gate, *yheme*, for *yeme*, q. v., &c.

YHE. Ye.
He says, als men *yhe* salle dye alle,
And als ane of the prynces *yhe* salle falle,
That es, *yhe* salle dye one the same manere
Als men dyes in this worlde here.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 68.

YHEMING. A guard. See *Yeme* (2).

YHEN. Eyes.
Both *yhen* of myne hed were oute.
Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff i. 6, f. 65.

YHERDE. A yard; a rod.
In *yherde* irened salt thou stere tha,
Als lome of erthe breke tham als swa.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 1.

YHERE. A year. *Ps. Cott. Antiq.*

YHERNE. To yearn; to desire.
Thai sal *yherne*, he says, to dyghe ay,
And the dede sal fleghe fro thaime away.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 216.

YHIT. Yet. See *Unconand.*

Y-HOLD. Beholden. (*A.-S.*)

YHOTEN. A giant. (*A.-S.*)

YHOUGHHEDE. Youth. (*A.-S.*)

YHOWNGE. Young.

YI. Yea; yes. *Derb.*

YIELD. (1) To give; to requite.
(2) Barren, applied to cows. *North.*
(3) To give up, or relinquish. *South.*

YIFFE. To give.
And therto han ye suche benevolence
With every jantylman to speke and deylle
In honesté, and *yiffe* hem audience,
That seeke folke restoryn ye to helle.
MS. Fairfax 16.

YILD. Patience. (*A.-S.*)

YILDE. Tribute. *Weber.*

YILP. To chirp. *North.*

YILT. A female pig. *Beds.*

YINDER. Yonder. *East.*

YIP. To chirp. *East.*

YIPPER. Brisk. *East.*

YISSERDAY. Yesterday. *North.*

Y-KETE. Begotten.
Kyng Edgarus douȝter yche wene he was
Y-kete bot upon a wenche.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 94.

YKINE. To itch. *Pr. Parv.*

YLE. (1) An eel. (2) An aisle.

Y-LERD. Learned.
He seyde, y wende that ye were clerkys beste *y-lerd*,
That levyd yn thys medyllerd
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 128.

Y-LESSED. Relieved. *Chaucer*

YLKOON. Each one.
That they schulde arme them *ylkoon*,
For to take the kyngys fone.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 194.

Y-LOGGED. Lodged. *Chaucer.*

Y-LOKE. Locked up.
And with oo worde of the mayde y-spoke,
The Holy Gost is in here breste *y-loke*,
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2

Y-LOWE. Lied.
That levedy seyd, thou misbegeten thing,
Thou hast *y-lowe* a gret lesing.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 43.

YLYCH. Alike.
And lovede well with hert trewe,
Nyght and day *ylych* newe. *Octovian*, 92.

YMANGE. Among.
And as he satt at the mete *ymange* his pryncez, he was wonder mery and gladde, and jocund.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 47

Y-MELLE. Among. (*A.-S.*)
Whenne the leves are dryede ynowghe and bakene *y-melle* the stones, take thanne and braye the leves alle to powder. *MS. Linc. Med.* f. 287.

YMENEUS. Hymenæus.

Y-MENT. Intended. (*A.-S.*)

Y-MOULID. Moulded; rusted.
And with his blood schalle wasche undefoulid
The gylte of man with ruste of synne *y-moulid.*
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1.

YMPE. To engraft.
Ne hadde oure elderis cerchid out and soght
The sothfast pyth to *ympe* it in our thoght.
MS. Digby, 232.

YMPNYS. Hymns.
Thenne where they in contenuele loveynge in *ympnys* and gostely sanges, when they felde his moste helefulle comynge. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 186.

YND. India. Lydgate, p. 25.

YNENCE. Towards. See *Howgates.*

YNESCHE.
For many are that never kane halde the ordyre of lufe *ynesche* thaire frendys, sybbe or fremmede, bot outhire thay lufe thaym over mekille, or thay lufe thame over lytille. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 194.

YNEWE. Enough.
Waynour waykly wepande hym kyssiz,
Talkez to hym tenderly with teres *ynewe.*
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

YNGYNORE. A maker of engines.
In hys court was a false traytoure,
That was a grete *yngynore.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 39.

YNNYS. Lodgings. (*A.-S.*)
Then they departyd them in plyghte,
And to ther *ynnys* they wente.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76

YNWYT. Understanding; conscience.
Ymagyne no wrong nor falsenes,
Of fyne *ynwyttys* the rewle ys thys.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38. f. 5.

YO. You. *North.*

YOAK. Two pails of milk.

YOCKEN. To gargle. *North.*

YODE. Went. (*A.-S.*)
And alle the nyght ther-in he lay
Tyl on the morowe that hyt was day,
That men to mete *yode.* *Eglamour*, 531

YOGELOWRE. A juggler.

YOI. Yes. *North.*

YOKE. (1) A pair of oxen. *To yoke out*, to put a horse in a cart, gig, or other carriage.

(2) A portion of the working day; to work two *yokes*, is to work both portions, morning and afternoon. *Kent.*

(3) The hiccough. *West.*

(4) The grease of wool. *Devon.*

YOKEL. A countryman. *West.* Generally, a country bumpkin, in contempt.

YOKENS. When two trams or carriages meet, going in different directions. *Newc.*

YOKEY. Yellow; tawney. *Devon.*

YOKLE. An icicle.

YOKLET. A little farm or manor in some parts of Kent is called a yoklet. *Kennett.*

YOKLY-MOLE-KIT. A yellow, unhealthy-looking person. *Devon*

YOKY-WOOL. Unwashed wool as it comes from the sheep's back. *Devon.*

YOLDE. Yielded: delivered up.

> The chylde they to Clement *yolde*,
> xx. *li* he them tolde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 86.

YOLD-RING. A yellow-hammer. *North.*

YOLE. To yell; to bawl. Brockett has *youl* as still in use in the North.

YOLKINGE. Hiccupping.

> Whose ugly locks and *yolkinge* voice
> Did make all men afeard. *MS. Ashmole* 208.

YOLLER. To cry out as a dog when under chastisement. *Northumb.*

YOLT. A newt. *Glouc.*

YOLY. Handsome. (*A.-N.*)

> Wyth mony knyghtys herde of bone,
> That *yoly* colourys bare.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 70.
> Toward hur come a knyghte,
> Gentylle sche thoght and a *yoly* man.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 244.

YON. For *yonder:* seems to be commonly used for a thing somewhat at a distance; thus, they say, what's yon? meaning what is that over there at a distance? It is also used adjectively, as yon lass, yon house, yon country, &c. *Linc.* Skinner has *yon*, and *yonside.*

YOND. Furious; savage. *Spenser.*

YONDERLY. Reserved. *Yorksh.*

YONE. Yon; yonder.

> Ȝif *yone* mane one lyfe be,
> Bid hym com and speke with me,
> And pray hym als thou kane. *Perceval*, 1266.

YONKE. Young. *Weber.*

YONT. Beyond. *North.*

YOO. An ewe. Chester Plays, i. 120.

YOON. An oven. *Var. dial.*

YOPPUL. Unnecessary talk. *South.*

YORE. (1) An ewer. It occurs in an inventory, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 58.

(2) A year. Sir Amadas, 655.

(3) Formerly; for a long time. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Ready. Same as *Yare*, q. v.

YORKPENCE. The name of a copper coin in the reign of Henry VI. See *Topens.*

YORKSHIRE. To put Yorkshire of a man, i. e. to cheat or deceive him. *North.*

YORKSHIRE-HUNTERS. The name of a regiment formed by the gentlemen of Yorkshire during the Civil Wars.

YORNANDLIKE. Desirable.

YORNE. Hastened; long. *Weber.*

YORT. A yard, or field. *Lanc.*

YOT. To unite closely. *Dorset.*

YOTE. To pour in. Grose has *yoted*, watered, a West country word.

YOTEN. Cast. *Weber.*

YOUK. To sleep. A hawking term.

YOULE. "On Malvern Hills, in Worcestershire, when the common people fan their corn, and want wind, they crie by way of invocation, *youle, youle, youle*, which word, sais Mr. Aubrey, is no doubt a corruption of Æolus, god of winds," Kennett MS.

YOULING. A curious Kentish custom mentioned by Hasted, ap. Brand, i. 123.

> There is an odd custom used in these parts, about Keston and Wickham, in Rogation week, at which time a number of young men meet together for the purpose, and with a most hideous noise run into the orchards, and, encircling each tree, pronounce these words:
>
> Stand fast root; bear well top;
> God send us a *youling* sop;
> Every twig apple big,
> Every bough apple enow.
>
> For which incantation the confused rabble expect a gratuity in money, or drink, which is no less welcome: but if they are disappointed of both, they with great solemnity anathematize the owners and trees with altogether as insignificant a curse.

YOULRING. The yellow-hammer.

YOUNGERMER. Younger persons. *Cumb.*

YOUNKER. A young person.

> Yet such sheep he kept, and was so seemelie a shepheard,
> Seemelie a boy, so seemelie a youth, so seemelie a *younker*,
> That on Ide was not such a boy, such a youth, such a *younker*. *Barnefield's Affectionate Shepherd*, 1594

YOU'RE. You were.

YOURES. Of you.

YOURN. Yours. *Var. dial.*

YOUT. To cry; to yell. *Yorksh.*

YOUTHLY. Youthful.

YOVE. Given. (*A.-S.*)

YOW. (1) To reap, gathering the corn under the arm. *Devon.*

(2) An ewe. *Var. dial.*

YOWER. (1) Your. *North*

(2) An udder. *Yorksh.*

YOWFTER. To fester.

YOWL. The same as *Yole*, q. v.

YOWP. To yelp. *West.*

YOWTHE-HEDE. Youth. (*A.-S.*)

> He that may do gode dede,
> He schulde hym force in *yowthe-hede*,
> So that he may, when he ys olde,
> For a doghty man be tolde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 152

YOYE. Joy.

> The knyȝt answeryd with wordes mylde
> Syr, yf you *yoye* of yowre chylde,
> For here may y not lende. *Eglamour*, 608.

YOYFULLE. Joyful; glad.

Hys kynne was wondur *youfulle* than,
That he waxe so feyre a man.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 147.

YOYSTER. To frolic; to laugh. *Sussex.*

YPEQUISTO. A toadstool.

Y-REIGHT. Reached. (*A.-S.*)

YRNE. Iron.

Brenne the snayle to powdure upon a hoot *yrne*, and put that powdur to the yȝen when thou gost to bedde.
MS. Med. Rec. in Mr. Pettigrew's Possession, xv. Cent.

YRNES. Harness, i. e. armour. *Gaw.*

YRON. A heron.

Fer out over ȝon mownten gray,
Thomas, a fowken makes his nest,
A fowkyn is an *yrons* pray,
For thei in place wille have no rest!
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 120

YRONHARD. The herb knapweed.

YRRIGAT. Watered.

But yeer bi yeer the soil is *yrrigat*,
And ovyrflowid with the flood of Nyle.
MS Rawl. Poet. 32.

Y-SACRYD. Consecrated. (*A.-S.*)

YS. Ice.

Se the ensaunpul that I ȝow schowe,
Of water, and *ys*, and eke snowe.
MS. Cott Claud. A. ii. f. 132.

YSAIE. Isaiah.

Spake *Ysaie* and seid in wordes pleyn,
The hie hevynes doth your grace adewe.
MS Ashmole 59, f. 174.

YSE. Ice. (*A.-S.*)

He was never wyse,
That went on the *yse*. *MS. Douce* 52.

YSELS. Ashes. (*A.-S.*)

And whenne the heved schalle be waschene, make lee of haye *ysels*, that was mawene byfor myssomer day. *MS. Med. Linc.* f. 281.

Y-SHROUDED. Covered; concealed.

Quod Gaubrielle, withinne thy blissid side
The Holy Goste schalle *y-shrouded* be.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

YSOOP. Hyssop.

Sprenkle me, lord, wyth *ysoop*,
That myn herte be purged clene.
MS Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 1.

YSOPE. Æsop, the fabulist.

Y-SOYLID. Soiled. (*A.-S.*)

My lyppis polute, my mouth with synne *y-soylid*.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

Y-STOYNGE. Stung; pricked.

YSȜ. Ice. (*A.-S.*)

Whane the emperour Darius remowed his oste, and come to the revere of Graunt on the nyghte, and went over the *ysȝ*, and thar he luged hym.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 19.

YT. Yet. Arch. xxix. 135.

YTHEZ. Waves. (*A.-S.*)

Ewene walkande owte of the Weste landez,
Wanderande unworthyly overe the wale *ythez*.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

Y-THREVE. Thriven.

I love hym welle, for he ys welle *y-threve*,
Alle my love to hym y geve.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 128.

YU. Yule, or Christmas.

YUCK. To snatch or drag with great force. *Linc.* Also a substantive, quasi *jerk*, a strong pull.

YUCKEL. A woodpecker. *Wilts.*

YUGEMENT. Judgment.

And all they seyde with oon assente,
We graunt wele to yowre *yugement*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 151.

YU-GOADS. Christmas playthings. *Lanc.*

YUIGTHE. Youth.

And hadde wonder of his *yuigthe*,
That ther kidde swiche strengthe.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 233.

YUKE. To itch. *North.*

YULE. (1) Christmas. (*A.-S.*) The term is still retained in the North of England. "In Yorkshire," says Blount, "and our other Northern parts, they have an old custome after sermon or service on Christmas day, the people will, even in the churches, cry *ule, ule*, as a token of rejoycing, and the common sort run about the streets, singing,

Ule, ule, ule, ule,
Three puddings in a pule,
Crack nuts and cry ule."
Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 692.

Vij. yere he levyd there,
Tylle hyt befelle agenste the *youle*
Upon the fyrste day,
The hounde, as the story says,
Raune to the kyngys palays,
Wythowt ony more delay.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74

(2) To coo, said of pigeons.

YULE-CLOG. An immense piece of fire-wood, laid on the fire on Christmas-eve.

YULE-PLOUGH. See *Fool-plough.*

YULING. Keeping Christmas. *North.*

YULK. The same as *Julk*, q. v.

YULY. Handsome. Ritson, iii. 107. So explained, but I think an error for *ynly*.

YUMMERS. Embers. *Devon.*

YURE. An udder. *North.*

YURNEY. Enterprise.

YUT. To gurgle. *North.*

YVLE. Evilly; wickedly.

Thyn host lith her ful yvele araid,
And holdeth hym ful *yvle* apaid.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 53.

YVOR. Ivory.

And like *yvor* that cometh fro so ferre,
His teeth schalle be even, smothe and white.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 14.

With golde and *yvour* that so bright shon,
That all aboute the bewté men may see.
Lydgate, MS. Ashm. 39, f. 30.

YȜE. Eye.

Whenne that traytour so hadde sayde,
Ffyve goode hors to hym were tayde,
That alle myȝton see with *yȝe*;
They drowen hym thorwȝ ilke a strete,
And seththyn to the elmes, I ȝow hete,
And hongyd hym ful hyȝe.
Romance of Athelston

ZA. To essay; to try. *West.*

ZAHT. Soft. *Somerset.*

ZAM. (1) To parboil. *West.*
(2) Cold. *Devon.*

ZAMSAUDEN. Parboiled. Applied to anything spoilt by cooking. *West.*

ZANY. A mimic, or buffoon.

ZARUE. The plant milfoil.

ZAT. (1) Soft. (2) Salt. *West.*

ZATELY. Indolent; idle. *Dorset.*

ZATENFARE. Soft; silly. *West.*

ZAWP. A blow. *Somerset.*

ZEDLAND. The Western counties, where Z is usually substituted for S by the natives.

ZEMMIES-HAW. An interj. of surprise.

ZENZYBYR. Ginger.

> Clary, pepur long, with granorum paradyse,
> *Zenzybyr* and synamon at every tyde.
>
> *Digby Mysteries*, p. 77.

ZESS. A compartment, or a threshing floor for the reception of the wheat that has been threshed, but not winnowed.

ZEWNTEEN. Seventeen. *Devon.*

ZIDLE-MOUTH. One having the mouth on one side; an ugly fellow. *West.*

ZILTER. A salting tub; a vessel for salting meat. *Somerset.*

ZIN. The sun; a son. *West.*

ZINNILA. A son-in-law. *Exm.*

ZINO. As I know. *Somerset.*

ZLEARD. Slided. *Somersetshire.*

> Ice *zleurd* and *zleurd* and nevor gave ore,
> Till ice zleurd me downe to the bellvree dore.
>
> *MS Ashmole* 36, f. 112

ZOAT. Silly. *I. of Wight.*

ZOCK. A blow. *West.*

ZOG. To doze. *Devon.*

ZOKEY. A sawney. *Devon.*

ZOO-ZOO. A wood-pigeon. *Glouc.*

ZOTY. A fool. *South.*

ZOWL. A plough. *Exmoor.*

ZUCHES. Stumps of trees. *Kennett.*

ZUM. Some. *West.*

ZUNG. Since. *Exmoor.*

ZUO. So. Reliq. Antiq. i. 42.

ZWAIL. To swing the arms. *West.*

ZWETE. Wheat.

ZWIT-MARBRE. Explained *alabastrum*, in a list of herbs in MS. Sloane 5, f. 2.

ZWODDER. Drowsy and dull. *West.*

Ȝ. This character is found in early English MSS. written after the twelfth century. It is a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon letter *g*, and sometimes answers to our *g*, sometimes to *y*, sometimes to *gh*, and also to a mute consonant at the commencement of a word. In the middle of a word it occasionally stands for *i*; in the same manner the A.-S. *g* has been changed into *i*, when in a similar position. It should be remarked that the letter *z* often appears in MSS. under this character, with which, however, it has clearly no connexion. It is, therefore, incorrect to substitute it as an equivalent for *z*, or vice versa. When it occupies the place of the Anglo-Saxon letter, no other character represents its exact force.

ȜA. Yea; yes; truly.

> And Affricane sayd ȝ*a*, withoutene drede.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 22.
>
> Whi, ame I thi sonne, thanne? quod Alexandre, ȝ*aa*, forsothe, quod Anectanabus, I gat the; and with that word he ȝalde the gaste.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 1.

ȜAF. Gave.

> Certeyne prestes of the Jewis lawe
> Gan to grucche, as they ȝ*af* audience.
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 17.
>
> Alle his riȝt tru purchase
> To Dovre abbei he hit ȝ*afe*.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f 100.

ȜAL. Yelled, as a dog.

ȜALDE. Yielded.

> The portar ȝ*alde* hym hys travayle,
> He smote hym agayne withowten fayle.
>
> *MS Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 241.
>
> Hit ȝ*alde*, whenne hit was shorn,
> An hundride fold that ilke corn.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll Trin. Cantab.* f. 77:
>
> The marchande ȝ*alde* up hys goste, and yede to God fulle ryghte. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii 38, f. 54.
>
> Asswythe he deyd yn haste,
> There he shuld go he ȝ*alde* the gaste.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 37

ȜALOWE. Yellow.

> Theise cocodrilles ben serpentes, ȝ*alowe* and rayed aboven, and han four feet, and schorte thyes and grete nayles, as clees or talouns.
>
> *Maundevile's Travels*, p. 198.

ȜALOW-SOUȜT. The jaundice.

> For the ȝ*alow souȝt*, that men callin the jaundys. Take hard Speynich sope and a litille stale ale in a coppe, and rubbe the sope aȝens the coppe botum tylle the ale be qwyte. *MS. Sloane* 7, f. 73

ȜALT. Yielded; requited.

ȜAMYRLY. Lamentably. *Gawayne.*

ȜANG. Young.

> Ther may we sum ȝ*ang* man fynde,
> That is both curtesse and hynde.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 45

ȜANYNG. Yawning; gaping.

> Than come ther owt of a corner a grete dragon ȝ*anyng* on hur, so that hys mowthe was over hur hede. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 10.
>
> Blowyng and ȝ*anyng* soo,
> As he wolde hym then have sloo.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 246

ȜAR. Before.

> Saber was never ȝ*ar* so gladd.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 116.

ȜARDE. A yard; a fore-court.

> Owt of the ȝ*arde* he went aryght.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 140.

ȜARE. (1) Ready.

> And crossen sayle and made hem ȝ*are*
> Anon, as thouȝ they wolde fare.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. [illegible]
>
> His archers that ware thare,
> Bathe the lesse and the mare,
> Als so swythe were thay ȝ*are*.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. [illegible]

(2) Quickly; readily.

> Anone that we be buskede ȝare,
> In oure journaye for to fare.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 116.
>
> The birde answerde ful ȝare,
> Nevene thou it any mare,
> Thou salle rewe fulle sare,
> And lyke it fulle ille.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 136.

ȜARLY. Early.

> Nyght and day he ys in sorowe,
> Late on evyn, ȝarly on morowe
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 148.

ȜARME. To scream.

> The fende bygane to crye and ȝarme,
> Bot he myghte do hym nankyn harme.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 123.

ȜARNE. (1) To yearn. "Sothely he lufes, and he ȝarnes for to lufe," MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 192.

(2) Yarn. *Prompt. Parv.*

> But ȝarne that ys ofte tyme evelle spon,
> Evyr hyt comyth owt at the laste.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 45.

(3) Hastily; quickly. *Pr. Parv.*

ȜARTHE. Earth. (*A.-S.*)

ȜATE. A gate. *Pr. Parv.*

> And when he to the ȝatis come,
> He askid the porter and his man
> Wher Joly Robyn was.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

ȜAYNED. Hallooed. *Gawayne.*

ȜE. Yes.

> He seyde nothir nay ne ȝe,
> But helde him stille and let hire chide.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 88.

ȜEDDINGES. Tales; romances.

> As ȝeddyngis, japis and folies,
> And alle harlotries and ribaudies.
> *MS. Ashmole* 60, f. 5.
>
> Songe ȝeddyngus above,
> Swyche murthus they move,
> In the chaumbur of love
> Thus thei sleye care! *Degrevant*, 1421.

ȜEDE. Went.

> Kynge he was iij. yere and more,
> And Roberd as a fole ȝede thore.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 242.
>
> The man hyt toke and was ful blythe,
> He ȝede and solde hyt asswythe.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 38.
>
> To the halle he went a full gode pase,
> To seke wher the stuarde was;
> The scheperde with hym ȝede.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 52.
>
> Now he kyndils a glede,
> Amonge the buskes he ȝede,
> And gedirs fulle gude spede
> Wodde a fyre to make. *Perceval*, 758.

ȜEDERLY. Promptly; soon. *Gawayne.*

ȜEE. Ye.

> In chambyr, thofe he nakede were,
> [illegible] none ansuere.
> *MS. Lincoln*, f. 120.

ȜEEME. To suckle; to give suck.

ȜEERLY. Early.

> Gloteny hath grete appetyte,
> To ete ȝeerly and late ys hys delyte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 5.

ȜEESY. Easy.

> I counsel al ȝoue, al curators, that wysele ȝou wayt
> That han the cure of mons soule in ȝoure kepyng,
> Engeyne ȝe not to ȝeesy penans, ne to strayt algat,
> Lest ȝe slene both bode and soule with ȝour ponyschyng.
> *Audelay's Poems*, p. 4[illegible].

ȜEF. If.

> Ȝef thow be not grete clerk,
> Loke thow moste on thys werk.
> *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. ii. f. 12[illegible]

ȜEFE. Gave.

ȜEINSEYE. To contradict; to oppose.

> For I myself shal the lede,
> That thei not ȝeinseye my sonde.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 36.

ȜEKE. (1) The cuckoo. (*A.-S.*)

> Whene the ȝeke gynnys to synge,
> Thenne the schrewe begynnys to sprynge.
> *MS. Porkington* 10, f. 59.

(2) Eke; also. See *Arrable.*

(3) To itch. MS. Vocab. xv. Cent. "*Pruritus*, a Ȝekynge," Nominale MS.

ȜELDE. To yield; to give up.

> The men over al sowe feldes,
> Of corn nouȝt hit up ȝeldes.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 30.

> And for suche auctoritees, thei seyn, that only to God schalle a man knouleche his defautes, ȝeldynge himself gylty, and cryenge him mercy, and behotynge to him to amende himself.
> *Maundevile's Travels*, 1839, p. 120.

ȜELES.

> For mon that waleweth al in ȝeles,
> And for that joye noon angur feles.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 28.

ȜELLE. To yell. Eglamour, 411.

> No have thai nouȝt sailed ariȝt
> But a day and on niȝt,
> That the se wel hard bigan
> To ȝellen and to bellen than.
> *Legend of Marie Maudelein*, p. 231.
>
> I wylle hym geve, that me telles
> Why the ravens on me ȝelles.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 145.

ȜELPE. To boast, or glory. (*A.-S.*)

> For wit ne strengthe may not helpe,
> And hee whiche ellis wolde him ȝelpe,
> Is rathest throwen undir fote.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 38
>
> Alas, alas, and wele away, wherof may we ȝelp?
> We are shent for ever and ay, for nothing may us help.
> *MS. Egerton* 92[illegible]
>
> There is no man that may ȝelpe,
> Bot he hath nede of Godes helpe.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 78

ȜELPYNG. Pomp; ostentation. *Gaw.*

ȜELSPE. A handful. *Pr. Parv*

ȜELT. Yielded; requited.

ȜELUGHE. Yellow.

> Wymples, kerchyves saffrund bety[illegible],
> Ȝelughe undyr ȝelughe they hyde.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f.

ȜELYE. Yellow.

> Of body, arme, and hond, and also of hir face,
> Wich that is coloured of rose and lelé ȝelye.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 151
>
> Rotys of bothyn arn lik the applis growen on the levys as ok appul on his lef, and tho arn ȝelwe and soote. *MS. Arundel* 42, f. 32

ȜEME. To keep; to rule.

And oure fadrys so to queme,
That Goddys comaundement we may *ȝeme.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 9.

To be born he wol him seme
For wicked men him to *ȝeme.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 77.

But graunte us alle us self to *ȝeme*
And yn oure shryfte Jhesu to queme.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 84.

Fulle faire salle I hym fede,
And *ȝeme* hym with oure awene child,
And clothe thame in one wede.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 102.

ȜEMEN. Yeomen.
Forthe then went these *ȝemen* too,
Litul Johne and Moche one fere.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 128.

ȜENDE. End.
And at Sir Roger *ȝende* we wylle dwelle,
And of the quene we wylle telle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.

ȜENDIR. Yonder.
O emperoure, lyfte up anone thyn eyȝe,
And loke up *ȝendir* and see the sercle of golde.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 16.

ȜEODE. Went. (*A.-S.*)
At his wille thei *ȝeode* and cam.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 5.

ȜEONE. To yawn, or gape. (*A.-S.*)

ȜEOVE. To give. (*A.-S.*)

ȜEP. Prompt.
A (i *in MS.*) wis mon is thi son Joseph,
In al Egipte is noon so *ȝep.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 34.

ȜERBYS. Herbs.
A bath for that nobylle knyghte
Of *ȝerbys* that were fulle gode.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii 38, f. 66.

ȜERE. (1) An ear. (2) A year.
(3) Ere; before.
Feyre forhede end feyre here,
Soche a mayde was never *ȝere.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 147.

ȜERIS. Ears of corn.
The seven *ȝeris* of grayne so plentevous,
This day be growe to fulle perfeccyoun,
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 13.

ȜERLY. Early.
He toke gode kepe to hys lore,
Late and *ȝerly* evyrmore.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 127.

ȜERNE. (1) To yearn; to desire.
A man hys manhede shal *ȝerne*
Hymself and hys meyné to governe.
MS Harl. 1701, f. 34.

Men *ȝernen* jestes for to here,
And romaunce rede in dyverse manere.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 1

(2) Quickly; promptly.
Ȝerne thow moste thy sawtere rede,
And of the day of dome have drede.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 127.

(3) Yarn. *Prompt. Parv.*

(4) Earnings. Nominale MS.

ȜERNYNGE. Yearning; desire.
So mote hyt be at my *ȝernynge,*
u hur ys alle my thoghte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f 63.

ȜERTHE. Earth.
Hys oon brodur in *ȝerthe* Godes generalle vykere,
Pope of Rome as ye may here.
MS. Cantab Ff. ii 38, f. 240

ȜERWIGGE. An earwig.

ȜETE. To eat.
His wyves fadir and modir fre
Of this hony to *ȝete* ȝaf he.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 45.

He sawe many dede men,
That the bore slewe yn the wode,
Ȝete the flesche and dranke the blode.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 100

(2) Yet. Perceval, 83.

(3) To cast metal. *Pr. Parv.*

ȜEVE. To give. (*A.-S.*)
Then may the fader wythoute blame
Crysten the chylde, and *ȝeve* hyt name.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 128.

Prayeth for him, that lyeth now in his cheste,
To God above to *ȝeve* his soule good reste.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 8.

ȜEVEL. Evil; harm.
When myster be, put yt in the yȝe, and it schal do away the *ȝevel,* and breke that weeb.
MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's Possession, f. 11.

ȜEY. An egg.
Aftur take the *ȝey* of an henne that is fayled when sche hath sete, and take a lytyl flax, and dip it in the glayre of that eye, and lay to the kancur.
MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's Possession, xv. Cent.

ȜEYNBOWGHT. Redeemed. (*A.-S.*)
And for the synne that Adam in Paradys dede,
All we that of him come shuld ha byn in sory stede,
Nere the grace of swete Jhesu,
That us *ȝeynbowght* thorgh gostli vertu
Religious Poems, xv. Cent.

ȜEYNCOME. Return. (*A.-S.*)
At myn *ȝeyncome* bi my lif,
A son shal have Sara thi wyf.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 17.

ȜEYR. Every.

ȜEȜE. (1) To jog. (2) To ask.

ȜEȜEN. Eyes.
To heven thei lifte her *ȝeȝen* glade,
And on her tongis thonkynge made.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 110.

ȜHE. Ye.
Ȝhe that welyie here of wytte,
That is wytnessyd of holy wryte.
MS. Douce 84, f 46

ȜIFE. If. Isumbras, 241.

ȜIFTYS. Gifts. *Pr. Parv.*

ȜIKINE. To itch. *Pr. Parv.*

ȜIPPE. To chirp, as birds do.

ȜIS. Yes.
They tolden so they hadden doo;
He seyde nay: they seyden *ȝis.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 69.

ȜISKE. To sob; to cry. (*A.-S.*)

ȜISTURDAY. Yesterday.
I hiȝt the *ȝisturday* seven shyllyng,
Have brok it wel to thi clothyng.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48 f. 53

Sche seyde, lordynges, where ys hee
That *ȝysturday* wan the gree.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 77

Ȝysturday he weddyd me with wronge,
And to nyght y have hym honge.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 117

ȜODE. Went. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng of Fraunce byfore hym *ȝode*,
With mynstralles fulle many and gode,
And lede hym up with pryde;
Clement to the mynstralles gan go,
And gafe some a stroke, and some two,
There durste noghte one habyde!
Octavian, *Lincoln MS.*

Thay sett thaire stedis ther thay stod,
And fayrly passed the flode;
To the chambir thay *ȝode*,
Thaire gatis so gayne.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137.

ȜOKET. Disabled?

Ihc ne mai no more
Grope under gore,
thoȝ mi wil wold ȝete;
Y-ȝoket ic am of ȝore,
With last and luther lore,
and sunne me hath bi-set.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 210.

ȜOKK. A yoke.

Comforte all men in Crystys lawe,
That they hys *ȝokk* love in to drawe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 5.

ȜOKYNGE. Itching. Medulla MS.

ȜOLDE. Yielded.

That he no myȝte with no sleyȝte
Oute of his honde gete up on heyȝte
Tille he was overcome and *ȝolde*.
Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 117.

How oure lady endede and *ȝolde*
Hir semely soule, hit shal be tolde.
Cursor Mundi, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 2.

ȜOLE. Yule; Christmas.

Madame, appone *ȝole* nyghte
My warysone ȝe me highte:
I aske noghte bot ȝone knyghte
To slepe be my syde.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 133.

Faire scho prayed hym evene thane,
Lufamour his lemmane,
Tille the heghe dayes of *ȝole* were gane
With hir for to bee.
Perceval, 1803.

He made me ȝomane at *ȝole*, and gafe me gret gyftes,
And c. pound and a horse, and harnayse fulle ryche.
Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 81

ȜOMERAND. Moaning; whining. *Gaw.*

ȜOMERLY. Lamentably; piteously. *Gaw.*

ȜOND. Yonder.

Goo take *ȝond* man and pay be tyme,
And bidde hym thonk Joly Robyne;
We shalle sone have gamme gode.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

ȜONE. Yonder.

I knowe hym by his faire face,
That *ȝone* ȝong knyghte es he.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 109.

ȜONG. Young.

He has with hym *ȝong* men thre;
Thei be archers of this contré,
The kyng to serve at wille.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48. f. 49.

Fyrst thow moste thys mynne,
What he ys that doth the synne;
Whether hyt be heo or he,
Ȝonge or olde, bonde or fre.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 145.

ȜONGE. To go; to proceed

Ac weste hit houre cellerer,
That thou were i-comen her
He wolde sone after the *ȝonge*,
Mid pikes, and stones, and staves stronge;
Alle thine bones he wolde to-breke,
Then we weren wel awreke. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 279

ȜONGLINGES. Youths.

Ȝonlinges of the age of on and twenty ȝer schulde be chosen to kniȝthode.
Vegecius, *MS. Douce* 291, f. 8.

ȜOODE. Went.

When he tylle hys lord come,
The lettre in hys hand he nome,
He sey, Alle *ȝoode* to schome!
And went one hys wey. *Degrevant*, 127.

ȜOP.

But, confessour, be wys and *ȝop*,
And sende forth these to the byschop.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 148.

ȜORE. Yore; formerly.

Ȝore was seid and ȝut so beth,
Herte forȝeteth that eȝe not seth.
Cursor Mundi, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab* f. 28.

Thus they have do now fulle *ȝore*,
And alle ys for defawte of lore.
MS. Cott. Claudius A. ii. f. 127.

(2) Mercy; pity. (*A.-S.*)

Oftsythes scho sygkyd sore,
And stilly scho sayed, Lord, thy *ȝore!*
Wright's Seven Sages, p. 51

ȜORLE. Earl.

The *ȝorle* dyede that same ȝere,
And the contasse clere;
Bothe hore beryelus y-ffere
Was gayly bydyȝth. *Degrevant*, 1881

ȜORN. A thorn.

ȜORNE. Quickly.

The messengere thankyth hym *ȝorne*,
And home agayne he can turne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 96

ȜORTHE. The earth.

Anodur he thoght to smyȝte ryght,
Hys hedd there on the *ȝorthe* lyght.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 179

Hys oon brodur in *ȝorthe* Godes generalle vykere,
Pope of Rome, as ye may here;
Thys pope was callyd pope Urbane,
For hym lovyd bothe God and man.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38

ȜOUD. Went. (*A.-S.*)

ffayir thei passed that flode,
To tho forest thei *ȝoud*,
And toke here stodus where thei stod
Undur the hawthrone. *Degrevant*, 9[illegible].

ȜOUGTHE. Youth.

Thorow innocence schortely to conclude,
By engyn of fraude hire *ȝougthe* to delude.
Lydgate, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 8.

Sire, yf y have in my *ȝougthe*
Done otherwise in other place.
Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 42.

ȜOVE. Given.

This pris was *ȝove* and speken oute
Amonge the heraldis alle aboute.
Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 56

And openly hath *ȝoven* him a falle.
Lydgate, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 2

ȜOW. You.

And say the wordes alle on rowe,
As anon I wole *ȝow* schowe.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 122.

ȜOWLE. (1) Yule; Christmas.
Thys ys the furste day of *ȝowle*,
That thy God was borne withowt dole.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 99.

(2) To yell; to howl.

The kyng passed therby as the greyhound was that kept his lord and his maystre, and the greyhound aroos agayn hem, and bygan to *ȝowle* upon hem. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

ȜOWTHEDE. Youth. (*A.-S.*)
Now, Lorde, ȝif it thi wille bee,
In *ȝowthede* penance send thou mee,
And welthe appone myne elde. *Isumbras*, 60.

ȜOWULY. Gay.
Moche of this herbe to seeth thu take
In water, and a bathe thow make;
Hyt schal the make lyȝt and joly,
And also lykyng and *ȝowuly*.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 196.

ȜOWYNG. Young.
When I was *ȝowyng*, es now er ȝe,
Than beyd I never a fayrer lyfe.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 51.

ȜOXE. The hiccough.

Tak sawge, and poune hit smal, and tempre hit with aysel, and swolue thurof ij. tymes or iij. and that wule stanch the *ȝoxe*.
MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's Possession, xv. Cent.

ȜOYNG. Young. Pr. Parv. p. 268.

ȜUNCH. Young.

ȜUNGTHE. Youth.
Or ȝyf thou vowe yn *ȝungthe* or elde.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 19.

ȜWRH. Through.
Mi palefrey is of tre,
Wiht nayles naylede *ȝwrh* me,
Ne is more sorwe to se,
Certes noon more no may be.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 119.

ȜYF. To give.
Gyftys y hur *ȝyf* wolde
Of sylvyr and of ryche golde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. [illegible]

ȜYLDE. To requite. (*A.-S.*)
Alle that have my fadur slawe,
And broȝt hym owt of hys lyfe dawe,
I schalle them *ȝylde*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 97.

ȜYNDE. End.
And the begger at the townes *ȝynde*,
To hym wedlokk ys as free
As to the ryallest kyng of kynde,
For alle ys but oon dygnyté.
MS. Cantab. Ff. 38, f. 48.

ȜYNG. Young.
Princes proude that beth in pres,
I wol ou telle thing not lees;
In Cisyle was a noble kyng,
Fair and strong, and sumdel *ȝyng*.
Vernon MS. Bodl. Libr. f. 30.
Than spekyth Octavyon the *ȝyng*
Fulle feyre to hys lorde the kyng.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 93

ȜYNGE. To go; to proceed.
Make thy clerk before the *ȝynge*
To bere lyȝt and belle rynge.
MS. Cotton. Claud. A. ii. f. 153

ȜYS. Yes.
Be God, seid the scheperde, *ȝys*
Nay, seid oure kyng, i-wys
Noȝt for a tune of wyne!
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.
Ȝysse, quod the fyscher, y sawe hyt,
The batell to the darke nyght.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 208.

ȜYT. Yet. Eglamour, 76, 320.
And he schalle be thyn own fere,
Some wytt of hym *ȝyt* may thou lere.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 241.
Y do the wele for to wyte,
Y nel non housbond have *ȝyte*;
Seye the knyȝthe whan ȝe mete,
I wol hym no gude! *Degrevant*, 986

INDEX.

☞ The following list merely contains explanations of the principal Abbreviations used in the foregoing pages, with short references to those books and romances which are most frequently cited. The titles of the books from which the quotations are made have, however, been generally given with too much minuteness to require any further explanation.

Abc. Abcedarium.
Addit. Additional Manuscripts, a miscellaneous Collection in the British Museum so called.
Alis. Alisaunder.
Alisaunder. Weber, vol. i.
Amadace. Three early English metrical Romances, 4to. London, 1842.
Amadas. Weber, vol. iii
Amis and Amiloun. Weber, vol. ii
A.-N. Anglo-Norman.
Anc. Ancient.
Anc. S. Ancient Songs.
Angl. Anglia.
Antiq. Culin. Antiquitates Culinariæ, or curious Tracts relating to the Culinary Affairs of the Old English. By R. Warner, 4to. 1791.
Apol. Loll. An Apology for Lollard Doctrines, attributed to Wickliffe, now first printed from a Manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. 4to. Lond. 1842.
App. Appendix.
Arch. Archæologia; archaism.
Arthour and Merlin. A metrical Romance preserved in the Auchinleck MS. at Edinburgh, and published by the Abbotsford Club, under the editorial care of Mr. W. B. D. D. Turnbull. The extracts given from this work in the foregoing pages will be found in many cases to vary from the printed text, which is so incorrectly edited as to be of no authority.
A.-S. Anglo-Saxon.

Bone Florence of Rome. A metrical Romance, Ritson, vol. iii.
Brit. Bibl. British Bibliographer, by Sir Egerton Brydges, 1810.

Camb. Cambridge.
Cant. T. The Canterbury Tales.
Cat. Catalogue.
Cath. Angl. Catholicon Anglicum, an early English and Latin Dictionary, a MS. of which is in the British Museum.
Chaucer. Tyrwhitt's text has been used, but the references will generally also apply to Mr. Wright's improved edition, the first volume of which has just appeared.
Chronicle of England. Ritson, vol. ii.
Chron. Mirab. Chronicon Mirabile, or Extracts from Parish Registers. 8vo. Lond. 1841.
Cleges. Weber, vol. i
Const. Mason. An early English Poem, printed in my 'Early History of Freemasonry in England.' 8vo. Lond. 1844.
Corr. Correspondence.
Cov. Myst. Ludus Coventriæ, a Collection of Mysteries formerly represented at Coventry on the Feast of Corpus Christi. 8vo. 1841.

Dan. Danish.
Degrevant. A metrical Romance, Thornton Romances, Camden Soc. 1844, p. 177.
Depos. R. II. Alliterative Poem on the Deposition of Richard II. Edited by Thomas Wright, M.A. 4to Lond. 1838.
Descr. Description.
Dial. Dialect; dialogue.
Dict. Dictionary.
Dictionary. A new English Dictionary, shewing the Etymological Derivation of the English Tongue 12mo. Lond. 1691. This is merely a translation from Skinner.
Dict. Rust. Dictionarium Rusticum, Urbanicum et Botanicum, or a Dictionary of Husbandry, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1726.
Diss. Dissertation.
Dram. Drama; dramatic.
Dut. Dutch.

Emaré Ritson, vol. ii.
Eng'. England.
Er. Erroneously.
Erle of Tolous. Ritson, vol. iii.
Excl. Exclamation.

Flor. and Blanch. Florice and Blancheflour, a metrical Romance, printed (very incorrectly) in Hartshorne's Metrical Tales. 8vo. 1829.
Fr. French.

Gaw. Syr Gawayne.
Gent. Rec. The Gentlemans Recreation. In two parts, fol. By R. Blome.
Germ. German.
Gl. Gloss; glossary.
Gr. Greek.

Havelok. A metrical Romance, printed by the Roxburghe Club. 1828.
Hist. Historica; history.
Hunttyng of the Hare. Weber, vol. iii.

Illust. Illustrations
Ipomydon. Weber, vol. ii.
Island. Islandic.
Ital. Italian
I. W. Isle of Wight.
Jamys. A very curious MS. of the fifteenth century in my possession, containing medical Receipts collected by "Syr Tomas Jamys, Vicar off Badseye," has been sometimes quoted as *MS. Jamys.*

Kyng Horn. Ritson, vol. ii.
Kyng of Tars. Ritson, vol. ii.

Lat. Latin

Lat. Med. Medieval Latin.
Launfal. Ritson, vol. i.
Lay le Freine. Weber, vol. i.
Leg. Legend.
Leg. Cathol. Legendæ Catholicæ, a lytle Boke of Seyntlie Gestes. 8vo. Edinb. 1840. Early English Poetry from the Auchinleck MS.
Lex. Tet. Lexicon Tetraglotton. By James Howell. Fol. 1660.
Linc. Med. A valuable early MS. of Medical Receipts in Lincoln Cathedral.
Lyb. Disc. Lybeaus Disconus.
Lybeaus Disconus. Ritson, vol. ii.

Mapes. The Latin Poems commonly attributed to Walter Mapes, collected and edited by Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A. 4to. 1841.
Marg. Margin; marginal.
Mec. Rec. Medical receipts.
Met. Rom. Metrical Romances.
Mil. Military.
Mir. Mag. Mirour for Magistrates, reprinted in the Brit. Bibl. vol. iv.
More. More's MS. Additions to Ray refer to a copy of Ray, ed. 1674, with Notes by Dr. Thomas More, preserved in the British Museum. It was formerly marked MS. Sloane 454.
Morte Arthure. A very valuable alliterative metrical Romance, unpublished, and preserved in a MS. at Lincoln Cathedral of the fifteenth century. Although the editor of Syr Gawayne styles it a Scottish romance, I have no doubt whatever from its language that it was written in England. There appears, indeed, a confirmation of my opinion at f. 79 of the romance, "That es Lorrayne alofede, *as Londone es here.*"
Morte d'Arthur. The Byrth, Lyf, and Actes of Kyng Arthur; of his Noble Knyghtes of the Rounde Table, &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1817. Repr. from Caxton's edition.
Myst. Mysteries.

Newc. Newcastle.
Nomenclator. The Nomenclator or Remembrancer of Adrianus Junius, by Higins and Fleming. 8vo. Lond. 1585.
Nominale. Nominale sub compendio compilatum de fixis et mobilibus, a large vocabulary in Latin and English. Two early MSS. of this valuable work have been used; one lent to me by Mr. Wright at the meeting of the British Archæological Association at Winchester in 1845, the other a MS. in my own possession, illustrated by early drawings of the articles mentioned.
Nug. Ant. Nugæ Antiquæ.

Octavian. A metrical Romance, printed by the Percy Society. 8vo. 1844.
Octovian. A metrical Romance, printed by Weber, vol. iii.
Ord. and Reg. A Collection of Ordinances and Regulations for the Government of the Royal Household, made in divers Reigns. 4to. 1790.
Orpheo. Ritson, vol. ii.
Oxf. Gloss. Arch. A Glossary of Terms used in Grecian, Roman, Italian, and Gothic Architecture. 8vo. Oxford, 4th ed. 1845.
Pa. t. Past tense.
Percy. Reliques of Ancient English Poetry. 8vo. Lond. 1840.
Piers Ploughman. The Vision and the Creed of Piers Ploughman. With Notes, and a Glossary by Thomas Wright, M.A. 1842.
Poet. Poetry; poetical.
Pol. Political.
Pop. Popular.
Pop. Antiq. Popular Antiquities.
Prov. Proverb; provincialism.
Pr. Parv. Promptorium Parvulorum secundum vulgarem modum loquendi Orientalium Anglorum, 1440, MS. Harl. 221, ff. 206. Printed by Pynson in 1499, and several times in the sixteenth century. The first volume of a new edition, to letter L, has been recently published by the Camden Society. The remainder is in the press, but I have seen no further than the part containing M.
Ps. Cott. A valuable early English metrical version of the Psalms preserved in MS. Cott. Vespas D. vii.

Qu. Rev. Quarterly Review.

Rara Mat. Rara Mathematica.
Rawl. Rawlinson's Collection of MSS. in the Bodleian Library.
Reliq. Antiq. Reliquiæ Antiquæ. Scraps from Ancient MSS, edited by Thomas Wright and J. O. Halliwell. 2 vols. 8vo. 1841.
Repr. Reprint.
Richard Coer de Lion. Weber, vol. ii.
Rob. Glouc. Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, ed. Hearne. 8vo. 1810.

Sevyn Sages. Weber, vol. iii.
Shak. Shakespeare.
Shak. Lib. Shakespeare's Library.
Shak. Soc. Pap. The Shakespeare Society's Papers. 8vo. 1844, &c.
Soc. Society.
Span. Spanish.
Spens. Spenser.
Squyr of Lowe Degré. Ritson, vol. iii.
Stim. Consc. Stimulus Conscientiæ, an early poem by Hampole.
Subst. Substantive.
Su. G. Suio-Gothic.
Swed. Swedish.

Teut. Teutonic.
Torrent. Torrent of Portugal, an English metrical Romance, now first published from an unique manuscript of the fifteenth century, preserved in the Chetham Library at Manchester. 8vo. Lond. 1842.
Tr. Translation; tracts.
Tryamoure. A metrical Romance, printed by Mr. Utterson, 1817.
Tur. Tott. Turnament of Totenham, edited by Thomas Wright, 1836.
Tw. Twice.

Unton. Unton Inventories 4to. 1841.

Var. dial. Various dialects.
Vocab. Vocabulary.

Warner. See *Antiq. Culin.*
Will. Werw. The ancient English romance of William and the Werwolf. 4to. Lond. 1832. Edited by Sir F. Madden, for the Roxburghe Club.

Ywaine and Gawin. Ritson, vol. i.

SPECIMENS OF THE EARLY ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

(1) *From Simon de Ghent's Rule of Nuns, of the earlier part of the thirteenth century.*

Holy men ⁊ holi wummen beoð of alle vondunges swuðest ofte i-tempted, ⁊ han to goddre heale; vor iþe vihte ageines han, heo bigiteð þe blisfule kempene crune. Lo! þauh hwu he meneð ham bi Jeremie: *persecutores nostri velociores aquilis celi, super montes persecuti sunt nos; in deserto insidiati sunt nobis.* þet is, ure wiðerwines beoð swifture þen þe earnes; up oðe hulles heo clumben efter us, ⁊ þer fuhten mid us, ⁊ get iðe wildernesse heo aspieden us to slean. Ure wiþerwines beoð þreo: þe veond, þe world, ⁊ ure owune vleshs, ase ich er seide. Lihtliche ne mei me nout oþerhule i-cnowen hwuc of þeos þreo weorreð him; vor everichon helpeð oþer, þauh þe veond kundeliche eggeð us to atternesse, as to prude, to overhowe, to onde, ⁊ to wreððe, ⁊ to hore attri kundles, þet beoð her efter i-nemmed, þet flesh put propremen touward swetnesse, ⁊ touward eise, ⁊ toward softnesse, ant te world bit mon giscen wordes weole, ⁊ wunne ⁊ wurschipe, ⁊ oþer swuche ginegoven, þet bidweolieð kang men to luvien one scheadewe. þeos wiðerwines, he seið, voluwed us on hulles, ⁊ awaiteð us iðe wildernesse, hu heo us muwen hermen. Hul, þet is heih lif, þer þes deofles assauz beoð ofte strengest; wildernesse, pet is onlich lif of ancre wuninge, vor also ase ine wildernesse beoð alle wilde bestes, ⁊ nulleð nout i-þolen monnes neihlechunge, auh fleoð hwon heo ham i-hereð oþer i-seoð, also schulen ancren over alle oþre wummen beon wilde o þisse wise, ⁊ peonne beoð heo over alle oþre leovest to ure Loverde, ⁊ swetest him þuncheð ham; vor of alle flesches þeonne is wilde deores fleschs leovest ⁊ swetest, I þisse wildernesse wende ure Loverdes folc, ase Exode telleð, touward ted eadie londe of Jerusalem, þet he ham hefde bihoten. And ge, mine leove sustren, wendeð bi þen ilke weie toward te heie Jerusalem, to þe kinedom ꝥ he haveð bihoten his i-corene. Goð þauh ful warliche, vor i þisse wildernesse beoð monie uvele bestes; liun of prude, neddre of attri onde, unicorne of wreððe, beore of dead slouhðe, vox of giscunge, suwe of givernesse, scorpiun mid te teile of stinkinde lecherie, þet is golnesse. Her beoð nu a-reawe i-told þe-seoven heaved sunnen.

(2) *Hymn to the Virgin, time of Henry III.*

Blessed beo thu, lavedi,
ful of hovene blisse,
Swete flur of parais,
moder of milternisse;
Thu praye Jhesu Crist thi sone,
that he me i-wisse,
Thare a londe al swo ihc beo,
that he me ne i-misse.

Of the, faire lavedi, min oreisun
ich wile biginnen!
Thi deore swete sunnes love
thu lere me to winnen.
Wel ofte ich sike and sorwe make,
ne mai ich nevere blinnen,
Bote thu, thruh thin milde mod,
bringe me out of sunne.

Ofte ihc seke merci,
thin swete name ich calle
Mi flehs is foul, this world is fals,
thu loke that ich ne falle.
Lavedi freo, thu schild me
fram the pine of helle!
And send me into that blisse
that tunge ne mai tellen

Mine werkes, lavedi,
heo makieth me ful won;
Wel ofte ich clepie and calle,
thu i-her me for than.
Bote ic chabbe the help of the,
other I ne kan;
Help thu me, ful wel thu mist,
thu helpest moni a man.

I-blessed beo thu, lavedi,
so fair and so briht,
Al min hope is uppon the
bi dai and bi nicht.
Helpe, thruh thin milde mode,
for wel wel thu mist,
That ich nevere for feondes sake
fur-go thin eche liht.

Briht and scene quen of hovene,
ich bidde thin sunnes hore;
The sunnes that ich habbe i-cun,
heo rewweth me ful sore.
Wel ofte ich chabbe the fur-saken,
the wil ich never eft more:
Lavedi, for thine sake,
treuthen feondes lore.

I-blessed beo thu, lavedi,
so feir and so hende;
Thu praie Jhesu Crist thi sone,
that he me i-sende,
Whare a londe al swo ich beo,
er ich honne wende,
That ich mote in parais
wonien withuten ende.

Bricht and scene quen of storre,
so me liht and lere,
In this false fikele world
so me led and steore,
That ich at min ende dai
ne habbe non feond to fere;
Jhesu, mit ti swete blod,
thu bohtest me ful dere.

Jhesu, seinte Marie sone,
thu i her thin moder bone;
To the ne dar I clepien noht,
to hire ich make min mene;
Thu do that ich for hire sake
beo i-maked so clene,
That ich noht at dai of dome
beo flemed of thin exsene

MS. Egerton 613, *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 102-3.

(3) *From the Harrowing of Hell, MS. Digby* 86, *time of Edward I.*

Hou Jhesu Crist herowede helle,
Of harde gates ich wille telle.
Leve frend, nou beth stille,
Lesteth that ich tellen wille,
Ou Jhesu fader him bithoute,
And Adam hout of helle broute.
In helle was Adam and Eve,
That weren Jhesu Crist wel leve;
And Seint Johan the Baptist,
That was newen Jhesu Crist;
Davit the prophete and Abraham
For the sunnes of Adem;
And moni other holi mon,
Mo then ich ou tellen con;
Till Jhesu fader nom fles and blod
Of the maiden Marie god,
And suth then was don ful michel some,
Bonden and beten and maked ful lome,
Tille that Gode Friday at non,
Thenne he was on rode i-don,
His honden from his body wonden,
Nit here miȝte hoe him shenden.
To helle sone he nom gate
Adam and Eve hout to take:
Tho the he to helle cam,
Suche wordes he bigan.

(4) *From 'Cokaygne,' a poem written very early in the fourteenth century.*

Ther is a wel fair abbei,
Of white monkes, and of grei,
Ther beth bowris and halles:
Al of pasteiis beth the walles,
Of fleis, of fisse, and rich met,
The likfullist that man mai et
Fluren cakes beth the schingles alle,
Of cherche, cloister, boure and halle.
The pinnes beth fat podinges,
Rich met to princez and kinges.
Ther is a cloister fair and liȝt,
Brod and lang, of sembli siȝt.
The pilers of that cloister alle
Beth i-turned of cristale,
With harlas and capitale
Of grene iaspe and rede corale.
In the praer is a tre
Swithe likful for to se,
The rote is gingevir and galingale
The siouns beth al sedwale.
Trie maces beth the flure,
The rind canel of swet odur:
The frute gilofre of gode smakke,
Of cucubes ther nis no lakke.

MS. Harl. 913, f. 4

(5) *From the Proverbs of Hendyng, MS. Harl.* 2253, *time of Edward II.*

Mon that wol of wysdam heren,
At wyse Hendyng he may lernen,
That wes Marcolves sone;
Gode thonkes ant monie thewes
For te teche fele shrewes,
For that wes ever is wone.
Jhesu Crist, al folkes red,
That for us alle tholede ded
Upon the rode tre,
Lene us alle to ben wys,
Ant to ende in his servys!
Amen, par charité!
'God biginning maketh god endyng,'
Quoth Hendyng.

Wyt ant wysdom lurneth ȝerne,
Ant loke that none other werne
To be wys ant hende;
For betere were to bue wis,
Then for te where feh ant grys,
Wher so mon shal ende.
'Wyt ant wysdom is god warysoun,'
Quoth Hendyng.

Ne may no mon that is in londe,
For nothyng that he con fonde,
Wonen at home ant spede;
So fele thewes for te leorne,
Ase he that hath y-sotht ȝeorne
In wel fele theode.
'Ase fele thede, ase fele thewes;'
Quoth Hendyng.

(6) *The Creed, from a MS. written in the reign of Edward III.*

I byleve in God, fader almyȝthi, maker of hevene and of erthe, and in Jhesu Crist, the sone of hym only oure lord, the wuche is consceyved of the holy gost, y-boren of Marie mayden, suffrede passioun under Pounce Pilate, y-crucified, ded, and buried, wente doun in to helle, the thridde day he roos from dethe, he steyet up to hevenes, he sitteth on the riȝt syde of God the fadur almyȝti, thennes he is to come to deme the queke and the dede. I byleve in the holy gost, holy chirche general, the comunyng of halewes, the forȝefenesse of synnes, the rysyng of flech, and the lyf whit-oute ende. Amen.

(7) *From a poem on blood-letting, written about A.D.* 1380.

Maystris that uthyth blode letyng,
And therwyth giteth ȝowr levyng,
Here ȝe may lere wysdom ful gode,
In what place ȝe schulle let blode
In man, woman, and in childe,
For evelys that ben wyk and wilde
Weynis ther ben .xxx.^{ti} and two
That on a man mot ben undo;
.xvj. in the heved ful riȝt,
And .xvj. beneth in ȝow i-pyȝt.

In what place thay schal be founde,
I schal ȝow telle in a stounde.
Besydis the ere ther ben two,
That on a man mot ben undo
To kepe hys heved fro evyl turnyng,
And fro the scalle, wythout lesyng.
Two at the templys thay mot blede
For stoppynge of kynde, as I rede.
And on is in the mydde for-hevede,
For lepre sausfleme mot blede.
Abowe the nose thare is on,
For fuethynge mot be undon.
And also whan eyhen ben sore,
And for resyng gout everemore.
Two they ben at the eyhen ende,
Whan they beth bleryt for to amende,
And for that cometh of smokynge,
I wol tel yow no lesynge,
At the holle of the ȝrot ther ben two,
That for lepre and streyt breyt mot be undo.
In the lyppys .iiij. ther ben gode to bledene,
As I yow telle now bydene,
Two by the eyhen abowen also,
I telle yow there ben two
For sor of tho mowthe to blede,
What hyt is I fynde as I rede.
Two under the tongue wythout lese
Mot blede for the squynase;
And whan the townge is akynge
Throȝt eny maner swollynge.

(8) *From an astrological MS. written about the year* 1400.

Man born wile the sonne is in Cankyr, that is the xiiij. day in Jun tyl the xiij. day in Jul, xxx. day. is whit colorid, femynin herte; but he be born the owr of Mars or of Sol or of Jupiter, man bold and hardy, and sly inowh to falshede and tresowne, fayr spekere and evil spekere, and suptyl and wily and fals, broken in arm or in fase, desese in cheyl or nere, mekyl wytty and mikyl onwis and onkynde, and fals in fele thingis in word and dede; shrewe to woordin wyth, hatyd of fele and of wol fewe lowyd; a womman schal make him to sinne; he schal lovin a woman brown of complexown and of bettur blod than is hymself; he schal lovin no man but for hiis owne profyt.

(9) *A song, temp. Henry VI.*

What so mene seyne,
Love is no peyne
To theme serteyne
  Butt varians;
For they constreyne
Ther hertes to feyne,
Ther mowthis to pleyne
  Ther displesauns.
Whych is in dede
Butt feynyd drede,
So God me spede!
  And dowbilnys.
Ther othis to bede,
Ther lyvys to lede,
And proferith mede
  New-fangellenys.
For whenne they pray,
Ye shalle have nay,
What so they say,
  Beware, for shame.
For every daye
They waite ther pray,
Wher so they may,
  And make butt game
Thenne semyth me
Ye may welle se
They be so fre
  In evyry plase:
Hitt were peté
Butt they shold be
Bogelid, perdé,
  Withowtyne grase.

MS. Cantab. **Ff i. 6, f. 45.**

(10) *Extract from the Romance of Sir Perceval, written about* 1440.

Thofe he were of no pryde,
Forthirmore ganne he glyde
Tille a chambir ther besyde,
  Moo sellys to see;
Riche clothes fande he sprede,
A lady slepande on a bedde,
He said, "Forsothe, a tokyne to wedde
  Salle thou lefe with mee."
Ther he kyste that swete thynge,
Of hir fynger he tuke a rynge,
His awenne modir takynnynge
  He lefte with that fre.
He went forthe to his mere,
Tuke with hym his schorte spere
Lepe one lofte as he was ere,
  His way rydes he
Now on his way rydes he,
Moo selles to see;
A knyghte wolde he nedis bee
  Withowttene any bade.
He come ther the kyng was
Servede of the firste mese,
To hym was the maste has
  That the childe hade;
And thare made he no lett
At ȝate, dore ne wykett,
Bot in graythely he gett,
  Syche maistres he made!
At his first in comynge,
His mere withowttene faylynge
Kyste the forhevede of the kynge
  So nerehande he rade!
The kyng had ferly thaa,
And up his hande ganne he taa,
And putt it forthir hym fraa
  The mouthe of the mere.
He saide, "Faire childe and free,
Stonde stille besyde mee,
And telle me wythene that thou bee,
  And what thou wille here."
Thanne saide the fole of the filde,
"I ame myne awnne modirs childe
Comene fro the woddez wylde
  Tille Arthure the dere;
Ȝisterday saw I knyghtis three,
Siche one salle thou make mee
On this mere by-for the,
  Thi mete or thou schere!"

(11) *From MS. Porkington* 10, *written in the reign of Edward IV.*

God that dyed for us alle,
And dranke bothe eysell and galle,
  He bryng us alle oute off bale;
And gyve hym good lyve and long,
That woll attend to my song,
  And herkyne on to my talle.

Ther dwelyd a man in my contré,
The wyche hade wyvys thre
  Yn proses of certyn tyme;
Be hys fyrst wyffe a chyld he had,
The wyche was a propyr lad
  And ryght an happy hynd:
And his fader lovyd hym ryght welle,
Hys steppe-dame lovyd hyme never a delle,
  I telle ȝowe as y thynke;
She thoght hyt lost be the rode
Alle that ever dyd hyme good,
  Off mette other of drynke:
Not halfe ynowe thereof he had,
And ȝyt in faythe hit was fulle bad,
  And alle hyr thoght yt lost.
Y pray God evyll mot sche fare,
For oft sche dyde hym moche care,
  As far forthe as sche durst!
She good wyffe to hyr husbond yone say,
For to put away thys boy
  Y hold yt for the beste;
In fayth he hys a lether lade,
Y wold som other man hym had,
  That beter myȝt hym chaste.
Than anone spake the good man,
And to hys wyff sayd he than,
  He ys but ȝong of age,
He schall be with us lenger,
Tyll that he be strenger,
  To wyn beter wage.
We have a mane a strong freke,
The wyche one fyld kypythe owr nette,
  And slepyth half the day;
He schall come home be Mary myld,
And to the fylde schalle go the chyld,
  And kepe hem ȝyfe he may

(12) *A letter, temp. Henry VIII.*

Ryghte honorable and my syngular goode lord and mayster, all circumstauncys and thankes sett aside, pleasithe yt youre good lordeshipe to be advertisid, that where I was constitute and made by youre honorable desire and commaundmente commissarie generall of the dyosese of Saynte Assaph, I have done my dylygens and dutie for the expulsinge and takynge awaye of certen abusions, supersticions, and ipocryses usid within the saide diosece of Saynte Assaph, acordynge to the kynges honorable actes and injunctions therin made. That notwithstondinge, there ys an image of Darvellgadarn within the saide diosese, in whome the people have so greate confidence, hope, and truste, that they cumme daylye a pillgramage unto hym, somme withe kyne, other with oxen or horsis, and the reste withe money, insomuche that there was fyve or syxe hundrethe pillgrames, to a mans estimacion, that offered to the saide image the fifte daie of this presente monethe of Aprill. The innocente people hathe ben sore aluryd and entisid to worshipe the saide image, insomuche that there is a commyn sayinge as ye amongist them that whosoever will offer anie thinge to the saide image of Davellgadarn he hathe power to fatche hym or them that so offers oute of hell when they be dampned. Therfore, for the reformacion and amendmente of the premisses, I wolde gladlie knowe by this berer youre honorable pleasure and will, as knowithe God, who ever preserve your lordeshipe longe in welthe and honor. Writen in Northe Wales, the vj. daye of this presente Aprill.

Youre bedman and dayelye orator by dutie,
ELIS PRICE.

THE END.

91

P
DH 55

HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY